

GUIDON

2019 - 2020

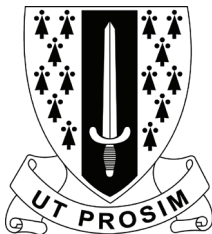


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Greetings from Virginia Tech's President

Welcome to your first year at Virginia Tech and congratulations on your decision to become a member of one of our greatest institutions, the Virginia Tech Corps of Cadets.

The university's motto, *Ut Prosim* (That I May Serve), is embodied in the Corps. Because of the Corps' prominence, you and your fellow cadets demonstrate to students, faculty and the world — every day — what those words really mean.

As one of only two senior military colleges in the country that are part of a large, public university, the Corps offers unmatched support for academic excellence while developing global, ethical leaders in a military-style environment to meet the challenges of our time.

Whether you are pursuing a commission in our nation's armed forces or a member of the Corps' distinguished Citizen-Leader Track, please accept my sincere best wishes as you begin a great adventure filled with worthy challenges and exceptional rewards. We are proud to have you as a member of "The Corps."



Dr. Timothy D. Sands

Vice President for Student Affairs

Congratulations! You are now a member of a distinguished institution with a proud history of service and honor. It is also a caring community committed to your development as a scholar and as a person. Each year, I have the privilege of working with and getting to know many of the servant-leaders in the Corps of Cadets. I am continually amazed by how they exhibit their individuality while, at the same time, upholding the Corps' code of conduct, discipline, and ethics.



Dr. Patricia A. Perillo

I have met cadets who have mentored middle school students, organized study groups, advocated for ending violence against women, courageously spoken out against injustice, and served as a chaplain liaison. I have seen cadets who have guided, enlightened, positively influenced, and helped others be the best they can be. These are young leaders of integrity who are truly making a difference in people's lives. These are your cadet peers. And, next year, I trust I will be saying the same about you.

You have made a commitment to an experience that will transform who you are and what you aspire to be, one that will prepare you to serve our world! I look forward to seeing how you distinguish yourself at Virginia Tech.

Commandant of Cadets

Welcome to the Virginia Tech Corps of Cadets. If you are reading these words, it is because you have made a commitment to a life of service, to something greater than yourself. You are becoming part of an institution that has developed young men and women into outstanding civilian and military leaders.

To do so, you have committed to achieving a level of excellence that is above and beyond your peers. Much will be asked of you in the coming months and years. The Corps presents these challenges to stretch you beyond what you once thought was possible. When you look back on the experience, you will do so with a sense of pride, but also humility.

Why humility? As you learn more about the history of the Corps, you will find it rich with men and women who have gone on to make a difference in their communities, our nation, and the world. They do so without fanfare, without seeking fame. Rather, they and you embody the motto that is etched in stone at the Virginia Tech War Memorial: “*Ut Prosim* — That I May Serve.” I, my staff, and the upperclassmen are here to challenge you, inspire you, and to help you succeed. We have every confidence that you will. Now, get ready ... the future is yours to create!



Maj Gen Randal D. Fullhart,

Regimental Commander Cadet Colonel Justin Clipson

Cadet Class of 2023,

First and foremost, congratulations! You are taking a big step in your lives by choosing both Virginia Tech and the Corps of Cadets. Virginia Tech as a university offers a plethora of opportunities. Your time here will facilitate academic and personal growth beyond anything you ever expected. On top of this, the Corps of Cadets will develop you and your fellow cadets every single day in order to create

leaders of exceptional character and aptitude. You will quickly find that our university's motto, *Ut Prosim* (That I May Serve), is ingrained in everything you do as both a student and a cadet.

Nothing will be given to you as a cadet here in the Corps, everything will be earned. You will mess up, you will make mistakes, and you will fail, but that's OK. Every failure and mistake throughout your entire career here in the Corps will make you better. Never hesitate to look to your buds for support. You will develop lifelong connections with these people, and they will be there for you just the same as you will be there for them.

As your Regimental Commander this fall, I look forward to meeting you and helping you grow personally and professionally, as you become a part of the proud traditions of the Corps of Cadets.



Major General Randal Fullhart, USAF (Retired)

Major General Fullhart received his commission as a 1979 graduate of the U.S. Air Force Academy and serves as the Commandant of Cadets.

He commanded at the squadron, group, and wing levels and commanded two expeditionary flying squadrons, an expeditionary operations group in Operation Allied Force, and an expeditionary wing in Operation Iraqi Freedom. In addition, he has served as the military commander, Air Force Studies and Analyses Agency and commandant of the Air Command and Staff College.

Maj Gen Fullhart has held staff assignments that include experience in operations, safety, acquisition, and government affairs at the major command and Headquarters U.S. Air Force levels. He served as the assistant director of operations, Headquarters U.S. Air Forces in Europe, and has joint experience at U.S. Transportation Command, as well as joint, interagency experience as deputy chief, Central Security Service, National Security Agency. He was vice commander, Air Force Cyber Command (Provisional), Barksdale Air Force Base, Louisiana, before his final assignment as director, Global Reach Programs, Office of the Assistant Secretary of the Air Force for Acquisition, Headquarters U.S. Air Force, Washington, D.C.

His academic background includes a bachelor's degree in international affairs from the U.S. Air Force Academy, Master of Arts from Webster University, and a master's degree in national security affairs from the National War College.

Maj Gen Fullhart is a command pilot with more than 3,500 flying hours in the C-141, KC-135, C-17, F-16, T-38 and T-37. His major awards and decorations include the Air Force Distinguished Service Medal, Legion of Merit with two oak leaf clusters, the Bronze Star with oak leaf cluster, the Defense Meritorious Service Medal, Meritorious Service Medal with four oak leaf clusters, the Aerial Achievement Medal, Joint Meritorious Unit Award with two oak leaf clusters, the Air Force Outstanding Unit Award with "V" device and three oak leaf clusters, the Air Force Organizational Excellence Award with oak leaf cluster, and the Combat Readiness Medal.

Maj Gen Fullhart and his wife, Kathy, have a son, Steve.

Colonel Craig J. Alia, USA (Retired)

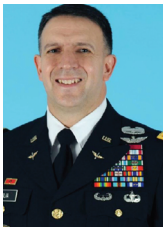
Colonel Craig J. Alia is Deputy Commandant for 1st Battalion. He is a native of Saddle Brook, New Jersey, and was commissioned in 1992 upon graduation from the United States Military Academy.

COL Alia has served in command and staff positions. His deployments include Korea, Bosnia, and four deployments to Afghanistan. He most recently commanded 101st Combat Aviation Brigade, where he deployed the unit to Afghanistan and changed command in theater. His last post was as the Chief of Staff for the Future Vertical Lift - Cross Functional Team.

COL Alia is a graduate of Initial Entry Rotary Wing Course; Aviation Officer Basic and Advanced Course; Maintenance Managers Course; Command and General Staff College; School of Advanced Military Studies, and the Naval War College. He has earned three master's degrees as well as the Senior Aviator Badge, the Senior Parachutist Badge, the Air Assault Badge, and the Combat Action Badge.

His awards and decorations include the Legion of Merit, the Bronze Star Medal, the Joint Meritorious Service Medal, the Meritorious Service Medal, the Air Medal (with "V" device), and the Joint Service Commendation Medal among other awards.

COL Alia has been married to his wife, Darla, for 26 years and they have three children.



Lieutenant Colonel Donald G. Russell, USAF (Retired)

Lieutenant Colonel Donald G. Russell is Deputy Commandant of Cadets for 2nd Battalion. He is a 1990 graduate of the University of Colorado at Boulder and received his commission through Air Force Reserve Officer Training Corps.

He served as a Minuteman II Intercontinental Ballistic Missile Combat Crew Commander before cross-training in 1994 as an Aircraft Maintenance Officer. Throughout his career, he led air expeditionary deployments to Italy, France, Turkey, Egypt, and Kuwait, as well as to Tanzania after the 1998 terrorist attacks on two U.S. Embassies.

Lt Col Russell commanded two maintenance squadrons and served on the Air Staff before his final assignment as Deputy Commander for the 55th Maintenance Group at Offutt Air Force Base, Nebraska.

He retired in August 2012 after 22 years of service.

He received a master's degree in Political Science from the University of South Dakota in 1994 and a Master of Military Operational Art and Science degree from Air University in 2005.



Captain James P. McGrath III, USN

Captain Jamie McGrath is Deputy Commandant of Cadets for 3rd Battalion.

He graduated cum laude from Virginia Tech in 1990 with a bachelor's degree in History and was commissioned through Naval ROTC. He holds a master's degree in National Security and Strategic Studies with distinction from the Naval War College and a master's degree in Military History from Norwich University.

He is a nuclear-trained Surface Warfare Officer who served on a variety of ships from frigates to carriers in operations and engineering positions culminating in command of Maritime Expeditionary Security Squadron 7 in Guam from 2006 to 2009. He completed his final at-sea assignment as Assistant Reactor Officer aboard USS Harry S Truman (CVN 75) in 2012.

Ashore, he taught at Naval Nuclear Power School from 1995 to 1997. After completing his sea tours, he served as the Liaison for Naval Forces Europe to U.S. European Command in Stuttgart, Germany, where he was designated as a Joint Qualified Officer. He then was Chief, Joint Exercise Division, Deputy Directorate for Joint Training, on the Joint Staff J7, in Suffolk, Virginia, where he led development of the Chairman's Globally Integrated Exercise program. He finished his 29-year naval career in 2019 as a Military Professor in Joint Military Operations at the Naval War College.

Captain McGrath's personal awards include the Defense Superior Service Medal, Legion of Merit (2nd Award), Meritorious Service Medal (3rd Award), Navy-Marine Corps Commendation Medal (4th Award), Joint Service Achievement Medal, and Navy-Marine Corps Achievement Medal (2nd Award).

He is married to the former Kirsten Clos of Glenview, Illinois, a fellow Hokie. They have two grown children, Abigail and Samuel.



Dr. Elaine Humphrey

Dr. Elaine Humphrey is the Director of the Major General W. Thomas Rice Center for Leader Development.

Dr. Humphrey has worked more than 18 years in higher education, including Assistant Director for Academic Support and Associate Director for Research and Assessment for the Student Success Center (formerly known as the Center for Academic Enrichment and Excellence) at Virginia Tech and Director of the Miller Academic Center and Director of Teacher Education at Virginia Military Institute.



She has taught at both the undergraduate and graduate levels.

While at Virginia Tech, she served as the Graduate Student Representative to the Board of Visitors and was selected as a Virginia Tech Multicultural Fellow. Dr. Humphrey is a member of a number of professional organizations to include the Association of Leadership Educators and the National College Learning Center Association. She also serves the Virginia Association for Developmental Education as the Four-Year Institutional Representative.

Dr. Humphrey holds a bachelor's degree in Elementary Education from the College of William & Mary, a Master of Arts in Education degree in Higher Education and Student Affairs from Virginia Tech, and a Ph.D. in Educational Leadership and Policy Studies from Virginia Tech.

She was awarded the distinction of Certified Learning Center Professional-Level 4 (Lifetime) by the National College Learning Center Association.

Colonel Patience C. Larkin, USAF (Retired)

Colonel Patience Larkin is the Alumni Director for the Virginia Tech Corps of Cadets.

After graduating from Virginia Tech and the Corps of Cadets in 1987 with a degree in Political Science, Col Larkin entered intelligence school in April 1988 at Goodfellow Air Force Base, Texas.

Col Larkin served over 24 years as an intelligence officer with deployments to Kuwait and Haiti. She held a variety of intelligence positions at all levels, from intelligence officer for an F-15 fighter squadron to the Associate Director for Policy and Records at the National Security Agency.

Her final assignment in April 2011 was as the Director, Operations and Outreach in the Office for Cyberthreat Analysis at the Defense Intelligence Agency.

Her military education includes Joint Forces Staff College and Air War College and she received a master's degree in counseling from Troy State.

During her years in the Corps, Col Larkin was a member of E-Frat 87, Gregory Guard, Scabbard and Blade, and Arnold Air Society. She served as the 2nd Battalion S-1 her senior year.

Col Larkin is the faculty advisor for the Gregory Guard and Growley II.



Lieutenant Colonel Rewa C. Mariger, VA Militia

Lieutenant Colonel Rewa Mariger is the Assistant Commandant of Cadets for Recruiting.

She is a graduate of Purdue University and served eight years in the U.S. Navy. She received her commission via the NROTC Scholarship Program. She served aboard the combat logistics ship USS SHASTA (AE-33) as the Combat Information Center Officer. During the second half of her three-year tour, she completed a six-month deployment in the Arabian Gulf as the Auxiliaries and Electrical Officer and as the Intelligence Officer.



LTC Mariger was one of the first women to serve aboard a Pacific Fleet cruiser, the USS PORT ROYAL (CG-73). She served as the Strike Officer, Public Affairs Officer, and Female Crew Integration Officer. During another six-month deployment she qualified for Tactical Action Officer and was the Tomahawk Launch Area Coordinator for three Battle Groups during increased tensions with Iraq.

She transferred to Commander Third Fleet's staff to train deploying battle groups in Tomahawk tactics, before reporting to shore duty as the Junior Class Advisor at the Virginia Tech NROTC Unit, where she also served as the NROTC Recruiting Officer.

She earned a Master of Business Administration in marketing and E-commerce from Virginia Tech in 2001, and spent five years conducting research for the Virginia Tech Transportation Institute before joining the Commandant's staff in March 2006.

LTC Mariger is married to Dr. Christian Mariger. They have two daughters, Danya and Katie.

Katie Mallory

Mrs. Katie Mallory is the Corps' Executive Officer.

She graduated from Virginia Tech and the Corps of Cadets in 2004 with a degree in communication. She was a member of India and Echo companies, Conrad Cavalry, and served on Regimental Staff as the S-2.

Mrs. Mallory commissioned into the U.S. Navy in 2004 and served as a surface warfare officer on the USS Carney, an Arleigh-Burke class guided missile destroyer at Naval Station Mayport, Florida. She deployed, first to the

Mediterranean Sea to escort commercial vessels and defend international shipping channels, then to South America to support regional stability. Mallory served as the general quarters officer of the deck and collateral public affairs officer, for which she earned her Navy Achievement medal. She was also the division officer for the Admin and Auxiliaries divisions.

Mrs. Mallory transferred to the USS Theodore Roosevelt at Naval Station Norfolk, Virginia, as a division officer for operations.

She transitioned to the civilian workforce in 2008 as a government contractor on U.S. Navy contracts including the Coalition Warrior Interoperability Demonstration contract, the SEA 21 contract, and the Standard Labor Data Collection and Distribution Application contract, where she trained and supported program administrators for the application. She earned her Security+ certification in 2016.

