



Office of the President

201 East Greene Street / Milledgeville, GA 31061
(478) 387-4775 / (478) 445-1285 fax / www.gmc.edu
email: president@gmc.edu

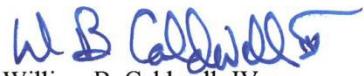
The Cadet Guide

Georgia Military College is a prominent Military Junior College that produces graduates of character. This is achieved through an uncompromising commitment to discipline especially here on the Milledgeville campus in our Corps of Cadets. Our approach has an outstanding record of producing exceptional leaders of character that contribute to society at the local, state, regional, and national levels.

This Character Education is accomplished through a strong set of standards which are communicated to the Corps of Cadets and enforced through the Office of the Commandant. This Cadet Guide outlines our standards, and I charge the Commandant of Cadets with the responsibility of enforcing these standards. I require all cadets to read and to know this guide in its entirety as it provides the guidelines for success in the Corps of Cadets at Georgia Military College. By knowing the standards contained in The Cadet Guide and practicing the standard consistently, you will provide yourself with the greatest opportunity for success.

As this academic year begins, all cadets within our 138th Corps of Cadets will read and adhere to the guidance laid out within The Cadet Guide. I want each of you to reach your fullest potential as you commit yourself to earning a great education while holding fast to the standards expected in Duty, Honor Country!

CHARACTER ABOVE ALL!



William B. Caldwell IV
Lieutenant General, U.S. Army (Ret.)
President
Georgia Military College

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Preface

Commandant's Expectations

I expect all cadets to demonstrate through attitude and behavior that they are honorable people, dedicated to achieving academic excellence, respectful of authority, disciplined, willingly compliant with cadet rules and regulations and Georgia Military College policies and directives, and committed to the success of the cadet-team.

Honorable Person: No greater compliment can be given than to say about someone that he or she is an “**Honorable Person**”. To be known as such is to be known as someone who tells the truth, keeps commitments and is a team player. The Cadet Code of Honor requires that each cadet will not “...lie, cheat, or steal, nor tolerate those who do.” The simple words of this code describe the minimum acceptable standard of moral behavior for cadets. I expect every cadet, guided by strong ethical principles, to strive to live far above this minimum standard. The Cadet Honor System promotes an atmosphere in which a cadet is assumed honorable unless his or her actions prove otherwise. In an organization where honorable behavior is the expected norm, dishonorable behavior and dishonorable people are easily recognized. Good reputations are hard to earn but easy to lose. We expect that all cadets will work hard to protect their own good reputation and just as hard to protect the good reputations of their peers.

Academic Excellence: Cadets attend college to get a first-class education. Doing well academically is the primary mission of each Georgia Military College Cadet. All cadets must do well academically to achieve their goals.

Service Academy prep cadets must excel academically to have any chance of earning an appointment to one of our prestigious service academies. Civic Leaders must do well to prepare themselves for future leadership opportunities in their communities and to prepare them for their follow-on school.

If you are a ROTC Contract Cadet, you must do well academically to earn your early commission. Academic success is critical to the National Guard Scholarship student who expects to retain a valuable full scholarship. Georgia Military College athletes attending college on athletic scholarships can easily lose their scholarship advantage and fail to qualify for a four-year college if they don’t keep their grades up.

Students that demonstrate excellence as evidenced by being placed on the Dean’s List or the President’s List are authorized to wear Academic Excellence Stars on their cadet uniforms. Students will find it either easier or more difficult to move on to a four-year college to complete a baccalaureate college degree depending on how well they perform academically. Use every study opportunity to get and stay ahead of academic requirements. Get started right and stay on the correct academic track!

Attitude and Respect for Authority: The proper attitude is one marked by willing support for the cadet program and the leaders who have a job to do. The majority of the cadets who come to Georgia Military College arrive eager and ready to give themselves completely to the task of excelling as cadets and students. A small number arrive resentful of anyone who tries to tell them what to do. This resentment generally takes the form of refusing, or grudgingly agreeing, to follow the orders and directives of those appointed over them (Georgia Military College staff and cadet-

leaders alike). Most of this latter group quickly decide to follow the example of the majority and end up being successful at everything they undertake.

Disciplined Behavior and Performance: Successful cadets are disciplined people. They are easy to spot. They are always at the right place, in the right uniform, at the right time. They wear their cadet uniform correctly and with pride. They greet officers respectfully with sharp salutes and a greeting “**Character Above All! Sir (or Ma’am).**” They display exceptional courtesy and respect to all in the language they use and in their everyday actions. Their rooms are always ready for inspection and their common areas of responsibility are always maintained above reproach. Disciplined cadets deliver what they have promised--and what they have been directed to deliver--on time and in a form that represents their best effort.

Etiquette and Courtesy: Cadets are expected to routinely demonstrate both military and common courtesy and be familiar with proper etiquette. You should seek out opportunities to introduce yourself to Staff & Faculty and know how to properly introduce other people to both peers and older people, how to properly answer a telephone and why it is important to use correct grammar.

With the foregoing comments in mind, it is important that every cadet fully understand my expectations and their responsibility for fulfilling the letter and spirit of:

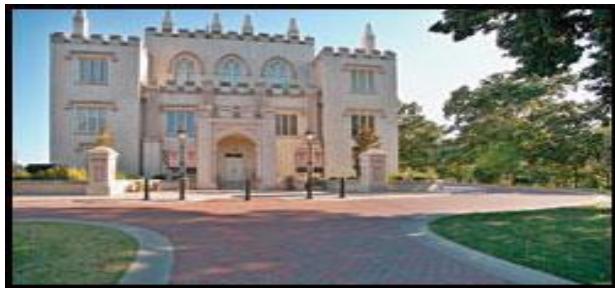
- The Cadet Honor Code.
- Your Academic commitments.
- The Orders and directives of all Georgia Military College staff, faculty members, and cadet leaders.

“Character Above All!”

Patrick J. Beer
Colonel, Georgia Military College
Dean of Students &
Commandant of Cadets

Chapter 1

Georgia Military College Mission



The President's Vision Statement

In its Vision 2029, GMC will be a nationally recognized leader providing a character-based higher education, improving students' personal well-being and giving hope for a brighter future. The vision is achieved by being accessible to any student desiring a character-based college level education, being the best two-year college in the state of

Georgia and among the top five in the nation, being nationally recognized as a "best value" college, being recognized as a military friendly school, being nationally recognized in the top ten fastest growing community colleges, being nationally recognized as a leader in the innovation and delivery of individual learning support services, being nationally recognized as a leader in the innovation of programs, and by increasing scholarship endowments to make education affordable.

The Mission Statement

The mission of Georgia Military College (GMC) is to produce educated citizens and contributing members of society in an environment conducive to the development of the intellect and character of its students, regardless of location or method of delivery. Junior college students are offered a liberal arts-based, two-year undergraduate curriculum designed to support student attainment of an associate's degree and prepare students for transfer to four-year colleges and universities. Students with an associate of applied science degree are offered a curriculum designed to support student attainment of a Bachelor of Applied Science degree. For selected college students who enroll in the Reserve Officer Training Corps (ROTC), and preparatory school students in the Junior ROTC program, GMC includes a military training and education component.

Restated Mission

The mission of Georgia Military College (GMC) is to produce educated citizens and contributing members of society in an environment conducive to the development of the intellect and character of its students. "Start Here.....Go Anywhere!"

Strategic Initiatives

GMC's programs are guided by its strategic initiatives, otherwise known as "The Four Big Ideas":

Contribute to Student Success!

Grow Enrollments

Think and Act as One Institution

Invest in the Future of Georgia Military College

(Georgia Military College is accredited by the Commission on Colleges of the Southern Association of Colleges and Schools to award Associate degrees.)

Chapter 2

Georgia Military College History



Milledgeville was founded in 1804 for the specific purpose of serving as the capital of the State of Georgia. Capital Square, the site for the legislative building (now known as the Old Capitol Building), was located on a rising eminence overlooking the Oconee River.

Architects Smart and Lane designed the building in the Neo-Gothic style in order to emphasize the serious business of government. The basic design has remained unchanged despite fires that destroyed the Old Capitol Building in 1880, 1884, and 1941. The only other city in America founded specifically to be a capital is Washington, D.C.

Within the walls of the Old Capitol Building some of the greatest debates in Georgia's history took place, including those surrounding tariffs in 1830 and Secession in 1861. During the Civil War, the Capital served as headquarters for the Georgia militia until Union General

William T. Sherman captured the city of Milledgeville in 1864. General Sherman's forces occupied the capital grounds and held a mock session of the Georgia Legislature in the Capitol Building.

Following the Civil War, the Georgia State Capital was moved to Atlanta, mainly because of its railroad facilities. Yet, the importance of the old legislative Capitol building did not diminish.

Georgia Military College was created in 1879 by an act of the Georgia General Assembly "To educate young men and women from the Middle Georgia area in an environment that fosters the qualities of good citizenship." It was the apparent intention of the General Assembly to establish the school as a unit of the slowly forming University of Georgia System. State property in Milledgeville, at the site of the seat of government for the State of Georgia from 1807-1868, was loaned to the University of Georgia by the Act of 1879, and the Board of Trustees of the University of Georgia was given veto powers by this Act over the acts of the local Board of Trustees of the new institution. The school was originally called Middle Georgia Military and Agricultural College. The Old Capitol Building, then as now, is the main college facility and sits on the highest point within the Milledgeville city limits. In

1880, the school's first session opened with 219 male and female students. Doctor W. M. Dudley, the school's first president, guided this class.

The College was founded in an era when what we now consider public education throughout the South was practically non-existent. It was apparently the intention of the Georgia legislature to take some step to correct this lack of educational opportunity. The word, "College," as applied to the institution, was, perhaps, not quite accurate. The school began as what would now be termed a high school; however, its curriculum included subjects far beyond the scope of the high schools of today, making it possible for Georgia Military College graduates to enroll with advanced standing into the University of Georgia and other institutions of higher learning. The Georgia General Assembly intended the new school to offer preparatory instruction that would enable graduates to enter higher classes at the University of Georgia, to give training in agriculture and mining, and finally, to train teachers.

The name of the school was changed to Georgia Military College in 1900. Legislative acts of 1920 and 1922 severed the relationship with the University of Georgia and gave the local Board of Trustees total power over the operations of the school. In 1930 the official addition of a junior college division to the College-preparatory secondary school finally justified its name. In 1932 the school became an Honor Military Academy. In 1946, the United States Army gave Georgia Military College the rating of Military Institute. In 1950, the War Department designated the institution a "Military Junior College." Today, it is one of only five remaining US military junior colleges.

The gates to the campus were constructed in 1867. Main Barracks, then known as New Barracks, was completed in 1897. In 1922, the parade ground was named Davenport Field for Cadet Wyatt Davenport, who was fatally injured on the field during a baseball game in April 1922. The American Legion and other town groups built a wall around the field and added replicas of the campus' north and south gates. Vinson Hall was constructed between 1939-40 and was named in honor of Carl Vinson, a Milledgeville resident who was a member of the Class of 1900, and later became a member of Congress.

The Georgia Military College of today is a two-year, multi-site, college and preparatory school. It is a co-educational public institution, operating under the direction of a publicly elected Board of Trustees. The College, in part by design and in part by serendipity, has come to match its name by operating twelve junior-college campuses throughout Georgia while continuing to maintain a Corps of Cadets at the tradition-rich Milledgeville campus.

Georgia Military College has contributed many brave men and women to the Armed Forces of our nation since the college's creation. Alumni of the college have served gallantly and honorably in all major military conflicts and military engagements. Graduates have also served honorably and with great distinction in the fields of business, education, medicine, government, public services, and law enforcement. We have every right to be proud of the history and traditions of our Alma Mater and those who have gone before us.

Notable GMC Alumni

DR. ALFRED BLALOCK HS1915.

After graduating from GMC in 1915, Blalock earned his MD degree at Johns Hopkins in 1922 and became the first resident in surgery in the new Vanderbilt University Hospital. He did pioneering work on the nature and treatment of hemorrhagic and traumatic shock. This early work on shock is credited with saving many lives during World War II. In 1941, Blalock returned to Johns Hopkins where he worked on a shunt technique to cure the Blue Baby Syndrome; and in November 1944, Blalock and his assistants performed the first successful operation on a patient.

BERT M. ATKINSON HS Early 1900's

At the age of 29, Atkinson was in command of the First American Air Service at the front in France where such notables as Eddie Rickenbacker served under his command. After the war, Atkinson organized the first aerial forest fire fighting unit in the world. In the 1920's, he mapped the first transcontinental air mail routes from the east to the west coast. This was the impetus to start passenger air service, build airfields, and encourage transcontinental flights.

GEORGE BUSBEE HS 1944

George Busbee graduated from GMC in 1944, went on to law school, and was admitted to the bar in 1952. He served in the Georgia Legislature from 1957 until 1974 when he ran for the governorship. Busbee served as Governor of Georgia from 1975 until 1983.

CLIFFORD BALDOWSKI JC 1937

Clifford Baldowski graduated from GMC and continued his education at the Citadel and the Art Students League in New York City. He was awarded a bronze star for his service in the Army Air Corps during World War II. In 1950, he joined the editorial staff at the Atlanta Constitution and created political cartoons every day for more than 30 years. In 1964, Baldy, as he was known, received a Pulitzer Prize nomination for his cartoon on Senator Barry Goldwater's presidential campaign.

CHARLES HOLMES HERTY

Herty attended Middle Georgia Military and Agricultural College from 1880 (the first year classes were held) until he graduated in 1884. After completing a Ph.D. at Johns Hopkins, Herty returned to Georgia to work as an assistant chemist at the Georgia State Experiment Station and to serve as adjunct faculty at the University of Georgia. He developed a method of making pine pulp into paper. When Charles Herty returned to the University of Georgia in 1891, the University had a playing field and a football but nobody knew the rules of the game. Herty had a rule book. He erected rough goal posts; and on January 30, 1892, the University of Georgia took on Mercer University in the first organized football game played in Georgia. (UGA won 50-0).

OLIVER HARDY

Norvill Hardy, better known as Oliver, attended GMC in the early 1900's where he was once described as a fat boy who liked playacting. While in school at GMC, Hardy worked as a projectionist at the Electric Theater downtown. He was bitten by the theater bug and went on to become an actor. He is probably best known through his partnership with Stan Laurel.

CLAUDE KICKLIGHTER JC 1952

Claude Kicklighter, assigned by Secretary Rumsfeld to coordinate with the State Department in making the transition in Iraq from U.S. occupation to Iraqi sovereignty, was widely praised for his results. Kicklighter has said that he would have never been a general officer if he had not gone to GMC. He said the training he received gave him an edge in every step of his career. GMC has a cadet scholarship named in his honor.

W. J. "BILL" USERY, Jr. JC 1940

Educated at Georgia Military College, Bill Usery worked at naval shipyards in Brunswick, Georgia, and served as an underwater welder on a repair ship in the Pacific Fleet during World War II. In 1961, he was appointed industrial union representative on the President's Missile Sites Labor Commission. In February 1969, Usery was appointed Assistant Secretary of Labor for Labor-Management Relations by President

Richard Nixon. In February 1976, President Gerald Ford appointed Usery United States Secretary of Labor. He was called upon by President Clinton to serve on the Commission on the Future of Worker-Management Relations from 1993 to 1995, and served as special mediator for the Major League Baseball dispute in 1994. The current GMC prep school building, Usery Hall, is named in his honor.

WILLIAM "BILL" R. YOAST JC 1948

During his years at GMC, Bill Yoast played football. He became a football coach with a loyal city-wide following in Alexandria, Virginia. In 1971, the T.C. Williams High School football team had an undefeated season and went on to earn the Virginia State Championship. The team Coach Yoast helped create in 1971 was the Titans. They are immortalized in the Disney movie, "Remember the Titans," which shows how the black and white teens and their black and white coaches moved beyond being black and white individuals to become teammates known as "Titans."

NB: The Junior College Cadet Wall of Fame in Baugh Barracks highlights many of our distinguished graduates—those that paid the ultimate price for our great nation, military general officers, and those who have played in the National Football League.

Chapter 3

Distinctive Unit Insignia



Georgia Military College's Distinctive Unit Insignia is commonly called the “unit crest” and represents our heritage. The United States Army’s Institute of Heraldry approved the crest on February 7, 1964.

The ivy leaves represent a school of higher learning and alludes to students’ academic achievement.

Opera Cum Fidelitate is Latin for “To Work (or Serve) with Fidelity.” Service to others is an indicator of good character.

The wall running diagonally from upper-left to lower-right represent the ramparts of the gates to Georgia Military College.

The Star represents the fact that the Department of the Army has recognized Georgia Military College as a National Military Honor School.

Red and black are our school colors.

The GMC Crest is a symbol of tradition and honor and connects Alumni and current students to this institution. It is also a symbol of our proud heritage. We will show due respect to this symbol of our school by not stepping on the crest located on the floor of Baugh Barracks.

Chapter 4

Georgia Military College Alma Mater & Cadet Prayer

The Alma Mater is the anthem of Georgia Military College. Singing or reciting the anthem is but one more way for cadets to bind themselves to the traditions of our college.

