

LEAD FROM THE FRONT



SERGEANT AUDIE MURPHY STUDY GUIDE

Foreward

Congratulations Leader! You've been nominated for the prestigious Sergeant Audie Murphy Award. Your chain of command has placed great confidence and faith within you based off your proven and demonstrated competence and leadership capabilities. From this point forward, you will be challenged to further demonstrate your dedication, motivation, and core competencies. This guide will assist you with the basic principles to put you on the right path. The goal is not to give up! Within this guide you will find a means to test your knowledge and tips to assist in your board preparations. Do not only study regulations, ADPs, ADRPs, FMs, and TBs, but you also talk to leaders, current Audie Murphy members and visit as many supporting agencies as possible. This will provide you a greater understanding and keep you abreast of the most current changes in policy. You must prove beyond a shadow of doubt that you deserve to wear the medallion, to be recognized as a Sergeant Audie Murphy member. Remember, even after achieving the award, it does not stop there. The Army is forever growing and as the regulatory guidance changes, so should you. Continue to give back to candidates by passing your knowledge on and mentoring those in need.

Sergeant Audie Murphy Club
Fort Lee Chapter President



SCoE



Quartermaster



Ordnance



Transportation



**Army Logistics
University**



**Soldier Support
Institute**

SAMC OVERVIEW

The Sergeant Audie Murphy Club is a private U.S. Army organization for enlisted Non-Commissioned Officers (NCO) only. Those NCO's whose leadership achievements and performance merit special recognition may possibly earn the reward of membership. Members must... "exemplify leadership characterized by personal concern for the needs, training, development, and welfare of Soldiers and concern for families of Soldiers."

If an NCO meets these pre-requisites, the soldier may then be recommended by his non-commissioned officer chain-of-command to participate in the rigorous board examination process.

The History: The original club was started at Fort Hood, Texas early in 1986. There were several key people at Fort Hood - officer, enlisted, civil service, and a Killeen civilian - who were instrumental in getting this club up and running.

Leading the effort was Lieutenant General Crosbie Saint, then the III Corps commander; his Command Sergeant Major George L. Horvath; III Corps Awards Clerk Jean Crisp, and Don Moore, a Killeen artist who assisted with designing the logo and club awards.

In 1991, then III Corps Commander Lieutenant General Pete Taylor and Command Sergeant Major Richard B. Cayton expanded the Fort Hood installation club to include all of III Corps. This included Fort Riley, Kansas; Fort Sill, Oklahoma; Fort Bliss, Texas; Fort Polk, Louisiana; and Fort Carson, Colorado.

In 1993, CSM Cayton was voted into the Sergeant Audie Murphy Club by the membership and then became the Forces Command Sergeant Major. Soon thereafter, the club became Forces-Command (FORSCOM) wide, including the Reserves and National Guard.

In 1994 at a Sergeant Major of the Army conference, the Sergeant Audie Murphy Club spread Army-wide, to all commands with installations retaining the selection process for their own NCOs. In 1998, it was estimated that the club membership was over 3000 soldiers and was steadily increasing.

Eligibility. All Active Army, Army Reserve, and Army National Guard NCOs in the ranks of Corporal through Master Sergeant assigned or attached to TRADOC units are eligible for the SAMA.

Induction and membership. The TRADOC SAMA is a privilege earned by a few exceptional noncommissioned officers. The SAMA is a means of recognizing those NCOs who have contributed significantly to the development of a professional NCO Corps and combat ready Army. Members exemplify leadership characterized by personal concern for the needs, training, development and welfare of soldiers and concern for families of soldiers.

Selection. Selection into the SAMA will be in three phases:

a. Phase 1 - Nomination. Unit commanders who recommend NCOs for membership in the SAMA will screen and evaluate candidates prior to appearance before the initial unit board.

b. Phase 2 - Initial Selection Board. An initial selection board will be conducted at unit level under direction of unit senior NCO. Board members will be provided a copy of commander's nomination. The board will be comprised of voting members senior to the candidate and will include at least one voting member of the same sex as the candidate being considered.



Numerical scoring on subjects contained on the score sheet at appendix E (TRADOC Form 600-14-4-R) will determine if a candidate should continue in the selection process. Candidates selected to continue will be scheduled to appear before the final selection board. Requests to appear before final selection board will be by commander's nomination memorandum to SAMA final selection board president signed by appropriate commander or senior NCO.

c. Phase 3 - Final Selection Board. The SAMA final selection board will be comprised of the subordinate command installation Command Sergeant Major as president and three or more Command or Sergeants Major appointed by the president, and a recorder without vote. At least one board member must be of the same sex as the candidate being considered. The board may be reduced by one or more Sergeant Major when replaced by a SAMC voting member senior to the candidate being considered. The board president can be a Sergeant Major when no CSM is assigned. The final selection board will determine through a question and answer system if the candidate has reached a level of knowledge in a range of subjects to receive the SAMA. Candidates successfully meeting standards of final selection board will be awarded the SAMA and selected for induction into the SAMC. The inductee is introduced to the local SAMC chapter and presented appropriate awards. Quotas will not be established. The final selection board need not select candidates if they do not meet required standards. The board president will counsel candidates not selected for induction. Final selection boards for candidates assigned to duty stations other than TRADOC installations will be convened by the Command Sergeant Major of that installation. For example, US Army Intelligence Center, Fort Huachuca's final selection board is held by the installation Command Sergeant Major and their procedures apply. Similarly each TRADOC installation must ensure their selection boards consider NCOs not assigned to TRADOC major subordinate commands. Inductees will be forwarded to their appropriate MACOM headquarters. Final selection boards may be consolidated when coordinated between State AG National Guard and Army Reserve CSMs as appropriate.

Sergeant Audie Murphy Awards

Awards for new inductees include:

a. Certificate of Achievement and Membership signed by the TRADOC Commanding General and Command Sergeant Major. Certificate is approved for filing IAW AR 600-8-104 in both military personnel records jacket (MPRJ) and official military personnel file (OMPF). Copies of certificate should be forwarded to servicing PSC/MPD/MILPO for processing.

b. Membership Medallion approved for wear with appropriate uniform (IAW AR 670-1 para 22-2).

c. Membership Card signed by the TRADOC CSM.

d. Presentation of local awards may be appropriate as deemed by the commander; e.g., local gift certificates, prizes.

e. A variety of publicity may be used to provide recognition for SAMA recipients, such as local media coverage and hometown news releases. Photographs of members should be f. The president of the final selection board will forward a copy of the board minutes to include name, rank, SSN, MOS and current unit of assignment of all new inductees to: HQ, TRADOC, ATTN: ATBO-BPS, Fort Monroe, VA 23651.



Preparing for the Board

You will at a minimum be expected to answer each of the questions presented within this packet, and be extremely familiar with applicable references.

Personally visit each family / Soldier support agency (AER, ACS, ASAP, Chaplain, BOSS, EO/EEO, EFMP, Red Cross, Safety Office, Provost Marshal, etc). This will give you an exact location and the procedures for specific offices, as well as the appropriate points of contact within your respective areas. Ensure all of this information is current and listed within your leaders book (very important item when appearing before the board).