Mrs. Mallory is married to Ken Mallory, a 2006 Corps alumnus. They have one daughter, Abigail.



Senior Chief James Bean, USN (Retired)

Senior Chief James Bean serves as the director of the Eighty-Tighties, the regimental marching band.

A native of Beverly, Massachusetts, and a graduate of the University of New Hampshire, MUCS Bean joined the Naval Academy Band in 1985 and was named principal trumpeter three years later. He served a distinguished Naval career for 22 years, and he performed with the Naval Academy's jazz ensemble, led the brass quintet, and was featured as soloist with the concert band on numerous occasions.



Achieving the rank of Senior Chief Musician, he was one of the band's ceremonial leaders and conducted countless ceremonies for national and foreign dignitaries, including the Vice President and the Secretary of the Navy.

After retiring from the Navy in 2007, MUCS Bean began a second career as a music educator. A teacher in Queen Anne's County for six years, MUCS Bean was director of bands at Matapeake Middle School, building the program from 40 students to well over 100 and earning superior and excellent awards at multiple Music in the Park competitions.

A regular contributor of reviews of new music for the International Trumpet Guild, he has also served as an adjudicator for the National Trumpet Competition, high school division.

MUCS Bean has a Masters of Music in Performance from Towson University.

Command Sergeant Major Daniel R. Willey, USA (Retired)

Command Sergeant Major Daniel R. Willey is the Senior Enlisted Advisor for 1st Battalion.

CSM Willey joined the North Carolina Army National Guard in April 1982 and entered active duty a year later.

He has been an Aerial Fire Support Observer; Fire Support Sergeant at company, battalion, and brigade levels; Tactical Non-Commissioned Officer at the U.S. Military Academy; Operations Sergeant; and First Sergeant.

Upon graduating from the Sergeants Major Academy, he served as the SGM for the New River ROTC Training Battalion. CSM Willey then returned to the 82rd Airborne Division as the CSM for 3-319 Airborne Field Artillery Regiment and deployed as a Battalion Maneuver Task Force (Task Force Gun Devil) to Afghanistan in support of OEF VI.

Upon redeployment he was the Fort Lewis Garrison Command Sergeant Major. He served as the Regimental Command Sergeant Major of the Field Artillery and then as the Command Sergeant Major to the Deputy Commanding General, NATO Training mission Afghanistan.

He has a Bachelor of Science degree from Excelsior College. His awards include the Legion of Merit with oak leaf cluster, Bronze Star Medal, MSM with three oak leaf clusters, Air Medal, ARCOM with six oak leaf clusters, AAM with six oak leaf clusters, Good Conduct Medal with six oak leaf clusters, Kuwait Liberation Medal, Southwest Asia Service Medal, National Defense Service Medal, Global War on Terrorism Service Medal, Global War on Terrorism Expeditionary Medal, NCO PDR w/numeral 4, and the French National Defense Medal (Bronze).

He is married to the former Sandra M. Varley. They have two sons, Christopher and Zachary.



Master Gunnery Sergeant Lance Jones, USMC (Retired)

Master Gunnery Sergeant Lance Jones is the Senior Enlisted Advisor for 2nd Battalion.

MGySgt Jones joined the Marine Corps in May 1984. His first duty station was at Marine Barracks 8th & I in Washington, D.C., where he served three years on the Marine Corps Silent Drill Team. He then went to Camp Lejeune, North Carolina, where he served with 1st Battalion, 6th Marines as a squad leader and served on two combat deployments.

In Okinawa, Japan, he served as a Survival Instructor at the Jungle Warfighting School. He then went to Marine Corps Recruit Depot Parris Island, South Carolina, as a Basic Warrior Instructor and then to Charleston, South Carolina, as Canvassing Recruiter, where he was meritoriously promoted.

MGySgt Jones returned to Camp Lejeune, where he served for 12 years as an Infantryman and Warfighter and executed four combat deployments to Iraq and Afghanistan and eight contingency deployments.

He received orders to the Pentagon to serve as the Infantry Occupational Field Sponsor and Enlisted Advocate for the Marine Corps. MGySgt Jones was then Deputy Director of the Staff Non-Commissioned Officer Academy at Okinawa, Japan. His final, active duty assignment was at Twenty-Nine Palms, California, as the Senior Enlisted Advisor of the Tactical Training Exercise Control Group.

MGySgt Jones served 29 years. After retirement, he went to Hargrave Military Academy as an Advisor and football coach for post-graduate students.

His awards include the Legion of Merit, Navy Marine Corps Commendation Medal with two gold stars, Navy Marine Corps Achievement Medal with three gold stars, and the Combat Action Ribbon gold star.



Sergeant Major David M. Combs USA (Retired)

Sergeant Major David M. Combs is the Senior Enlisted Advisor for 3rd Battalion.

SGM Combs entered the U.S. Army in August 1986. Upon completion of Basic Training, Advanced Individual Training, and Airborne School, he reported to the 82nd Airborne Division, Fort Bragg, North Carolina, in December 1986. He then moved through assignments at locations including Alaska; Fort Kobbe, Panama; and Camp Hovey, Korea, where he served as a UH-60 Blackhawk Door Gunner, Team Leader, Squad Leader, Surveillance Team Leader, Surveillance Platoon Sergeant, Small Group Leader, and Scout Platoon Sergeant.



In September 2003, SGM Combs was assigned to 2nd Battalion, 87th Infantry, Fort Drum, New York, where he served as Platoon Sergeant for 18 months. He was then assigned to 1st Battalion, 32nd Infantry where he served as Rifle Company First Sergeant for three years. In August 2007, SGM Combs was assigned to the Combat Applications Group, Fort Bragg, North Carolina, where he served as Squadron Training Non-Commissioned Officer, Training Sergeant Major, and Operations Sergeant Major.

After 27 years of active military service, SGM Combs' awards and decorations include the Combat Infantryman's Badge (2nd award), Expert Infantryman's Badge, Master Parachutist Badge, Pathfinder Badge, Air Assault Badge, Ranger Tab, Sapper Tab, Bronze Star Medal with oak leaf cluster, Defense Meritorious Service Medal with oak leaf cluster, Meritorious Service Medal with oak leaf cluster, and the Air Medal.

SGM Combs is married to the former Deborah R. Potter and has three children: Jessica, Justin, and Michael.

Jason Oberoi

Mr. Jason Oberoi is the Assistant Director of the Citizen-Leader Track, or VPI Battalion.

He joined the Virginia Tech Corps of Cadets in August 2005 as a member of Band Company. Mr. Oberoi went on to become a cadre sergeant, the VPI first sergeant, Band Executive Officer, the Regimental S-3, and the Executive Court chair.



After commissioning as an Armor Officer in May 2010, Mr. Oberoi became a Platoon Leader, Executive Officer, and Adjutant in the 1st Squadron of the 14th Cavalry Regiment at Joint Base Lewis McChord and Zabul Province, Afghanistan. After redeploying to Joint Base Lewis-McChord, he was an Executive Officer and Operations Officer.

After separating in December 2014, he worked in Baltimore as a logistics manager and then as an executive assistant for Virginia Tech's Pamplin College of Business.

Mr. Oberoi volunteers as an emergency medical technician for the Blacksburg Volunteer Rescue Squad. Mr. Oberoi and his wife, Allie, reside in Christiansburg.

Meaghan Sullivan

Ms. Meaghan Sullivan is the Residential Learning Coordinator for the Corps of Cadets.

She received her bachelor's degree in political science from California Polytechnic State University and her master's degree in Professional Counseling: College Student Affairs from the University of West Georgia.

Since 2018, Ms. Sullivan has worked in the Office of Housing and Residence Life. She spent a year as the Residential Learning Coordinator for Payne Hall, New Residence Hall East, and Peddrew-Yates Hall and also supported the Ujima Living Learning Community. In her first year of service to the department, Ms. Sullivan's staff earned the Housing and Residence Life Staff of the Year award for excellence in service to the department.

Ms. Sullivan serves the Corps as a liaison and advocate to Housing and Residence Life, provides support and connections to academic and co-curricular resources on and off campus, and assists in cadet leader training, including Commander Residential Advisor training. In addition, she will partner with Deputy Commandants and staff in various cadet learning activities.

Ms. Sullivan lives in an apartment in New Cadet Hall. Her office is also in New Cadet Hall.



Liz Aker

Ms. Liz Aker is the Assistant Residential Learning Coordinator for the Corps of Cadets. She received her bachelor's degree in psychology from Virginia Tech, along with a certification of completion in human development, in 2016. She is pursuing her master's degree in school psychology at Radford University.

Since graduating, Ms. Aker has worked in the Division of Student Affairs in the Office of Housing and Residence Life. She has spent the past two years serving as the Residential Learning Coordinator/Building Manager of a distance community in Old Town Alexandria, Virginia. After deciding to pursue graduate coursework at Radford University, Ms. Aker wanted to continue her passion and enthusiasm for helping Virginia Tech students, which led her to this new opportunity.

Ms. Aker will serve the Corps as a liaison and advocate to Housing and Residence Life, provide support to students by sharing her own Virginia Tech experience and opportunities, and assist in cadet leader training, including Commander Residential Advisor training. As a Residential Learning Coordinator, Ms. Aker lives in an apartment in Pearson Hall and her office is also in Pearson Hall.



Shay Barnhart

Ms. Shay Barnhart is the Communications Director for the Virginia Tech Corps of Cadets.

Originally from Kansas City, Missouri, she graduated from the University of Missouri with a Bachelor of Journalism degree.

Ms. Barnhart spent nearly two decades as a reporter, designer, and editor at newspapers around the country. In 2010, she joined Virginia Tech in University Relations, where she created content for the university's social media accounts and webpages and worked with Virginia Tech News products.

She joined the Corps staff in 2016.

As Communications Director, Ms. Barnhart maintains a comprehensive communications and marketing program for the Corps of Cadets, serves on the Corps of Cadets' advancement team, and supports cadet recruitment and marketing efforts.



Samantha Riggin

Ms. Samantha Riggin is Curator for the Corps of Cadets' Museum.

She has more than 25 years of experience as an antiques dealer, auctioneer, and personal property appraiser.

Ms. Riggin holds a master's degree in Material Culture and Public Humanities from Virginia Tech with a bachelor's degree in History from Chatham University in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania.

Prior to her return to university studies she was the owner of a successful estate liquidation and personal property appraisal business in western Pennsylvania. She also has served as an expert witness in U.S. District Court and Orphan's Court in several counties in Pennsylvania and has earned her professional auctioneers license.

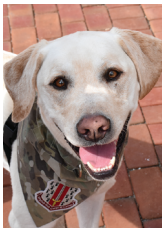


Growley II (call sign “Tank”)

Growley II (call sign “Tank”) is the Ambassador for the Corps of Cadets.

Since joining the Corps in August 2016, he has become a symbol of selfless service and a new way to share Corps experiences with the larger campus community.

The Labrador retriever is cared for by 12 cadets, who make up the Growley Team. They follow a strict daily care, exercise, and training schedule.



During the academic year, Growley II lives with the Regimental Handler in New Cadet Hall. His living areas are subject to random inspection by the U.S. Department of Agriculture, which enforces the federal Animal Welfare Act, to ensure his care meets USDA standards.

Growley II is a certified therapy dog and has extensive obedience training.

He is called Growley II because, according to Corps folklore, a Depression-era commandant had a dog named Growley. Food was somewhat scarce, so the cadets kept a portion of their breakfast to help feed him.

Today, Growley II helps to raise morale within the Corps and create a way for cadets to reconnect with Corps history.

Virginia Tech Corps of Cadets Honor Code

“A cadet will not lie, cheat, or steal,
nor tolerate those who do.”

Definitions

Lying

Includes intent to deceive in all activities including written and oral statements.

Cheating

Includes the actual giving or receiving of unauthorized aid or assistance or the actual giving or receiving of any unfair advantage on any form of work which is to be presented as one's own.

Stealing

Includes the taking of personal or institutional property without the consent of the owner of the property either temporarily or permanently.

Tolerating

Cadets will not tolerate any incidents of lying, cheating, or stealing. Knowledge of and failure to report such an incident is evidence of dishonorable intent and is considered a violation of the Cadet Honor Code.

Cadet Knowledge Basics

The purpose of the Virginia Tech Corps of Cadets is to develop leaders of exemplary character who are imbued with the concept of selfless service, and prepared to serve the commonwealth and the nation — either in or out of uniform — for a lifetime.

Mission Statement

The mission of the Virginia Tech Corps of Cadets is to graduate leaders of exemplary character who are instilled with the values and skills essential for leadership success in service to the nation.

Vision

Global, Ethical Leaders, Now ... More Than Ever

Cadet Creed

I am a Virginia Tech Cadet committed to the ideals upon which the Institute was founded: Brotherhood and Honor, Leadership and Loyalty, Service and Sacrifice, Duty, and *Ut Prosim*.

As a cadet I strive to embody the highest standards of discipline, dignity, and integrity in all that I endeavor. I know that I am at all times an ambassador of the Institute and will conduct myself accordingly.

Above all, I recognize that my membership in the Corps of Cadets places upon me the responsibility to obey the cadet regulations, and to respect the lawful orders of those Officers and cadets appointed over me in order “That I May Serve.”

The Memorial Court and Foundations

On the top step of the court are carved the words, “That I May Serve,” a free translation of the Latin motto for Virginia Tech, *Ut Prosim*. Memorial Court contains eight massive pylons with sculpted figures. On the Pylons are carved the names of Virginia Tech’s war dead. At the court’s center is a marble cenotaph, a symbolic tomb. It displays the names of graduates who received the Medal of Honor.

The Pylons embody the values that members of the Hokie Nation hold in the highest regard and serve as a touchstone for the traditions, Honor Code, training programs, policies, and regulations of the Corps of Cadets. It is important to understand the meaning behind each.

Ut Prosim (That I May Serve): Alma Mater advising her son, “My son, forge your life on the principles I strive to teach. I cherish four major virtues: Brotherhood, Duty, Honor, and Loyalty.” Whether one chooses to serve our nation through military or civilian service, the Corps of Cadets provides a base on which the ideal *Ut Prosim* is founded. Service to the Corps and the university is the true meaning of *Ut Prosim*. It is best exemplified by those who have given their lives in the defense of our country, especially the seven Virginia Tech alumni who hold the nation’s highest honor, the Medal of Honor.

Brotherhood: Akin to the Golden Rule; let no wall be high enough to separate you from your fellow citizens in spite of dividing factors — be they geographical, political, religious, or social.