*O'er the hills of dear old Georgia
Loyal all are we,
Year by year go marching onward
Cheering GMC.*

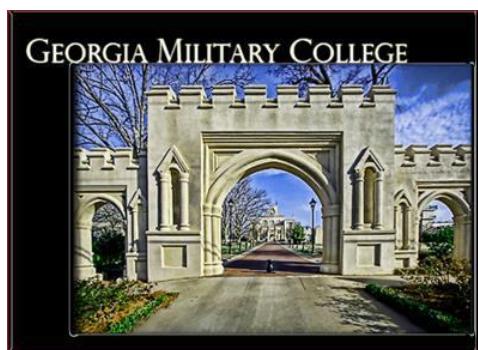
*Hail to thee, our Alma Mater,
May thy cause prevail,
And thy name fore'er be honored...
GMC all hail!*

*'Neath thy portals visions
splendor Fills with hope the
soul,
And life of valiant
service Thou hast made
our goal.*

*Hail to thee, Our Alma Mater,
May thy cause prevail,
And thy name fore'er be honored...
GMC all hail!*

*When we from thy halls have parted
And life's battles won,
Thy great spirit shall inspire
us 'Til eternal dawn.*

*Hail to thee, Our Alma Mater,
May thy cause prevail,
And thy name fore'er be honored...
GMC all hail!*



Cadet Prayer

*Almighty God, General of all life's forces, Commander of nature,
we praise Thy holy name.*

*Visit Thy presence upon us and all former GMC cadets. Reinforce us in
our quest for knowledge, integrity, and leadership. Instill in us
humanitarianism and bless our enemy whoever he might be.*

*Extinguish from our daily lives greed and envy, and make us champions of right
and ladies and gentlemen of honor.*

*May we glorify Thy name in victory and be courageous in defeat.
Help us ever to think first of our comrades, and secondly of ourselves,
and always of Thee.*

Guide our footsteps and cleanse our minds.

*May we be first in the service of our country and first in Thy
service. Lead us, O Lord, that we might lead.*

Amen

Cadets asked to perform the duties of the cadet chaplain will commit the Cadet Prayer to memory and be prepared to recite it when called on to do so for special occasions.



Chapter 5

Cadet Motto

“Character above all!”

The cadet motto—“Character Above All” is to be used as the greeting of the day when passing officers, staff, and faculty who are in uniform. The response should be

“Leadership Excellence!”

For example, the subordinate cadet initiates the salute and says “**Character Above All, Sir/Ma’am!**” The officer responds with “**Leadership Excellence!**”

What is a person of character?

A person of “character”:

- ✓ Does what is “right” even when no one is looking.
- ✓ Strives to set a good example by practicing high standards of LDRSHIP that are the Army Values
 - **Loyalty** - Bearing true faith and allegiance is a matter of believing in and devoting yourself to something or someone. A loyal Soldier is one who supports the leadership and stands up for fellow Soldiers. By wearing the uniform of the U.S. Army you are expressing your loyalty. And by doing your share, you show your loyalty to your unit.
 - **Duty** - Fulfill your obligations. Doing your duty means more than carrying out your assigned tasks. Duty means being able to accomplish tasks as part of a team. The work of the U.S. Army is a complex combination of missions, tasks and responsibilities — all in constant motion. Our work entails building one assignment onto another. You fulfill your obligations as a part of your unit every time you resist the temptation to take “shortcuts” that might undermine the integrity of the final product.
 - **Respect** - Treat people as they should be treated. In the Soldier’s Code, we pledge to “treat others with dignity and respect while expecting others to do the same.” Respect is what allows us to appreciate the best in other people. Respect is trust that all people have done their jobs and fulfilled their duty. And self-respect is a vital ingredient with the Army value of respect, which results from knowing you have put forth your best effort. The Army is one team and each of us has something to contribute.

- **Selfless Service** - Put the welfare of the nation, the Army and your subordinates before your own. Selfless service is larger than just one person. In serving your country, you are doing your duty loyally without thought of recognition or gain. The basic building block of selfless service is the commitment of each team member to go a little further, endure a little longer, and look a little closer to see how he or she can add to the effort.
- **Honor** - Live up to Army values. The nation's highest military award is The Medal of Honor. This award goes to Soldiers who make honor a matter of daily living — Soldiers who develop the habit of being honorable, and solidify that habit with every value choice they make. Honor is a matter of carrying out, acting, and living the values of respect, duty, loyalty, selfless service, integrity and personal courage in everything you do.
- **Integrity** - Do what's right, legally and morally. Integrity is a quality you develop by adhering to moral principles. It requires that you do and say nothing that deceives others. As your integrity grows, so does the trust others place in you. The more choices you make based on integrity, the more this highly prized value will affect your relationships with family and friends, and, finally, the fundamental acceptance of yourself.
- **Personal Courage** - Face fear, danger or adversity (physical or moral). Personal courage has long been associated with our Army. With physical courage, it is a matter of enduring physical duress and at times risking personal safety. Facing moral fear or adversity may be a long, slow process of continuing forward on the right path, especially if taking those actions is not popular with others. You can build your personal courage by daily standing up for and acting upon the things that you know are honorable.

Chapter 6

Cadet Regimental Accolade & Army Song

Purpose: The purpose of the accolade is to remind cadets that **Character** is paramount and **Duty, Honor, and Country** are values worth living.

Cadet Formations

The Regimental Commander initiates the Regimental Accolade at Cadet Regiment assemblies, when appropriate. Commanders at all levels of command within the Regiment may call for the Regimental Accolade whenever they think appropriate.

The Regimental Accolade is called for during daily morning formations, parades, and formal retreat ceremonies.

Commander	“Prepare for the Regimental Accolade!”
Cadets in Unison	“Character Above All, Sir!” (or Ma’am)
Commander	“Three Words to Live By!”
Cadets in Unison	“Duty, Honor, Country, Sir!” (or Ma’am)

The Army Song

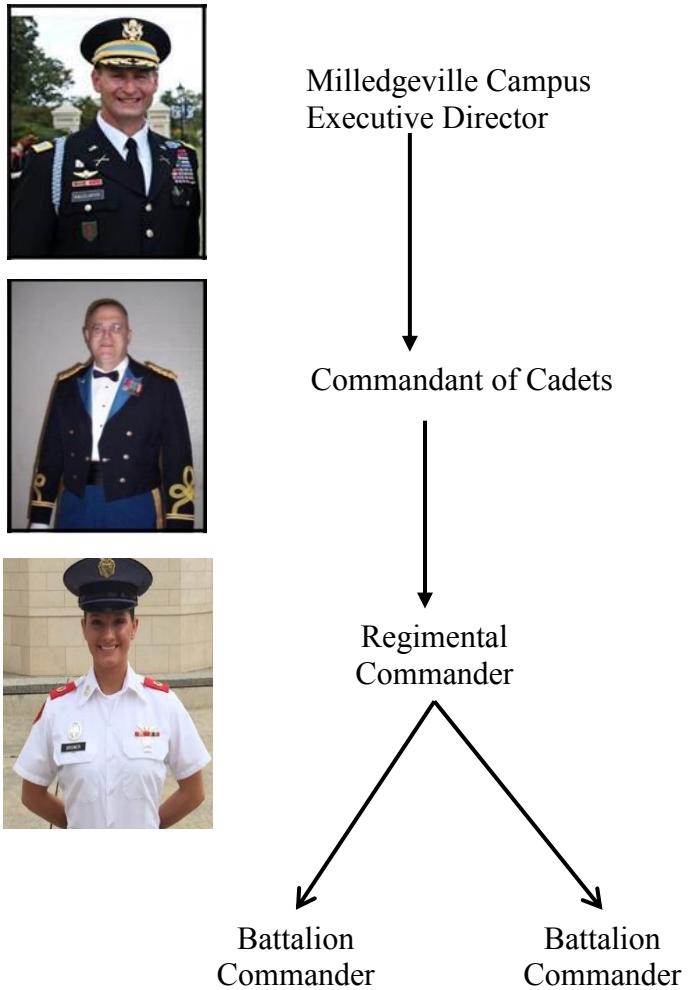
Verse: *March along, sing our song,
with the Army of the free.
Count the brave, count the true,
who have fought to victory.
We're the Army and proud of our name!
We're the Army and proud to proclaim:*

Chorus: *First to fight for the right,
And to build the Nation's might.
And the Army goes rolling along.
Proud of all we have done,
Fighting till the battles won,
And the Army Goes Rolling Along.*

Refrain: *Then it's Hi! Hi! Hey!
The Army's on its way.
Count off the cadence loud and strong;
For where e'er we go,
You will always know
That The Army Goes Rolling Along.*

Chapter 7

Chain of Command



The chain-of-command diagram shown above reflects command levels through battalion. Note: TACs (Tactical NCOs) can, and will, interact with all cadets as required.

TACs are responsible for the health, welfare, discipline and development of all cadets. They are mentors, coaches, counselors, role models and provide oversight of the enforcement of standards. It is the cadet leadership, however, that commands and runs the Corps!

Cadet Responsibility

Cadets are responsible for knowing the chain of command from memory. Cadets are also expected to be able to immediately recognize and properly greet (salute and verbal greeting) Georgia Military College officers, Georgia Military College senior noncommissioned officers, and the cadet officers in their chain of command.

Army Rank Structure



General (GEN)

Lieutenant General (LTG)

Major General (MG)

Brigadier General (BG)

Colonel (COL)

Lieutenant Colonel (LTC)

Major (MAJ)

Captain (CPT)

First Lieutenant (1LT)

Second Lieutenant (2LT)

Command Sergeant Major (CSM)

Sergeant Major (SGM)

First Sergeant (1SG)

Master Sergeant (MSG)

Sergeant First Class (SFC)

Staff Sergeant (SSG)

Sergeant (SGT)

Corporal (CPL)

Private First Class (PFC)

Private (PV2)

Cadet Rank Structure

No Equivalent Cadet Rank

No Equivalent Cadet Rank

No Equivalent Cadet Rank

No Equivalent Cadet Rank



Colonel

Lieutenant Colonel

Major

Captain

First Lieutenant

Second Lieutenant



Command Sergeant Major



Sergeant Major



First Sergeant



Master Sergeant



Sergeant First Class



Staff Sergeant



Sergeant



Corporal



Private First Class



Private

Cadet Chain of Command

<u>Rank</u>	<u>Name</u>	<u>Position</u>
Colonel	_____	Regiment Commander
Lieutenant Colonel	_____	Regiment Executive Officer
Command Sergeant Major	_____	Regiment CSM
Lieutenant Colonel	_____	Battalion Commander
Major	_____	Battalion Executive Officer
Command Sergeant Major	_____	Battalion CSM
Captain	_____	Company Commander
First Sergeant	_____	First Sergeant
Lieutenant	_____	Platoon Leader
Sergeant First Class	_____	Platoon Sergeant

Leadership Privileges:

Regimental Command Group, Battalion Command Group, Company Command Group and Primary Regimental Staff: TV/VCR, Refrigerator, midnight taps on weekdays, no taps on weekends, and limited personal furniture.

Staff Officers/NCOs, Platoon Sergeants (SFC and above), and Color Guard: TV/VCR, Refrigerator, midnight taps on weekdays, and no taps on weekends.

All cadets are authorized a small, personal refrigerator only if it is kept clean and the cadet follows safe food storage procedures.

Corps of Cadets Cadre

Commandant of Cadets _____

Deputy Commandant of Cadets _____

Cadet Recruiter _____

Operations Officer _____

Housing Officer _____

Discipline Secretary _____

TAC NCOIC
(Trainer-Advisor-Counselor
Non-Commissioned Officer in Charge)

Day TAC _____

Evening TAC _____

Night TAC _____

Cadet Daily Schedule

Time	Activity	Remarks
0530	Wake Up/Shave	EC/SS/SA/CL cadets only
0550	Physical Training Formation	EC/SS/SA/CL cadets only
0600-0700	Physical Training	Led by cadets/Supervised by MSD cadre for all
0630	Football Breakfast Accountability	Coaches confirm accountability & grooming
0700	FB Cadets through the line	Return to barracks for room cleanup/uniform prep
0700-0750	All other Cadets—cleanup & breakfast	
0755-0800	Reveille Formation	Hard time for ALL cadets. Raise Flag
0800-0845	Commandant's Time	Drill and other Cadet Training as specified
0850	Academic Classes Begin	Main campus
1130-1330	JC Cadet Lunch Period	
1330-1530	Academic Classes Resume	Main campus
1430-1800	Clubs and Cadet Athletics/Athletic team practices	All except athletes/ Cadet athletes
1645-1800	Dinner	All Cadets
1800-1850	Dinner	Athletes only (Football, Soccer, Etc)
1855-1900	Study Hall Formation	Hard time for ALL cadets
1900-2130	Mandatory Study Hall	Barracks, computer labs, library, Kidd (athletes)
2145	Call to Quarters	Toe-the-line accountability
2145-2300	Quiet Time	Cadets in rooms/Prep/Allowed to sleep
2300	Taps	All cadets in room asleep

Chapter 8



Honor Code

*I will not lie, cheat, or steal
nor tolerate those who do.*



Spirit of the Honor Code

The **Spirit of the Code** emphasizes being truthful in all matters. This also applies to the principles of fairness (cheating), respect for others and their property (stealing), and corporate responsibility (non-toleration). Students who live and abide by the **Spirit of the Code** will never have to worry about violating the proscriptions of the Honor Code.

The **Spirit of the Code** is embodied in positive principles behind each of the Code's four proscriptions. As an assertion of the way of life that marks true men and women of character, the **Spirit of the Code** goes beyond the mere external adherence to rules and procedures. Students who live and abide by the **Spirit of the Code** are truthful, fair, respectful, and corporately responsible.



Georgia Military College Honor Code

An essential feature of Georgia Military College is its commitment to integrity and ethical conduct. Accordingly, character development in the Corps of Cadets is hinged on the honor code that permeates everything that we do. The honor code must be a commitment that is internalized and supported by every member of the Corps of Cadets, as well as the faculty and staff. A commitment to integrity and ethical conduct that is expressed in the honor code, if executed properly, will help to build trust among students and the faculty.

As a student of the Georgia Military College community:

I will not lie, cheat, or steal nor tolerate others that do.

I will forthrightly oppose each and every instance of academic dishonesty.

I will communicate directly with any person or persons I believe to have been dishonest. Such communication may be oral or written. Written communication may be signed or anonymous.

I will give prompt notification to the Dean of Students, the appropriate faculty member or to the Georgia Military College Vice President for Academic Affairs (Milledgeville Campus) or to the appropriate Campus Assistant Dean when I observe academic dishonesty in any course.

I will let my conscience guide my decision about whether my written report will name the person or persons I believe to have committed a violation of this Code.

I join the student body of Georgia Military College in a commitment to this Code of Honor.

(Signature) _____(Date)

Philosophy

Georgia Military College is a community of students, faculty, and administrators who come together to learn, work, and grow in moral character. Central to this concept of community is a belief in the importance of honorable behavior for oneself and for the community as a whole. The Honor Code fosters this dual sense of honorable behavior.

The Honor Code represents a valuable educational tool for exercising the power of community and for expressing the values of the College. The Code commits all students to perform academic work honestly. It commits a student to take action when academic dishonesty occurs. It commits faculty to strive to engender an atmosphere of trust in the classroom. The Honor Code advocates responsibility, an integral part of the moral growth that Georgia Military College espouses.

The Honor Code is one part of a continuing effort at Georgia Military College to strengthen character and trust and reduce the likelihood of dishonest behavior. That effort includes the work of the Cadet Honor Council, a commitment by the faculty to act in support of academic integrity, and a promise by the key leaders of the College to act promptly whenever standards of trust or truthfulness are threatened. It also includes recurrent discussions throughout the Georgia Military College community of the issues central to the Honor Code and academic integrity.

In signing the Honor Code, students commit themselves to maintain their personal honor, to insist that all in the community honor the Code, and to act in response to violations of the Code. The dimensions of that commitment are worth pondering:

1. Personal honor

We learn early in life that honorable people tell the truth and keep promises and that to cheat or steal is dishonorable. We know, however, that everyone can be tempted, and that the fear of failure and the prospect of comfort or future success can lead us to betray principles of truth, honesty and integrity. We also know that social pressures, pleasures, or personal problems can compromise our values. Thoughtless acts can cost us our integrity.

Codes and promises cannot change who we are, but adherence to them can help to ensure every decision we make is one that upholds our values. Conscience and character are shaped and maintained by decisions and actions. Clear commitments regularly reaffirmed keep the need for honor present in our minds. Honesty, integrity, and truth are not just values, they are decisions that we make and must continue to make despite temptation and the lure of the "easy way out."

2. Social responsibility

The Honor Code emphasizes that students are citizens at Georgia Military College and that civic responsibility here, as anywhere, means going beyond a purely personal concern for honor. The commitment to honor at Georgia Military College is not just an individual matter but also a social contract. A consensus in support of academic honesty is the minimum necessity for accomplishing the aims we share.

So, the Honor Code requires opposing what we know is wrong. This may mean speaking out against plagiarized papers or prohibited cooperation. It certainly means considering dishonesty openly and talking about it with others, informally or in class.

3. Awareness

The notification requirement is crucial. There are instructors unaware of cheating in their classes and the resultant temptation to cheat may unfortunately be high. Better information will help deans, department chairs, faculty, and students reduce the opportunities for dishonesty and will identify patterns that urgently require corrective action.

Notifying the deans and faculty is important, because the community as a whole needs to be more alert to whatever problems exist. If students tell faculty and deans when cheating is occurring, then all of us can know how widespread the problems are and whether they are getting worse or better. This knowledge is essential to all who are serious about trying to achieve a more honest community.

4. Directness

The Honor Code charges each student to communicate directly with anyone that the student has strong reason to believe has acted dishonestly. This is the most demanding requirement of the Code; yet it also holds the greatest promise of reducing plagiarism and cheating across the whole range of academic work.