Ensure you properly “study”! Simply knowing the doctrine nomenclatures will not set you up for success. I recommend you study areas focused for the NOM or SOM boards; regulations, ADPs, ADRPs are your primary references for these subject areas. The key is to understand the doctrine and the applicability for each scenario the board will present you.

Appearing before the Board

Entrance: When you are required to enter the board room, knock firmly and loud enough to demonstrate your confidence and determination. Three to four taps are a minimum. Wait for the invitation to enter and march in the most direct route towards the president of the board. Halt approximately two steps in front of the president, execute a facing movement if necessary. Execute a hand salute and report, “Sergeant Major, Sergeant (your name) reporting to the president of the board.”

Initial Inspection: Remember you’re being examined for proper execution of the salute and proper uniform so you may be holding the salute for a while because of the inspection. After the president of the board has dropped his/her hand, then drop your salute. After the salute you will probably be given some facing and marching movements. Make sure that your arms move at a natural rhythm with your marching movements.

Finding your Seat: In most cases the president of the board will move you directly to the chair via marching movements. In any case make a mental note of where the chair is located when you are making your marching or facing movements. When the president tells you to take your seat, sit at the position of attention: heels and knees together, feet at a 45 degree angle, and hands resting on top of your legs. Keep your arms to your sides, your head upright, and your eyes looking at the person that is speaking to you. When the president introduces each member of the board, acknowledge each member in turn.

Specific Areas of Discussion: The first thing you will probably be asked is for you to tell the board a little about yourself. Practice your responses several times prior to going to the board while seated before a mirror or another person.

- Ensure you’re prepared to explain:
 - Why you feel you should be awarded the SAMA?
 - Why you want to become a SAMC member?
 - What you feel you will contribute to the organization?
 - What qualities do you have that are similar to those of Audie Murphy?



- Be prepared to recite the Audie Murphy bio, sing Shuttters and Boards, and tell the board about Sergeant Audie Murphy. Ensure you know him and not just his bio.
- Be prepared to give a brief background of yourself and you may consider covering the following:
 - Your family
 - Military Service-assignments, duty positions, education, achievements
 - Civilian Education
 - Community Service
 - Short and Long Term Goals
- Be prepared to discuss how you have distinguished yourself from your peers
- Ensure you are capable of flawlessly reciting the NCO and Soldier's Creed
- Ensure you know and can recite the NCO Charge and NCO Vision
- Always know the number of former Sergeants Major of the Army, their names and which of them have passed away.
- Be prepared to answer situational questions {examples}:
 - You have a SSG assigned as your subordinate. He and his wife are out at a known recreation area fishing, and he has been drinking alcohol. On the way home, the leader is stopped by state troopers and gets a DUI. He has been a stellar performer and takes excellent care of his soldiers. You are now making your recommendation to your BN CDR on your recommendation for punishment under the UCMJ. What are your recommendations?
 - Now, this same SSG and his wife have been fishing. He has been drinking alcohol, but she has not. She is the designated driver. However, she gets bitten by a poisonous snake. He gets a DUI while rushing her to the hospital. What would you do?
- Know your Soldiers and their families. the board is not about how many facts you can recite off the top of your head. Being an Audie Murphy inductee is about the kind of leader you are, how well you know your Soldiers, Mission and Equipment.
- Ensure you understand and thoroughly know Army programs, know the basic program facts such as the services ACS provides to Soldiers, or EFMP regulations, local education center and tuition benefits programs.
- Know the guide lines for the Holistic Health and Fitness program and how to execute. Know your Weapons, and the different levels of marksmanship training.
- Each Audie Murphy board will differ slightly, some will include AWT requiring all first time go's, some will be more or less situational based question boards. It is important for you to reach out to your local club and find out if they have study sessions, then find a mentor from the club that will help you.



Responding to Questions: Always begin your answer with the title of the person who asks the question and a brief restatement of the question. For example: “Sergeant Major, the publication that governs the wear of the uniform is AR 670-1.” Remember to speak clearly, confidently and firmly. The board has to decide if you are a worthy soldier. A board is usually impressed with a soldier who acts and speaks with assurance and tact.

Leaving the Board: When the president of the board is finished with you he/she will say “dismissed.” Come to the position of attention, move to a position that is within two steps of the president and salute. Wait until the president’s hand is down before you drop your salute. In the most direct route execute marching movements towards the door, exit and close the door behind you.



Audie Murphy Biography



Audie Leon Murphy was a legend in his own time. A war hero, movie actor, writer of country and western songs, and poet. His biography read more like fiction than fact. He lived only 46 years, but made a lasting impression on American history. Audie was born on a sharecropper's farm in North Texas on June 20, 1924. As a boy, he chopped cotton for one dollar a day and was noted for his feats of derring-do and his accuracy with a gun. He had only 5 years of schooling and was orphaned at age 16.

After being refused enlistment during World War II in both the Marines and Paratroopers for being too small (5'5") and underweight (110 lbs.), he enlisted in the U.S. Army a few days after his 18th birthday. After basic training at Camp Wolters, Texas, and advanced training at Fort George G. Meade, Maryland, Audie was sent overseas. He was assigned to the famous 15th Infantry Regiment of the 3rd Infantry Division where he fought in North Africa, Sicily, Italy, France, and Germany. He earned a battlefield commission for his courage and leadership ability, as well as, citations and decorations including every



medal for valor that America gives. He was also awarded one Belgian and three French medals. Lieutenant Audie Murphy is the highest decorated soldier in American history.

Discharged from the Army on September 21, 1945, Audie went to Hollywood at the invitation of movie star James Cagney. He remained in California for the rest of his life and was closely associated with the movie industry, both as an actor and a producer. He acted in 44 films starring in 39 of them. His best known film is "To Hell and Back", adapted from the best selling book of his war experiences by the same name. Most of his movies were westerns. In 1955, Audie Murphy was voted the Most Popular Western Actor in America by the Motion Picture Exhibitors. Audie wrote the lyrics to 16 country and western songs, the most popular of which was "Shutters and Boards", written with Scott Turner in 1962. The song was recorded by over 30 pop singers, including Jerry Wallace, Dean Martin, and Porter Waggoner. He was an accomplished poet; unfortunately, only a few of his poems have survived.

In 1950 Audie joined the 36th Infantry Division ("T-Patchers") of the Texas National Guard and served with it until 1966. He was a Mason and a Shriner and belonged to several veterans' organizations. Audie Murphy was killed in a plane crash on a mountaintop near Roanoke, Virginia on May 28, 1971. Fittingly, his body was recovered 2 days later on Memorial Day.



Sergeant Audie Murphy Club History

The original club was started at Fort Hood, Texas early in 1986. There were several key people at Fort Hood - officer, enlisted, civil service, and a Killeen civilian - who were instrumental in getting this club up and running.

Leading the effort was Lieutenant General Crosbie Saint, then the III Corps commander; his Command Sergeant Major George L. Horvath; III Corps Awards Clerk Jean Crisp, who is now Test and Experimentation Command (TEXCOM) awards clerk, and Don Moore, a Killeen artist who assisted with designing the logo and club awards.

In 1991, then III Corps Commander Lieutenant General Pete Taylor and Command Sergeant Major Richard B. Cayton expanded the Fort Hood installation club to include all of III Corps. This included Fort Riley, Kansas; Fort Sill, Oklahoma; Fort Bliss, Texas; Fort Polk, Louisiana; and Fort Carson, Colorado.