Duty: Be faithful in the performance of your day-to-day duties aware of the larger obligation to humanity. It is your obligation to know what you ought to do and to do it.

Honor: Your personal integrity, your intuitive sense of what is right, and your shield against evil. The shield as a symbol of personal honor dates back to knighthood. Here the unblemished shield of honor gives protection against evil and temptation symbolized by the serpent.

Loyalty: Unswerving allegiance to family and friends, to me ... your school, and to your community, state, or nation. The low relief building in the background is Barracks No. 1, Lane Hall.

Leadership: Cultivate these four character traits and you will be eligible for leadership. Only then can you raise your hand and say, "Follow me."

Service: Be warned. Life is demanding and courageous leadership means service. The symbolism stresses the readiness to put aside the pursuit of one's own work to enter into service for one's country and fellow men and women.

Sacrifice: And finally, service means sacrifice ... even unto life itself.

American Fighters Code of Conduct

I: I am an American, fighting in the forces which guard my country and our way of life. I am prepared to give up my life in their defense.

II: I will never surrender of my own free will. If in command, I will never surrender the members of my command while they still have the means to resist.

III: If I am captured, I will continue to resist by all means available. I will make every effort to escape and aid others to escape. I will accept neither parole nor special favors from the enemy.

IV: If I become a prisoner of war, I will keep faith with my fellow prisoners. I will give no information nor take part in any action which might be harmful to my comrades. If I am senior, I will take command. If not, I will obey the lawful order of those appointed over me and will back them up in every way.

V: When questioned, should I become a prisoner of war, I am required to give name, rank, service number, and date of birth. I will evade answering further questions to the utmost of my ability. I will make no oral or written statements disloyal to my country and its allies or harmful to their cause.

VI: I will never forget that I am an American, fighting for freedom, responsible for my actions, and dedicated to the principles which made my country free. I will trust in my God and in the United States of America.

Chain of Command

University/State Chain of Command

President of the United States.....	Pres. Donald J. Trump
Governor of Virginia.....	Gov. Ralph Northam
President of Virginia Tech.....	Dr. Timothy D. Sands
VP for Student Affairs	Dr. Patricia A. Perillo

Academic Colleges and Deans

Agriculture & Life Sciences.....	Alan Grant, Ph.D.
Architecture and Urban Studies	Richard Blythe, Ph.D.
Science.....	Sally C. Morton, Ph.D.
Business.....	Robert T. Sumichrast, Ph.D.
Engineering	Julia Ross, Ph.D.
Liberal Arts & Human Sciences.....	Laura Belmonte, Ph.D
Veterinary Medicine.....	Gregory Daniel, Ph.D. (interim)
Natural Resources	Paul M. Winistorfer, Ph.D.

ROTC Department Heads

AFROTC.....	Col Eric Dorminey, USAF
AROTC.....	COL Paul A. Mele, USA
NROTC.....	CAPT Douglas Bradley, USN

Commandant's Staff

Commandant of Cadets.....	Maj Gen Randal D. Fullhart
Deputy Commandant 1st BN.....	COL Craig Alia, USA
Deputy Commandant 2nd BN	Lt Col Donald G. Russell, USAF
Deputy Commandant 3rd BN.....	CAPT Jamie McGrath, USN
Senior Enlisted Advisor 1st BN	CSM Daniel Willey, USA
Senior Enlisted Advisor 2nd BN.....	MGySgt Lance Jones, USMC
Senior Enlisted Advisor 3rd BN	SGM David Combs , USA
Deputy Commandant, VPI.....	
Assistant Director, VPI.....	Mr. Jason Oberoi
Director, Rice Center.....	Elaine Humphrey, Ph.D.
Director, VTCC Alumni	Col Patience Larkin, USAF
Assistant Commandant	LTC Rewa Mariger, VA Militia
Director, Regimental Band	MUCS James Bean, USNE

Executive Officer.....	Mrs. Katie Mallory
Communications Director	Mrs. Shay Barnhart
Museum Curator.....	Mrs. Samantha Riggan
Budget/Scholarship Mgr/Exec Asst.....	Mrs. Leketa Miller
Program Support Specialist.....	Mrs. Nicole Ward
Executive Assistant	Mrs. Michele Messner
Executive Assistant	Mrs. Robin Atkins
Residential Learning Coordinator.....	Mrs. Meaghan Sullivan

Regimental Staff and Command

Regimental Commander	C/COL Justin Clipson
Regimental Executive Officer	C/LTC Meredith Oakes
S-1 (Adjutant).....	C/MAJ Charlie Young
S-2 (Public Affairs).....	C/MAJ Lauren Zuchowski
S-3 (Operations and Planning)	C/LTC Mason Fitzsimmons
S-4 (Supply and Finance)	C/MAJ Joesph LaBianca
S-5 (Academics).....	C/MAJ Cyrus Unvala
Command Sergeant Major	C/CSM Mame Ngom

Regimental Special Staff

Honor Court Chief Justice	C/MAJ Ross Millner
Staff Judge Advocate	C/MAJ Luis Rodriguez
IG	C/MAJ Julissa Rios
Recruiting	C/CPT Diana Principi
Athletics	C/CPT Tim Shivley
Religious Liaison.....	C/CPT Gabe Lopez
Medical Officer.....	C/SFC Jim Coyne
Safety Officer	C/CPT Ben Blatchford
Historian	C/SFC Kyle Williams
Regimental Armorer.....	C/CPT Jim Erdley
Regimental Bugler.....	C/CSS Mark Stephens
Regimental Alumni Liaison Officer.....	C/CPT Nyaima Brackner
Liaison to University Organizations.....	C/CPT Ryan Foley
VTCC Director Hall Council.....	C/SFC Victoria Easley
Growley Captain	C/CPT Sarafina Ramalho
Growley Handler.....	C/SFC Zach Harding

Battalion Staffs

1st Battalion – First Above All

CO.....C/LTC Nelson Demarest
XOC/MAJ Teresa Devino
S-1.....C/CPT William Freschi
S-3.....C/MAJ Erik Yamada
S-5.....C/CPT Jacob Abel
SGMC/SGM Cameron Shiner

2nd Battalion – Honor First, Duty Always

CO.....C/LTC Rudolph Levinski
XOC/MAJ Charles Given
S-1.....C/CPT Jessica Mingo
S-3.....C/MAJ Oliver McKellips
S-5.....C/CPT Thomas Vinter
SGMC/SGM Grace Hall

3rd Battalion – Strength from Unity, Pride through Perseverance

CO.....C/LTC Isaac Patterson
XOC/MAJ Eryn Wolfe
S-1.....C/CPT Katie Hoeft
S-3.....C/MAJ Will Vidovich
S-5.....C/CPT Douglas Lamb
SGMC/SGM Liam Kluesener

VPI Battalion

CO.....C/LTC Elizabeth McGuigan
XOC/MAJ Adam Olszewski
SGMC/SGM Nathan Gregory

Company Staffs

Alpha Company – Still Kickin’ Ass

CO.....C/CPT Dominic Castelli

XOC/1LT Mitchell Braun

1SGC/1SG Joseph Cioffari

Bravo Company – Forged in Flame

CO.....C/CPT Darrien Brown

XOC/1LT Karl Canby

1SGC/1SG Jason Rotondi

Charlie Company – Semper Primus

CO.....C/CPT John Russell

XOC/1LT Michael Sampson

1SGC/1SG Richard Cummings

Delta Company – Spirit of Delta

CO.....C/CPT Caroline Sullivan

XOC/1LT Evan Miles

1SGC/1SG Alex Austin

Echo Company – Unity and Pride

CO.....C/CPT Jacob Gray

XOC/MAJ Julissa Rios

1SGC/1SG Vincent Stevens

Foxtrot Company – Praebate Exemplium

CO.....C/CPT Delaney McQuade

XOC/1LT Jacob Poudrier

1SGC/1SG Jonathan Royster

Golf Company – Non Concedo

CO.....C/CPT Peter Rhodes

XOC/1LT Nicholas Monaco

1SGC/1SG Kayleigh Heather

Hotel Company – Pride Now, Tradition Always, Hotel Forever

CO..... C/CPT Jack Cunningham

XO C/1LT Alec Sekelsky

1SG C/1SG Blaine Mainz

India Company – Non Sibi, Sed Omnibus

CO..... C/CPT Luis Marin

XO C/1LT Megan Dennis

1SG C/1SG Zachery Young

Kilo Company – Ne Te Molesti Deprimant

CO..... C/CPT Ryan Exner

XO C/1LT Adam Heil

1SG C/1SG Chris Caron

Lima Company – Non Timebo Mala

CO..... C/CPT Thomas Shanahan

XO C/1LT Andrew Humpton

1SG C/1SG Thomas Melton

Band Company – Deeds Not Words

CO..... C/MAJ Mariah Zwirb

XO C/CPT Thomas Lowerre

DM..... C/CPT Wyatt McCranie

Band Company A Orange

CO C/CPT Matthew Cooper

XO C/1LT Deanna Meyer

1SG C/1SG Matthew Brandt

Band Company B Maroon

CO..... C/CPT David Martin

XO C/1LT Eric Chomicki

1SG C/1SG Catherine Walls

Corps of Cadets Rank Structure



Cadet
Colonel
(C/COL)



Cadet
Lieutenant
Colonel
(C/LTC)



Cadet
Major
(C/MAJ)



Cadet
Captain
(C/CPT)



Cadet
First
Lieutenant
(C/1LT)



Cadet
Second
Lieutenant
(C/2LT)



Cadet Command
Sergeant Major
(C/CSM)



Cadet Sergeant
Major
(C/SGM)



Cadet First
Sergeant
(C/FSG)



Cadet Sergeant
First Class
(C/SFC)



Cadet Staff
Sergeant
(C/SSG)



Cadet Sergeant
(C/SGT)



Cadet
Corporal
(C/CPL)



Cadet Private
First Class
(C/PFC)



Cadet Private
(C/PVT)



Crossed sabers denotes
VPI position

Highly Tightsies



Drum Major
(C/CPT)



Cadet Supply
Sergeant
(C/SPG)



Cadet Artillery
Sergeant
(C/ASG)



Cadet Artillery
Corporal
(C/ACP)



Cadet Command
Signal Sergeant
(C/CSS)



Cadet Signal
Sergeant
(C/SGS)

Color Guard



Cadet Command
Color
Sergeant
(C/CCS)



Cadet
Color
Sergeant
(C/CSG)



Cadet
Color
Corporal
(C/CCP)



Cadet Signal
Corporal
(C/SCP)



Cadet Ordnance
Sergeant
(C/OSG)



Cadet
Ordnance
Corporal
(C/OCP)

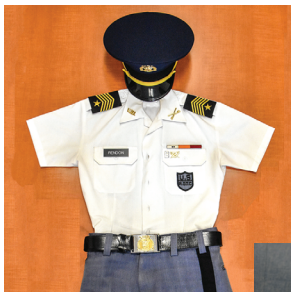
Officer Armed Services Ranks

OFFICERS										
0-1	0-2	0-3	0-4	0-5	0-6	0-7	0-8	0-9	0-10	SPECIAL
NAVY										
Ensign	Lieutenant Junior Grade	Lieutenant	Lieutenant Commander	Commander	Captain	Rear Admiral (Lower Half)	Rear Admiral (Upper Half)	Vice Admiral	Admiral	Fleet Admiral
MARINES										
2nd Lt	1st Lt	Captain	Major	Lt Col	Colonel	Brig Gen	Maj Gen	Lt Gen	General	
ARMY										
2nd Lt	1st Lt	Captain	Major	Lt Col	Colonel	Brig Gen	Maj Gen	Lt Gen	General	General of the Army
AIR FORCE										
2nd Lt	1st Lt	Captain	Major	Lt Col	Colonel	Brig Gen	Maj Gen	Lt Gen	General	General of the Air Force

Corps of Cadets Uniforms



- Army-style Velcro nametapes will be issued.
- VTCC nametape resides left. The cadet's nametape resides right.
- Patches will be straight and centered.
- Velcro tabs on the shoulder pocket will be folded so that the black square is covered.
- The cover will be worn centered on a cadet's head with the visor two finger widths from the nose with the following insignia:
 - First-year cadets: None
 - NCO: Corps Crest
 - Officer: Gold VPI



White Shirt with Wheel Cover



Gigline



Gray Bag with Wheel Cover

- Seniors will wear the brass “VPI” insignia on the right collar and the ROTC branch insignia on the left collar. Both will be placed 1-1/2 inches from the corner tip of the collar along a centered diagonal angle (45 degrees) with the bottom of the insignia facing out toward the cadet’s foot.
- Nametags will be worn on the right pocket flap with its top edge along on the upper seam and centered on the flap button.
- Upperclass cadets will wear the black belt. First-year cadets will wear the white belt with brass buckle.
- Cadets will have a straight “gig line.”
 - ▶ The male gig line is made straight by keeping the shirt edge (along the button line) in line with the edge of the zipper flap.
 - ▶ Females will keep the shirt edge in line with the seam of the zipper flap. Upperclassmen will have the straight edge of the “P” in line with the shirt edge.
 - ▶ First-year cadets will have the center of their brass centered on the buttons of the shirt.
- The wheel cover will be worn centered on a cadet’s head with the visor two finger widths from the nose.
- The wind strap will be buckled in the first hole and cut so that, when worn, the buckle and strap-keeper are centered on the rear hat seam.
- First-year cadets will wear the wind strap down only if directed by the unit commander or during extremely windy conditions.

Dress B

- A white collar will be worn with the blouse and will extend 1/8 inch above the collar.
- The VPI insignia (headlight) is worn on the right with the ROTC insignia (headlight) on the left.
- Insignia will be 1-1/2 inches from the front and centered 1 inch up from the bottom of the collar.
- Citizen-Leader Track cadets will wear the VPI crossed cannons on both sides of the collar.
- Underclassmen will wear the ROTC insignia headlight on the right side of the collar and the branch insignia headlight on the left. It will be 1-1/2 inches from the front and centered 1 inch up from the bottom of the collar.
- Seniors will wear the brass “VPI” insignia on the right side of the collar and their branch insignia on the left.
- Citizen-Leader Track seniors will wear the brass VPI insignia on the right side and the crossed sabers on the left.
- Cords are worn with the braided end under the arm and loops outside the arm.
- All pins are worn on the left chest, 1 inch from the midline, and centered on the chest.