What one should say to dishonest friends or classmates is not prescribed by the Code. However, it is expected that students act promptly based on clear evidence that the Code has been violated; that they report what they have seen; or notify the individual(s) suspected of alleged dishonest practices. When improper conduct is identified in this way, violators will know that they have been observed and that to continue may result in serious repercussions -- knowledge that, by itself, could affect immediate constructive change.

The requirement to confront others about their acts of dishonesty may cause violators to re-evaluate their decisions. Not every student will feel comfortable with confronting a fellow student about academic misconduct, but consider that corporations, government agencies, and small businesses all depend on the willingness of their people to recognize and take a stand against serious breaches in ethical conduct. Employees who do not confront wrongdoing within their organizations tacitly condone this behavior, which could ultimately compromise their own positions and security.

5. Choice

The Honor Code emphasizes the choice that witnesses to violations always face -- whether or not to inform the authorities. To weigh that choice means to think about the costs of dishonesty both to individuals and to the morale of the community. It means as well to think about students who lie, or cheat, or steal, and whether accounting for their actions before some appropriate authority might help them change their behavior.

There are never good reasons for ignoring dishonest acts and the harm they do to the academic enterprise. Communicating directly to those who act dishonorably and informing faculty and deans that cheating has occurred, will sometimes be sufficient. But there will be times when conscience requires you to do more.

The Spirit of the Honor Code

After ingraining the prohibitions of the Code in cadets, the character development program focuses on inculcating this related principle. Instead of limiting cadets to just not lie (a proscription), the Spirit of the Code accentuates being truthful in all matters. This also applies to the principles of fairness (cheating), respect for others and their property (stealing), and corporate responsibility (non-toleration). Cadets who live and abide by the Spirit of the Code will never have to worry about violating the proscriptions of the Code.

The Spirit of the Code is embodied in positive principles behind each of the Code's four prohibitions. As an assertion of the way of life that marks true men and women of character, the Spirit of the Code goes beyond the mere external adherence to rules and procedures. Cadets who live and abide by the Spirit of the Code are truthful, fair, respectful, and corporately responsible.

Introduction.

The simple words of this code describe the **minimum acceptable standard** of moral behavior for cadets. Georgia Military College expects that every cadet, guided by strong ethical principles, will strive to live far above this minimum standard.

The Honor System promotes an atmosphere in which a cadet is assumed honorable unless his or her actions prove otherwise.

The Corps of Cadets comprises a community of trust and integrity that the Honor System fosters.

Section 1: Honor Code Values

The cornerstone values of the Cadet Honor Code are:

Honor: *Honor* implies principled uprightness of character and a worthy adherence to a strict moral or ethical code.

Honesty: *Honesty* implies truthfulness, fairness in dealing with others, and refusal to engage in fraud, deceit, or cover-up.

Integrity: *Integrity* is moral soundness as it is revealed in dealings that test steadfastness of purpose, responsibility, or trust.

Courage: *Courage* means having the steadfast resolve to do the right thing every time.

Cadet Ownership of the Honor Code

Georgia Military College challenges every cadet to conceive of this institution as a place where Cadets own their own honor. It is a gift each cadet gives to himself or herself. Honor cannot be won. It can only be lost by acting dishonorably.

Honor Code Expectations

The Honor Code is clear in what it expects from each cadet:

Cadets tell the truth and ensure that the full truth is known. Telling a partial truth with the intent to deceive is a lie. **Cadets do not lie.**

Cadets embrace honesty in all they do. They ensure that work submitted as their own *is* their own, and that assistance received from any source is authorized and properly documented. **Cadets do not cheat.**

Cadets respect the property of others. They do not use it or abuse it without permission of the owner or person responsible for the property. **Cadets do not steal.**

Honor Code Zero Tolerance

The Cadet Honor Code says **we will not tolerate those who lie, steal, and cheat.**

This statement **means** that cadets found guilty of an Honor Code violation will be held accountable for their actions. The matter will not be overlooked or swept under a rug. It **does not mean** a cadet will automatically be expelled from Georgia Military College or dismissed from the Corps of Cadets. We believe that in Honor Code matters, mercy can be a companion of honor when merited.

We expect every cadet to do and be all that is required of him or her morally.

Formal Reporting of Honor Code Violations

If other measures are not successful, any person at Georgia Military College (Cadet, staff, or faculty member) who suspects that an Honor Code violation has taken place can report the violation to the Commandant of Cadets.

Honor Code Violations

Lying: *Lying* is, with knowledge of the truth, communicating to another a false statement in any format (oral, written, or by gesture) intending to deceive or mislead another into relying upon the statement as truth. Telling a partial truth with the intent to deceive is also a lie.

Cheating: *Cheating* is giving or receiving unauthorized aide in school work. It is also the representation of another person's work as one's own.

Stealing: *Stealing* is the taking of personal, school, or government property without authority.

Section 2: Cadet Honor Council

Honor Council Composition

Members of the college cadet battalions select 12 of their number to serve on the Cadet Honor Council. Each Cadet Company elects three members (one freshman and two sophomores).

The Honor Council is chaired by a member of the Regimental Command Group.

The Chairman in turn selects an Honor Council Vice-Chairman to act in the Chairman's absence and an Honor Council Adjutant to keep minutes of Council proceedings and maintain Honor Council files.

A TAC is a non-voting advisor to the Honor Council.

Honor Council Duties

- Conducts Honor Council hearings.
- Conducts Honor Code training within the Corps of Cadets.
- Encourages Cadet adherence to the Honor Code.
- Promotes an atmosphere conducive to the Honor Code.
- Serves as an advisory committee to the President and Commandant of Cadets on disciplinary matters.

Honor Council Hearings

The Cadet Honor Council conducts administrative hearings to determine if an Honor Code violation has occurred. Specifically, the Council determines:

- Facts relevant to each Honor Code violation.
- Whether an Honor Code case should be dismissed as unfounded.
- Guilt or innocence of an accused Cadet.
- Recommendations for disciplinary action

Honor Council Decisions

“Unfounded”: An Honor Council finding of “*Unfounded*” means the Council does not believe there is sufficient reason to believe an Honor Code violation has occurred. In this case, the Honor Council will recommend to the Commandant of Cadets that all charges be dropped.

“Not Guilty”: An Honor Council finding of “*Not Guilty*” will be immediately forwarded to the Commandant of Cadets.

“Guilty”: An Honor Council finding of “*Guilty*” may result in a recommendation that the case be sent to a Georgia Military College Disciplinary Board if the offense warrants expulsion or to the Commandant of Cadets for some lesser form of disciplinary action. The Commandant of Cadets will inform Accused Cadets found “*Guilty*” of pending disciplinary actions. Cadets placed on disciplinary probation for an honor violation will be dismissed from the Corps of Cadets if there is a second offense.

Cadets found guilty of an honor violation by the Honor Council are required to develop a personal improvement plan within 48 hours. The plan will be written in the following format:

- Cadet Name:
- What I Did Wrong:
- What I Did To Correct It:
- How Others Can Avoid It:
- How I Plan to Improve Myself:

This plan will be typed, signed, and hand-delivered to the Commandant of Cadets. Failure to prepare an approved improvement plan is grounds for immediate dismissal from the Corps of Cadets.

Chapter 9

Title IX

Georgia Military College enforces the nondiscrimination provisions of Title IX which states: "No person in the United States shall, on the basis of sex, be excluded from participation in, be denied the benefits of, or be subjected to discrimination under any educational program or activity."

GMC's Gender-based Misconduct Policy, including definitions, sanctions, and procedures, The Sexual Assault Victim's Bill of Rights, and the Title IX Confidentiality,

Privacy, and Reporting Policy are found in the GMC Student Handbook, which can be accessed at the following link, page 101:

[http://www.gmc.edu/skins/userfiles/files/Student%20Handbook%202016_8_06162016\(1\).pdf](http://www.gmc.edu/skins/userfiles/files/Student%20Handbook%202016_8_06162016(1).pdf)

If you have questions about GMC's policy or wish to file a complaint, please contact your Title IX Coordinator.

The Georgia Military College Title IX Coordinator is the Vice President of Human Resources who is located in Parham and may be contacted by email (jrobbins@gmc.edu) or by telephone (478-387-4908).

The Commandant of Cadets is a Deputy Title IX Coordinator and is located in Baugh Barracks. He may be contacted by email (pbeer@gmc.edu) or by telephone (478-387-4783). At all campuses, employees and students should contact the Assistant Director at their campus who has been designated to serve as the center Title IX Coordinator.

All cadets should contact the Commandant of Cadets.



Chapter 10

Distinguished Order of the Servant Leader

Georgia Military College recognizes that a truly educated person contributes to society by being a participating member. That is, the educated person shows compassion and respect for others and recognizes a corporate responsibility to improve the human condition. As the famous cultural anthropologist Margaret Mead noted, “Never doubt that a small group of thoughtful, committed citizens can change the world; indeed, it’s the only thing that ever has.”

Volunteer community service benefits everyone. The volunteer benefits through experiential learning—learning by doing and the volunteer makes a difference in his/her life and in the lives of other people. The volunteer develops problem-solving/teambuilding skills and realizes that even one person can make a difference. The civic engagement associated with volunteerism recognizes that each of us is part of a larger whole—whether it is the family, community, nation, or world.

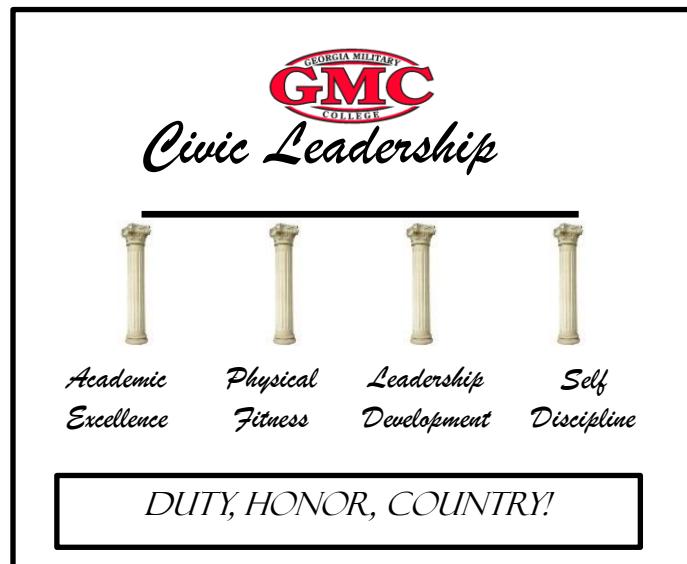
Georgia Military College recognizes students and employees who volunteer at least 100 hours in a 12-month period with the Distinguished Order of the Servant Leader award. Multiple awards are encouraged. This award includes a certificate signed by the President and a distinctive medal.



Members of the GMC family are encouraged to submit documented service hours to your Campus Dean of Students. The Servant-Leader is one of the most noble and admirable of souls and hundreds of our students and employees have earned this award. You can too!

CHAPTER 11

CADET PROGRAM



Purpose:

“To educate, train, and inspire the Corps of Cadets so that each graduate is a servant leader committed to the values of Duty, Honor, and Country and prepared to serve as a contributing member of society.”

Key Tasks (Program Goals):

1. (Academics) Inspire Cadets to learn and grow through our academic program
2. (Character) Develop character through a 2-year holistic system that involves the combination of the curricular program, co-curricular activities (intramurals, varsity sports, clubs, etc.), and social interactions in combination with the physical system (historic facilities and grounds)
3. (Discipline) Establish the foundation for a disciplined approach to life through military bearing, self-discipline, proper etiquette, and courtesy
4. (Trustworthiness) Build trust and credibility with integrity and loyalty
5. (Respect & Honor) Honor the worth and dignity of all individuals through the education of our Honor Code
6. (Wellness) Create a passion for Wellness through our physical program that emphasizes a lifelong pursuit of personal fitness
7. (Ethical Behavior) Develop and internalize a peer-enforced code of ethics that contributes to moral development and leads to more ethical behavior

8. (Fairness) Teach and demonstrate equal and just treatment for everyone through accountability of all by the same standard
9. (Caring) Instill compassion for and gratitude of others
10. (Citizenship) Obey laws in good faith and do our part to improve the well-being of fellow citizens and the community
11. (Responsibility) Instill the sense of ‘doing what one is supposed to do without being told to do it’ and then being responsible and accountable

End State (Specified situation upon successful completion of program)

All Cadets receive an Associate’s Degree and embody GMC’s core values that foster life-long growth in nurturing ethical, social-emotional, life skill, and academic development.

Georgia Military College’s Cadet Program is built upon our Core Values of Duty, Honor, and Country and it emphasizes the six pillars of character that are internationally recognized, understood and accepted (Trustworthiness, Respect, Responsibility, Fairness, Caring and Citizenship).

The program requires the cadet’s full participation, cooperation, and support to achieve success. Cadets must be active participants in their learning and understand and embrace that their learning is achieved both in the classroom and out. The experiential learning experience available in the Corps of Cadets exposes cadets to both the art and the science of leadership.

The cadet program provides a real life laboratory for cadets to practice their leadership skills and receive regular feedback on their performance. These opportunities give cadets the opportunity to practice various leadership styles while in college to prepare them to be leaders within their community after graduation.

The Cadet Program develops leadership skills over the course of a six-term curriculum. Cadets that proceed through all six steps of the program and graduate from Georgia Military College also receive a Certificate of Leadership attesting to their performance and accomplishment.

A cadet’s status in the program is identified by the Distinctive Unit Insignia or unit crest including a flash or epaulette.

No crest indicates that the cadet is a Plebe.

The crest without background indicates that the cadet is in the Prepare stage.

The crest with crimson background indicates the Serve stage.

The crest with gold background indicates the Train stage. The crest with gray background indicates the Lead stage.

The crest with black background indicates the Command stage.

Assessment:

Cadets have many opportunities for assessment/feedback on their leadership development journey. Each quarter, the cadet chain of command will assess individual cadets three times—an initial counseling, mid-quarter counseling, and a final counseling session. The initial quarterly counseling will focus on goal-setting in the areas of academics, physical fitness, leadership development, and personal goals.

Additionally, cadets will conduct an assessment of their peers. This peer evaluation offers a very candid view of the cadet...the cadet's peers see the cadet when no one else is watching. This assessment is often very telling and cadets are encouraged to use the results for self-improvement. Those cadets ranking in the top and bottom 10% will receive additional counseling.

Finally, at the end of each academic quarter, the cadet chain of command will grade cadets on the following scale:

A.	Outstanding performance, should be promoted at the earliest opportunity
B.	Excellent performance
C.	Adequate performance. Should be retained.
D.	Poor performance. Needs self-improvement plan.
F.	Performance failure. Should not be retained in the cadet program.

Chapter 12

Cadet Disciplinary System



Section 1: Introduction and Summary

1. General.

Cadets enrolling in Georgia Military College are afforded at least two significant advantages that their peers in other institutions do not have. First, the cadets have the opportunity to develop their leadership potential and learn, first-hand, the value of teamwork and community that results from living and working together. Second, while the academics develop the cadets' minds, the cadet organization facilitates the elevation of character.

Our core values are Duty, Honor and Country. We seek every opportunity to develop and refine these values in cadets. We also seek to foster self-discipline and respect for one's self and others.

Exemplary performance in these values is rewarded while deficiencies are identified and corrected. The purpose of a reward is to encourage both individual and team excellence and the purpose of corrective training or disciplinary action is to improve on character shortcomings.

By enrolling in Georgia Military College, students obligate themselves to obey the rules, regulations, policies, and procedures of the college and conform to the disciplinary system described in this chapter.

2. Military Framework

The Corps of Cadets is organized and administered in a manner common to military organizations. The Cadet Regiment is composed of Cadet Battalions and battalions are composed of Cadet Companies. Each company is further organized into Cadet Platoons, Cadet Squads, and Cadet Teams. A Cadet Chain of Command is superimposed over this organization and given the responsibility to ensure that good order and discipline prevail within the Corps of Cadets. Additionally, Tactical Officers are assigned responsibility for mentoring and developing the cadet chain of command.

The President of Georgia Military College has entrusted the Milledgeville Campus Executive Director and the Commandant of Cadets with the responsibility to maintain good order and discipline within the Corps of Cadets. They are also responsible for establishing cadet rules, regulations, policies, and procedures; for maintaining cadet disciplinary records; and for ensuring the quality of cadet training.

Cadets are expected to promptly obey the orders and follow the instructions of the Commandant of Cadets, the Cadet Chain of Command, the Tactical Officers and those members of the college staff and faculty to whom each cadet is responsible. Obedience to orders includes fulfilling the intent of each order.

3. Cadets as Students

Cadets are students expected to behave and perform to high disciplinary and academic standards. Disciplinary standards are established by the Commandant of Cadets and enforced by the Cadet Chain of Command. Academic standards are established by the Academic Dean and enforced by the Georgia Military College faculty. Cadets who misbehave in the classroom or elsewhere on campus and in the surrounding community are referred to the Commandant of Cadets for disciplinary action.

4. Character Virtues

Any disciplinary system should be designed to reward exemplary behavior and to identify and correct substandard behavior. At Georgia Military College, we also want to develop character and focus the disciplinary system on improving the following virtues: Self-Respect, Self-Discipline, Bearing, Cooperation, Honor, Punctuality and Respect for Others all which support our Core Values of Duty, Honor, and Country.

Character is the “true north” of Georgia Military College’s moral compass and it is also the concept that embodies our Core Values: **Duty, Honor, and Country**.

Duty describes a moral obligation -- that is, the compulsion felt to meet one’s obligations. Performance of duty is each person’s responsibility to his/her individual duty and applies to every cadet at all times, regardless of uniform or location. Duty always takes precedence over privileges. Duty may be academic, physical, or military in nature and may not necessarily appear in writing. As noted by the famous philosopher Immanuel Kant, duty is a self-imposed internal obligation. It is what each of us ought to do in a given situation.