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The Medallion



When a soldier is inducted into the Sergeant Audie Murphy Club, he/she is given the medallion above which is approximately 2 inches in diameter. The medallion is suspended by a broad powder-blue ribbon representing the traditional color of the infantry. The medallion is worn around the neck on the outside of the Class A or Army Service Uniform for official functions such as military balls or Sergeant Audie Murphy Club meetings. The image above is a drawing of the front view of the medallion. The image below is the back view. The actual medallion is silver in color.



Death



Second only to President John F. Kennedy's grave site, Audie's final resting place is without a doubt one of the most popular places visited at Arlington National Cemetery. Despite the size of the cemetery, finding the exact location of Audie Murphy's burial site is easy. It is directly across the street from the front of the Arlington National Cemetery Amphitheater. When you arrive at the amphitheater, you will find Audie's grave across the street from the front of the amphitheater. The grave is very close to a shady tree. Shortly after Audie was interred at Arlington, caretakers had to install a special concrete walkway leading up to the site. The walkway circles the tree and passes directly to the side of Audie's grave. A chained railing was also provided to add protection to Audie's final resting place. In the photo below, Audie's grave is located slightly to the right of the "No Parking" sign. If you look carefully, you can see the American flag planted on the headstone's left side. Also located very close to Audie's grave site is the amphitheater flag pole, known as the Woodhull flag pole, where the Army's Old Guard daily raises and retires the U.S. flag. As part of their official duties, it is the Tomb's Sentinels that lower the flag at the Woodhull flag pole. It is officially known as Retreat and is performed daily immediately following the "1700 hours Changing of the Guard." This flag detail the retires the colors perhaps 100 feet to the left of Audie's grave.



Family



Murphy married actress Wanda Hendrix in 1949; they were divorced in 1951. He then married former airline stewardess Pamela Archer, by whom he had two children: Terrance Michael "Terry" Murphy (born 1952) and James Shannon "Skipper" Murphy (born 1954). They were named for two of his most respected friends, Terry Hunt and James "Skipper" Cherry, respectively.



Financial troubles

Murphy earned a great deal of money in his life as an actor and as part owner of the Great Western Arms Company, but also had a major gambling habit which meant his finances were in a poor state for the last years of his life. One friend estimated Murphy lost \$3 million through gambling.



History of Sergeant Audie Murphy

Audie Leon Murphy, son of poor Texas sharecroppers, rose to national fame as the most decorated U.S. combat soldier of World War II. Among his 33 awards and decorations was the Medal of Honor, the highest military award for bravery that can be given to any individual in the United States of America, for "conspicuous gallantry and intrepidity at the risk of his life above and beyond the call of duty." He also received every decoration for valor that his country had to offer, some of them more than once, including 5 decorations by France and Belgium. Credited with either killing over 240 of the enemy while wounding and capturing many others, he became a legend within the 3rd Infantry Division. Beginning his service as an Army Private, Audie quickly rose to the enlisted rank of Staff Sergeant, was given a "battle field" commission as 2nd Lieutenant, was wounded three times, fought in 9 major campaigns across the European Theater, and survived the war.

During Murphy's 3 years active service as a combat soldier in World War II, Audie became one of the best fighting combat soldiers of this or any other century. What Audie accomplished during this period is most significant and probably will never be repeated by another soldier, given today's high-tech type of warfare. The U.S. Army has always declared that there will never be another Audie Murphy.

On 21 September, 1945, Audie was released from the Army as an active member and reassigned to inactive status. During this same time, actor James Cagney invited Murphy to Hollywood in September 1945, when he saw Murphy's photo on the cover of Life Magazine. The next couple of years in California were hard times for Audie Murphy. Struggling and becoming disillusioned from lack of work while sleeping in a local gymnasium, he finally received token acting parts in his first two films.

His first starring role came in a 1949 released film by Allied Artists called, Bad Boy. In 1950 Murphy eventually got a contract with Universal-International (later called Universal) where he starred in 26 films, 23 of them westerns over the next 15 years. His 1949 autobiography To Hell And Back was a best seller. Murphy starred as himself in a film biography released by Universal-International in 1955 with the same title. The movie, To Hell and Back, held the record as Universal's highest grossing picture until 1975 when it was finally surpassed by the movie Jaws. In the mid-60s the studios switched

from contract players to hiring actors on a picture-by-picture basis. Consequently, when his contract expired in 1965 Universal did not renew. This gave him the opportunity to work with other studios and independent film producers. In the 25 years that Audie spent in Hollywood, he made a total of 44 feature films.



Despite his success in Hollywood, Audie never forgot his rural Texas roots. He returned frequently to the Dallas area where he owned a small ranch for a while. He also had ranches in Perris, California and near Tucson, Arizona. He was a successful Thoroughbred and Quarter Horse racehorse owner and breeder, having interests in such great horses as "Depth Charge."

His films earned him close to 3 million dollars in 23 years as an actor. Audie loved to gamble, and he bet on horses and different sporting events. He was also a great poker player. In his role as a prodigious gambler, he won and lost fortunes.

Audie Murphy wrote some poetry and was quite successful as a songwriter. He usually teamed up with talented artists and composers such as Guy Mitchell, Jimmy Bryant, Scott Turner, Coy Ziegler, or Terri Eddleman. Dozens of Audie Murphy's songs were recorded and released by such great performers as Dean Martin, Eddy Arnold, Charley Pride, Jimmy Bryant, Porter Wagoner, Jerry Wallace, Roy Clark, Harry Nilsson and many, many others. His two biggest hits were Shutters and Boards and When the Wind Blows in Chicago. Eddy Arnold recorded When the Wind Blows in Chicago for his 1993 album Last of the Love Song Singers which is currently in release by RCA.

Audie suffered from what is now known as Post Traumatic Stress Disorder (PTSD) and was plagued by insomnia and depression. During the mid-60's he became dependent for a time on doctor prescribed sleeping pills called Placidyl. When he recognized that he had become addicted to this prescription drug, he locked himself in a motel room, stopped taking the sleeping pills and went through withdrawal symptoms for a week. Always an advocate for the needs of veterans, he broke the taboo about discussing war related mental problems after this experience. In a effort to draw attention to the problems of returning Korean and Vietnam War veterans, Audie Murphy spoke-out candidly about his personal problems with PTSD, then known as "Battle Fatigue". He publicly called for United States government to give more consideration and study to the emotional impact war has on veterans and to extend health care benefits to address PTSD and other mental health problems of returning war vets.

While on a business trip on May 28, 1971, (Memorial Day Weekend) he was killed at the age of 46. A private plane flying in fog and rain crashed in the side of a mountain near Roanoke, Virginia. Five others including the pilot were also killed. Although Audie owned and flew his own plane earlier in his career at Hollywood, he was among the passengers that tragic day.

On June 7th, Audie Murphy was buried with full military honors in Arlington National Cemetery. His grave site, near the Amphitheater, is second most visited gravesite year round. President Kennedy's grave is the most visited.

In 1996 the Texas Legislature officially designated his birthday, June 20th, as Audie Murphy Day. On June 9, 1999 Governor George W. Bush, Texas made a similar proclamation declaring June 20th to officially be Audie Murphy Day in the state of Texas.