Underclass



Seniors

Dress A - Underclassmen



- When prescribed, cross belts will be worn with the blouse uniform. When Dress A is directed, all cadets will wear white gloves.
- The belt from the right shoulder to the left hip is put on first, followed by the left shoulder to the right hip belt.
- The brass breastplate will be put on aligned with the belt put on first (ROTC to ROTC), halfway between the bottom of the collar and the top of the belt buckle. There will be a two-finger separation between the edge of the belt closest to the collar and the collar of the blouse along the line of the shoulder.
- Belts will meet at the hips forming a “V.”

Dress A OG Wrap - Seniors



Half sash with white cross belt, worn with sabers unless specified otherwise by the commanding officer.



On certain prescribed occasions, seniors will wear OD wrap (full sash, no cross belt). This is also worn with sabers unless specified otherwise by the commanding officer.

Paletot



Male



Female



- Paletot is the designated formal dress uniform for all cadets.
- Cords and pins are authorized and worn with the same specifications
- The female paletot can be worn with pants or skirt and includes:
 - ▶ Tie tab
 - ▶ Cummerbund
 - ▶ Pantyhose (w/skirt only)
 - ▶ Issued pumps

Service Designations

- Army - Crossed rifles
- Air Force - Prop and wings
- Navy - Anchor
- Marine – Eagle, globe, and anchor
- VPI - Crossed cannons or sabers (seniors)

Corps Awards and Competitions

Beverly S. Parrish, Jr. Memorial Award (Gold Cord)

The Beverly S. Parrish, Jr. award was first presented to the VTCC by Beverly S. Parrish, Sr. on 24 May 1956. The award consists of a plaque that will be displayed in the winning unit's area and a cup that has been retired.

All members of the winning unit will wear the Gold Citation Cord on the cadet blouse and the Beverly S. Parrish, Jr. Memorial Ribbon when in the gray uniform. The unit also will carry the Beverly S. Parrish, Jr. Memorial Streamer (gold) on its guidon staff.

The Beverly S. Parrish, Jr. Memorial Award is presented annually to the unit that accumulates the greatest number of points in Corps competition during the school year. This award is the most sought after in all Corps competitions. It is named in honor of a graduate of the Class of 1953. Cadet Parrish was a star athlete, outstanding student, and served as Regimental Commander. He was the Acting Cadet Wing Commander of the newly established Air Academy when he was killed in a plane crash at Charlotte, North Carolina, on 11 February 1956. The Air Force Academy has named its honor committee award for him.

The points to be awarded in competition for the Beverly S. Parrish, Jr. Memorial Award will be contained in a supplement to the cadet regulations and are divided into six categories referred to as "Cups." The Cups are as follows: Academics, Commander's, Recruiting and Campus Engagement, Drill and Ceremony, Room and Uniform, and Physical.

The Kohler Cup

The Kohler Cup, presented by John F. Kohler in 1931, is awarded each year to the cadet unit that demonstrated its superiority in drill competition. The trophy is retired.

The winning unit will carry the Kohler Cup Streamer (red) on its guidon staff. The Kohler Cup will be based on the result of the Homecoming Review, other announced reviews, or marching events.



Drill Competitions

The annual drill competitions held between individuals, squads, and units are important events of the school year for all cadets. Judging teams composed of ranking cadets, Commandant's staff, and ROTC personnel judge these units on the basis of appearance, drill precision and accuracy, knowledge of regulation drill movements, and proficiency. The annual drill competitions include the Jaffe Eager Squad, Eager Individual, and others as announced by Regimental Staff. Drill procedures will be specified by the Regimental S-3 prior to the competitions.

Awards and Ribbons



Regimental
Presidential Service



Eager Squad



VPI Service Ribbon



Ranger Company



Robert F. Femoyer
Service Squadron



Color Guard



NSPT



Historians



Summer
Orientation Staff



Academic - Gold
3.75-4.00 GPA

ROTC Awards



Presidential
Inaugural Award



VPI PFT Excellence



Submarine Society



AFSOPT



Signal Corps



Conrad Calvary



Hall Council



Society of American
Military Engineers



Academic - Orange
3.40-3.74 GPA



Beverly S. Parish
Jr. Award



Cadet Achievement



Community Service



Naval Aviation Society



Scabbard and Blade



Skipper Crew



IG Staff



Regimental Cadre



Eagle Scout
Association



Academic - Maroon
3.00-3.39 GPA



Eager Individual



Recruiting Award



Other Corps Awards



Surface Warfare
Society



Sash and Sabre



Gregory Guard



Recruiting Staff



CTA

For the full list of ribbons, please see the cadet regulations.

Academic Wreaths



Cumm. GPA



Cumm. GPA



Cumm. GPA

Citation Cords



Regimental Staff



Regimental Special Staff



Battalion Staff



Presidential Unit Citation



Beverly S. Parrish, Jr. Award



Air Force Flyers



Armed Forces Special
Operations Team



Association of the US Army



Athletics



Coast Guard



Color Guard



Conrad Cavalry



Eagle Scout Association



EMT Staff



Gregory Guard



Naval Aviation Society



NROTC Color Guard



Raiders Company



Ranger Company



Recruiting Staff



Sash and Sabre Society



Scabbard and Blade Society



Signal Corps



Skipper Crew



Society of American
Military Engineers



Submarine Society

For a complete
list of cords,
please see
the cadet
regulations.

Corps Terminology

AA Card: Authorized absence card. This card is placed on the cadet's door to indicate his/her whereabouts at all times.

Ace: To max a test

Brace Up: A command given to new cadets meaning "come to attention."

Bud: A fellow member of a class who underwent Cadet Basic Training with you. Usually ends in a lifelong friendship.

Cenotaph: The large granite stone on the World War II Memorial located between the eight Pylons

Cut: To have an excused absence from a Corps activity, such as formation

Dragging: The act in which a freshman bears to the right side of the hall while marching

Ducks: White dress pants worn with the uniform

ECQ: Evening Call to Quarters; 1800-2300 hours Sunday and 1900-2300 Monday through Thursday; used as study time. During this time, freshmen do not sound off and all cadets are expected to maintain quiet in the dorms.

Flag: Excessive belt material not properly aligned

Friendship: An activity of both unity and camaraderie that reaches far beyond the average professional relationship between cadets

Fraternization: Socializing outside of your class; being too friendly with superiors, subordinates; performing undue personal servitude

Growley: Morning meal; Breakfast Roll Call (BRC) formation

GTD: General Tightening Down, increased enforcement of regulations

Guidon: A unit's flag or standard; the new cadet knowledge publication

Head: Bathroom

Highty-Tighties: The Regimental Band of the Corps of Cadets

Hokie: Any Virginia Tech student or alumnus

Horizontal Labs: Afternoon snooze

Hose: To get a fellow classmate into trouble; person who commits the act

Kangaroo: VMI mascot, any VMI cadet or alumni

Koofer: Any test, quiz or homework saved to be used to study for future exams; dates to early '40s

MCQ: Morning Call to Quarters, 0800-1100 hours. More commonly used to refer to Marathon Call to Quarters, where ECQ standards are maintained through the entire day.

OD: Officer of the Day

OD Wrap: Senior wrap where both maroon pieces are worn

OG: Officer of the Guard

OG Wrap: Senior wrap where one crossbelt with chest brass is worn with bottom maroon sash

Old Corps: A condition harder than present

Old Lady: Male cadets roommate; used as far back as the 1880s

Old Man: Female cadet's roommate

Pieing: Hitting someone in the face with a shaving cream pie

Pylons: Statues above the War Memorial Chapel

Rack: Bed in a cadet's room

Rack Monster: A fictional creature living in a cadet's room who induces the cadet to sleep through classes

Rakt: The act of sleeping in a rack

Rat: An Old Corps term for a freshman cadet introduced in 1873 and discontinued in 1934.

Rattamore: A cadet between his/her freshman and sophomore years; any cadet without a new cadet class below them.

Rat Path: Path leading to the PT pit

Retreat: Evening formation where the flag is lowered

Rock: The WWI Memorial between Pearson and New Cadet halls

Sails: A handkerchief or napkin with the unit's logo on it worn by freshmen while under the new cadet system until VPI beats VMI in a major sport

Shanks Plain: Area behind Shanks Hall

Skipper: A fifth-year cadet still in the Corps; the VTCC cannon

Sound Off: To give the proper first year cadet call; to blow the bugle; to give a loud order

Stick or Treat: A tradition which occurs around Halloween when the freshmen give candy to upperclassmen

Tapped: To be accepted as a candidate for membership into an organization

Taps: Lights out at 2300 hours; to pay tribute on a bugle to someone who has died

Tour: A period of time served as a punishment for excessive demerits

VT: Area in front of Lane Hall

Zebra: A high-ranking cadet officer

Phonetic Alphabet

A-Alpha	H-Hotel	ber	U-Uniform
B-Bravo	I-India	O-Oscar	V-Victor
C-Charlie	J-Juliet	P-Papa	W-Whiskey
D-Delta	K-Kilo	Q-Quebec	X-X-ray
E-Echo	L-Lima	R-Romeo	Y-Yankee
F-Foxtrot	M-Mike	S-Sierra	Z-Zulu
G-Golf	N-Novem-	T-Tango	

Reporting Procedures and the Knock System

When reporting to a commissioned officer or cadet officer, all cadets should knock three times, wait for authority to enter, and then to proceed to a position two paces from and directly in front of the officer or upperclassman's desk or person, salute and report in the following manner: "Sir/Ma'am New / Cadet (LAST NAME) (INITIALS) (COMPANY) (CLASS) reports."

Note: If entering another cadet's room, the door should remain open.

When the officer or upperclassman has indicated that all business is completed, the cadet will come to attention, salute and say, "Sir/Ma'am New / Cadet (LAST NAME) (INITIALS) (COMPANY) (CLASS) requests permission to be dismissed." When the salute is returned, the First-Year Cadet will execute an about face (unless on carpet) and leave the room by the most direct route.

Note: If exiting an upperclassman's room, the door should be closed.

Note: Navy cadets do not salute Navy or Marine Corps Officers indoors, even if formally reporting.

If reporting to a Non-Commissioned Officer or an upperclass cadet who is not an officer, follow the procedures from the preceding paragraph except a salute is not required.

Knocks are identified as follows:

2 knocks: By officers or Regimental Staff entering on official business. All occupants of room assume the position of attention

3 knocks: By a New Cadet desiring to enter a senior's room

4 knocks: By an upperclassman desiring to enter a New Cadet's room

5 knocks: By a New Cadet desiring to enter a bud's room

The Purpose of:

Dragging

The purpose of dragging is two-fold: Its primary purpose is to instill in new cadets a level of military discipline, a sense of urgency, and to teach them to act with confidence while under pressure. Its secondary purpose is to assist new cadets to improve their marching skills early in the freshman year, particularly their facing and pivoting movements.

Sounding Off

The primary purpose of sounding off is to instill in each new cadet an appreciation for military courtesy and to gain self-confidence in addressing classmates, upperclass cadets, and officers. The secondary purpose is to enable new cadets to quickly learn the first names of their classmates within their company and to recognize the name and rank of members of their chain of command.

New Cadet Knowledge

The purpose of new cadet knowledge is to instill in each cadet a level of information essential to excel as a cadet and student at Virginia Tech and to gain an appreciation of the traditions, customs, and history of the Corps of Cadets and the University.

New Cadet Haircut Policy

The purpose of the New Cadet Haircut Policy is to build group identity among the members of the freshman class, promote personal hygiene, and to aid the new cadet in time management skills during a very busy New Cadet Week and early part of the freshman year.

Rah Tech

Rah Tech, Rah Tech, Rah Tech Rah

Via, Via

The Whole Dam' Team!

The Whole Dam' Team!

The Whole Dam' Team!

Alma Mater

Sing praise to Alma mater, dear,
For V.P.I. we'll ever cheer;
Come lift your voices, swell with the song,
Our loyalties to her belong.

So stand and sing, all hail to thee,
V.P., all hail to thee.

The Orange and Maroon you see,
That's fighting on to victory;
Our strife will not be long this day,
For glory lies within this fray.

All loyal sons of V.P.I.
We raise our banner to the sky;
Our motto brings a spirit true.
That we may ever serve for you.

— *Words by L.G. Chase '42, music by E.T. Sparks '40*

Tech Triumph

Techmen, we're Techmen, with spirit true and faithful,
 Backing up our teams with hopes undying;
Techmen, O Techmen, we're out to win today,
Showing pep and life with which we're trying.
VP, old VP, you know our hearts are with you
 In our luck that never seems to die;
Win or lose, we'll greet you with a glad returning –
 You're the pride of VPI.

CHORUS:

 Just watch our men, so big and active,
Support the Orange and Maroon, Let's Go Tech!!
 We know our ends and backs are stronger,
With winning hopes we fear defeat no longer
 To see our team plow through the line, boys
 Determined now to win or die; so give a
 Hokie, Hokie, Hokie, Hi — Ray Ri, old VPI!

Fight, men, oh, fight, men, we're going to be the champions-
 Adding to our list another victory;
 Football or baseball, the games in which we star,
 They're the sports which made old VP famous.
Hold'em just hold'em, you know the Corps' behind you
 Watching every movement that you make.
Winning games was nothing for our teams before you –
 Keep the "rep" for VP's sake.

— *W.P. Maddox*

Old Hokie

Hokie, Hokie, Hokie, Hi!
Tech! Tech! VPI
Sol-A-Rex, Sol-A-Rah;
Poly Tech Virginia;
Ray! Rah! VPI
Team! Team! Team!

— *O.M. Stull*

VPI Victory March

You have seen the Hoyas tumble,
You have made the Indians cry;
And you know the Army mule
Once took a kick at V.P.I.
Worthy teams from Lexington
Have fought with all their might;
And now it's time to show the world
That victory is ours tonight!

BREAK STRAIN:
GO, TECH!
GO,TECH!
H-O-K-I-E-S, HOKIES!

— *C.D. Steinweddel '43*



Caldwell March Tab
(for Field Uniform)

Marching Through History

The date was 1 October 1872. The path was 26 miles from a Craig County farm to what was then, the Virginia Agricultural and Mechanical College. The journey was taken by William Addison Caldwell. “Add” Caldwell was the first student to enroll in the school we now know as Virginia Tech. In honor of Addison Caldwell and to serve as a symbolic reenactment of part of the University’s heritage, the Corps of Cadets has incorporated the Caldwell March in its training schedule.

In years past, the administration of the Corps of Cadets had tried to improve the effectiveness of the training system, focusing on the gradual initiation of freshmen into the Corps. With the assistance of a resident history expert, Clara B. Cox, the then-Commandant of Cadets, Maj Gen Stanton R. Musser, and his staff, a route was plotted that would most likely match the one that Addison traveled.