Duty compels us to do the right thing at the right time, regardless of adverse consequences. It is a precursor to both discipline and obedience. Duty requires that we accept responsibility for our actions. Duty is a personal choice. It is an expression of individual will. It reveals itself through the accomplishment of all required tasks, on time, and to the best of one’s ability. Duty also looks beyond just satisfying the needs of the individual to finding opportunities to benefit the organizations to which we belong.

And, make no mistake, duty is a tough taskmaster. When exhausted, it is duty that keeps us going. It is duty that encourages us to honor commitments that might later cause us inconvenience. Duty is all about doing the right thing, in the right way, for the right reason, at the right place, at the right time, to the best of our ability. We should do our duty simply because it is the right thing to do and for no other reason.

Honor is the tribute we pay to virtue. Honor is not so much a thing in itself as recognition of other things; especially recognition of lives lived in accordance with the Virtues, most notably prudence, justice, temperance, fortitude, faith, hope, and charity. When we honor people, the honor comes not from us but from them, from that which they reflect in their lives. The honor they exemplify by living virtuously is an admonition to us to do likewise. Duty and Honor are inseparable companion values that travel everywhere together.

After all it is our duty to behave honorably. Honor requires of us that we habitually live to the highest moral standards. An honorable person subscribes to the belief that there are universal moral principles that bind us all. The principle that calls on us to think, feel, and act honorably forms the foundation of the GMC Student Honor Code.

GMC students do not lie, cheat, or steal, nor tolerate those who do. This is the minimum standard expected of all students. It is not a lofty goal that we hope our students will strive to attain. Rather, it is the minimum standard -- the floor and not the ceiling of expected ethical and honorable behavior. The Honor Code requires truthfulness in every respect. Lying is dishonorable. The famous author Douglas Southall Freeman wrote: "Character is that quality of mind which makes truth telling instinctive rather than strange."

The Honor Code insists on justice -- it forbids cheating. The Honor Code recognizes and mandates respect for other people and their property -- it forbids stealing. The Honor

Code commands an individual's commitment to high ethical standards -- it forbids tolerance of honor violations. Like duty, honor recognizes an absolute right and wrong. Or else, why should we strive to be honorable people? This belief in the importance of honor has lasted through the centuries. The great Roman orator and philosopher, Cicero, wrote: "Since an intelligence common to us all makes things known to us and formulates them in our minds, honorable actions are ascribed by us to virtue, and dishonorable actions to vice; and only a madman would conclude that these judgments are matters of opinion, and not fixed by nature." Finally, Honor is a gift that each person gives to himself or herself. No one can take your honor away from you. We should jealously guard our honor.

The third of our core values is **Country**. Despite all of our problems, and there are many, America is still the greatest country in the world. Its greatness is not based on just its economic or military strength. Its greatness is founded on shared timeless principles such as those addressed in our Nation's Constitution: Life, Liberty, the Pursuit of Happiness, the Dignity of Man, and Freedom. It is also founded on our collective willingness to generously share our good fortune and our strength with anyone in the world who genuinely needs it.

More than two centuries ago, our Nation's founders, with clear vision, courageous hearts, and a profound sense of duty and honor, fashioned a new form of government for our new country. They created a government that honors human dignity and protects individual rights -- a democracy strong enough to withstand external threats, secure enough to allow dissent from within, and responsive enough to help our citizens achieve their dreams. In doing so, America's founders created a Nation that inspired loyalty from its citizens and gave hope to oppressed peoples around the world.

The rest of the world still envies America. And it's not because of our heroes – they all have their own – it is because of the millions of American Patriots and what they have accomplished together. It's because of the American Spirit -- that contagious, mysterious and dynamic "CAN DO" force that ties us together, that unites us into a family of more than 250 million people -- but that also influences individual behavior, even when nobody is looking.

Yes, that force, that Spirit, has made us still the envy and role model of the whole world -- but you cannot buy it wholesale or in quantity. It comes in individual packages -- and it's exhibited in lifelong, often anonymous commitment -- and each package is an American Patriot. That is what we want to see each of our students become and believe in.

Generations of Americans have reaffirmed their loyalty and devotion to our country. During times of war, Americans have fought and died to defend our liberty and promote the ideals of democracy. In times of peace, we have strove to preserve the rights secured for us in the Constitution and to ensure that every American enjoys the full protection of those rights. And throughout the decades, Americans have strove to build upon the "more perfect Union" envisioned by our country's founders.

Most dictionaries define patriotism as "love of country and devotion to its welfare." A patriot is "one who loves his (or her) country and **zealously** supports its interests." We want our students to be fierce patriots. Patriotism means love of country and implies a readiness to sacrifice for it, to fight for it, perhaps even to give one's life for it. In the traditional or Spartan sense, patriots are those who love their country simply because it is their country - because it is "their birthplace and the mansion of their fathers," as Alexis de Tocqueville put it in his Democracy in America. It is a kind of filial piety. The value of **country** is inextricably linked with the virtue of loyalty. And, by extension, extends from loyalty to country to our State, school, family and friends.

Self-Discipline is a pre-requisite for any of the other virtues. A person exhibiting complete self-discipline has little to fear from any vice. Rather, it is yielding self-discipline to our weaker impulses that result in a lack of virtue. The Greek philosopher, Aristotle, noted that to achieve a happy life, we must not only know virtue, but we must practice it. We must live it. We rely on self-discipline to practice virtuous behavior until Virtue becomes habit and we have inculcated virtue into our character.

Both moral and physical courage are akin to self-discipline. Although it is readily apparent that moral courage is the harder of the two, true character must have both. We must not only know "the good" as Plato asserted, but we must also have the courage to "do the good," even in the face of adversity.

Respect for Others is a critical virtue for those living in community. Respect for Others recognizes that all human beings have an inherent worth and deserve to be treated with dignity and respect. We follow the Golden Rule of Reciprocity that is part of the foundation of our moral code. We treat other people as we would want to be treated. By living this virtue, we give voice to our belief that we live in a moral community in which it is our duty to treat others with respect, dignity, and kindness and in ways where cost is not counted.

At Georgia Military College, the staff, faculty and cadet leadership are committed to fostering virtue and developing character. When a cadet exhibits any of these traits in an exemplary manner, he or she will be recognized and rewarded with merits. Conversely, if a cadet demonstrates by his or her actions a deficiency in one or more of the above virtues, corrective training and/or disciplinary procedures will be used to identify the deficiency and correct the misbehavior. Then, in the Aristotelean tradition, a cadet will practice that virtue until it becomes habit and is subsequently inculcated into his or her character.

5. The Disciplinary System

The cadet chain of command is responsible for ensuring discipline within the Corps of Cadets. The disciplinary system is both developmental and corrective in that it first seeks to develop the character of the individual cadet and second to take adverse action to modify inappropriate behavior. This disciplinary system helps ensure good order and discipline of the Corps of Cadets and serves as a leadership development opportunity for cadet leaders.

For the individual cadet, the disciplinary system helps create a holistic environment that develops each cadet's sense of duty, improves self-discipline, and accept responsibility for one's actions.

For the cadet chain of command, the disciplinary system provides for counseling, corrective action and remediation, and performance assessments. Generally, cadet leaders employ the least severe means sufficient to solve a disciplinary problem.

a. **Outstanding character.** Cadets earn merits for **exemplary** behavior, performance, and service. Merits cancel out demerits on a one for one basis. Cadets who have no disciplinary service obligation (bullring tours) and who accumulate merits after demerits have been eliminated earn additional privileges for each 20 merits accumulated. These cadets can receive extended taps or extended recall by surrendering 20 merits. Each cadet company maintains a "merit leader board" listing those cadets within their command who consistently demonstrate what "right looks like."

b. **Non-punitive Measures & Administrative Actions.** The cadet chain of command employs a progressive disciplinary system to ensure good order and discipline. Although non-punitive measures are not appropriate for more serious breaches of discipline, they are often the most prompt and effective way to dispose of minor infractions.

12-1 NON-PUNITIVE MEASURES AND ADMINISTRATIVE ACTIONS

<u>ACTION</u>	<u>FORMAT</u>	<u>RECORD KEEPING</u>
On The Spot Correction	Verbal	None required
Counseling	Verbal or Written	Counseling Form or Observation Report
Admonition or Reprimand	Written	Memo, Counseling Form or Observation Report
Extra Training	Verbal or Written Specific Tasks	Same as above
Withdrawal of Privileges	Written—specify which privileges are withdrawn and the reason	Memo, Counseling Form or Observation Report
Relief from Duty and/or Extracurricular Activities	Written	Memo

On-the-Spot Corrections: An on-the-spot correction is often the most appropriate remedial action. A leader (or fellow cadet) who observes sub-standard performance or behavior and fails to take note or correct it ultimately contributes to the erosion of the standard.

Remember, good units have standards but excellent units enforce them!

Leaders in the cadet's immediate chain of command bear responsibility for following up on the results of on-the-spot corrections.

Counseling: Correction of manifested character deficiencies may also be addressed with either verbal or written counseling. Instructors, mentors, coaches and others may be included in the counseling to facilitate cadet development. Counseling is a critical part of any punitive measure in that it serves to enhance their understanding and development.

Admonition or Reprimand: Admonitions and reprimands are more formal than counseling and serve as a warning against further misbehavior. An admonition is a mild reproach whereas a reprimand is a more serious correction. These actions must be filed in each cadet's disciplinary file. Administrative reports should be distinguished from disciplinary reports.

Extra Training: Extra training is for cadets who demonstrate that they need and would benefit from additional training or practice in a particular area. Extra training that is timely and appropriate may negate the need for formal disciplinary measures. Remember that the training must be closely tied to the deficiency and cannot be camouflage for disciplinary punishment.

Withdrawal of Privileges: Cadet Commanders may deny the use of all or part of a cadet's privileges for administrative reasons for deficient performance in academics, physical fitness, and military training. This withdrawal is intended to allow time for the individual cadet to remediate the noted deficiency. Since withdrawal of privileges can also be a punitive measure, the chain of command must ensure to distinguish between the two.

Relief from Duty and/or Extracurricular Activities: Cadet non-commissioned officers and cadet officers may be suspended or relieved of their duties for demonstrating a poor sense of duty or for suspicion of a serious breach of discipline, or who otherwise appear to be unable or unwilling to meet the required standards.

c. **Punishment under the Cadet Disciplinary System.** The Corps of Cadets employs a progressive disciplinary system to ensure good order and discipline. Cadet Commanders may impose punishment on cadets under their command. Most infractions are for failure to report to one's assigned place of duty on time, in the correct uniform, and prepared for the task at hand. See report at 12-2. Note that cadets will be given an opportunity to explain their absence.

For other minor offenses, the chain of command may recommend bullring or other disciplinary actions. See report at 12-3. Note that cadets will be given an opportunity to explain themselves.

Report 12-2: Failure to Report



Memorandum for: Bullring

Subject: Failure to Report

1: On _____ you were directed to report to formation at _____

2: Cadet _____, your behavior is not acceptable.

Accountability is very important because it allows for your chain of command to know where you are at that moment and teaches you the aspect of punctuality. It is also important because it allows the commanders to put out information that could be beneficial to you. However, you did not report as directed.

3: Because you were ABSENT/LATE for _____ formation you are issued _____ hours of bullring for failure to report or arrive in a timely manner.

Cadet Statement:

X_____ Date:_____
(Reporting Cadet)

X_____ Date:_____
(Cadet Signature)

X_____ Date:_____
(Company or Battalion Commander)

Report 12-3: Request for Discipline:



Request for Discipline

Cadet Name	Cadet Rank	Unit

Extra Duty Hours	Restriction Days	Reduction in Rank	Other

Date of Offense:

Offense Description:

Cadet Statement:

(Reported By) _____ Date _____

(CO/BC Signature) _____ Date _____

(Cadet Signature) _____ Date _____

Remediation Plan & Disciplinary Probation: Cases reaching the Commandant of Cadets require a remediation (self-improvement) plan from the individual cadet. This plan must be approved by the TAC in writing. Disciplinary probation is appropriate for these cases. The cadet in question should understand that the lack of improvement in the character deficiency during the remediation period will be grounds for dismissal from the cadet program.

Dismissal from the Corps of Cadets: Only the Commandant of Cadets can dismiss a cadet from the cadet program. In the Commandant's absence, the matter may be referred to the Deputy Commandant of Cadets. All "serious" disciplinary cases should be referred directly to the Commandant of Cadets for adjudication.

Appeals: All cadets may appeal adverse findings and/or the sanctions following the chain of command. The Commandant of Cadets is the final appellate authority for all appeals.

Demerits/Bullring: Cadets that accumulate excessive hours of bullring demonstrate unwillingness to cooperate with our rules and procedures and call into question their worthiness to remain in the Corps of Cadets. Recalcitrant behavior is grounds for immediate dismissal from the Corps of Cadets.

Excessive bullring (30 hours or more) will necessitate a retention hearing with the Commandant of Cadets and/or other stakeholders. Excessive bullring is grounds for immediate dismissal from the program.

The Bullring Execution/Warning List is published daily and is posted on the unit bulletin boards. Cadets are required to read the bulletin board at least daily. All formal proceedings are required to be forwarded to the Disciplinary Secretary for posting.

Cadets who complete the term without satisfying their disciplinary or other obligations will have a disciplinary hold placed on their academic records. A disciplinary hold means that a cadet or former cadet cannot receive official transcripts and cannot transfer to another college or university until he/she fulfills that disciplinary obligation. Cadets/former cadets with disciplinary holds should deal directly with the Commandant of Cadets to resolve their situation.

6. Virtue Reports

Merits and demerits are entered into a cadet's disciplinary record by the submission of "Virtue Reports". Note that there is no time limit for the submission of a virtue report. For example, a conduct report may be submitted for an outstanding performance or a virtue deficiency that occurred 7-10 days previously. Virtue report slips are kept on file for one academic quarter and then destroyed. A summary of disciplinary performance for each cadet is kept on file in the Commandant of Cadets' office for three years after the cadet graduates or leaves GMC for any other reason.

Cadet leaders of every rank are expected to take corrective action when character deficiencies are manifested. Tactical Officers also prioritize their efforts with corrective training over disciplinary punishment. Cadets in the chain of command (Platoon Sergeant, Platoon Leader, First Sergeant, Company Commander, Battalion Commander/ CSM or Regimental Commander/CSM) primarily write virtue reports.

7. Georgia Military College Disciplinary Committee

The Commandant of Cadets may refer extremely serious cases of cadet misconduct to the Georgia Military College Disciplinary Committee. This Committee is empowered by the President of the College to examine the facts, determine guilt or innocence, and make punishment recommendations of each case to the President of Georgia Military College.

Expulsion from Georgia Military College is the most serious punishment the Disciplinary Committee can recommend. Cadets can appeal suspension or expulsion decisions to the Executive Vice President of GMC. Such appeals must be in writing. Any personal appearance before the EVP is exclusively at the EVP's discretion and must be scheduled through the Commandant of Cadets.

8. Disciplinary Hearings

For serious virtue deficiencies that do not warrant expulsion, disciplinary hearings are conducted to ascertain the facts of a case and resolve it. Disciplinary probation and bullring are some possible adverse consequences of these hearings. The most serious punishment is dismissal from the Corps of Cadets. However, such a dismissal does not affect a cadet's academic standing so he/she can continue educational pursuits as a commuter student at Georgia Military College. Disciplinary hearings conducted by the Commandant of Cadets do not have an appellate right. However, dismissed cadets may request to see the Executive Director under his open door policy to request reinstatement. Any personal appearance before the ED is exclusively at the ED's discretion and must be scheduled through the Commandant of Cadets.

9. Improving Character Deficiencies

This chapter contains lists of virtues and associated behaviors that manifest a deficiency in one or more virtues worth improving. Key terms associated with the disciplinary system are clarified below. Minor virtue deficiencies are normally handled by the cadet chain of command.

Minor Virtue Deficiencies

Although we strive for everyone to exhibit excellence of character in all virtues, it is human nature to fall short in one or more areas. However, the sooner we correct minor deficiencies, the less likely they are to become more serious.

In addition to corrective training, minor deficiencies may be assessed demerits or disciplinary service (bullring) depending on the frequency and specific circumstances. Repeat infractions can move a minor virtue deficiency to a major virtue deficiency.

Self-Respect (Appearance). Minor deficiency in the virtue of Self-Respect as evidenced by personal appearance problems including minor uniform infractions, personal appearance and personal hygiene and grooming.

Bearing. Minor deficiency in the virtue of “Bearing” is evidenced by shortcomings in areas such as failure to salute properly, poor performance of duty, minor public display of affection, or other unacceptable behavior.

Cooperation. Minor deficiency in the virtue of “Cooperation” is evidenced by shortcomings in areas such as improper performance of duty, not preparing for upcoming events, neglect of duty, failing to secure property, violation of pass/leave procedures, etc.

Honor. Honor deficiencies are never minor.

Punctuality. Minor deficiency in the virtue of “Punctuality” is evidenced by shortcomings in areas such as tardiness.

Respect for Others. Minor deficiency in the virtue of “Respect for Others” is evidenced by shortcomings in areas such as excessive noise, vulgarity, littering, walking on grass, etc.

Major Virtue Deficiencies

In addition to corrective training, major deficiencies are more serious and warrant more stringent measures. For the following deficiencies, cadets may be assessed disciplinary service (bullring) depending on the frequency and specific circumstances. Repeat infractions can move a major virtue deficiency to a serious virtue deficiency. Major deficiencies are normally handled by cadet Commanders or the TAC.