Early Years



Murphy was born in Kingston, Hunt County, Texas, to poor sharecroppers of Irish descent, Emmett Berry Murphy, and his wife, Josie Bell. He grew up on farms in the Farmersville and Greenville areas, and near Celeste, Texas. Audie Murphy grew up the 6th or 7th of twelve children, nine of which survived to be at-least eighteen. His parents, Emmett Berry and Josie Bell Murphy were hard working farmers, in a constant struggle to make ends meet. After his father deserted them in 1936, Audie dropped out following his 8th grade year in order to support his mother and siblings. At the age of twelve he began to shoot rabbits in order to put food on the table and became known for his excellent aim and accuracy. When he was sixteen years old, his mother passed away leaving him as the father figure as well as the breadwinner for the household, forcing him to get a job at a local store. Murphy attended elementary school in Celeste until his father abandoned the family in 1936. Audie dropped out in the fifth grade to help support his family. He worked for one dollar per day; plowing and picking cotton on any farm that would hire him.



Enlistment

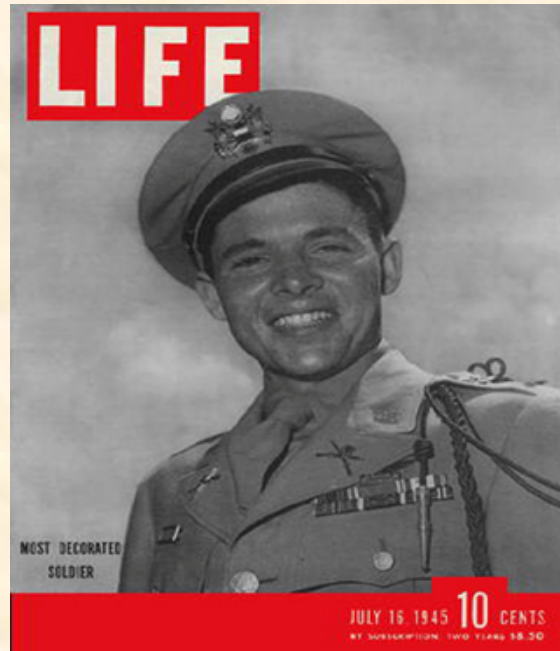


Murphy had long dreamed of joining the military. After the attack on Pearl Harbor on December 7, 1941, Murphy tried to enlist in the military, but the services rejected him because he was underage and only about 5' 5". The 5 ft 5 inch (166 cm) and 110 pound (50 kg) Murphy tried once again to enlist, but was declined by both the Marines and Army paratroopers as too short and underweight. The Navy also turned him down for being underweight. The United States Army finally accepted him, and he was inducted at Greenville and sent to Camp Walter's, Texas for basic training. During a session of close order drill, he passed out. His company commander tried to have him transferred to a cook and bakers' school but Murphy insisted on becoming a combat soldier, and after 13 weeks of basic training, he was sent to Fort Meade, Maryland for advanced infantry training.

When Audie shipped overseas, little did he know that he would participate in nine major battle campaigns, such as Sicily, Italy, and Southern France. On August 15, 1944 during the landings in Southern France, Audie's unit was advancing inland when they were halted by intense German machine gun fire. Audie advanced alone and wiped out several enemy machine gun nests and captured 5 German soldiers. He was awarded the Distinguished Service Cross for his actions. On October 2, 1944 Audie and a group of officers on reconnaissance duty came under heavy German fire. Audie advanced and made his way to within 15 yards of the German positions. Audie engaged the Germans with rifle fire and grenades and continued to advance where he radioed for artillery fire on other German strongpoints. These strongpoints were completely destroyed. Audie was awarded the Silver Star for this action. Also, due to his heroism, Staff Sergeant Murphy received a battlefield promotion on October 14, 1944 to the rank of 2nd Lieutenant. Two weeks later Audie was severely wounded by shrapnel from German mortar fire on his position. Audie was hospitalized for an extended length of time due to this wound. During his service in World War II Audie received 3 Purple Heart Medals for wounds received in combat.



Post-War



Murphy was reportedly plagued by insomnia, bouts of depression, and nightmares related to his numerous battles throughout his life. When Murphy did sleep it was with a loaded pistol under his pillow. His first wife, Wanda Hendrix, often talked of his struggle with this condition, even claiming that he had held her at gunpoint once. For a time during the mid-1960s, he became dependent on doctor-prescribed sleeping pills called Placidyl. When he recognized that he had become addicted to the drug, he locked himself in a motel room where he took himself off the pills, going through withdrawal for a week. In an effort to draw attention to the problems of returning Korean and Vietnam War veterans, Murphy spoke out candidly about his own problems with PTSD, known then and during World War II as "battle fatigue". He called on the United States government to give increased consideration and study to the emotional impact that combat experiences have on veterans, and to extend health care benefits to address PTSD and other mental-health problems suffered by returning war veterans.



Sergeant Audie Murphy Need to Know

1. Where and when was Audie Murphy born?

- Kingston, Texas - June 20, 1924

2. How many years of schooling did Audie Murphy have?

- Five years

3. At what age was Audie Murphy orphaned?

- 16 years old

4. Where did Audie Murphy do basic training?

- Camp Wolters, Texas

5. Where did Audie Murphy do advanced training?

- Fort Meade, Maryland

6. What unit was Audie Murphy assigned to during World War II?

- 15th Infantry Regiment, 3rd Infantry Division

7. Where did Audie Murphy fight during WWII?

- North Africa, Sicily, Italy, France, and Germany

8. What was the Service Number of Audie Murphy?

- 01 692 509

9. Name five of the U.S. awards that Audie Murphy earned during WWII?

- Medal of Honor
- Distinguished Service Cross
- Silver Star (1 OLC)
- Legion of Merit
- Bronze Star (w/V, 1 OLC)
- Purple Heart (2 OLC)
- Good Conduct Medal
- Distinguished Unit Emblem (1 OLC)
- American Campaign Medal
- World War II Victory Medal
- Army of Occupation Medal (w/Germany clasp)
- European-African-Middle Eastern Campaign Medal (1 Silver Star, 4 Bronze Service Stars)
- Name the six foreign awards that Audie Murphy earned during WWII?
- Medal of Liberated France
- French Fourragere in colors of the Croix de Guerre
- French Legion of Honor, Grade of Chevalier
- French Croix de Guerre (w/ Silver Star)
- French Croix de Guerre (w/Palm)
- Belgian Croix de Guerre (1940 Palm)

10. How many movies did Audie Murphy act in?

- 44



11. Name movies Audie Murphy acted in?

40 Guns to Apache Pass	Bad Boy
A Time for Dying	Showdown
Apache Rifles	Sierra
Arizona Raiders	Six Black Horses
Seven Ways from Sundown	Texas, Heaven and Brooklyn
Battle at Bloody Beach	The Cimarron Kid
Beyond Glory	The Duel at Silver Creek
Bullet for a Badman	The Gun Runners
Cast a Long Shadow	The Guns of Fort Petticoat
Column South	The Kid from Texas
Destry	The Quick Gun
Drums Across the River	The Quiet American
Gunpoint	The Red Badge of Courage
Gunsmoke	The Texican
Hell Bent for Leather	The Unforgiven
Joe Butterfly	The Wild and the Innocent
Kansas Raiders	To Hell and Back
Night Passage	Trunk to Cairo
No Name on the Bullet	Posse from Hell
Ride a Crooked Trail	Tumbleweed
Ride Clear of Diablo	
Tumbleweed	World in My Corner
Gunfight at Comanche Creek	

12. How many songs were written by Audie Murphy?

- 16 (TRADOC Reg 600-14) (Disregard the fact that 17 are listed, TRADOC answer is 16).