In the spring of 1997, during the celebration of Tech’s 125th anniversary, several cadets volunteered to do the Caldwell March as a kind of commemorative reconstruction.

Many cadets voiced the opinion that they wanted a right of passage connected with the history of the University. During 2000, with the input of the cadet leadership, it was decided to officially include the Caldwell March in the Corps' training schedule.

The march is broken into two parts. The first half is to be conducted to mark the end of the first training phase, and the final half of the march is to take place near the end of the third phase, shifting the emphasis of First-Year Cadets from follower-ship to leadership.

The significance of the Caldwell March is to give cadets the idea to strike out and seek to better themselves through education and that they are not adverse to undergoing some hardship to accomplish that. Addison Caldwell is a mirror of the students who come to the Corps. They want an education and are not afraid to undergo a sort of trial by fire to achieve it.

Preparing the freshmen for this endeavor gives the companies a mission. It is the goal of the upperclassmen to condition the freshmen, as well as themselves, for this march. It is the goal of the freshmen to complete both parts of it in order to earn their place among the ranks of a tradition over 135 years old, the Virginia Tech Corps of Cadets.



Caldwell March Pin

Federal Flag Code

It is the universal custom to display the flag only from sunrise to sunset on buildings and on stationary flagstaffs in the open. When a patriotic effect is desired, the flag may be displayed 24 hours a day if properly illuminated during the hours of darkness.

(a) The flag should be hoisted briskly and lowered ceremoniously.

(b) The flag should not be displayed on days when the weather is inclement, except when an all weather flag is displayed.

No other flag or pennant should be placed above, on the same level, or to the right of the U.S. flag, except during church services conducted by naval chaplains at sea when the church pennant may be flown above the flag.

When displayed either horizontally or vertically against a wall, the union should be uppermost and to the flag's own right, that is, to the observer's left. When displayed in a window, the flag should be displayed in the same way.

The flag should form a distinctive feature of the ceremony of unveiling a statue or monument, but it should never be used as the covering for the statue or monument.

The flag, when flown at half-staff, should be first hoisted to the peak for an instant and then lowered to the half-staff position. The flag should be again raised to the peak before it is lowered for the day. By order of the President, the flag shall be flown at half-staff upon the death of principal figures of U.S. Government, as a mark of respect to their memory.

That no disrespect should be shown to the U.S. flag; the flag should not be dipped to any person or thing. Regimental colors, state flags, and organization or institutional flags are to be dipped as a mark of honor.

(a) The flag should never be displayed with the union down, except as a signal of dire distress instances of extreme danger to life or property.

(b) The flag should never touch anything beneath it, such as the ground, the floor, water, or merchandise.

(c) The flag should never be carried flat or horizontally, but always aloft and free.

(d) The flag should never be used as a covering for a ceiling.

(e) The flag should never have placed upon it, nor on any part of it, nor attached to it any mark, insignia, letter, word, figure, design, picture, or any drawing of any nature.

(f) The flag, when it is in such condition that it is no longer a fitting emblem for display, should be destroyed in a dignified way, preferably by burning.

During the ceremony of hoisting or lowering the flag or when the flag is passing in a parade or in review, all persons, except those in uniform, should face the flag and stand at attention with the right hand over the heart. Those present in uniform should render the military salute. During rendition of the national anthem when the flag is displayed, all present except those in uniform should face the flag and stand at attention with the right hand over the heart. Persons in uniform should render the military salute from the first note of the anthem until the last note.

Military Courtesies

Salute

The most important of all military courtesies is the salute. It is a greeting initiated by the subordinate and is always accompanied by an appropriate greeting such as “Good morning Sir/Ma’am.”

Salutes are required both on and off campus for all official greetings in the line of duty, for ceremonial occasions, when the national anthem is played, and when the colors pass by. When in uniform, a salute is rendered at the appropriate time regardless of place or who an individual is with.

People entitled to the salute:

1. President and Vice President of the United States
2. State Governors
3. Secretary and Deputy Secretary of Defense
4. Secretaries of the Army, Navy, and Air Force
5. All commissioned officers of the military service
6. All cadet officers. A lower-ranking cadet officer must salute a higher-ranking cadet officer; it is unnecessary for two cadet officers of the same rank to salute.
7. Members of friendly governments

The smartness with which a salute is rendered indicates the degree of pride one has in the organization.

The salute is rendered at approximately 6 to 30 paces from the superior and at the position of attention while walking or at a halt. When saluting, cadets will look the officer or cadet officer in the eye and render an appropriate greeting with the salute.

Cadets in uniform will salute commissioned and warrant officers, even if the officers being saluted are in civilian clothes. Cadets in

uniform will not salute cadet officers in civilian clothes.

A salute is rendered only once if the senior remains in the immediate vicinity and no conversation takes place. If a conversation takes place, the subordinate again salutes when either leaves.

When making reports at such occasions as formations, inspections, parades, etc., the person making the report salutes first, regardless of rank.

In formation, individuals do not salute or returns salutes except at the command, "Present, arms." Commanders of units in formation will render proper salutes after calling the unit to attention.

When an officer approaches a group of individuals, the group is called to attention by the first person noticing the officer. The senior ranking cadet will render a greeting and will salute.

In general, one does not salute when:

1. Out of uniform
2. Engaged in routine work if the salute would interfere
3. Indoors, except when reporting to a senior or on duty as a sentinel on guard, or under arms and covered
4. Carrying articles with both hands, or so occupied as to make saluting impracticable
5. Working as a member of a detail, or engaged in sports or social functions
6. Driving and saluting is not practical
7. In public places such as theaters or churches, or in public conveyances

While outside in uniform and when the flag is being raised or lowered, one should halt, face the flag, and render a salute if the flag can be seen. If the appropriate bugle calls or music can be heard but the flag cannot be seen, halt, face toward the music, come to attention, and, if in uniform, render a salute. If in civilian clothes, place the right

hand over the left breast. If civilian headdress is worn, grasp it in the right hand and place it over the left breast. Cadets will salute while in VTCCPT gear and will follow service protocols when wearing ROTC PT gear. (Air Force and Army salute, Navy, and Marine Corps do not.)

When in uniform, cadets will salute all uncased colors. When not in uniform, cadets will come to attention as the colors pass by.

During indoor ceremonies and when inside and uncovered, during the national anthem, stand at attention. If in civilian clothes, place the right hand over the left breast. If civilian headdress is worn, grasp it in the right hand and place it over the left breast.

In accordance with public law, cadets reciting the Pledge of Allegiance will render the appropriate respect as follows:

U.S. Flag present:

1. If in uniform and uncovered or in civilian attire, cadets will render honors to the flag by standing at attention. The hand will not be placed over the heart.
2. If in uniform and covered, cadets will salute the flag.

U.S. Flag absent:

In or out of uniform, the right hand will be placed over the heart while reciting the Pledge of Allegiance.

When outside and Taps is played, come to attention, face in the direction of the music, and, if in uniform, render a salute. In civilian attire, the cadet will come to attention and place the right hand over the heart. If inside and Taps can be heard, all cadets will observe a moment of silence until Taps is finished. BDO's and the chain of command will enforce quiet in hallways during Taps. Knock-ups will not occur until Taps is finished.

All cadets while in uniform will salute the Rock, at the base of the VT. They will salute as they pass the Rock, facing the Rock (similar to the head movement performed in an eyes-right) three paces before

and three paces after it. All cadets in civilian attire will put their hand over their heart and look at the Rock as they pass it (similar to the head movement performed in an eyes-right), three paces before and three paces after. The Rock is a memorial to all VTCC graduates killed in World War I and while not dedicated so, it is also a symbol to all former VTCC graduates who have died in conflict.

Cadets in uniform will remain covered and will salute superiors while walking in the Burruss tunnel.

Similar to policies used by the armed forces, cadets will not use earbuds/earphones while walking in uniform. Similarly, cadets will not use earbuds/earphones while running on or crossing streets whether wearing Corps or civilian athletic attire. This is to ensure the ability of the cadet to hear oncoming traffic.

Cadets may use cellphones while in uniform. They should stop walking and move to the side of walkways or areas until such time as the call is completed. Cadets will not normally render salutes or greetings during such calls, but should remain cognizant of their surroundings.

In keeping with normal procedures of the military services, cadets will wear their covers at all times when outside. This includes when seated on benches or other outside areas on the campus. If a cadet officer or commissioned officer passes in the vicinity, a junior cadet should stand and render a salute and appropriate greeting.

An exception to the wearing of covers will be while in the stands at sporting events. The confines of Lane Stadium and other sporting venues, outdoors, will be considered “no-salute” areas.

Cadets wearing VTCC PT gear will salute. Cadets wearing ROTC PT gear will follow service protocols with regards to saluting. (Air Force and Army, salute. Navy and Marine Corps, do not salute.) The only exception would be a group of cadets who are engaged in a group activity such as running in formation.

In any case not covered by specific instructions or in case of doubt, the following guide will be used: "WHEN IN DOUBT — SALUTE."

Traditional Customs and Courtesies

Cadets will address armed forces personnel by rank and last name. If the rank and last name are not known, commissioned and cadet officers will be addressed as "Sir" and/or "Ma'am." However, general and flag officers are addressed as "General" or "Admiral." In written communication always write out the full title.

Normal courtesy demands that when an officer of the armed services addresses a group of cadets, those cadets will come to attention regardless of the officer or cadet's attire. In the event there is more than one officer, they will be addressed as "gentlemen" or "ladies," as appropriate.

When at ease in a formation, come to attention when addressed by a senior.

When a cadet is under arms or on guard duty he/she will always be covered and therefore execute a salute when passing by or reporting to an officer both indoors and outside.

While on professional business, cadets will address other cadets by rank and last name.

Cadets will follow the chain of command and will not go over a superior's head without notifying him or her. The act of jumping the chain of command is disrespectful and against military procedure.

Superiors always have the right of way, and subordinates will make room to allow for officers to pass by saying: "Make a hole."

Cadets will always walk to the left of any commissioned officer or superior ranking cadet officer when accompanying said officer. Additionally, the cadet will walk in step with the superior.

Cadets will not run past the Rock. The reasoning is the same as for rendering it a salute.

Cadets will not walk, lay, or play in the grass of the “VT.” The “VT,” as the location of the beginning of Virginia Tech, is considered a special, ceremonial place. It is only to be used for official functions.

Walking on grass is only authorized when wearing PT gear, MDU’s, civilian attire, or while conducting drill in formation. This applies to all classes, and seniors will not be permitted to walk on grass in any case but those specified here.

Other details specifically concerning New Cadet customs and courtesies are stated in the chapter on Training.

General Conduct

1. Cadets must maintain a proper appearance in public. Cadets will not chew gum, smoke, or drink alcoholic beverages while in uniform.

2. Cadets will refrain from spitting, chewing, cursing, or any other acts which discredit the uniform.

3. Uniforms will not be defamed. Sleeves will not be rolled up, hats will be worn squarely on the head, all buttons will be buttoned, and hands will be kept out of pockets.

4. Conduct of officers will be above criticism. A cadet will be judged on appearance and behavior. Remember perception is just as important as an overt act.

5. Cadets will refrain from public display of affection while in uniform.

6. Avoid going over an officer’s head. The act is disrespectful and against military procedure.

7. Never volunteer excuses unless an explanation is required. Excuses for failure are always unacceptable.

8. Do not criticize or correct in public. Normally all corrections, criticisms, and admonishments are done privately. Embarrassment is not a proper way to improve performance.

VTCC History



Corps Crest Symbolism

Flaming Grenade: Preparation for war

4 Golden Stars: Four major wars in which Tech graduates have fought (To date seven major wars fought)

Laurel Wreath: Symbolizes presidential citation given to the Cadet Band for Spanish-American War service

Color Red: Strength and courage

Sword: Command

On Nov. 26, 1965, the Virginia Polytechnic Institute Corps of Cadets became the first unit outside the regular Army to receive a formal grant of Coat of Arms from the Army Institute of Heraldry.

“Lest We Forget”



This simple stone monument honors the memory of the VPI alumni who died in World War I. Remembering the courage and idealism of these heroes who gave their lives for democracy, Virginia Tech cadets regard it with love and reverence. It is customary for every cadet, whenever they pass “The Rock” to salute it as a mark of respect.

“What counts is not necessarily the size of the dog in the fight — it’s the size of the fight in the dog.”

— *General Dwight D. Eisenhower*

“The shortest and surest way to live with honor in the world is to be in reality what we would appear to be; all human virtues increase and strengthen themselves by the practice and experience of them.”

— *Socrates*

“A Cadet Remembered”



The single unmarked black cobblestone found in the Upper Quad Plaza is a memorial to Matthew Joseph La Porte, one of 32 students and faculty members who lost their lives on April 16, 2007.

La Porte was a member of the VTCC Class of 2009, Air Force ROTC and the Highty-Tighties. The U.S. Air Force posthumously honored him with the presentation of the Airman's Medal for his heroic act credited for saving lives that day.

The black cobblestone is adjacent to The Rock, a memorial to all VTCC graduates killed in World War I... and by extension a symbol of all former VTCC graduates who have died in conflict.

“We Will Prevail”



This memorial set in front of Burruss Hall commemorates the 32 Virginia Tech students, faculty, and staff who lost their lives during the tragic events of April 16, 2007. The student-driven volunteer organization Hokies United placed 32 Hokie Stones on the Drillfield in a semi-circular pattern in front of Burruss Hall, which transformed into the present day memorial. As a community, we dedicate 32 engraved Hokie Stones in honor and in memory of the members of our Hokie family who lost their lives. Hokie Stone has long symbolized the foundation of Virginia Tech. Now, it also symbolizes our relentless spirit, our courage to move forward, and our determination never to forget. Among these names is Cadet Matthew Joseph La Porte, Highty-Tighties class of 2009, Air Force ROTC.

Medal of Honor Citations Awarded to Virginia Tech Alumni

The Medal of Honor was first awarded during the Civil War, 10 years prior to the establishment of Virginia Tech. Of the millions of Americans who have served in our nations armed forces only 3,461 have received America's highest award for valor. Among them are seven alumni of Virginia Tech.

Captain Antoine A.M. Gaujot & Colonel Julien E. Gaujot

Antoine A.M. Gaujot, class of 1900, and Julien E. Gaujot, class of 1894, are one of a few brothers ever awarded the Medal of Honor and the only pair to receive the Medal for actions in different wars.