Self-Respect (Appearance). Deficiency in the virtue of Self-Respect includes major uniform infractions, unprepared for inspection, etc.

Bearing. Deficiency in the virtue of “Bearing” is evidenced by shortcomings in areas such as conduct prejudicial to good order and discipline, fraternization between college cadet leaders and subordinates, etc.

Cooperation. Deficiency in the virtue of “Cooperation” is evidenced by shortcomings in areas such as abandoning property, absent GI party, absent curfew, failure to follow instructions, disobeying an order, failing to secure property, violation of restriction, dismissal from class, failure to prepare, insubordination, shirking duties, etc. Any continual failure of the cadet to interact with peers, subordinates, or superiors in a normal manner, i.e., whining or bickering.

Honor. Deficiency in the virtue of “Honor” is evidenced by shortcomings in areas such as violating bed-rest, violating profile, violating off-limits area, falsely accusing another, etc.

Punctuality. Deficiency in the virtue of “Punctuality” is evidenced by shortcomings in areas such as absent place of duty or excessive tardiness. Absences from parades are considered major violations and, as a norm, warrant at least 10 hours of disciplinary service (bullring). Cadets are required to be at their **Place of Duty** at all times. The appointed Place of Duty includes, but is not limited to class, cadet activities, formations, study hall, and personal quarters.

Respect for Others. Deficiency in the virtue of “Respect for Others” is evidenced by shortcomings in areas such as disrespect to national colors, disrespect to a fellow cadet, use of gross profanity, etc.

Serious Virtue Deficiencies

Serious character deficiencies warrant special attention. Serious deficiencies indicate grievous character flaws and a complete disregard for good order and discipline. Behavior that manifests these serious deficiencies call into question whether the cadet should be removed from the Corps of Cadets and/or expelled from Georgia Military College. The disposition of serious virtue deficiencies is withheld by the Commandant of Cadets.

All serious character deficiencies will be immediately brought to the attention of the Commandant of Cadets by anyone having knowledge of an offense. All serious misconduct will be referred to the Commandant of Cadets who may then refer it to the Cadet Honor Council, the Georgia Military College Disciplinary Board or take disciplinary action through a disciplinary hearing. Serious character flaws include the following misconduct:

Self-Respect (Appearance). Deficiency in the virtue of Self-Respect as evidenced by shortcomings in areas such as complete disregard for Georgia Military College's cadet uniform, refusal to properly groom oneself, refusal to participate in barracks cleaning, etc.

Bearing. Deficiency in the virtue of "Bearing" is evidenced by shortcomings in areas such as fraternization between college cadets and high school/middle school cadets or between college cadets and other college cadets. Bearing deficiencies include conduct prejudicial to good order and discipline.

Cooperation. Deficiency in the virtue of "Cooperation" is evidenced by shortcomings in areas such as abandoning a formation, absence without leave, fighting and/or assault, possession of unauthorized weapons, pyrotechnics or explosives, etc.

Honor. Deficiency in the virtue of "Honor" is evidenced by shortcomings in areas such as violating drug & alcohol policies, lying, stealing, cheating, etc.

Punctuality. Deficiency in the virtue of "Punctuality" is evidenced by shortcomings in areas such as absent without leave.

Respect for Others. Deficiency in the virtue of "Respect for Others" is evidenced by shortcomings in areas such as disrespect to staff or faculty, violation of sexual harassment policies, violation of male/female off-limits areas, hazing, vandalism, etc.

Other Offenses. Any violation of the Student Handbook, gambling, participation in gang-related activities or dress, an offense that discredits the Corps of Cadets, and other serious disciplinary violations not listed above.

10. Clarification of Key Terms

a. Absent Class

Cadets are required to attend all academic classes, be on time, be prepared for class and be in the proper uniform of the day. Cutting class is not allowed. Any absence from class must be coordinated with the instructor prior to the absence.

b. Absent Formation

Cadet formations are used to organize and communicate. They also aid in developing the virtue of punctuality. Cadets are considered “late for formation” when they are not physically in formation at the stated time. Once the leader of the formation commands

“Fall In,” cadets should move from the position of “at ease” or “parade rest” to the position of attention. If a cadet is not physically in the formation when the “Fall In” command is given, he or she is absent the formation. Formation times are specified on the weekly training schedule.

c. Absent Study Hall

Mandatory study hall is designed to set the optimal conditions for a cadet’s academic success. During the posted hours of study hall, cadets must be studying in their designated areas (Ruark Hall, Wilder Hall, Kidd Center) for supervised study hall. Unsupervised study hall requires cadets to be in their rooms (with doors open), in the computer lab (Baugh Barracks), in the library, Boylan/Miller Atrium or the Writing Center. However, regardless of their physical location, cadets must be actually studying course material and not socializing. Cadets are not authorized to leave campus during study hall periods without permission from a Tactical Officer or the Commandant of Cadets. Study hall is from 1900-2130 hours Sunday through Thursday unless specifically changed by the Commandant. Special events and co-curricular activities are sometimes scheduled during the evening hours. Cadets not actually participating in intramurals are to be at study hall. Study Hall resumes immediately after these events end.

d. Accountability.

Personal accountability is the ultimate responsibility of each individual cadet. Each cadet is required to abide by the standards set forth in this Cadet Guide and to keep their chain of command informed. Formation accountability is only taken by a member of the chain of command.

e. Alcohol Policy

Possession and/or consumption of alcoholic beverages or powdered alcohol on the Georgia Military College campus by any cadet is prohibited. Possession and/or consumption of alcoholic beverages off campus by any cadet under the age of 21 is prohibited. Aggressive intervention, intensive counseling, and tough punishments are at the heart of this policy as a reflection of our concern for the safety and welfare of each cadet and good order and discipline within the Corps of Cadets. Any cadet who feels he or she may have a problem with the use or abuse of drugs or alcohol may seek confidential help/referrals from any member of the Commandant’s staff, especially the school nurse.

It is illegal in the State of Georgia for anyone under the age of twenty-one to purchase or use alcoholic beverages. Since the majority of our cadet population is under the age of twenty-one, we are concerned that the law be enforced and obeyed. We are equally concerned that responsible intervention measures be taken where there is reason to believe that a cadet may have an alcohol abuse problem. Cadets twenty-one years old and older bear the same responsibilities and are subject to the same penalties as any vendor or bartender who provides alcoholic beverages to another person. The following, and similar, excuses will not be accepted:

“They told me they were twenty-one.”
“I didn’t know they were underage.”

Georgia Military College Tactical Officers are authorized to require cadets to submit to an alcohol breath test or blood alcohol test if the Tactical Officer has reason to believe:

- 1) an underage cadet has been drinking alcoholic beverages, or,
- 2) reason to believe that misbehaving cadets have been using alcohol, or,
- 3) that alcohol-use is a contributing factor to a disciplinary problem. The personal observations of a Tactical Officer, as well as the results of a breath test, will be accepted as proof of prohibited use of alcohol.

Cadets who refuse to take a breath test when directed to do so will be considered guilty of use and will be dealt with accordingly.

Empty alcoholic beverage containers found in a cadet’s room or privately owned vehicle will be considered proof of possession and use. In a case where more than one cadet occupies a cadet-room, each occupant of the room will be held equally responsible for the violation if the guilt of one cannot be proven.

f. Absent Taps

Any cadet not in his or her room and visibly accounted for at Taps is Absent Taps. Any other unauthorized absence is Absent Taps. Times for Call-to-Quarters and Taps are shown on the weekly training schedule. In addition to corrective training and disciplinary service, cadets who are absent taps should expect to have their pass/leave revoked until after Saturday bullring.

g. Absent Without Leave

Cadets who fail to go to their appointed place of duty at the time prescribed; cadets who leave their place of duty without permission; cadets who absent themselves or remain absent from their place of duty are absent without leave. After Taps, the cadet’s place of duty is in his or her room.

h. Barracks Room

See the barracks room policy in the Cadet Guide. During inspections, all locks are to be removed from all wall-lockers, closets, and other storage containers. Within the barracks room, cadets have no expectation of privacy. High value items to include laptop computers, stereos, money, etc. must be kept secured at all times. Simply locking the room door is not sufficient.

i. Bullring Tours

Bullring tours consist primarily of around the barracks quad on weekends. While on bullring, cadets have no privileges—they are restricted to campus but are allowed to use the dining facility during scheduled meal hours and use the Kidd Center for one 90-minute workout per day. Use of cellular phones and social media is not authorized. Bullring cadets are not authorized outside food or drink nor are they authorized to have visitors in their rooms, to include other cadets. Only the room residents are permitted in the room.

j. Call to Quarters

Call to quarters and quiet time start at 2145 (9:45 p.m.). Cadets are in their hall and at toe-the-line to allow for accurate accountability. No outside food deliveries are authorized after call to quarters.

k. Cellular Phones

Cadets are permitted to carry cellular phones while in uniform except for formations, parades, and while on restriction. **Phones should not be visible on the uniform and are not to be taken to class to prevent disruption of the learning environment.** Use of cellular phones does not excuse a cadet from being aware of his/her surroundings, saluting, etc. No earphones or ear pieces of any kind can be used while in uniform. Walking while using cell phones, headphones and/or ear pieces is a safety hazard and, consequently, is not allowed.

l. Cheating

When cadets cheat in anything they do, they are really cheating themselves. To take credit for something someone else has done; be it copying a homework assignment and turning it in as your own, 'peeking' at someone else's test answers or telling the First Sergeant, "I finished painting the wall all by myself" (when it was really accomplished through team effort), are just some examples of cheating. If you think about it, each assignment you get, either in school or life, is a building block for everything else you do. If you do not do the 'background work' to accomplish each assignment, when you go on to do the next assignment, you will be on very shaky ground! By the same token, if you help someone else cheat, you are denying that person the basic knowledge they will need to go on to do other things. Everyone likes to get credit for things that they have done, and rightfully so. But, cheating ruins it all. Not only does the person who cheats have to worry about having his or her honor called into question, but it also detracts rightful credit from the person who did the original work. The cadet who cheats is acting dishonestly and, in doing so, does irreparable damage to his or her reputation. Cheating is a violation of the Cadet Honor Code. A cadet does not cheat nor tolerate those who do.

m. Courtesy to National Colors.

All cadets are required to salute the Colors as they pass by and whenever the Colors are being raised or lowered. If a cadet is inside the building, the cadet should stop and stand at attention until the music stops.

n. Courtesy to Guest Lecturers

Cadets are required to be seated no later than 5 minutes before a lecture is scheduled to begin and will fill in the Goldstein Auditorium from the front. Cadets will stand at attention when the lecturer enters the room or upon command from the chain of command and remain standing until directed otherwise. Cadets will not bring food or drink into the auditorium and will not leave during a lecture to get water. When asking a question of the lecturer, the cadet will stand and state their name before proceeding with the question or comment. The cadet may sit while the question is being answered but will stand again before asking any follow-up question or thanking the individual.

o. Cyber Bullying

Engaging in any form of abusive language, any offensive pictures, messages or videos that are intended to demean or intimidate another is unprofessional conduct and will be sanctioned at the same level as physical bullying. This includes posting on anonymous message boards, email harassment, or creating a fake social media profile with the intent to demean, intimidate, or harass another.

p. Disability

Any student who feels he/she may need an accommodation or assistance based on the impact of a disability should contact the Manager of Student Disability Services, Katie Johnson. Location: G10 Zell Miller Hall; Phone: 487-387-4902; Email: kjohnson@gmc.cc.ga.us.

q. Disrespect

The Cadet Motto states "Character above all!" and implies that men and women of good character treat others as they personally want to be treated - with courtesy, dignity, and respect. A cadet should reflect this courtesy to others in his or her everyday language and actions.

A disrespectful person is one who is impolite, uncivil, discourteous, rude, impertinent, insubordinate, disruptive, and/or argumentative in a quarrelsome and combative sense carried beyond the boundaries of acceptable social or academic discussion. Disrespect can be signaled by gesture, body language, or language alone.

Publicly displayed disrespect to a faculty member or a member of the Georgia Military College staff reflects refusal to respect authority and serves to undermine the maintenance of good order and discipline and the effectiveness of the leader/teacher/supervisor.

Publicly displayed disrespect by a staff or faculty member towards a cadet will not be tolerated either. If a cadet feels he or she has been treated with disrespect by anyone, to include staff or faculty member, the cadet should report the incident to the Commandant of Cadets immediately.

r. Drill & Ceremonies

Drill and Ceremonies (D&C) time is exclusively reserved for the Commandant of Cadets to conduct training required as part of the cadet program. No cadet can schedule a conflicting academic class or other appointment without the Commandant's written permission. All absences from D&C must be pre-approved by a TAC or the Commandant of Cadets.

s. Drug Policy

Georgia Military College has a **zero** tolerance policy regarding the illegal use, possession, sale, and/or distribution of drugs. Cadet violators will be dismissed from the Corps of Cadets and may also be expelled from Georgia Military College as decided by the President of Georgia Military College on hearing the recommendations of a Georgia Military College Disciplinary Committee.

Any cadet who feels he or she may have a problem with the use or abuse of drugs or alcohol may seek confidential help/referrals from any member of the Commandant's staff. Prior to registering as a cadet at Georgia Military College, every prospective cadet eighteen years of age or older, must give written consent to be drug tested. Parents of cadets under the age of eighteen must give consent on behalf of their student. Students will not be accepted as cadets without this consent.

Every Georgia Military College cadet should expect to be randomly tested for drugs several times during the college year. The Commandant of Cadets orders random drug testing at various times throughout the year. 100% testing safeguards health and welfare.

Directed drug testing occurs when the Commandant has reasonable suspicion to believe a cadet may be using illegal drugs. Erratic behavior and performance, disturbing personality changes, excessive unexcused absences, or reports of drug use provided by reliable source(s) are a few of the reasons the Commandant may decide to direct a specific cadet to submit to drug testing.

Drug tests are confirmed by a certified drug testing lab before disciplinary action is taken. Cadets who illegally sell or distribute drugs will automatically be reported to local law enforcement authorities for prosecution. Cadets that use prescription drugs that are not specifically prescribed for him/her are in violation of this policy.

Georgia Military College accepts the results of drug testing as proof of illegal use. Cadets who refuse drug testing are assumed to be guilty. Such discovery may occur as part of a search ordered by the President of Georgia Military College, the Commandant of Cadets, as a result of law enforcement discovery made on or off campus, or as a result of an accumulation of witness reports considered by the Commandant of Cadets to be reliable.

The Commandant of Cadets conducts disciplinary hearings for drug use and there is no right to appeal the Commandant's decision. Cadets dismissed from the Corps of Cadets for drug use are not allowed to return to the Corps of Cadets.

t. Elevators. Elevator use is not permitted for cadet usage except on move-in and move-out days unless the cadet has a mobility profile that prevents the use of stairs.

u. Excessive Noise

Excessive noise is generated by cadets who play music loudly enough to be heard outside of their rooms or automobiles. It is also generated by groups of cadets who gather outside of meeting places and allow boisterous behavior to reach levels that disturb people attending class, trying to study, or otherwise trying to get work done. This kind of unacceptable behavior shows a lack of respect for others.

Cadets with stereos in their rooms are encouraged to wear headphones so that their music cannot be heard outside in the hallway.

v. Extended Taps

Extended taps is conducted after call to quarters and is limited to the confines of the barracks unless prior permission is granted by a TAC.

w. Falsely Accusing Another

Falsely accusing another is dishonorable conduct.

Cadets who resort to this kind of behavior are deliberately and wrongfully trying to destroy the good reputation of another person through the use of lies. A cadet who tries to solve a relationship problem by attacking another person in this manner demonstrates lack of integrity, untrustworthiness, a lack of loyalty and abandons their right to the good opinion, trust, and confidence of their peers and seniors.

Teachers who recognize poor academic performance with low grades and cadet leaders and Georgia Military College Tactical Officers who vigorously insist that cadets measure up to high standards are occasionally the targets of this kind of unacceptable, vengeful behavior. Men and women of good character safeguard the good reputation of others just as vigorously as they guard their own.

x. Fighting and/or Assault

Any cadet who attempts or threatens with unlawful force or violence to do bodily harm to another person, whether or not the attempt or threat is consummated, is guilty of assault. For cadet disciplinary purposes, any form of fighting and/or threat to fight is reason for disciplinary action. Wrestling or physical horseplay is not allowed in GMC barracks facilities and will be treated as a fight.

Any cadet who commits an assault with a dangerous weapon or other means of force likely to produce death or grievous bodily harm is guilty of “Aggravated Assault”. Any incident of this type will be referred to local law enforcement officials for disposition and college authorities for expulsion.

y. Fraternization

College cadets and Georgia Military College High School or Middle School cadets are not permitted to interact socially. For the purposes of these rules and regulations, such interaction is called “fraternization” and is prohibited behavior. **This rule will be strictly interpreted and enforced.** Personal contact will be limited to simple and short greetings of the day; but more than that is not acceptable. This rule is established out of concern for the safety and security of high school and middle school students, especially female students, and to protect the cadet from the appearance of impropriety.

Cadet leaders will not fraternize with cadet plebes on or off campus. Fraternization is a gender-neutral concept. Its focus is on the detriment to good order and discipline resulting from the erosion of respect for authority inherent in an unduly familiar senior-subordinate relationship. Cadets will not sleep together in the same bed in the barracks because it presents an appearance that prompts loose talk, which in turn creates conditions contrary to good order and discipline.

z. Good Order and Discipline

Conduct Prejudicial to Good Order and Discipline is destructive, disruptive, or disgraceful conduct that:

Encourages or prompts indiscipline in others;

Brings discredit to Georgia Military College through the loss of the good opinion of those who expect the GMC cadet to set high standards of excellence in personal conduct and performance of duty;

Threatens the health, safety, and welfare of others; Undermines the authority and effectiveness of those who lead, administer, and teach at the college; Otherwise adversely affects the morale and reputation of the college.