13. Name songs written by Audie Murphy.

Shutters And Boards	1962
When The Wind Blows In Chicago	1962
Please Mr. Music Man Play A Song For Me	1962
Foolish Clock	1962
Leave The Weeping To The Willow Tree	1962
The Only Light I Ever Need Is You	1962
Go On And Break My Heart	1963
Willie The Hummer	1963
My Lonesome Room	1963
Elena, Goodbye	1964
Big, Big Day Tomorrow	1964
If There Is A Short Cut To Nowhere (I'll Take It)	1964
Pedro's Guitar	1964
Round And Round She Goes	1965
Rattle Dance	1966
Dusty Old Helmet	1969
Was It All Worth Losing You	1970



14. What movie star invited Audie Murphy to Hollywood?

- James Cagney

15. What movie was adapted from the book of Audie Murphy's war experiences?

- To Hell And Back

16. Which unit of the Texas Army National Guard did Audie Murphy join in 1950?

- The 36th Infantry Division ("T-Patches")

17. What is significant about the year 1955 for Audie Murphy?

- That was the year he was voted as the Most Popular Western Actor in America by the Motion Picture Exhibitors

18. Was Audie Murphy a member of any fraternal organizations?

- Yes, he was a Shriner (Mason)

19. When and how did AUDIE MURPHY die?

- AUDIE MURPHY was killed in a plane crash on a mountaintop near Roanoke, Virginia on May 28, 1971. His body was recovered 2 days later, on Memorial Day

20. Name Audie Murphy's Award List

- Medal of Honor
- Distinguished Service Cross
- Silver Star with First Oak Leaf Cluster
- Legion of Merit
- Bronze Star Medal with "V" Device and First Oak Leaf Cluster
- Purple Heart with Second Oak Leaf Cluster
- U.S. Army Outstanding Civilian Service Medal
- Good Conduct Medal
- Presidential Unit Citation with First Oak Leaf Cluster
- American Campaign Medal
- European-African-Middle Eastern Campaign Medal with One Silver Star, Four Bronze Service Stars (representing nine campaigns) and one Bronze Arrowhead (representing assault landing at Sicily and Southern France)
- World War II Victory Medal
- Army of Occupation Medal with Germany Clasp
- Armed Forces Reserve Medal
- Combat Infantry Badge
- Marksman Badge with Rifle Bar
- Expert Badge with Bayonet Bar
- French Fourragere in Colors of the Croix de Guerre
- French Legion of Honor, Grade of Chevalier
- French Croix de Guerre With Silver Star
- French Croix de Guerre with Palm
- Medal of Liberated France
- Belgian Croix de Guerre 1940 Palm



Sergeant Audie Murphy Club

1. What regulation(s) cover the Sergeant Audie Murphy Club Program?

- (TRADOC) Regulation 600-14, Sergeant Audie Murphy Club (SAMC) Program

2. According to TRADOC REG 600-14, what is the purpose of induction into the Sergeant Audie Murphy Club?

- The SAMC is a means of recognizing those NCOs who have contributed significantly to the development of a professional NCO Corps and combat ready Army. Members exemplify leadership characterized by personal concern for the needs, training, development and welfare of soldiers and concern for families of soldiers

3. According to TRADOC REG 600-14, what is the Sergeant Audie Murphy Club?

- An elite organization of NCOs whose demonstrated performance and inherent leadership qualities and abilities are characterized by those of Sergeant Audie Murphy

4. When and where was the original Sergeant Audie Murphy Club started?

- The original club was started at Fort Hood, Texas early in 1986

5. Who designed the SAMC logo?

- Don Moore, a Killeen artist, assisted with designing the logo and club awards

6. Describe the SAMC Crest.

- The crest depicts the symbols of the majestic American Bald Eagle superimposed over the olive branch-wreath, saber, and lighting bolt. In front of the eagle are the U.S. Army staff sergeant stripes. The eagle firmly clutches in both claws a powder-blue banner, the color of the infantry. On the banner are displayed words Loyalty, Caring, Discipline, and Professionalism

7. What do the three stars separating the S*A*M*C in the crest represent?

- The Be, Know, and Do for the NCO

8. Why is SSG rank insignia included in the crest?

- Reflects Audie Murphy's highest enlisted rank

9. What does the eagle represent?

- Our national bird and symbol of freedom, and the intent of the club to be nationwide

10. What does the laurel represent?

- Represents the individual achievement of the NCOs in the club

11. What does the lightning bolt represent?

- It represents the swift and decisive action taken by the NCO

12. What does the sword represent?

- The sword is a historical reference, a tool for the NCO to cut to the heart of the matter, to lead the charge



Sergeant Audie Murphy Need to Know

13. What do the streamers represent?

- The streamers indicate upon which the club bases their philosophy-Loyalty, Discipline, Professionalism, and Caring

14. What is the SAMC motto?

- “You lead from the front,” Audie Murphy

ARMY HISTORY

DATES	EVENTS
1775 - 1783	The Revolutionary War
10 May 1775	The Battle of Fort Ticonderoga (The action for which the Army was awarded its first battle streamer.
14 Jun 1775	The Infantry branch was established. (6 companies of expert riflemen formed in Pennsylvania, 2 companies in Maryland, and 2 companies in Virginia.
03 Jul 1775	George Washington became the first Commander in Chief of the Continental Army.
04 Jul 1776	The Declaration of Independence established.
1778	Baron Fredrich Von Steuben gave the Army its first real training at Valley Forge during the winter.
1787	Constitution written.
1812-1815	The War of 1812.
1861-1865	The Civil War
12 Jun 1862	Congressional Act established the Medal of Honor (preceded by the Badge of Military Merit)
1898	Spanish –American War (US emerged as a world power)
16 Aug 1903	The first Chief of Staff took office
1908	LT Edmund L. Gruber composed “The Caisson Song” which was later known as “The Army Goes Rolling Along”
1926	Air Service changed to the Army Air Corp
03 Mar 1931	“The Star Spangled Banner” became the National Anthem (title 36, USC 170)
07 Dec 1941	Japanese attacked Pearl Harbor.
06 Jun 1944	D-Day commenced. Known as “Operation Overlord”—password used was “Mickey Mouse”