Antoine Gaujot received the medal for actions as an Army corporal at the Battle of San Mateo during the Philippine Insurrection. He made persistent effort under heavy enemy rifle fire to help his unit cross the swollen river to attack. Unable to accomplish this, he swam across the river with a companion to the enemy side while under enemy fire and against a dangerous current. There, he secured an enemy canoe and returned it to the friendly side of the river.

Julien Gaujot received the medal for actions on the Mexican border in 1911. He is the only soldier ever awarded the Medal for true actions of a peacekeeping nature. During the Mexican

Revolution, fighting between Mexican federal forces and rebels brought gunfire across the U.S. border that killed some Americans in Douglas, Arizona. When the fighting also spilled across the boarder, Julien mounted his horse, Old Dick, and rode through heavy gunfire to intercept the Mexican forces. Julien moved between the two groups of belligerents who were often under fire for an hour. The provided cover enabled Julien to save Douglas from further bloodshed by securing the safe passage of the Mexican soldiers and American prisoners. His actions saved five Americans taken prisoner by the Mexicans, 25 Mexican soldiers, and various Americans and Mexican rebels.

Julien served in the Army from 1897-1934. He received two bronze leaves on his service ribbon for action in two major World War I offensives.

Antoine died April 14, 1936, in Williamson, West Virginia. Julien died April 7, 1938, in Radford, Virginia.

Sergeant Earle D. Gregory

A native of Chase City, Maryland, Gregory was a member of the class of 1923 and graduate of Fork Union Military Academy who then studied electrical engineering at Virginia Tech. As a senior at Virginia Tech, he was a Cadet Captain and Company Commander, President of the Corps of Cadets, and selected as Most Popular Cadet. He received the Medal of Honor for actions as an Army Sergeant during the Meuse Argonne Offensive in World War I. He was the first native Virginian to receive the Medal.

The medal was awarded for gallantry at Bois de Consenvoye, north of Verdun, France, on Oct. 18, 1918. With the remark, "I will get them" Gregory seized a rifle and a trench-mortar shell that he used as a hand grenade, left his detachment, and advanced ahead of the infantry. He captured weapons and 19 of the enemy.

Gregory also was awarded Croix de Guerre, Medal of the Legion of Honor, Medaille Militaire, and the Montenegrin Order of Merit. He died Jan. 6, 1972.

The Gregory Guard took its name in his honor in May 1963.

First Lieutenant Jimmie W. Monteith Jr.

Monteith (USA) was awarded the Medal of Honor for heroism on a Normandy beachhead at D-Day during World War II. He was a native of Richmond, Virginia, and a graduate of Thomas Jefferson High School. A member of VPI's class of 1941, he studied mechanical engineering and played football.

Monteith landed with the initial assault waves on the coast of France under heavy enemy fire. Without regard for his own safety, he continually moved up and down the beach, reorganizing men for further assault. He led the assault over a narrow protective ledge and across the flat, exposed terrain to the comparative safety of a cliff. Retracing his steps across the field to the beach, he moved over to where two tanks were buttoned up and blind under violent enemy artillery and machine gun fire. Completely exposed to the intense fire, Monteith led the tanks on foot through a minefield and into firing positions. Under his direction, several

enemy positions were destroyed. He then rejoined his company, and his men captured an advantageous position against repeated vicious counterattacks. He continued to ignore his own personal safety, repeatedly crossing the two or three hundred yards of open terrain under heavy fire to strengthen links in his defensive chain. When the enemy succeeded in completely surrounding Monteith and his unit and while leading the fight out of the situation, Monteith was killed by enemy fire.

Sergeant Herbert J. Thomas

Thomas, class of 1941, was a native of Charleston, West Virginia, and graduate of South Charleston High School. At Virginia Tech he studied business administration. Cadet Sergeant Thomas played football and is a member of Virginia Tech's Athletic Hall of Fame. His senior year, he was the second-highest scorer in the Southern Conference and received All-American honors.

Thomas (USMC) was awarded the Medal of Honor for heroism while in action against enemy Japanese forces during the battle at the Koromokina River, Bougainville Island, Solomon Islands, on Nov. 7, 1943, in World War II. Although several of his men were struck by enemy bullets as he led his squad through jungle undergrowth in the face of hostile machine gun fire, he destroyed two enemy machine gun positions. Halted by a third enemy machine gun, he positioned his men to rush the enemy after he threw a hand grenade. He threw the grenade only to have the jungle vines drop it back among his men. Thomas flung

himself upon it to smother the explosion, sacrificing his life for his comrades. Inspired by his selfless action, his men unhesitatingly charged the enemy machine gun and killed the crew and several other nearby defenders.

Second Lieutenant Robert E. Femoyer

Femoyer was awarded the Medal of Honor for heroism in World War II. He was a native of Huntington, West Virginia, and studied civil engineering as a member of VPI's class of 1944. During World War II, he left college and enlisted in the Army Air Force.

While on a mission in Germany, the B-17 bomber on which he served as navigator was struck by three enemy anti-aircraft shells. The plane suffered serious damage and Femoyer was severely wounded by shell fragments that penetrated his side and back. In spite of extreme pain and great loss of blood, he refused an offered injection of morphine. He was determined to keep his mental faculties clear to direct his plane out of danger and save his comrades.

Unable to rise from the floor, he asked to be propped up to see his charts and instruments. Femoyer successfully guided the lone bomber through six course changes around enemy anti-aircraft concentrations for 2 1/2 hours to avoid enemy flack and returned to the field without further damage. As the crippled aircraft crossed over the English Channel, Femoyer finally allowed an injection of morphine. Thirty minutes after landing he died of wounds.

Femoyer Hall is named in his honor. Virginia Tech's chapter of the Silver Wings Society is also named in his honor.

First Lieutenant Richard Thomas Shea Jr.

Shea, class of 1948 and a native of Portsmouth, Virginia, graduated from Churchland High School. He first studied in uniform at Virginia Tech at the height of World War II. Enlisting in the Army, he served as a sergeant and entered West Point, where he graduated. He was an All-American in track. Turning down the opportunity to attend the Olympics, he joined his classmates in the Korean War. Shea received the Medal of Honor for actions as an Army first lieutenant at Pork Chop Hill during the Korea War.

Shea was assigned as the Executive Officer for Company A, 7th Infantry Regiment, 7th Infantry Division near Sokkagae, Korea. He distinguished himself above and beyond the call of duty in action against the enemy from July 6-8, 1953.

On the night of July 6, Shea was supervising the reinforcement of defensive positions when the enemy attacked. Voluntarily going to the area most threatened, he led a counterattack. In the bitter fighting that ensued, Shea killed two enemy soldiers with his trench knife. He fought side by side with his men through the night. Despite heavy losses, the hostile force made an all-out attempt at dawn to overrun friendly elements.

On the afternoon of July 7, after 18 hours of heavy fighting and having lost key personnel through casualties, Shea rallied a group of 20 men and again charged the enemy. Wounded in

the action, he continued to move among the defenders of Pork Chop Hill. When the assaulting element was pinned down by heavy machine gun fire, he rushed the emplacement and, firing his carbine and lobbing grenades, neutralized the weapon and killed three of the enemy soldiers single-handedly. Shea coordinated and directed a holding action throughout the night and the following morning. On July 8, the enemy attacked again. Despite additional wounds he launched a determined counterattack and was last seen in close hand-to-hand combat with the enemy.

Army Distinguished Service Cross, Navy and Air Force Cross Recipients

Virginia Tech has a record of military valor that is now over 100 years old. The first alumnus recognized with an Award for Valor was Lieutenant Edward Anderson, class of 1883. Years after his actions in the Santiago Campaign, during the Spanish American War, he was presented a Silver Star. America's second-highest award for valor is the Army's Distinguished Service Cross, the Navy's Navy Cross, and the Air Forces' Air Force Cross. At least 20 alumni have received these awards. Virginia Tech can also boast more than 80 individuals awarded the Silver Star and more than 90 awarded the Distinguished Flying Cross.

Valor among our alumni has not been uncommon. Neither has their sacrifice, with 424 dying in service during World I, World War II, Korea, Vietnam, the Gulf War, and Operation Iraqi Freedom.

Corps of Cadets History

On Oct. 1, 1872, Virginia Tech opened as the Virginia Agricultural and Mechanical College. All students were cadets organized into a battalion of two companies with an enrollment of 132.

The Commandant of Cadets was General James H. Lane, formerly the youngest general in the Army of Northern Virginia, who was wounded three times in combat. He worked to provide both the best education and the best military training in the state for his cadets based on his experience in the Civil War, as a student at VMI and UVA, and as a teacher at Florida State Seminary and North Carolina Military Institute.

General Lane is considered the father of the Corps. He wrote the first cadet regulations and began a tradition of academic and military excellence. In 1878, President Charles Minor wanted to do away with the strict military requirements. Lane opposed him, and their disagreement became so heated that a faculty meeting ended with a fist fight between the two. Both later left campus, but the Corps remained.

In 1880, political mismanagement from Richmond caused enrollment to drop to 78 cadets. That same year William & Mary dropped to 27 students and closed temporarily. In the ensuing years, however, enrollment and educational opportunities were expanded.

In 1896, VAMC changed its name to the Virginia Polytechnic Institute and Agriculture and Mechanical College and became known as VPI. That year also began a tradition that lasted nearly

three-quarters of a century, the annual VPI-VMI football game in Roanoke, Virginia, known as the Military Classic of the South.

The Regimental Band was organized in 1892. Before that, music was provided by the Glade Cornet Band, an organization of townspeople.

In 1898, with the outbreak of the Spanish American War, the Corps of Cadets formally volunteered to the governor for combat service. This request was declined, but most of the band and its director enlisted as the Band of the 2nd Virginia Infantry Regiment. Many alumni served in the Spanish-American War and the Philippine Insurrection. One was awarded the Medal of Honor during the Philippine Insurrection; another was cited for gallantry at the Battle of Santiago, Cuba, and awarded the Silver Star.

The summer of 1902 saw the band serving as part of the 70th Virginia Infantry during large-scale national military maneuvers in Manassas, Virginia. Alumni also participated in the Mexican Border Conflict between 1910 and 1919, including one who received the Medal of Honor.

With the approach of World War I, ROTC was established at Virginia Tech. In January 1917, Infantry ROTC was established, followed shortly by Engineer and Coast Artillery.

During the war, Virginia Tech became an Army post. Cadets were inducted and became enlisted men of the Student Army Training Battalion and its Navy detachment. They wore Army and Navy uniforms. Two army-training detachments of between 226 and 308 men each trained on campus.

CPT J.W.G. Stephens '15, of the 26th Infantry, led the first

American forces “over on top” in combat near Montdidier, France. Many alumni served with distinction with the 1st, 2nd, 29th and 80th divisions, all of which saw heavy combat. A hero of note was MAJ Lloyd Williams '07, U.S. Marine Corps. One of the famous quotes of the war, used for years as a Marine standard, was attributed to him. “Retreat, hell no!” was his reply to the French orders to retreat his company. His company held its ground, but he was killed in the action and awarded the Distinguish Service Cross.

Virginia Tech’s contribution to the war effort included 2,297 in uniform. These included 2,155 in the Army, 125 in the Navy, 19 in the Marine Corps, six in the Coast Guard, one in the British Army, and one in the French Foreign Legion. One alumni was awarded the Medal of Honor, seven the Distinguished Service Cross, and one the Navy Cross. At least eight were awarded the Silver Star. Twenty-six died in service, and another 26 were wounded. Based on this, Virginia Tech was designated as one of 12 Distinguished Colleges by the War Department.

In 1921, women were admitted as civilian students and attended classes as day students. The next year, the Corps was reorganized into a regiment of two battalions. Two years later, military service as a cadet was reduced from four years to two; however after two years of the camaraderie of Corps’ life, very few cadets chose to convert to civilian student status. During the national rail strike of 1923, the Corps again volunteered to the Virginia governor for active military service. They were not called upon.

A Third Battalion was added to the regiment by 1927. Rapid

growth followed as Virginia Tech's reputation as both an outstanding academic and military institution grew. In 1939, a Fourth Battalion was added.

For the duration of World War II, academic sessions and the Corps operated on a 12-month cycle. The Corps had grown to a brigade of 2,650 cadets, consisting of two regiments with five battalions. The 1st Battalion was primarily Infantry ROTC. The 2nd Battalion was Engineer ROTC, and the 3rd, 4th, and 5th consisted of Cadet Batteries taking Coast Artillery ROTC. The war demanded that seniors were graduated and commissioned early. Juniors were on an accelerated schedule and brought on active duty. Finally, sophomores and freshmen over 18 were largely inducted into military service. The Corps soon numbered under 300 and was organized into a single battalion.

The Commandant, in addition to the cadet battalion, supervised a unit of the Army Specialized Training Program and Army Specialized Training Reserve Program (ASTRP) (soldiers under 18 years of age) and a Navy pre-flight training unit. These units included many former cadets and they adopted many of the traditions of the Corps to include the Honor Code and saluting the Rock. The young men of the ASTRP were actually uniformed in cadet gray. Once again, Virginia Tech was largely an active duty military installation.

During World War II, 7,285 alumni served in uniform. The Army had 5,941 men, the Navy 1,059 men, 110 in the Marine Corps, 29 in the Merchant Marine, 23 in the Coast Guard, and one in the Royal Air Force. These included 10 Brigadier Generals,

five Major Generals, and a Rear Admiral. Three hundred and twenty-three died, three were awarded the Medal of Honor, seven the Distinguished Service Cross, two the Navy Cross, and at least 73 the Silver Star and 94 the Distinguished Flying Cross.

Following World War II, returning veterans were not required to serve in the Corps, and the great influx of veterans swelled the number of civilian students. Civilian students outnumbered cadets for the first time in 1946. That same year Air Force ROTC was introduced to Virginia Tech. Initially civilian-cadet relations with the corps were not good as most veterans were attending Virginia Tech for the first time. Thanks to the regimental commander, Cadet Rolfe Robertson '49, a World War II Coast Guard veteran, greater understanding was promoted among his fellow veterans, and the Corps continued to grow and flourish.

During the following years, the Corps would expand again back to a regiment and eventually organize into four battalion-sized units. The cadet 1st Battalion was housed at Radford Army Arsenal for two years at "Rad-Tech." As new dorms were completed, the battalion returned to Blacksburg.

During the Korean War, 1,867 alumni served of whom 30 died in service and one was awarded the Medal of Honor. In 1952, the university employed a retired general as the commandant of cadets. This was a departure from the policy in place since 1884, in which the senior active duty military instructor functioned as commandant. In 1958, Virginia Tech became the first traditionally white southern college to graduate a black student with the graduation of Cadet Charles Yates '58.