Such behavior is characterized by:

Failure to follow orders and obey rules;

Disrespect to those in authority;

Disrespect for the customs and traditions of the college and nation;

Disrespectful and discourteous behavior towards members of the opposite sex and elderly citizens;

Use or display of inappropriate language, gestures, and dress;

Drunkenness;

Arrogant, loud, and obnoxious behavior;

Heckling presenters, speakers, performers, athletes, and guests of the college;

Other forms of behavior that would generate criticism from persons who otherwise would think the best of Georgia Military College.

aa. Insubordinate Behavior

An insubordinate person is one who is not submissive to authority and may reflect that in rebellious or fractious behavior. Such persons are generally openly disobedient and disrespectful to the leaders appointed over them and often try to convince peers to follow their insubordinate lead. Rebelliousness implies open defiance of authority or resistance to control. Fractious implies the promotion or existence of divisiveness, dissension, or disunity within a group or organization.

bb. Lying

Lying is, with knowledge of the truth, communicating to another a false statement or impression in any format (oral, written, or by gesture) intending to deceive or mislead another into relying upon the statement as truth. A partial truth, told to someone with the intent to deceive, is also a lie.

For example, placing a dummy or other device in your bed to attempt to deceive staff members of your true location is a lie.

cc. Off-campus Living

Any cadet wishing to reside off campus and remain in the Corps of Cadets must have the permission of the Commandant. This permission is granted only in cases where the cadet is over 21, or his/her parents live in the local area, or is married and living with his/her spouse in the local area.

dd. Off-limits Areas

All areas of the campus where construction is underway, or any establishment or area that the Commandant of Cadets has determined to be detrimental to the health, safety, or well-being of cadets is off-limits

The east wing of the first floor of Baugh Barracks is designated the female hall. The female hall and female rooms are off-limits to all male cadets, all male students and all male visitors, all male family members and all male staff & faculty unless specifically approved by the Commandant of Cadets or one of his TACs. Female visitors require TAC approval.

The remainder of Baugh Barracks, except for administrative offices, laundry room, and computer lab are designated as male halls. The male halls are off-limits to all female cadets, all female students and all female visitors, to include all female cadet leaders, all female family members and all female staff & faculty unless specifically approved by the Commandant of Cadets or one of his TACs. Male visitors require TAC approval.

Cadet leaders are allowed to enter opposite gender barracks or rooms for supervisory purposes, but only in the company of the Commandant of Cadets or one of his TACs and only in areas specifically part of their leadership responsibility.

Cadets who allow unauthorized males or females to enter off-limits hallways or rooms will be charged with a Class III violation and be subject to dismissal. They may also be referred to the Georgia Military College Disciplinary Board. Cadets who fail to take action to remove and report male or female trespassers will be considered as guilty of a Class III violation as a person who deliberately invites a male or female into off-limits areas.

Entering and/or exiting the dorms through a window are strictly prohibited.

Fire exits are not permitted as an entry.

Following these rules will provide the maximum privacy, safety, and security for all cadets.

ee. Pets

Pets are not allowed in the cadet barracks unless specifically authorized by the Commandant of Cadets.

ff. Place of Duty

“Place of Duty” is defined by the cadet training schedule. Cadets must be where the training schedule and their class schedule require them to be or they will be considered

“Absent Place of Duty” which is a Major Virtue Deficiency violation.

gg. Prevention of Sexual Harassment

Georgia Military College enforces the nondiscrimination provisions of Title IX which states: “No person in the United States shall, on the basis of sex, be excluded from participation in, be denied the benefits of, or be subjected to discrimination under any educational program or activity.”

Cadets, either male or female, who feel they are being harassed in any manner should report incidents to the Commandant of Cadets or his staff as soon as possible.

Sexual harassment is unacceptable behavior that signals a lack of respect for another human being and is a violation of the law. Actions of this kind do much to destroy the trust and confidence that must exist between all members of effective teams. Sexual harassment, as with any form of harassment, will not be tolerated. Sexual harassment is ***deliberate and/or repeated sexual or sex-based behavior that is not welcomed, not asked for, or not returned.*** Past experience within the Corps of Cadets demonstrates that when an act of sexual harassment occurs it usually involves a male cadet harassing a female student or cadet by using vulgar and inappropriate language within earshot; whistling or ogling; making lewd or obscene comments, jokes, or suggestions; deliberately leaving suggestive pictures or drawings where others can see them; engaging in unwelcome and unasked for touching; and persistently asking for dates which the female refuses. A female can be just as insensitive and persistent in her unwanted behavior and/or attention towards a male. In this context, when your language or actions makes another uncomfortable, you should immediately correct yourself, apologize to all who might have been offended, and resolve not to repeat the mistake. In short, you are responsible for the effect of your language and actions on others.

Cadets accused of sexual harassment frequently claim that they did not intend to do anything wrong. Cadets who make this claim fail to understand that their own intentions mean little when the victim believes that they are being harassed. Because males and females can witness the same behavior but have contrasting perceptions, the “reasonable person” standard will be used to determine if sexual harassment occurred.

Another frequently advanced claim made by alleged harassers is some variation of: “She led me to believe that it was okay for me to say and do what I did.” or “I heard she was that kind of person.” Neither of these arguments will get you out of trouble. If you make a mistake in the first instance, you are still guilty of harassment if the victim believes she is being sexually harassed. You will also be wrong in the second case if you fail to understand that sexual harassment has nothing to do with reputation. It does, however, have everything to do with how the victim perceives your words and actions and the effect they have on the victim.

Cadets who treat others respectfully and courteously and also carefully consider how others will interpret their language and actions seldom have reason to be concerned that someone will accuse them of wrongdoing. Follow this rule and you have nothing to worry about.

hh. Public display of affection

Public displays of affection constitute inappropriate behavior. This is a gender-neutral concept that discourages behavior in public that may call unwanted attention to GMC cadets who are expected to display high standards of personal conduct.

ii. Saluting

Cadets are required to salute college cadet officers and GMC Staff & Faculty officers when both are in uniform except when driving a vehicle. Indoors, cadets salute only when reporting.

jj. Smoking, Tobacco Use & Electronic Cigarettes

Cadets are not allowed to use any tobacco products or cigarettes while in uniform. Regardless of attire, cadets cannot use tobacco products on the GMC campus. E-cigarettes are considered tobacco products.

kk. Stealing

Stealing is the use/taking of personal, school, or government property without authority. Cadets who steal demonstrate conclusively that they cannot be trusted to carry their weight as a cadet team member. There are very few things worse than a barracks thief who steals from a fellow cadet. Loss of trust in any relationship, especially in the close knit environment of the Corps of Cadets, is impossible to repair. Stealing is a violation of the Cadet Honor Code. It is also illegal and such persons are subject to civil prosecution.

Giving meal plan food to anyone not on a cadet meal plan is stealing.

ll. Sunday recall

Unless otherwise approved, cadets on properly approved pass or leave are required to be back on campus for a standard 1830 (6:30 p.m.) Sunday recall formation. In the fall quarter, football players with bullring have recall at 1400 (2 p.m.) for bullring followed by the 1830 formation. The purpose of this recall formation is to make sure every cadet is safe, accounted for, present for Sunday mandatory study hall, and given ample opportunity to get rested before starting another academic week. This rule is also meant to ensure cadets drive during daylight hours.

If a cadet is late returning on Sunday, whatever the reason, and did not get approval for late return before departing on leave or pass, he or she will be considered absent formation. This rule applies to every cadet.

No cadet can excuse another cadet from any formation. Cadets who are unavoidably detained must contact the Commandant of Cadets' voicemail at 478-387-4783 to explain their delay. Once the cadet returns, the Commandant or TAC will determine if the delay requires disciplinary action. Heavy traffic, flat tires and such are not credible excuses because the cadet should have planned ahead to arrive back at GMC in ample time to react to any unforeseen circumstances.

mm. Violation of Pass & Leave Policies

Passes and Leaves are privileges that must be earned. Cadets must process a Pass/Leave form by notifying their immediate chain of command and giving it to their TAC. The Pass/Leave form must be completed with all the proper signatures by 2130 on Wednesday unless there is an emergency. Cadets are not automatically entitled to a pass or leave. Weekend passes and leaves routinely begin at 1700 on Friday following the afternoon room inspection (1300) and end at 1830 on Sunday. Cadets who fail to meet the Commandant of Cadets' requirements for normal release (e.g. barracks space secure and in good order by 1700 on Friday) will not be permitted to go on pass/leave until requirements have been met.

Cadets who depart Georgia Military College on pass or leave without the approval of the appropriate member of the Commandant's staff will be charged with violation of a direct order and AWOL. Cadets who fail to return from pass or leave on time will be charged with AWOL.

Cadets who have an approved Pass & Leave and return to campus early are no longer on Pass & Leave and will follow normal procedures.

nn. Violation of Study Hall

Study Hall is designed to help cadets focus their time on their studies and enable cadets to do better academic work in order to achieve academic excellence. Therefore, GMC mandates study hall. Cadets not physically in a pre-designated study hall location are "absent study hall." Cadets who are physically in a study hall location, but are not actively studying course material are in "violation of study hall." Unauthorized activities include socializing, watching TV, participating in computer chat groups, playing games, doing personal hygiene, etc. During mandatory study hall hours, you must study. No one is exempt from study hall for any reason unless approved in writing by the Commandant of Cadets. This exemption recognizes outstanding academic excellence.

oo. Unauthorized Weapons, Pyrotechnics and Explosive Devices

Possession or use on Georgia Military College property of weapons is prohibited; this includes: firearms or anything that can launch a projectile, knives, clubs, gas or pepper sprays, chains, archery materials, martial arts weapons, pyrotechnics, explosive devices or any instrument capable of inflicting grievous bodily injury or death. Fireworks and replicas of weapons and toy weapons are also prohibited. If you bring or store a weapon or pyrotechnic on the Georgia Military College campus you will be charged with a Class III Violation and may be referred to a Georgia Military College Disciplinary Board. Cadets may not store weapons or pyrotechnics in vehicles parked or driven onto the Georgia Military College campus. Storage of any weapons in the barracks is not allowed. Ammunition of any type is not allowed. The Georgia Military College Student Handbook has a more extensive explanation of weapons and other unauthorized items.

pp. Vandalism

Vandalism is the willful damage or destruction of Georgia Military College, public, or private property. Cadets who carve initials into furniture; spray-paint graffiti onto building walls, water towers, or sidewalks; trash rooms and/or hallways; "key" automobiles, or commit similar acts can be disciplined or prosecuted for vandalism.

qq. Parking Lot

The parking lot next to Baugh Barracks is open to all students of Georgia Military College campus with a parking permit. However, freshman cadets will park their vehicles in the southern end of the parking lot, returning cadets will park in the mid-section of the parking lot, and cadet leaders and chain of command (E-8 and up) will park in the northern most portion of the parking lot.

Chapter 13

Proper Wearing of the Cadet Uniform

Purpose

The purpose of this chapter is to set standards for wearing the cadet uniform and to emphasize the importance of presenting a neat, clean, and disciplined appearance regardless of time, place, and circumstance.

Specific to the purpose of this chapter, every cadet is expected to properly care for his or her uniforms, wear them with pride, and consciously make every effort to present himself/herself professionally.

Uniform Excellence

The cadet chain of command will conduct quarterly review boards to determine the Cadet and NCO of the quarter. This determination will be based on discipline, appearance, attitude, and academic performance. Instructions on how to attach insignia and assemble various elements of the cadet uniform are included in the illustrations that accompany this chapter.

Uniform of the Day

The cadet uniform of the day (until 1845 hours/6:45 p.m.) is specified in the cadet training schedule. Training schedules are posted on barracks bulletin boards. Cadets may not wear flip-flops or shower shoes with any uniform.

The Commandant of Cadets determines the uniform of the day and confirms it during weekly training meetings attended by the cadet chain of command. Training meeting decisions are reflected in the cadet training schedule which is approved and signed by the Commandant of Cadets.

The Regimental Adjutant also announces the uniform of the day at morning formation.

In accordance with the training schedule, the uniform of the day may change several times during the day. For example: cadets may be required to wear a physical training uniform in the morning; a class A, or D uniform during the day; and casual attire or some other uniform in the evenings.

Changes to the Uniform of the Day

The Commandant of Cadets is the only person authorized to change the uniform of the day. The Cadet Regimental Commander will bring requests for change to the uniform of the day to the Commandant of Cadets for decision.

On-Campus Dress Code Policy

While on campus, cadets will be dressed in the uniform of the day as specified in the cadet training schedule. Cadets leaving campus during the duty day and intending to return are required to stay in the Uniform of the Day.

Cadets are expected to be properly dressed in serviceable, unmixed, neat, and clean uniforms. Awards, decorations, badges, and insignia are expected to be properly and neatly displayed.

Wear of the physical fitness uniform requires the same level of attention to detail as any other uniform.

Mixing of uniforms is not authorized i.e., white t-shirt as outer garment, PT and civilian clothes, non-cadet insignia, etc.

Visits to the Executive Director or the Commandant of Cadets

Cadets visiting the President or Commandant of Cadets' office for any reason will be properly dressed in the uniform of the day. Cadets not properly uniformed will be sent away and asked to return in the correct uniform. All visits to the President must be scheduled by the Commandant of Cadets.

Wear of the Uniform in Class

Cadets will wear the specified uniform of the day to all classes. Exceptions to this will be cadets attending night classes after 1845. No staff or faculty member can excuse a cadet from being in the uniform of the day during the duty day. Regardless of faculty permission, cadets may not wear civilian clothing prior to 1845 (6:45 p.m.). Friday uniforms will be worn until the cadet is released. GMC-specific athletic team attire is considered an acceptable GMC uniform at dinner.

The appropriate professor will specify the uniform for field trips taken away from campus. Cadet appearance off campus is just as important as on campus.

Physical Training and Athletic Activities

When called for, a physical training uniform is specified on the training schedule. Cadets are expected to wear the specified PT uniform and to be as concerned about the condition and appearance of that uniform as they would be if wearing any other uniform.

Wear of the Uniform at Meals

Cadets in the Georgia Military College cafeteria will be properly dressed in the uniform of the day (Monday-Friday) per the training schedule. Cadets in serious violation of uniform policies may be turned away from meals by a Georgia Military College Tactical Officer or the cadet chain of command until they can return in proper uniform. Cafeteria personnel are not authorized to turn away cadets for uniform violations.

Jewelry and Makeup

While in uniform, cadets will not wear jewelry other than appropriate rings and watches.

Male cadets may not wear ear rings or tongue rings while on campus. Decorative gold caps on teeth are not authorized. Female cadets may wear ear rings as long as the choice of jewelry reflects good taste and does not detract from the appearance and proper wear of the uniform.

A simple religious symbol may be worn around the neck in the same fashion that military identification tags are worn. Authorized items worn around the neck must be tastefully covered by the uniform.

Female cadets who choose to wear make-up are expected to demonstrate good taste and apply it in a way that does not detract from their appearance and the professional image expected to be presented by members of the corps of cadets. Cadets who use excessive make-up or display gaudy colors while wearing the cadet uniform are not meeting the intent of this policy.

Fingernail polish, if worn, is to be in good taste, preferably in natural tones. Gaudy, flashy colors and designs are not appropriate.

Neither male nor female hair may be dyed to an unnatural color. Hair will comply with Army Regulation 670-1.

Plebes will not wear any make-up or jewelry at any time while in uniform.

Casual Attire

Cadets are expected to present a neat, clean, and professional appearance at all times. During periods when casual attire is appropriate, cadets are expected to wear clothing that is in good repair and reflects good taste.

Cadets who wear items of clothing that are dirty, ripped, torn, or otherwise in poor repair are not acting within the intent of this policy. The same applies to cadets who wear clothing that is embarrassingly revealing and clothing on which inappropriate language is displayed.

The display of any clothing or any other item that is a “gang sign” is strictly forbidden and will be considered a serious disciplinary infraction.

Sleeveless shirts/dresses are not appropriate at formations or in the dining facility. Nor are flip-flops without socks.

Book bags/back packs must be functional and a solid tasteful color. Loud colors and /or character bags are not allowed.

Hair--Male

The requirement for hair grooming standards is necessary to maintain uniformity within a cadet organization. Many hairstyles are acceptable, as long as they are neat and conservative. It is not possible to address every acceptable hairstyle, or what constitutes eccentric or conservative grooming. Therefore, it is the responsibility of leaders at all levels to exercise good judgment in the enforcement of Cadet Corps standards. All cadets will comply with the hair, fingernail, and grooming policies while in any cadet or military uniform or while in civilian clothes on duty.

Leaders will judge the appropriateness of a particular hairstyle by the appearance of headgear when worn. Cadets will wear headgear as described in the applicable portions of this Cadet Guide. Headgear will fit snugly and comfortably, without distortion or excessive gaps. Hairstyles that do not allow cadets to wear the headgear properly are prohibited.

Extreme, eccentric, or trendy haircuts or hairstyles are not authorized. If cadets use dyes, tints, or bleaches, they must choose those that result in natural hair colors.