12 May 1945	VE-day, Germany surrendered
06 Aug 1945	Atom bomb dropped on Hiroshima by the Enola Gay
09 Aug 1945	Atom bomb dropped on Nagasaki
1947	The National Security Act of 1947 established the Department of the Army. Previously known as the War Department.
Sep 1947	Air Force separated from the Army
10 Aug 1949	Department of Defense created.
May 1950	UCMJ was enacted
17 Aug 1955	President Eisenhower signed the Code of Conduct
14 Jun 1956	The Army Flag was dedicated
11 Nov 1956	The Secretary of the Army dedicated the Army Song.
12 Dec 1957	The Army officially announced that "The Army Goes Rolling Along" was the official Army song.
1959	The draft was extended until this year due to the outbreak of the Korean War.
04 Jul 1966	Position of the SMA established. 1 ST SMA was SMA Wooldridge.
1968	Tet Offensive in Vietnam began.
1968	The North Korean Forces captured the American spy ship USS Pueblo.
1973	Majority of American troops pulled out of Vietnam
25 Oct 1983	Operation Urgent Fury (Grenada) commenced
1989	Operation Just Cause (Panama) commenced. Consisted of elements of the XVIII ABC, 82 nd ABN Div, 7 th ID, 75 th Ranger Regt, a Joint Special Operations Task Force and US Marines.
Early 1990S	Operations Restore Hope (Somalia) and Support Hope (Rwanda) commenced
Jan 1991	The Air War in Kuwait and Iraq began at 0238L on 17 Jan (0638 EST on 16 Jan)
1991	Operation Uphold Democracy (Haiti) Commenced
1 Feb 1992	US and Russia sign a treaty officially ending the Cold War
Mid 1990S	Operation Allied Force (Kosovo) commenced
11 Sep 2001	Terrorists attacked the US. (Pentagon and World Trade Centers). Known as 9-11.
07 Oct 2001	Operation Enduring Freedom and Noble Eagle Begins





The Motto

"You lead from the front."

The Crest

The crest was designed by one of the original organizers of the club, Mr. Don Moore, a professional illustrator from Killeen, Texas. The primary elements of the crest are...

The letters SAMC: an abbreviation for the "Sergeant Audie Murphy Club".

The three stars: separate the letters and represent the "Be", "Know" and "Do" which is at the core of an Army NCO's professional spirit.

The majestic American Bald Eagle: the national bird and our country's symbol for freedom. The eagle also represents the intent of the SAMC to be nationwide.

The laurel: represents the individual achievement of the NCO in the club.

The lightning bolt: represents swift and decisive action taken by the NCO.

The sword is a historical reference and is the symbolic tool of the NCO to cut to the heart of the matter and to lead the charge.

The U.S. Army staff sergeant stripes: represent the highest enlisted rank attained by Audie Murphy.

The powder-blue streamers, the color of the infantry, indicate the words of the NCO philosophy: Loyalty, Caring, Discipline, and Professionalism.



Citation For Medal of Honor Recipient Audie L. Murphy

Rank and organization: Second Lieutenant, U.S. Army, Company B, 15th Infantry, 3d Infantry Division

Place and date: Near Holtzwihr France, 26 January 1945

Entered service at: Dallas, Tex. Birth: Hunt County, near Kingston, Texas

G.O. No.65, 9 August 1945

CITATION:

2d Lt. Murphy commanded Company B, which was attacked by 6 tanks and waves of infantry. 2d Lt. Murphy ordered his men to withdraw to prepared positions in a wood, while he remained forward at his command post and continued to give fire directions to the artillery by telephone. Behind him, to his right, 1 of our tank destroyers received a direct hit and began to burn. Its crew withdrew to the woods. 2d Lt. Murphy continued to direct artillery fire which killed large numbers of the advancing enemy infantry. With the enemy tanks abreast of his position, 2d Lt. Murphy climbed on the burning tank destroyer, which was in danger of blowing up at any moment, and employed its .50 caliber machine gun against the enemy. He was alone and exposed to German fire from 3 sides, but his deadly fire killed dozens of Germans and caused their infantry attack to waver. The enemy tanks, losing infantry support, began to fall back. For an hour the Germans tried every available weapon to eliminate 2d Lt. Murphy, but he continued to hold his position and wiped out a squad which was trying to creep up unnoticed on his right flank. Germans reached as close as 10 yards, only to be mowed down by his fire. He **received a leg wound**, but ignored it and continued the single-handed fight until his ammunition was exhausted. He then made his way to his company, refused medical attention, and organized the company in a counterattack which forced the Germans to withdraw. His directing of artillery fire wiped out many of the enemy; **he killed or wounded about 50**. 2d Lt. Murphy's indomitable courage and his refusal to give an inch of ground saved his company from possible encirclement and destruction, and enabled it to hold the woods which had been the enemy's objective.



Additional Information About Audie Murphy

World War II and the Medal of Honor

- Rejected by Navy, Marines, Army Paratroopers Mar-May 1942
- Accepted into the assigned serial number 18083707 and reported for Basic Training, Camp Wolters, Texas: 30 June 1942.
- Awarded Marksman Badge for Rifle, Expert Badge for Bayonet and completed Basic Training: September 1942.
- Advanced Training completed and reported to Camp Kilmer, New Jersey for overseas assignment: 23 January 1943.
- Departed for Casablanca, North Africa: 8 February 1943.
- Arrived in Africa, assigned to B Company, 15th Infantry Regiment, 3rd Infantry Division: 20 February 1943
- Promoted to Private First Class (PFC) - Algeria, North Africa: 7 May 1943.
- 19th birthday and trained for invasion of Sicily: 20 June 1943.
- Began invasion of Sicily: 10 July 1943
- Promotion to Corporal (CPL)-Palermo, Italy: 15 July 1943
- Audie and the 3rd landed near Battipaglia, Italy: 17 September 1943
- Promoted to Sergeant (SGT) - Italy: 13 December 1943
- Promoted to Staff Sergeant (SSGT)-Italy: 13 January 1944
- Assigned as Platoon Sergeant for 3rd Platoon, Company B: 1 February 1944
- Awarded Bronze Star with "V" device; disabling a German Mark VI Tiger tank: 2 March 1944.
- Denied promotion to Technical Sergeant (T-SGT or SFC now) for refusing to put his platoon through close-order drill right after they had been pulled out of the front lines for a brief rest-Anzio, Italy: April 1944.
- Awarded Oak Leaf Cluster to the Bronze Star; numerous combat, recon and intel patrols: 8 May 1944.



- Awarded Combat Infantryman Badge (CIB): 8 May 1944.
- Awarded Good Conduct Medal; for exemplary conduct, efficiency, and fidelity-Italy: 8 May 1944.
- 20th birthday-Lido di Ostia, Italy-near the Tyrrhenian Sea: 20 June 1944
- Awarded three battle stars for campaigns in Italy: September 1943 to August 1944.
- Awarded the Distinguished Service Cross; clearing a hillside of machinegun nests-near Pont a Mousson, France: 15 August 1944.
- 15th Infantry Regiment the Distinguished Unit Emblem (Presidential Unit Citation); for action seen by the soldiers of 1-15 Infantry Battalion-Montelimar, France: 27-29 August 1944.
- Awarded Purple Heart; wounds received during a mortar attack-near Genevreville, France: 15 September 1944.
- Awarded Silver Star Medal; saving a recon patrol-near Cleurie,: 2 October 1944.
- Awarded Oak Leaf Cluster to the Silver Star Medal; directing mortar fire onto enemy stronghold-near Cleurie, France: 5 October 1944.
- Commissioned to 2nd Lieutenant and assigned Army Serial Number 0-1692509-near La Forge, France: 14 October 1944.
- Awarded Oak Leaf Cluster to the Purple Heart Medal; wounds received during a firefight-Mortagne Forest, France: 26 October 1944.
- Awarded 2nd Oak Leaf Cluster to the Purple Heart Medal; wounds received from a mortar attack-Riedwihr Forest, France: 25 January 1945.
- Earned Congressional Medal of Honor; Riedwihr Forest, near Holtzwihr, France: 26 January 1945.
- 3rd Infantry Division awarded the Distinguished Unit Emblem (Presidential Unit Citation) - for action seen at the Colmar Pocket, France from 22 January to 6 February 1945.
- Promotion to 1st Lieutenant: 16 February 1945.
- Awarded French Fourragere in Colors of the Croix de Guerre; awarded by France to U.S. Army service members for heroism or exceptionally meritorious service in direct support of military operations during the Battle of the Colmar Pocket: 20 February 1945.