In a move to expand educational opportunities at Virginia Tech, the Board of Visitors made participation in the Corps completely voluntary starting in 1964. However, membership in ROTC continued to require Corps membership.

The Vietnam War period saw unrest on campus outside the Corps ranks. In 1970, demonstrations were conducted with the aim of halting Corps drill. Cowgill and Williams halls were occupied and over 100 arrested. Various other disorderly incidents occurred, including the suspected arson of an on campus building. Civilian-cadet relations were at an all-time low. Throughout all of this, the Corps maintained discipline and high morale.

The post-Vietnam years saw the Corps numbers decline and reorganization to a two-battalion regiment. In 1973, Virginia Tech was one of the first corps of cadets in the nation to enroll women, assigning them to L Squadron. In 1975, the first female cadet was assigned to the Band Company. In 1979, L Squadron was disbanded and female cadets integrated into the line companies. In 1981, the cadet dormitories became co-ed.

Naval ROTC was established in 1983. The cadet regiment expanded to a three-battalion structure in 1998. Today the Virginia Tech Corps of Cadets is one of only six senior military colleges outside the five federal military academies. Virginia Tech is one of only two large, public universities in the nation that maintains a full time Corps of Cadets. The other is Texas A&M.

The Corps has weathered many turbulent years. Since the Spanish-American War the Corps has provided leadership in our nation's times of need.

The Story of the Skipper: The Dream

The famous game cannon of the Virginia Tech Corps of Cadets was born in the dreams of three cadets of the class of 1964 and its metal tested in the heat of battle between VPI and VMI.

For a third year, two close friends in the Corps, Alton “Butch” Harper Jr. and Homer “Sonny” Hickam, sat in the stands of Victory Stadium in Roanoke, Virginia, in anticipation of the Thanksgiving game with VMI. The Virginia Tech Corps formed on the field first and took position while the VMI Corps marched into the stadium.

Both corps took their traditional positions on opposing sides. And for the third time that Butch and Sonny had witnessed, VMI brought in its game cannon, “Little John.” Oh, it was a small thing that looked more like a mortar than a cannon. They loaded it, fired it, and the whole VMI Corps swelled with the chant “Where’s your cannon?” as a perfect smoke ring rose toward the sky.

This was too much to bear! Butch looked at Sonny, and Sonny looked at Butch, and the two made a solemn pact right there in the stands. This would be the last time that VMI would be allowed to “out cannon” Virginia Tech. They vowed to build the largest game cannon in the world.

The whole thing took on the form of a major military operation. Sonny found blueprints for a Civil War cannon barrel, and Butch looked to find out where they could get a carriage made for the cannon. But the proverbial problem soon became evident.

Where on Earth would they get the money?

They attacked it on two sides. First, they decided that it would have to come from the Corps itself with some help from alumni. Sonny came up with the idea to have a wooden mold made of the barrel at our College of Mechanical Engineering. They took it on as a class project.

Sonny and Butch decided on a strategy. They would call a meeting of every company and every squadron and they would take the wooden mold of the barrel of the cannon to every meeting. George Fox, another friend from A Squadron, volunteered to help.

The huge wooden mold of the barrel did its job. It inspired every member of the Corps. The meetings, 16 in all, made it evident that never again would the Virginia Tech Corps of Cadets go into battle without a gun.

At the end of each meeting, each cadet got up, went back to his room, and brought back what he could spare. We asked each for just \$1 and all of the brass they could give. They brought their grommets, they brought their brass plates, they brought their old brass buckles. This cannon would not simply be built with their dollars, but with their hearts. It is for this reason that you can find the class numerals of 64, 65, 66, and 67 on the face of the barrel.

It was a moving experience. Sonny and Butch found it hard to look at each other after each meeting because they knew they would each see a tear in the eye of the other.

The Making

Butch had called the president of the company a few months

before and told him what they were about to do, after swearing him to secrecy. Butch asked him how much it would cost, and he astounded him with his response. "You don't have enough," he indicated, "but I've thought we needed a cannon for a long time, too. Son, I'm a member of the Corps class of '37. We'll be making that barrel for you for nothing. Just blow the heck out of them for us, will ya?"

It was a deal. He took our brass and wooden mold and set about the task of casting the barrel.

A few days later, Butch received a phone call from Mr. Hoffman. He asked where they had gotten the brass for the barrel, and Butch told him the story. It seems that not all of the shell casings they picked up from the floor of the firing range were empty. He said when they poured the brass into the vat for melting, everybody was ducking for cover as the foundry was filled with the sound of gunfire.

No good cannon worth its salt is made without a little effort. He indicated that the brass they had given him was too soft without support and recommended that they let him add some Navy gun metal brass for safety.

It was now time to turn to the carriage. They found the place that made the old Civil War gun carriages for the National Battle Field Parks like Gettysburg. It was the Lorton Reformatory, in Lorton, Virginia, just outside of Washington, D.C. They were given all of the money that Butch and Sonny had saved by not having to pay for the barrel, and they agreed to make the carriage to hold "Skipper."

The Name

The cannon did not yet have a name, and no one could have ever dreamed of the circumstances that would cause it to have one.

Time was getting short. The big game was fast approaching. Everything was in place.

It was time to pick up the barrel and the carriage. They rented a truck that Sonny and Butch drove and a chase car was driven by George Fox and a few others also from A Squadron.

They stopped by the foundry in Roanoke first to pick up the barrel. After all, if the barrel wasn't ready, there was no need to go on to Washington. The whole foundry turned out. They were as proud of the barrel as Sonny and Butch were. They shook hands, wished them well, and gave a big Tech cheer as they headed off to get the carriage.

It was a long trip, all the way across the state. The Reformatory was a bit foreboding, but the carriage was waiting just as promised. It took all of them to load it into the truck.

They had it! They had it done! And they were on the way back to show it to the whole Corps. It was the best feeling in the world. Nothing like it.

After about 20 minutes, the chase car that was now the lead car pulled over on the shoulder and waved us to pull over. Our truck did not have a radio. George Fox came back to Sonny and Butch and indicated that it had just been broadcast that the President had been shot in Dallas and that they did not know how severe it was. They continued back to Blacksburg — not in the exhilaration that they had experienced, but with a tremendous

foreboding. In those days, they did not know whether it was an international plot, whether war was imminent, or what the future would hold. It was like going from basking in the warm sun to being plunged into the abyss of a cold dark tunnel. There was no more joy in the trip. Everyone was quiet.

By the time that they arrived back in Blacksburg, the President was dead.

They all felt terrible and wanted to do something in honor of our Head of State. They remembered an old military tradition that, at the death of a President, all military installations give a 50-gun salute to their fallen leader.

It was then that they knew what they had to do. It was then that they knew what they had to name their cannon. It would be named “Skipper” in honor of Kennedy and his naval background.

The Salute

The first firing of “Skipper” would be a 50-round salute to our fallen President. It would be the test of the barrel’s strength, and it would be the salute of the Virginia Tech Corps of Cadets.

As they placed “Skipper” in position on the lawn in front of Brodie and Rasche halls, General Schewe appeared. It was an emotional moment for everyone.

“Skipper” did just fine. A tradition was born.

The Game

After they found out that the Thanksgiving Day game would indeed be held, they immediately began laying plans for intro-

ducing “Skipper” to the opposing Corps of Cadets from VMI.

They met with Curt Tompkins, Captain of the Highty-Tighties. He was brought into the big secret.

They would take the cannon to Roanoke the night before the game and hide it in the stadium. They would let our Corps and the VMI Corps march in the parade and into the stadium. They would take their place in the stands and let the VMI Corps form and take their place as normal.

They would let them bring in “Little John,” their mortar, and fire it as usual. They would let them chant, “Where’s your cannon?”

At that time, Sonny, Butch, and George would stand and signal Curt and the Highty-Tighties to strike up the march of the Charioteers from Ben Hur. Five members of the rat class, with Sonny as their commander, would pull in “Skipper” with two long heavy ropes, place it in position aimed directly at the center of the VMI Corps of Cadets and fire it!

And fire it they did. Sonny and George placed a charge in the barrel and looked at Butch, with a twinkle in their eye, as if to ask if that was enough. Another charge would be appropriate and yet another. They placed a triple charge into the cannon that day.

What happened after that became a legend. The folks sitting next to the VMI Corps later told that it blew the covers off of half of the corps and a huge announcement came pounding from the press boxes.

The VMI Corps was quiet. They knew never again to challenge the veracity of VPI’s artillery. The mission was complete. The duty was done. The game was won.

Company Heraldry

Alpha Company



Bravo Company



Charlie Company



Delta Company



Echo Company



Foxtrot Company



Golf Company



Hotel Company



India Company



Kilo Company



Lima Company



Band Company



Virginia Tech Trivia

- The Morrill Land Grant Act was signed by President Lincoln on July 2, 1862 (Land Grant College Act).
- Virginia Gov. Gilbert Walker signed legislation on March 19, 1872, establishing Virginia Agricultural and Mechanical College and Hampton Institute as land-grant institutions. March 19 is Founder's Day at Virginia Tech.
- Virginia Tech first opened as Virginia Agricultural and Mechanical College (VAMC) on Oct. 1, 1872.
- The first student to register was Cadet William Addison Caldwell.
- The first Commandant was General James H. Lane, a VMI graduate. He was the youngest general in the Army of Northern Virginia, wounded three times, led his brigade in Picket's Charge, and was credited with saving General Robert E. Lee from capture during the Battle of the Wilderness.
- General Lane served under both Stonewall Jackson and A.P.Hill. His men were responsible for the mortal wounding of Jackson at the Battle of Chancellorsville.
- University President Lindsay Lomax (1886-1891) was a confederate general.

- University President Thomas Conrad (1882-1886) was a confederate spy and scout during the Civil War.
- Two former university presidents commanded Echo as cadets. Julian Burruss, 1898, commanded E Battery, while John R. Hutcheson, 1907, commanded E Company.
- The Father of Modern VPI was President John McBryde (1891-1907).
- Cadet James H. Clark, class of 1881, functioned as the commandant of cadets 1880-1882.
- Lieutenant Sheldon W. Anding (USA) was the only Naval Academy man to be the commandant of cadets. He was USNA class of 1886, but a severe case of typhoid prevented his graduation. With the outbreak of the Spanish American War, he enlisted in the Army.
- Cadet O.M. Stull, class of 1896, wrote “Old Hokie” for a contest in which he won \$5. The word “Hokie” from this cheer is actually a nonsense word, now used for Tech students and athletes.
- The HokieBird’s origins can be traced to the nickname given to cadet athletes. As early as 1908, the cadets were nicknamed “gobblers” for the way they ate in the dining facilities. In 1913, a live turkey began appearing at football games. For many years, the football team was known as the “Fighting Gobblers.” A costumed student replaced the turkey in 1962.

- Virginia Tech's official school colors are Chicago maroon and burnt orange. The original school colors were black and gray, but the students thought they looked like prison colors. Instead, they chose two colors no other school had used together.
- The bushes around Lane Stadium turn orange and maroon.
- Cadet Wilfred Preston "Pete" Maddux, class of 1920, wrote the words to "Tech Triumph."
- McBryde Hall has the largest compass on the campus.
- The flagpole at Burruss leans 4.5 degrees NNW.
- The flagpoles at Burruss are 77 feet apart.
- There are 14 gargoyles on campus: 4 at Eggleston, 4 at Hillcrest, 3 at Smyth, and 3 at Saunders.
- The Mall is .25 miles from North Main Street to the Pylons.
- The oldest academic building still in use is Henderson Hall, dating to 1876. It was the president's house until 1902.
- Virginia Tech's oldest fraternity, the G.E.R.M.A.N. Club of Virginia Tech, was originally founded as the Cadet Dancing Club in 1887.
- The bookstore is shaped like the state of Virginia.
- The longest pipe on the organ in the Chapel is 16 feet.

- There are 61 bells in the Carillon.
- VPI&SU is located at 80.5 25' 16" W-37.5 13'54" N.
- Two Virginia governors were born at Smithfield Plantation. Governor James Patton Preston (1816-1819) is buried in the Smithfield Plantation cemetery behind the Cage.
- Women were not allowed into the Bugle until 1935.
- The first female cadet was admitted to the Corps in 1973.
- Two large universities — Virginia Tech and Texas A&M — and the smaller North Georgia College & State University, are the only public universities to have a corps of cadets along with a civilian, undergraduate student body.
- The creek under the Drillfield is Stroubles.
- The first three professors were Lane, Martin, and Carrol.
- Virginia Tech's only Noble Prize winner is Robert Richardson '58. This former Regimental S-1 discovered Liquid Helium -3.
- The movie "October Sky" is about Homer Hickam '64. The film is based on Hickam's book "Rocket Boys," which he wished the title of the film to be. The studio believed that title would not sell well, and changed the name. It just so happened that "October Sky" is an anagram of "Rocket Boys."

- John Philip Sousa dedicated “Hands Across the Seas” to the Highty-Tighties.
- The regimental band has won three Presidential Inaugural Parades in 1953, 1957, and 1961. The parade was ruled non-competitive days before the 1965 Inaugural.
- Franklin D. Roosevelt awarded the Highty-Tighties a white cord in 1936 for their service in the 1898 Spanish-American War. Because the cord was supposedly pinned on backwards, the band wears the cord with the braid facing outward.
- The Highty-Tighties have gone to the Presidential Inaugural eleven times: 1917, 1953, 1957, 1961, 1965, 1969, 1973, 1977, 1981, 1997, 2005.
- General Lewis Pick, class of 1914, was the engineer who built the Burma Road (Pick’s Pike). It was “the road that could not be built.”
- Virginia Tech has over 100 Generals and Admirals among its alumni. These include three Four Star Generals.
- Virginia Tech’s highest ranking alumni are General Thomas Richards, 1956 (USAF Ret.); General Lance L. Smith, 1969, USAF (Ret.); and General Carlton D. Everhart II ’83.
- General Eisenhower’s ranking engineer in the World War II European Theater was Major General Cecil Moore, 1916.
- The eleven names on the Rock are: Capt. Lloyd W. Williams,

Lt. Howard T. Barger, Lt. R. L. Butler, Lt. J. Frank Clemmer, Lt. Jerome M. Cudlipp, Lt. J. W. France, Lt. A. R. Harvey, Lt. Arthur B. Moore, Lt. S. B. Moore, Lt. S. W. Murray, and Pvt. J. Campbell Berkeley.