Colors that detract from a professional military appearance are prohibited. Therefore, cadets should avoid using colors that result in an extreme appearance. Applied hair colors that are prohibited include, but are not limited to, purple, blue, pink, green,

orange, bright (fire-engine) red, and fluorescent or neon colors. It is the responsibility of leaders to use good judgment in determining if applied colors are acceptable, based upon the overall effect on cadets' appearance.

Cadets who have a texture of hair that does not part naturally may cut a part into the hair. The part will be one straight line, not slanted or curved, and will fall in the area where the cadet would normally part the hair. Cadets will not cut designs into their hair or scalp.

The hair on top of the head must be neatly groomed and present a neat and conservative appearance. The hair must present a tapered appearance and be no more than 1" thick. A tapered appearance is one where the outline of the cadet's hair conforms to the shape of the head curving inward to the natural termination point at the base of the neck. Hair will be combed and will not fall over the ears, or eyebrows, or touch the collar except for the closely cut hair at the back of the neck.

Male Cadets are not authorized to wear braids, cornrows, twists, dreadlocks, or locks while in uniform.

Sideburns are hair grown in front of the ear and below the point where the top portion of the ear attaches to the head. Sideburns will not extend below the bottom of the opening of the ear and will not be styled to taper, flair, or come to a point. Sideburns must be parallel to the ground and horizontally even.

Facial hair. Cadets will be clean-shaven when on duty. Cadets are not authorized to wear mustaches, beards, or goatees or any other type of facial hair while in uniform.

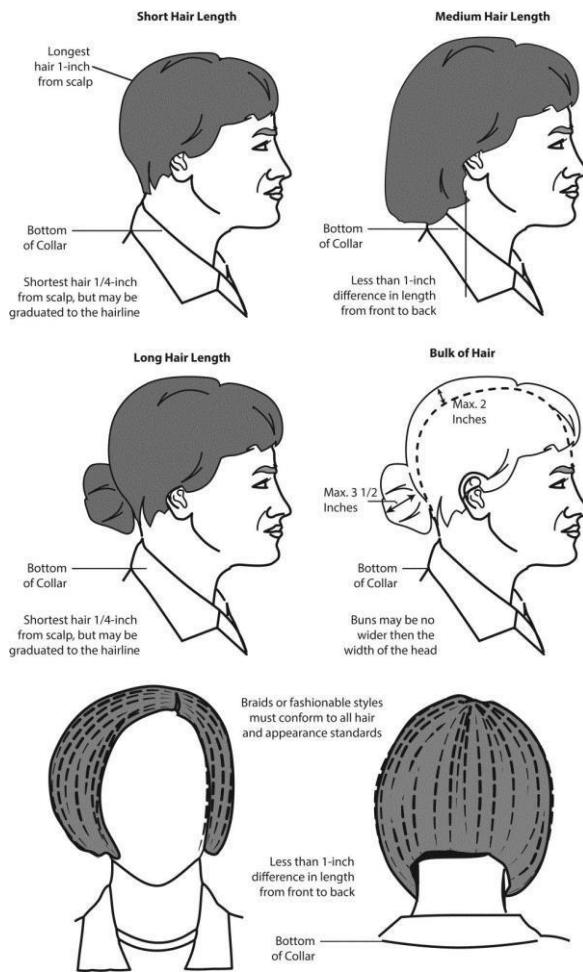
If Health Services prescribes beard growth for a short period, the length required for medical treatment must be specified. Generally, the length of the beard will not exceed 1/4 inch." Cadets will keep the growth trimmed to the level specified, but they are not authorized to shape the growth into goatees, or "Fu Manchu" or handlebar mustaches, etc.



Hair—Female

Female hair must be kept in accordance with AR 670-1, Chapter 3. See examples below:

Female Cadets are not authorized to wear braids, cornrows, twists, dreadlocks, or locks while in uniform.

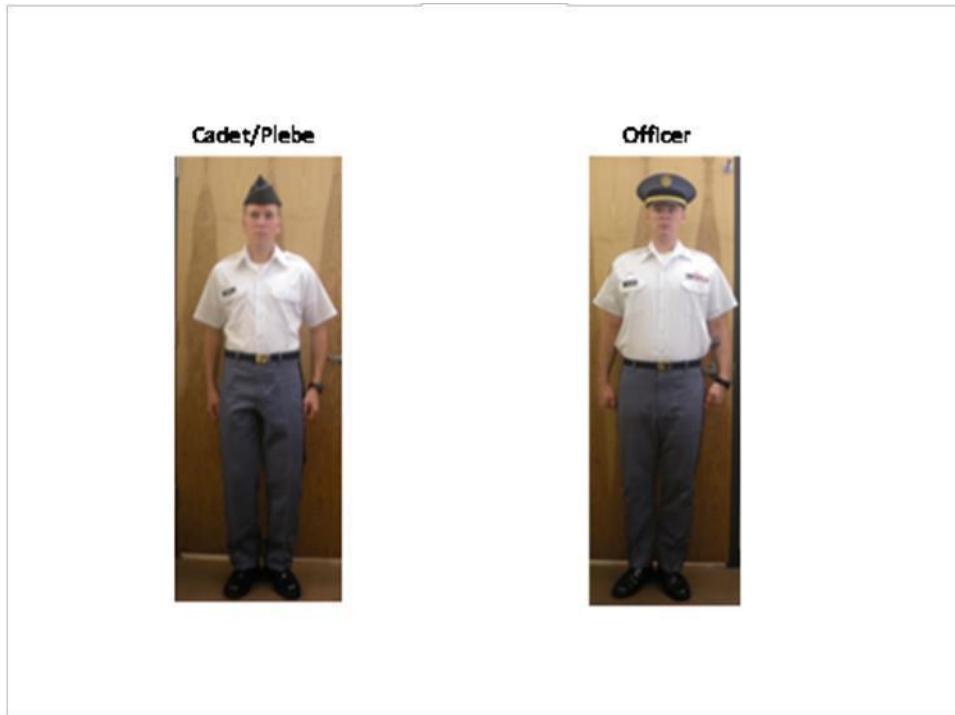


Classes of Uniforms

Class A

The Cadet Class A Uniform consists of:

- White shirt (short sleeve—fall & spring. Long sleeve—winter)
- Gray dress pants
- Black neck tie (winter)
- Black belt with brass buckle
- Black low quarter shoes
- Appropriate headgear
- Black socks
- White undershirt
- Shirt stays
- Appropriate insignia
- (Optional) Black wind breaker



(Fall and Spring Quarter Uniform of the Day)

Cadet/Plebe



Officer



(Winter Quarter Uniform of the Day)

Pocket Placements

Right Pocket

Crest is 1/8 of an inch above the pocket	Badges/Wings are worn 1/8 of an inch above ribbons or pocket
Nametag centered between the top of the pocket and the top of the button	Badges are worn 1/8 of an inch Under the top of the pocket
Ribbons are placed 1/8 of an inch above the pocket	

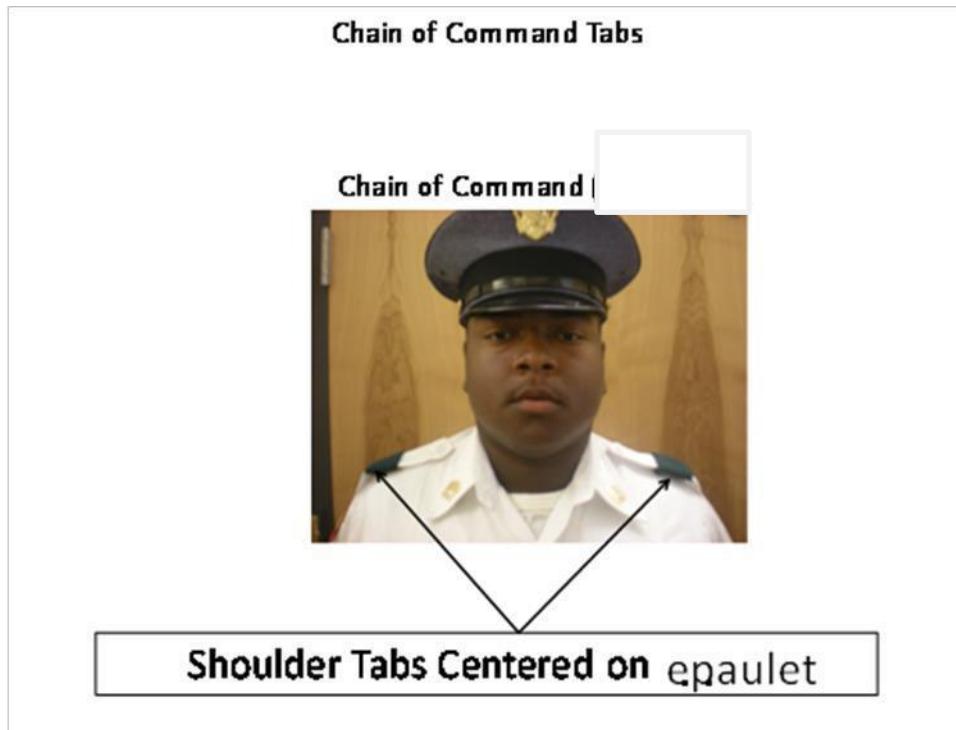
Collar Brass Placement

NCO Rank

Rank is centered on the V of the collar	Rank rests on the seams of the collar
GMC /Officer rank is one	Inch from the seams on both sides

Distinctive Tabs

Tabs will be worn centered on the epaulet of the white shirts. Epaulet colors vary as cadets progress through the program.



Class D

The Cadet Class D uniform consists of:

- Red GMC polo
- Black dress pants
- White undershirt
- Black socks
- Black low quarter shoes
- Appropriate insignia
- Black belt with brass buckle

(Red and Blacks)



Rank is $\frac{1}{2}$ Inch above the M in "GMC"

Physical Training Uniform

The Cadet Physical Training (PT) Uniform consists of:

Summer:

- Battalion or Staff short sleeve shirt
- GMC shorts
- White socks
- Tennis/Running shoes Reflective belt

(Summer PTs)

Cadet



Plebe



Reflective Belt around waist

Reflective Belt over shoulder

Winter:

Battalion or Staff short sleeve shirt GMC shorts
GMC sweat shirt GMC sweat pants
White socks
Tennis/Running shoes Reflective belt
(Optional) Black gloves
(Optional) GMC stocking cap

(Winter PTs)

Cadet



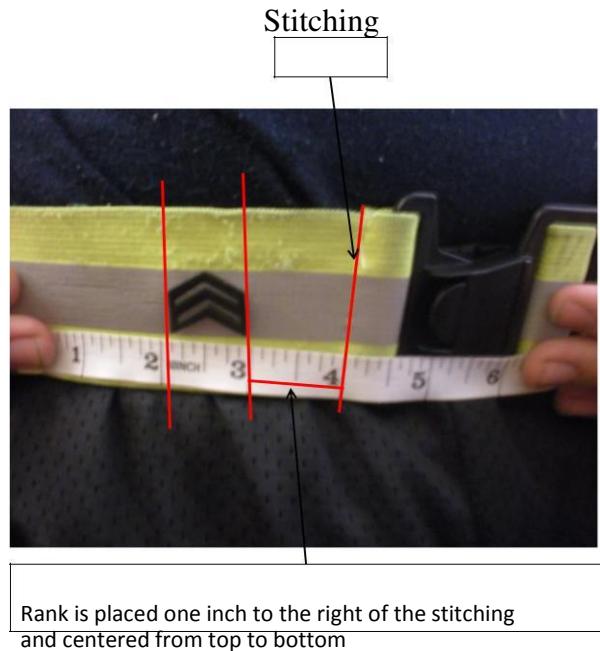
Plebe



Reflective Belt around waist

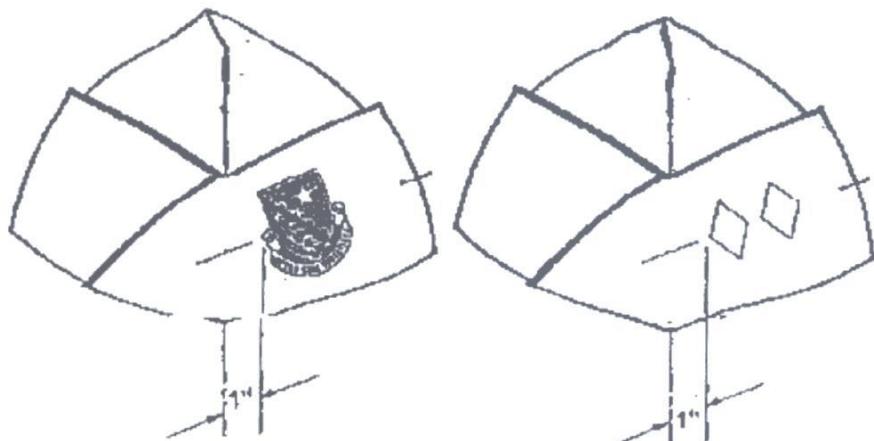
Reflective Belt over shoulder

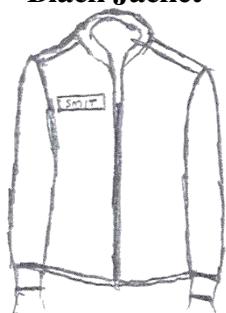
Wearing Rank



Headgear

The saucer cap is authorized but not mandatory for wear by Cadet SFC and above. All SFC and above will wear the saucer cap to formations and parades. All others wear the garrison cap as shown below:



Black Jacket**Black Jacket**

Name tape will be standard 1" black tape with white lettering.

Lettering will be standard not to exceed $\frac{3}{4}$ ". Name tape will be folded and not cut.

The name tape will be no shorter than $4 \frac{1}{2}$ " and not to exceed 5"

Name tape will be sewn on the Black Jacket centered in the upper right quadrant (the wearer's right) of the jacket. Tape will be centered between the zipper and right arm. The bottom edge of the tape will be on a line parallel to the armpit of the jacket.

Chapter 14

Barracks Maintenance

General

All resident cadets live in Baugh Barracks. It is the responsibility of each resident cadet to maintain his or her barracks space to a high standard of cleanliness, neatness, and orderliness. Outside cleanliness and maintenance responsibilities rotate between companies & battalions.

1st Battalion (Second Floor)

The 1st Battalion of the Corps of Cadets is housed on the second floor of Baugh Barracks. The Battalion Commander has overall responsibility for the health, safety, welfare, and discipline of the cadets under his or her command. The Battalion Commander is also responsible for insuring that the barracks and outside police areas are maintained to a high and safe standard.

Alpha Company occupies the east side and Bravo Company occupies the west side of the dorms.

4th Battalion (Third Floor)

The 4th Battalion of the Corps of Cadets is housed on the third floor of Baugh Barracks. The Battalion Commander has overall responsibility for the health, safety, welfare, and discipline of the cadets under his or her command. The Battalion Commander is also responsible for insuring that the barracks and outside police areas are maintained to a high and safe standard.

Alpha Company occupies the east side and Bravo Company occupies the west side of the dorms.

Barracks and Room Assignments

GMC Tactical Officers assign arriving cadets to a cadet battalion and to a specific room within their assigned barracks. TACs will attempt to honor roommate requests when appropriate. All resident female cadets are assigned to rooms on the first floor of Baugh Barracks.

Damage Costs

Damage to Georgia Military College barracks property will be charged to the person or persons responsible for the damage. Cost to repair or replace will be debited from the room deposit when clearing. Costs that exceed the amount of the room deposit will be added to the responsible cadet's college bill.

Damage to common areas will be assessed to residents in that hall (or that room/suite) if no specific person(s) are identified. Cadets can avoid this charge if they accept the corporate responsibility to not accept misconduct from their peers.

Room Furniture

Barracks furniture will not be moved from room to room without the specific permission of the appropriate Tactical Officer. Additional furniture, to include plastic sets of drawers, will not be added to barracks rooms without TAC permission. And, the position of furniture will not be changed without TAC permission.

Room Changes

The Tactical Officer (TAC) must approve room changes. The losing and gaining company commanders will bring room change requests to the TAC for approval.

Room Clearances

When cadets give up their barracks residency for any reason, the appropriate TAC must formally clear them from their room. In the event a cadet cannot be present for final clearance due to medical or other understandable reasons, final clearance will be accomplished by the appropriate Cadet Company Commander and Tactical Officer.

Prior to clearance, departing cadets must remove all personal clothing and equipment from the room. The TAC must inspect the room for cleanliness and damage. Cadets whose rooms were not properly cleaned and cleared by the TAC will be charged a maintenance fee.

Barracks Safety

Cadets will conduct themselves in an orderly manner at all times. It is expected that each cadet will be alert for unsafe conditions and situations. Cadets viewing an unsafe act or condition will take such actions as necessary to prevent possible injury. Cadets will promptly report unsafe conditions to the appropriate Company Commander and Tactical Officer.

The Regimental Commander will formally appoint the Regimental Executive Officer to be the Regimental Safety Officer. Each Battalion Commander will formally appoint their Battalion Executive Officer to be Battalion Safety Officers.

The Regimental Safety Officer will represent the Corps of Cadets on the GMC Safety Council. Safety Officers, under the supervision of Regimental Safety Officer, will establish and execute a program of safety training and safety inspections. The major emphasis of the safety program will be **“Fire Prevention.”** Nu Wave ovens, hot plates, open flames of any kind (candles to include electric candles) are not permitted.

No weapons of any kind are to be brought into the barracks. Paintball guns will be brought to the Commandant’s Office and given to a TAC for storage in the Regimental Storage Room.

Electrical Wiring

Cadets will not alter or tamper with electrical wiring in the barracks. Doing so would create a serious fire hazard and places the lives and safety of barracks occupants in jeopardy. A power strip may be used to facilitate the use of a computer and necessary devices such as a monitor.