- Assigned as a Liason Officer to 15th Regimental Field & Staff (S3)-Bining, France: 11 March 1945.
- Awarded Legion of Merit; numerous acts of valor in Italy and France and his recently approved Medal of Honor-Salzburg, Austria: 2 June 1945.
- Awarded Army of Occupation Medal with Germany Clasp; awarded for service at a normal post of duty while assigned to the Army of Occupation beginning with the first day after the end of World War II. Dates of eligibility include any consecutive 30 days from 9 May 1945 and 5 May 1955. Because Audie Murphy remained in Germany until June 10, 1945 he met this requirement.
- Awarded American Campaign Medal; for campaigns in North Africa, Sicily, Italy, France and Germany: February 1943 to June 1945.
- Awarded European-African-Middle Eastern Campaign Medal with one Silver Service Star, three Bronze Service Stars and one Bronze Service Arrowhead; awarded for service within the European-African-Middle Eastern Theater between 7 December 1941 and 8 November 1945.
- Awarded World War II Victory Medal; awarded for military service between the dates of 7 December 1941 and 31 December 1946, both dates inclusive.
- World War II combat ends for Audie. Departs Europe for Station #11, Fort Sam Houston/San Antonio, Texas: 10 June 1945.

Post World War II and Hollywood

- Awarded French Croix de Guerre with Palm; distinguished acts of heroism involving combat with enemy forces: 19 July 1945.
- Awarded Legion of Honor in the Grade Chevalier; exceptional service in the Liberation of France-Paris, France: 19 July 1948.
- Awarded Croix de Guerre with Silver Star (orders dated 16 April 1945); exceptional service in the Liberation of France-Dallas, Texas: 19 September 1945.
- Awarded Armed Forces Reserve Medal; award to military personnel whose Reserve Component service has been primarily in the organized Reserve or in the National Guard. Service must be honorable for a period of 10 years within a 12 consecutive year period of time: September 1945 to July 1955.
- Awarded Medal of Liberated France; participation in the liberation of France: 1947.
- Promotion to Captain, Infantry, Texas National Guard: 14 July 1950.



- Awarded Belgian Croix de Guerre 1940 with Palm; for exceptional acts of bravery facing the enemy during WW II": 10 December 1955.
- Promotion to Major, Infantry, Texas National Guard: 14 February 1956.
- Retired from Federal Service as Major, Infantry, into U.S. Army Reserves: 8 November 1966.
- Awarded Outstanding Civilian Service Medal; professional services to the in the production of the Department of the Army motion picture "The Broken Bridge": 1961.
- Audie meets James Cagney for the first time; Lockheed Air Terminal-Los Angeles, CA: 20 September 1945.
- Audie moves into Cagney's guest house at 2001 Coldwater Canyon, Beverly Hills, CA: late 1945.
- Acting Lab lessons for speech, voice, acting, singing, walking & fencing: Summer of 1946.
- First Hollywood Romance with Jean Peters: Summer & Fall 1946.
- Audie moves out of Cagney's estate: September 1946.
- Wanda Hendrix enters Audie's life: early 1947.
- Bit part in "Beyond Glory" starring Alan Ladd: Summer 1947
- Cagney drops Audie's contract after two years allowing more opportunities for Murphy: early 1947.



SAMPLE SCENARIO QUESTIONS:

SCENARIO:

You're assigned to a unit that requires conducting the ACFTs every other month. Within your unit you have a Sergeant First Class {SFC} who has not taken an ACFT for over 24 months. The SFC is not on a profile and not medically hindered {by profile}, he simply blew the ACFT's off because of the mission {unsubstantiated}. You also have a newly promoted 1 star who arrived approximately 3 months ago and whose said flat out that they are not taking the ACFT. Your Commander decides to flag the NCO however tells the training NCO to not worry about the Officer. Assess the scenario, was this a legal directive? If yes, how and why?

SCENARIO:

You are a 1SG. You have a SFC in your company who is dual military. The SFC's wife is also an SFC and assigned to one of your sister units. The couple is expecting their first child. Unexpectedly, the wife starts to have cramps and goes to the emergency room. While at the emergency room, she is told she may be having a miscarriage. Your SFC comes to you and tells you he has to get to the emergency room. Your Commander overhears the conversation and intervenes. She tells the SFC there is nothing he can do at the hospital and she needs him at the unit to give the scheduled range brief to the BN Commander and CSM. She says after the brief he can leave. The SFC looks at the Commander, walks in her office, pulls his rank off his chest and places it on her desk. Without a word he walks out and proceeds to the hospital. What are your actions?

SCENARIO:

You are a 1SG, well established. You've been in position for six months. You are ahead of the game on your training schedules, all your admin actions are straight, your awards and evaluations are never late and hardly ever get kicked back from battalion. You even get kudos from the CSM. By all accounts, your company is running smoothly from an administrative standpoint. During month seven, you have a change of command. You and the new commander sit down and have a meeting of the minds. He tells you that after observing from the outside, he thinks you're doing an awesome job and he wants you to continue to drive on. Four months down the road, you still have everything running like a well-oiled machine. But it has become evident (even to the BN Commander) that the CO is not vested in the administrative functionality of his company. He isn't aware of personnel actions, can't give proper statuses on evaluations and doesn't know anything about DTMS. Where did you go wrong?



SCENARIO:

You are a Platoon sergeant and you are on Staff duty on a Saturday. While sitting at your duty desk a runner from the barracks comes to you and informs you that they believe some soldiers are underage and drinking. The soldier tells you that there is alcohol present in the day room and that they know for a fact that some of the soldiers that are there are underage. They express to you that they do not know how to approach the situation and asks for your help. Upon your arrival to the day room you see one of your underage soldiers at the table with a can of beer. What actions do you take and why?

SCENARIO:

You're a platoon sergeant with over 50 Soldiers within your platoon. One of your male Soldiers receives an Article 15 for "possession" of an illegal substance (the substance was found within their barracks room). The Soldier is reduced in rank from SGT to SPC, receives field grade w/45 extra duty w/suspended forfeiture of pay. Soldier is immediately enrolled in ASAP. A few weeks later an ASAP counselor calls you and says she wants to enroll the Soldier within an inpatient program because your Soldier is addicted to METH. The counselor requires 1SG or Commander Approval and requires it within the next 24 hrs because there is one bed left. You reach the 1SG who says he will not approve that because the Soldier is being chaptered anyway; no need to waste federally or government money. What can you do Platoon Sergeant?

SCENARIO:

You are a 1SG. One of your primary missions is to assist the commander with training the LTs in the company. Your Commander has come to you for advice on several occasions about the LTs. One is a hard charger who is willing to learn, executes the Commander's guidance and performs to the best of his ability. The other is not cutting the mustard. The CO has given him additional reading to improve his leadership skills, given him corrective training and actions, but he still continues to perform at a minimal level. Your Commander is seeking your guidance and he is at the end of his rope. What guidance do you give to the Commander? What mentorship will you give to the LT?

SCENARIO:

You are a squad leader with seven soldiers, one of which is dating someone of the same sex. While walking to your office, you overhear one of your soldiers making derogatory remarks about this soldier's sexual preference. What actions do you take? Do you address the situation in front of your squad?

SCENARIO:

You are a Section Sergeant with a soldier who is dual military and their spouse outranks you. The soldier fails to complete a mission that was a requirement before being released for the day. The soldier leaves without completing the task, and when you reach out, the soldier's spouse picks up the phone and states that your soldier is not coming back and to figure it out. This is your best soldier whose work ethic has been unmatched since their arrival at the unit. What do you do?



SCENARIO:

You and your family decide to move on post into government quarters. You're moved into a Cul-de-sac as a SFC your immediate neighbor (within a semi-detached town home) is a PV2. Your following neighbors consist of two Specialists', a Warrant Officer (WO1), a Private First Class, and a Private. Within weeks you notice the families are close and spend a considerable amount of time partying outdoors within the Cul-de-sac area -- loudly; even ignoring the quiet hours which are at 2200 hrs. During one of the gatherings one of the Specialists gets into a verbal altercation with his wife, verbally abusing her. That evening no one sees him physically assault her, however the next morning she is proudly wearing a black eye and bruised chin. She jokingly tells the other spouses she and the husband finished their business behind closed doors. And that their both bruised up. As a Senior NCO what are you obligated to do --- if anything?

SCENARIO:

You're newly assigned to an organization within in-processing you run into an old comrade / battle from a previous duty assignment you've known for over 12 years personally and professionally. Your spouses are BFF's, he has 18 years in service with two kids in College. One has been transferred his Post 9/11 plan and the other he is paying for out of pocket. Your peer is considered the cream of the crop, later confirmed with a selection to attend the United States Army Drill Sergeant's Academy in six months. Fast forward three months and fresh from a training exercise you two are out on the town celebrating a successful exercise and his selection. While celebrating your comrade, your ace, your battle offers you "ecstasy". Your battle lets you know as the UPL he will "square" you away if a UA pops and to enjoy the night. You never actually see him take the drug, however witness several other peers taking the drug. Weary of the situation you keenly watch your battle who is clearly drunk or high get behind the wheel of a vehicle. You prevent him from driving off and confiscate his keys. Clearly upset he shrugs his shoulders and says fine take me home. The following morning you do what?

SCENARIO:

You are a Section Sergeant of a predominantly male platoon. Your first female soldier arrives to the unit and after a year asks to go to the promotion board. After asking her if she has disclosed this information with her squad leader she informs you that she doesn't feel like her leader is for her. She states that he cares more for the males in the platoon than her. She says that she asked him for info about the board and he told her to put her packet together and let him know when it's done. This NCO has not offered to help prepare the soldier in any way. What actions do you take?

SCENARIO:

You are a 1SG and one of your Super Soldiers, PFC Jane Doe requested to use your open door policy. During your meeting she tells you that, she just received a new roommate, assigned by the housing office and she refuses to be roommates with the new Soldier because she is gay. You ask PFC Doe why she objects to being roommates with the new Soldiers. She tells you that she just doesn't want to do it and refuses to explain any further. But she adamantly requests to be moved to another room. What actions do you take?



SCENARIO:

You are a 1SG assigned to a company at Fort Drum. PFC Doe comes to you and tells you that she thinks SSG Moran and SPC Jimenez are having an affair. SSG Moran is married but SPC Jimenez is not. PFC Doe tells you that she has seen them hanging out at various locations, having dinner together, and SSG Moran's car is seen at the barracks on the weekends when he does not have duty. What actions do you take?

SCENARIO:

While monitoring the SAMC page you receive a message from a NCO that asks if they are able to attend the board with a GOMAR. They inform you that the GOMAR was received from bullying/hazing. They refuse to tell you when the GOMAR was received, What do you tell the NCO? Do you feel that as a member of the Sergeant Audie Murphy Club that you have a say on what members are inducted? Do you turn the NCO away after finding out what the GOMAR was for?

SCENARIO:

You're a Platoon Sergeant with a platoon of 50 soldiers. You notice that everyday the same soldier stays in the company conference room and sleeps through lunch. After asking the soldier why don't they go home to their family for lunch they inform you that they hate going home and that they do not have furniture. The soldier has been on ground for a little over a year now and their first line supervisor is unaware of any issues regarding this soldier. What do you do in this moment? How do you help establish a better relationship between the squad leader and this soldier so that a situation like this one never occurs again?

SCENARIO:

Position: Platoon Sergeant Soldiers: 18 (five NCO's, 13 junior Soldiers)
During a quarterly counseling sessions one your NCO's bursts into the office and says SPC Signal just cut open his arms in front of everyone. You arrive on scene to find a massive amount of blood all over the Platoon floor; cell phone rings and it's 1SG calling stating she is on her way and wants to know how you allowed this to happen {note one of your Joes called her before informing you of the situation}. You have Soldiers screaming and crying confused about what just happen. Specialist Signal refuses to allow anyone to touch him and he's losing color in the corner. He currently has a 12 in blade waving it threatening to harm who ever attempts to touch him. What do you do Platoon Sergeant? What actions are necessary to remedy this situation? What agencies can assist you here? What after action actions need to occur?

SCENARIO:

You have a young Noncommissioned Officer w/P2 profile {no running} who conducts the 2.5 mile walk as an alternate event. You notice the Soldier participates in every Company or Battalion level run and even makes mention that they run a 16:00 2 mile on their own. Reviewing the Soldiers personnel file you see the Soldier has had this profile for almost six years. During your quarterly counseling session you inquire as to the Soldiers profile to wit they reply they have a serious lower back and knee problem at times. However refuse to "not" run, as their leader what do you suggest to the Soldier and mentor on? What regulations support the guidance you provide {if any}?



Scenario:

You are a New Platoon Sergeant arriving to a unit. After reviewing your soldier's counseling packets you notice that the soldiers have either never been counseled other than their initial counseling or they all look the same. When you approach your NCO's about this issue, they state they do not have time to counsel their soldiers as they have too many. They also state that no one has ever checked their counseling packets before and they themselves have not been counseled since their promotion to SGT. What actions do you take to correct the lack of development within your platoon?

Scenario:

One of your soldiers fails to report to formation for the first time in two years. She does not answer her phone and when asking her peers have they seen her this past weekend they all say no. After questioning the soldiers, you find out that she just had a bad breakup with a soldier from another platoon who is present at formation that day. When you go to her room, her roommate says that her phone alarm went off but she never came out of her room. After several failed knocking attempts you contact staff duty. Upon entering her room you find her asleep and when she awakes you smell alcohol on her breath. She's underage. What actions do you take and why?