However, it must be kept beneath the desk and out of view. A power strip must also be surge protected. It is unauthorized to add additional cords to the one authorized power strip.

Barracks Inspections

Cadets will be inspected in the barracks as often as necessary to insure that all concerned are meeting discipline, health, safety, security, and welfare standards.

Generally, cadets will stand a formal inspection in the barracks each week.

Week 1. Company Commanders inspect.

Week 2. Battalion Commanders inspect.

Week 3. Regimental Commander inspects.

Week 4. The Commandant inspects the barracks and awards a “Barracks Inspection” guidon streamer to the best Company, as appropriate.

Note that TACs conduct a daily walk-through inspection and may accompany any of the above cadet inspectors during the weekly inspection.

Room Standards:

Bed made and blanket folded.

Bathroom cleaned, minimum hygiene products on counter (neatly displayed), no coffee makers in bathroom.

Bathroom mirror clean.

Trash can no more than half full, must be emptied by CTQ.

Wall locker secure if not in room.

General room area clean and in good order, floor swept.

Desk and dresser area tidy and in good order (may have items that are essential to ensure success at GMC such as books, laptop etc).

Uniforms and clothes placed on hanger and placed in wall locker.

Laundry bag secured to the foot of the bed and not on the floor.

Minimum personal storage as allowed by rank (no more than 1 3 drawer plastic storage bin).

Food items stored in air tight containers if not in a refrigerator.

Windows and blinds closed.

No microwaves, hotplates or unauthorized furniture.

Electrical Appliances

Resident cadets may have the following appliances in their rooms.

- Clock.
- Radio or small stereo
- Desk lamp
- Iron, Razor
- Personal computer and accessories

Television/DVD systems, videogames, microwave ovens, and refrigerators are not allowed except as specifically authorized by the Commandant of Cadets (e.g. leadership privileges) and, if not authorized, will be **confiscated** by a Tactical Officer and turned over to Campus Police for disposal.

Entering and Exiting the Barracks

Cadets will enter and exit the barracks only through outside doors. Stairwells are authorized for exit but not entry. The stairwell doors must never be blocked open. All windows must be closed and locked. Cadets will not enter and/or exit the barracks through windows. Cadets will not sit in windows because of the risk of injury from an accidental fall.

Loud Noise

Any noise that is loud enough to disturb someone trying to sleep or study is too loud. As a general rule, cadets must keep room noise at a level that will not disturb someone outside the room. Cadets who violate common sense noise discipline will be reprimanded or punished and may have their music systems confiscated.

Barracks Security

Protect your valuables.

Cadets are required to secure valuables under lock and key when not present in their rooms. This lock is in addition to the barracks room door lock.

Individual rooms must always be locked when occupants are away. Georgia Military College is not responsible for personal items that are lost or stolen.

Approved visitors to the barracks must always be under escort. Visitors may not remain overnight in the barracks.

Food in Barracks

In order to protect the health of barracks residents, we must restrict the possession and consumption of food in the barracks. Cadets will not cook or prepare food in the barracks.

Small amounts of food may be brought into the barracks for immediate consumption but will not be kept overnight. Care packages from home may be kept in barracks rooms if they are stored in airtight containers. Cadets who take advantage of this permission must conscientiously and immediately dispose of leftovers and wrappers in outside dumpsters to avoid attracting rodents and unwanted insects.

Outside food is not authorized in the barracks after call to quarters.

Training Schedules

The Regimental S-3 publishes the weekly training schedule in accordance with the Commandant of Cadets annual training guidance and plans 6 weeks out. Changes to the approved training schedule require approval from the Commandant.

Cadet Participation

Cadet participation in parades, formations, and other cadet activities is mandatory. Once announced, they become the cadets' place of duty.





SHAVING TIPS

The following shaving instructions can prevent razor bumps and shaving issues:

- Take a hot shower before shaving to soften the hair and open the pores.
- Use a thick shaving gel.
- Don't stretch the skin when shaving and always shave in the direction your beard grows.
- Use the fewest razor strokes possible. Rinse with cold water.
- An electric razor can be used if it can be adjusted to a higher setting.
- Use a moisturizing lotion after shaving.

Instructions

- Exfoliate your skin regularly. Dead skin can block your pores, which can increase your razor bumps. Use a facial scrub or mask at least once a week.
- Change your shaving habits to eliminate razor bumps. Shave after a hot shower when your skin is its softest. If it is possible and permitted to shave while in the shower, do that. Always shave with the grain of the hair. Do not put too much pressure on your face when shaving.
- Change your shaving products. Use a glycerin based shaving cream or soap. Do not use anything that numbs the skin or with menthol, as this tightens pores. Edge Active Care Shave Gel is one of several products that you can use.
- Consider a depilatory shaving solution. If you don't use a razor, you won't have razor bumps. The most popular product is Magic Blue (or Gold) Depilatory Shaving Powder. It is a crème that softens the hair enough for you to remove it with a dull edge such as the back of a butter knife.
- Use products designed to eliminate razor bumps. There are several products that you can apply to your face after shaving that will help heal and eliminate razor bumps. **Bump stopper** is a cream that soothes the skin and eliminates razor bumps. It is very effective. Tend Skin and Imperial Touch are also products that help eliminate razor bumps. Finding the right product for you is a matter of trial and error, but just about any of these products will have some degree of success.

Cadets are not authorized to have facial hair. Sideburns cannot exceed the opening of the ear and mustaches are not authorized.

Appendix A

Barracks Standing Operating Procedure (SOP)

Purpose:

The purpose of this Appendix is to establish uniform guidelines for all resident cadets. Where a specific item or article is not prescribed, common sense and judgement will prevail. Inspections are conducted regularly to ensure that discipline, health, safety, security, cleanliness, and welfare standards are met. Rooms are inspected daily with or without notice. Consequently, there should be no expectation of privacy in the room.

I. Footlockers:

Will be locked and dusted and placed in the bottom of the closet.

II. Beds: (Cadet Guide turned to signed Honor Code page)





Your bed will be displayed with hospital corners-- 45 degree cuts, on all visible ends of the bed. No fitted sheets. 12" of white sheet between head of bed and first fold and 6" of folded back sheet, with a total of 18" of white sheet showing. (Starch and iron the corners for best results.)

Pillows should be flat and centered on the head of the bed. The Cadet Guide will be centered in the middle of the bunk.

In each room, the foot of each bed will face the center wall dividing the beds.



The desks will be next to the center wall for electrical plug accessibility and the dresser will be on the opposite side, underneath the bed.

The ladder will be on the side with the dresser to allow accessibility to the desk so that cadets will be able to sit down.

Laundry bags will hang from the bedpost nearest the center wall. Bed safety rails are to remain in place.

Trashcans will be placed next to the center wall and in between the beds; they will be empty, upside down, with the dustpan on top. The broom will be placed behind the bathroom door.

The cadet with the first bed in the room has the first closet in the room. If a cadet has a room to himself/herself, then the bed and closet closest to the door is the display bed/closet.

III. Dresser:



All items inside the dresser will be folded or rolled neatly

All articles on top of the dresser must be in a neat and in an orderly fashion. Drawer #1 will include underwear and socks on the left and white and brown t-shirts on the right. Drawer #2 will include PT clothing. Drawer #3 will be for personal clothing.

IV. Closet Display



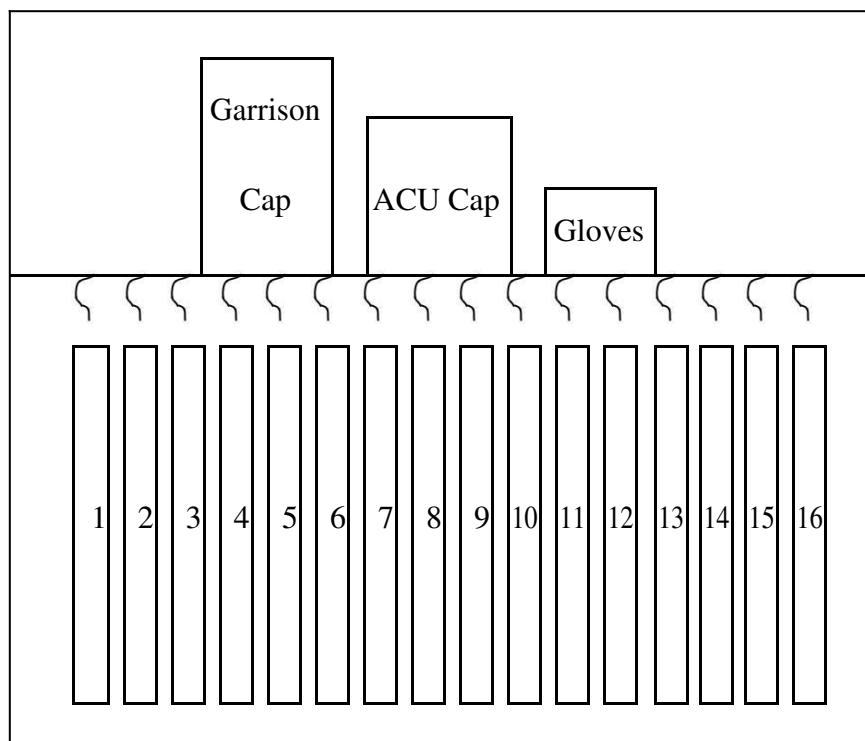
The top shelf is displayed (from left to right) as follows: garrison cap/service cap, ACU cap, and gloves. All closets will be unlocked and opened for inspections.

Foot displays will be on the floor of the closet on top of the footlocker from left to right: uniform shoes, boots, PT shoes, and shower shoes in the front with extra civilian shoes in the back in a neat and orderly way or put in the platoon storage area.

Extra civilian clothing will be allowed to hang on display but is limited to hanging three shirts and three pairs of pants (total of six hangers). They will be pushed all the way to the right side of the closet and will not interfere with the uniform display.

Extra baggage or tuff boxes can be stored in the platoon storage area. Your chain of command will be able to help you arrange putting luggage and other gear into storage.

All items placed in platoon storage should be locked, well-marked, and tagged with the cadet's name, unit, home address and phone number.



Hanging closet display is as follows (from left to right):

- 1-4 White short sleeve shirt
- 5-8 White long sleeve shirt
- 9-10 Gray slacks
- 11 Black jacket
12. ACU blouse
13. ACU pants
14. ACU field jacket
15. Red GMC shirt
16. Black slacks

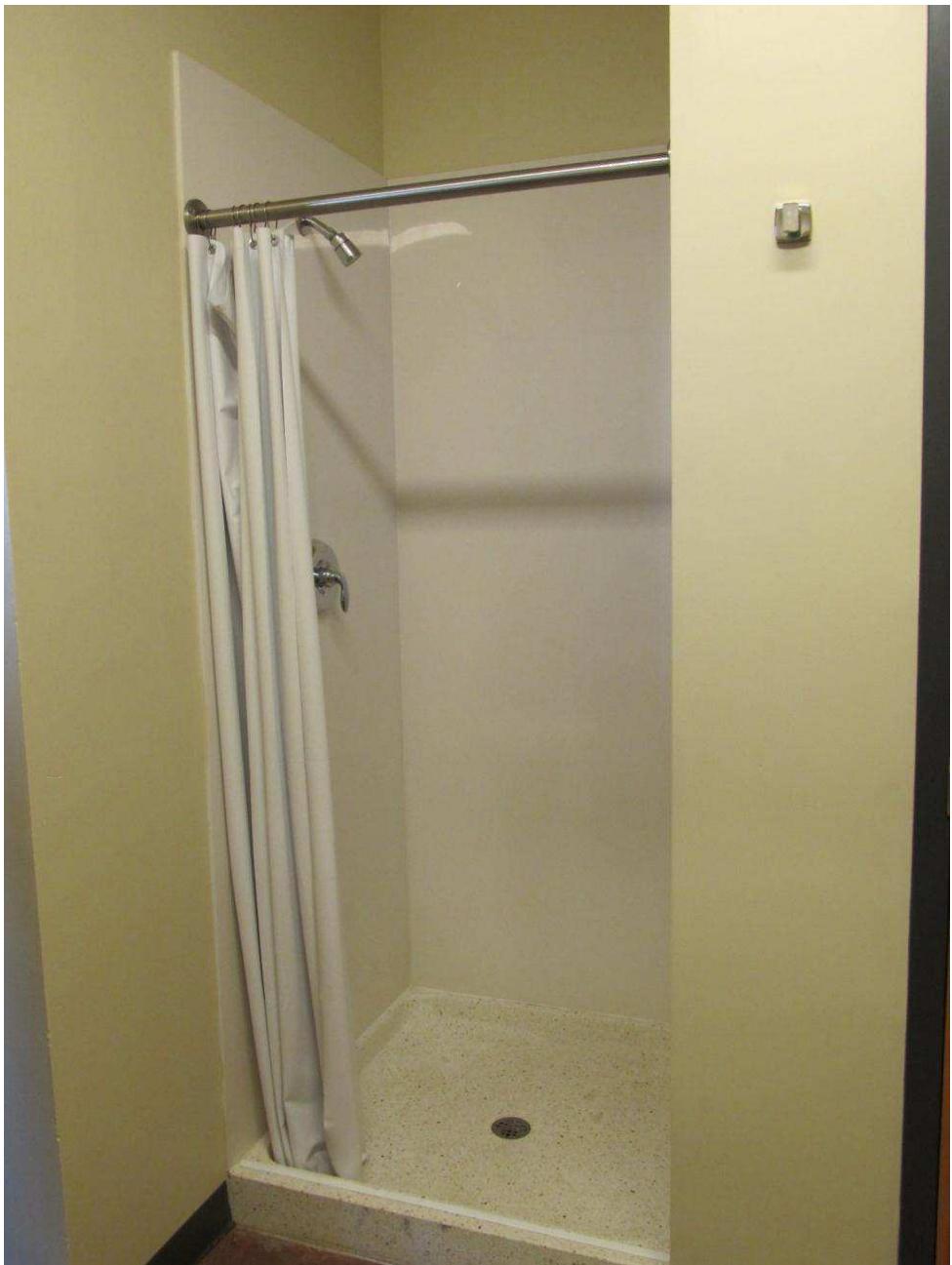
Cadet leaders with a 40-button coat should display it between the gray slacks and the black jacket.

Hanging items

1. All buttons will be buttoned except for the top button
2. All pants will be zipped and buttoned
3. The opening of shirts should face to the left
4. Pants will be hung so that the pant legs are on the right side of the hanger and the zipper is facing the opening of the closet.
5. All jackets will be zipped and buttoned
6. All hangers will be evenly spaced apart with the hook facing the back of the closet

V.Bathrooms:





Each cadet is allotted one drawer under the sink per suite. This is the proper place for personal toiletries to be stored, not on top of the sink. The only allowable object on the sink will be hand soap or hand sanitizer.

Cleaning supplies will be stored under the sink. Responsibility for the bathroom belongs to all members of the suite.

Toilet paper will be on the holder or stored under the sink, not on the floor next to the toilet.

Shower curtains must be white. No civilian designed curtains are allowed. A rug outside of the shower is allowed as long as it is neutral in color (not hot pink, etc.)

Toilet bowl scrubbers and plungers will be placed on the larger side of the toilet area and will be clean and free of debris.

For inspections, bathroom doors and toilet doors will be open and shower curtains will be open to the left.

The first cadet in the room will use the top towel rack. The second cadet in the room will use the lower towel rack. Towels and washcloths should be folded in half with open end facing to the left.

The iron and can (or bottle) of starch will be stored under the sink.

VI. Additional items:

Windows, windows sills, door sills, and blinds should be clean and dust free.

Dressers, desks, fans, doors, and all ledges should be clean and dust free.

Blinds should be completely down and closed.

Windows should be closed and locked.

Appendix B

Plebe Period

Plebe Period is the name given to the intensive training phase for our newest cadets. During this training phase, cadets learn how to wear their uniform, maintain their barracks room, how to properly conduct drill & ceremonies (march/pause) and they learn about the rich history of Georgia Military College.

Plebe period is a time for team-building, cohesion and camaraderie. New cadets should not be concerned that they may not know the “military stuff” because we will teach the cadets what they need to know. Plebes with prior military experience should do their best to assist those who are inexperienced in military customs and courtesies.

The purpose of Plebe Period is to indoctrinate new cadets into what it means to be a Georgia Military College cadet. The Plebe Period will conclude with a cresting ceremony after the final parade of the academic term. The platoon must pass four tests (uniform inspection, barracks inspection, marching test, and a knowledge test of GMC history, rules, and procedures) before cresting.

Harassment is not tolerated.

While on Plebe Period, the following rules apply:

Plebes must have a water source with them (i.e., canteen, water bottle, etc.) at all times.

Plebes must use the buddy system, except for the purpose of attending class.

Plebes will be in the proper uniform at all times. The uniform of the day is announced at formation and is listed on the training schedule.

Cellular phones are not authorized during the day while on Plebe Period. Office phones are available for Plebes to call home. Cell phone use is authorized after 1700 hours.

Plebes may sleep during the day provided they do not miss any class or other cadet training.

Plebes are not allowed to listen to music, watch DVDs or other audio-visual material unless it is for an academic class.

Plebes are not allowed to leave campus unless they have permission from either their assigned chain of command or a TAC.

Plebes and returning cadets are not authorized to have a social relationship on or off campus.

The chain of command may add temporary rules as needed, after approval from the Regimental Commander and Commandant of Cadets. No cadet leader may excuse a Plebe from any of the above rules.

Plebes should see their TAC for questions about Plebe rules and procedures and for counseling. Lack of knowledge is no excuse—ask questions!