- The term “rat,” as in rat belt, was first used for freshmen cadets in 1873. Its use was discouraged after 1934. “Mister” and more recently “New Cadet” became the official freshman title. Unlike VMI’s “brother rat” applied to classmates there, the term or wearing of related items, such as rat belts, is dropped immediately and eagerly by all concerned upon achieving upper-class standing at Virginia Tech. Freshmen cadets were told in past years that the only thing lower in their chain of command is a senior at VMI.

- Christopher Kraft '45, N company, was NASA flight director for the first spaceflight, first orbital, and first spacewalk. He was NASA’s Director of Flight Operations when the crew of Apollo 11 made the first lunar landing. Eventually he served as Director, Manned Spaceflight Center.

- The Cadet Corps owns two unmounted 3-inch Civil War cannons. They are on display at the flagpole. Both were purchased with the money won as a drill prize from the 1888 Virginia Exposition. C Company performed the prescribed drill with such proficiency that the attending company from VMI refused to take the field. The carriages for these cannons were destroyed during World War II. Designated for the wartime scrap drive, these historical trophies were hidden in the Duck Pond by cadets.

Significant Dates

- 1851 Olin and Preston Institute opens.
- 1862 Morrill Land Grant Act (July 2).
- 1869 Preston and Olin Institute chartered with collegiate powers.
- 1872
- Virginia Agricultural and Mechanical College established as a land-grant institution.
 - VTCC organized as one battalion with two companies.
- 1875 First Corps trip (Richmond) was for the unveiling of the Jackson Monument.
- 1881 All students required to live on campus.
- 1882 Military system firmly established.
- 1892
- Cadet Band organized.
 - First football game played.
 - Original colors adopted (cadet grey and black).
- 1894 First VMI game played.
- 1895 First Bugle published.
- 1896
- “Polytechnic Institute” added to name of college.
 - Current school colors (Chicago maroon and burnt orange) adopted.
 - Motto *Ut Prosim* adopted.
 - University Coat of Arms adopted.
- 1898
- Corps petitions governor for active military service.
 - Bandsmen and Director enlist as Regimental Band, 2nd Virginia Infantry Regiment.

- 1901 First out-of-state Corps Trip (Buffalo, New York) was to the Pan American Exposition.
- 1908 Honor System established.
- 1909 First basketball game played.
- 1913 Living Turkey first attends football game as mascot.
- 1916 First Guidon published as the YMCA Handbook (Rat Bible).
- 1917 First R.O.T.C. unit established (Army).
- 1918 VTCC enlisted as a unit of the regular Army and Navy Reserve.
- 1919
- Band first called Highy-Tighties.
 - Virginia Tech designated as one of the nation's Distinguished Military Colleges.
- 1921 Women admitted for first time as full-time students
- 1922 First Regiment organized.
- 1923 First woman receives degree (Mary E. Brumfield).
- 1924 Only two years of Corps mandatory.
- 1926 Future Farmers of Virginia (later FFA) founded at VPI by Walter S. Newman.
- 1930 Civilian Student Union formed.
- 1934 First Ring Dance (for Class of 1935)
- 1935 Honor Court established.
- 1942 VTCC organized as brigade of two regiments (five battalions).
- 1944 Radford State Teacher's College becomes VPI Women's Division until 1964.

- 1946 Air Force ROTC detachment established.
- 1949 "Rad-Tech" campus (Radford Army Arsenal) closed.
- 1952
 - Cooperative Education Program established.
 - Board of Visitors appointed first full-time Commandant since WWI.
- 1953 First black student admitted (Irving L. Peddrew).
- 1958 First black student graduates (Charles L. Yates).
- 1962 First costumed Gobbler.
- 1964 Corps of Cadets becomes a voluntary option.
- 1966 Cadets and civilians unite to form one student government.
- 1967 First black student to receive athletic grant-in-aid (Jerry Gaines).
- 1968 Female students out number cadets for the first time
- 1970 "and State University" added to VPI's name.
- 1973 Women admitted to the Corps of Cadets and organized into L Squadron.
- 1975
 - Highy-Tighty Alumni Association established.
 - The first female cadet, Marilyn Helmeyer '77, joined the Highy-Tighties.
- 1976 Service academies admit women.
- 1977 Smallest Corps since 1902 (325 cadets enrolled).
- 1981 Cadet dorms become the first co-ed dorms on campus.
- 1983 Naval ROTC detachment established.
- 1985 First black Regimental Commander (Derek A. Jeffries '86).

- 1987 • First Female Regimental Commander (Denise A. Shuster '88).
• White Shirt introduced.
- 1990 • Company Commanders given rank of Cadet Major.
- 1991 • The Virginia Tech Corps of Cadets Alumni Inc. is established.
• First female Drum Major (Lori L. Keck '92).
- 1993 Camouflage pattern battle dress uniform adopted as cadet field uniform, replacing OD green "Pickle Bag" fatigues.
- 1995 • Cadets eligible to earn a minor in Leadership Studies
• Emerging Leader Scholarships begin being awarded.
- 1996 The Major General W. Thomas Rice Center for Leader Development is established.
- 1998 3rd Battalion stands up with the addition of India and Kilo, with the inclusion of Band Company.
- 2001 War Memorial Chapel and the Memorial Court were rededicated after a two year renovation on September 8, three days before the 9/11 terrorist attacks.
- 2003 First Pylon Dedication Ceremony honoring the death of Army 1st Lt. Jeffrey Kaylor, class of 2001 (November 1).
- 2005 First female black Regimental Commander (Christina Royal '06).
- 2008 First foreign national Regimental Commander, Adnan Barqawi '09 of Kuwait (earned his citizenship before graduating in 2009).

- 2012
 - The Corps rises to its largest number since 1968, with 1,066 cadets.
 - Shultz dining hall closes. Corps dining facility in Lavery Hall opens.
 - Band Company splits into two sections.
 - Lima Company stands up as a new addition to 3rd Battalion.
 - Multicam is introduced to replace the battle dress uniform.
- 2013
 - Rasche Hall, built in 1897 as Barracks No. 2, closed its doors for the final time and is demolished making way for Pearson Hall.
 - Corps welcomes Battalion Senior Enlisted Advisors.
 - Second Battalion is housed in Eggleston Hall
- 2015
 - Brodie Hall closed its doors for the final time.
 - Pearson Hall opens in November.
 - Cadet Matthew La Porte is posthumously awarded the Airman's Medal for his actions in Norris Hall on April 16, 2007.
- 2016
 - Corps' Ambassador, Growley II (call sign "Tank"), arrives on campus.
- 2017
 - New Cadet Hall opens.
 - Monteith and Thomas hall are demolished.
- 2018
 - Ensign Sarah J. Mitchell '17 becomes the first woman added to the names on the Pylons.

University Knowledge

Seal of Virginia Tech

On Nov. 8, 1963, the university seal was adopted by the Board of Visitors.

Meaning of the parts:

- A shield containing four quarters
- The upper-left quarter representing the obverse side of the great seal of the Commonwealth of Virginia
- The upper-right quarter containing a surveyor's level and leveling rod superimposed over a scroll which represents engineering
- The lower-right quarter containing a partially husked standing ear of corn which represents agriculture
- The lower-left quarter containing a chemical retort and graduate that represents science
- Above the shield is a flaming lamp of learning with a right hand thumb, forefinger, and part of the lower arm;
- Beneath the shield is the motto *Ut Prosim*, meaning "That I May Serve"
- Science, engineering, and agriculture were the university's first curriculum.



The Five Names of Tech

- Virginia Agriculture & Mechanical College (1872)
- Virginia Agriculture & Mechanical College & Polytechnic Institute (1896)
- Virginia Polytechnic Institute (1944)
- Virginia Polytechnic Institute & State University (1970)
- Virginia Tech (Recognized as an official name) (1980)

University Presidents

- Charles L. Minor (1872-1879)
- John L. Buchanan (March 1880)
- Col. Scott Shipp (April 1880)
- Prof. John Hart (Acting President 1880 -1881)
- John L. Buchanan (May 1881- January 1882)
- Thomas N. Conrad (1882-1886)
- Lindsay L. Lomax (1886-1891)
- John M. McBryde (1891-1907)
- Paul B. Barringer (1907-1913)
- Joseph D. Eggleston (1913-1919)
- Julian A. Burruss 1898 (1919-1945)
- John R. Hutcheson '07 (1945-1947)
- Walter S. Newman (1947-1962)
- T. Marshall Hahn Jr. (1962-1975)
- William E. Lavery (1975-1988)
- James D. McComas (1988-1993)
- Paul E. Torgersen (1993-2000)
- Charles W. Steger '69 (2000-2014)
- Timothy D. Sands (2014-Present)

The Aspirations for Student Learning

Virginia Tech adopted the Aspirations for Student Learning to provide the very best learning for our students — from orientation through graduation, both in and out of the classroom. We want students to do more, be more, and aspire to become their best self by:

- Committing to unwavering **CURIOSITY**: Virginia Tech students will be inspired to lead lives of curiosity, embracing a life-long commitment to intellectual development.
- Pursuing **SELF-UNDERSTANDING** and **INTEGRITY**: Virginia Tech students will form a set of affirmative values and develop the self-understanding to integrate these values into their decision-making.
- Practicing **CIVILITY**: Virginia Tech students will understand and commit to civility as a way of life in their interactions with others.
- Preparing for a life of **COURAGEOUS LEADERSHIP**: Virginia Tech students will be courageous leaders who serve as change agents and make the world more humane and just.
- Embracing *UT PROSIM* (That I May Serve) as a way of life: Virginia Tech students will enrich their lives through service to others.

Commandant of Cadets

There have been 33 commandants (two served twice). West Point graduates have dominated with 15, Virginia Tech had five, VMI had three, the Air Force Academy had two, and the Naval Academy had one. Between 1884 and 1952, the senior military instructor was the commandant. Thereafter the commandant was a retired officer employed by Virginia Tech.

1872-1880.....	BG James H. Lane
1880-1882.....	Cadet James A. Clarke '80
1882-1884.....	COL W. Ballard Preston
1884-1887.....	LT John C. Gresham
1887.....	COL W. Ballard Preston
1887-1890.....	LT John T. Knight
1890-1894.....	LT John A. Harmon
1895-1898.....	LT David C. Shanks
1898-1901.....	COL Adam T. Finch '93
1901-1906.....	COL John Samuel A. Johnson '98
1906-1909.....	CPT George H. Jamerson '92
1909-1911.....	CPT William R. Dashiell
1911-1914.....	LT Joseph F. Ware '02
1914-1917.....	LT Sheldon W. Anding
1917.....	CPT Clifford C. Carson

1917-1918.....MAJ William P. Stone
 1918-1919.....MAJ John C. Skuse
 1919-1920.....MAJ Clifford C. Carson
 1920-1924.....MAJ F.E. Willford
 1924-1929.....MAJ W.R. Nichols
 1929-1935.....LTC John B. Maynard '07
 1935-1938.....LTC C.H. Tenney
 1938-1942.....COL John H. Cochran
 1942-1945.....COL R.R. Wilson
 1945-1946.....COL George Henderson
 1946-1951.....COL T.M. Mumford
 1951-1952.....COL W.B. Merritt
 1952-1961.....MG John M. Devine
 1961-1967.....BG M.W. Schewe
 1967-1972.....MG Francis T. Pachler
 1972-1973.....BG David S. Henderson
 1973-1980.....BG Earl C. Acuff
 1980-1989.....Lt Gen Howard M. Lane
 1989-1999.....Maj Gen Stanton R. Musser
 1999-2011.....Maj Gen Jerrold P. Allen
 2011-present.....Maj Gen Randal D. Fullhart

The Air Force Song

Off we go into the wild blue
yonder,
Climbing high into the sun
Here they come zooming to
meet our thunder
At'em boys, giv'er the gun!
Down we dive spouting our
flames from under
Off with one hell-uv-a-roar!
We live in fame or go down
in flame
Nothing'll stop the US Air
Force!

Minds of men fashioned a
crate of thunder
Sent it high into the blue
Hands of men blasted the
world asunder,
How they lived God only
knew!
Souls of men dreaming of skies
to conquer
Gave us wing, ever to soar.
With Scouts before and bomb-
ers alore,
Nothing can stop the US Air
Force!

Here's a toast to the host of
those who love the vastness
of the sky,
To a friend we send the
message of his brother men
who fly.
We drink to those who gave
their all of old,
Then down we roar to score
the rainbow's pot of gold.
A toast to the host of men
we boast
The US Air Force!

Off we go into the wild sky
yonder
Keep the wings level and true
If you'd live to be a gray-haired
wonder
Keep the nose out of the blue
Flying men, guarding our na-
tion's borders
We'll be there followed by
more
In echelon, we carry on
Nothing can stop the US Air
Force!

The Army Goes Rolling Along

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 proudly
proclaim:

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 battle's won,
And the Army Goes Rolling
Along

CHORUS:

Then it's hi, hi, hey! The
Army's on its way
Count off the cadence loud and
strong (two, three)
For wher-e'er we go, You will

always know
That the Army Goes Rolling
Along

Valley Forge, Custer's ranks,
San Juan Hill and Patton's
tanks,
And the Army went rolling
along.
Minute men from the start,
Always fighting from the
heart,
And the Army keeps rolling
along.

CHORUS:

Men in rags, men who froze,
still that Army met its foes,
And the Army went rolling
along.
Faith in God, then we're right,
And we'll fight with all our
might,
As the Army keeps rolling
along.

Anchors Aweigh

Stand Navy out to sea
Fight our battle cry
We'll never change our
course
So vicious foe
steer shy-y-y-y
Roll out the T.N.T.
Anchors Aweigh
Sail on to victory and
Sink their bones to Davy
Jones hooray!

Yo ho there shipmate
Take the fighting to the far
off seas
Yo ho there messmate
Hear the wailing of the wild
banshees
All hands, fire brands
Let's Blast them as we go. So

CHORUS:
Anchors Aweigh my boys
Anchors Aweigh
Farewell to college joys
We sail at break of day day
day day
Through our last night on
shore'
Drink to the foam
Until we meet once more
Here's wishing you a happy
voyage home!

Heave a ho there sailor
Everybody drink up while
you may
Heave a ho there sailor
For your gonna sail at break
of day
Drink Away, Drink away,
For you sail at break of day,
Hey!

The Marines' Hymn

From the Halls of Montezuma
To the shores of Tripoli;
We fight our country's battles
In the air on land and sea;
First to fight for right and freedom
And to keep our honor clean;
We are proud to claim the title of
United States Marine

Our flag's unfurled to every breeze
From dawn to setting sun;
We have fought in every clime and place
Where we could take a gun.
In the snow of far off northern lands
And in sunny tropics scenes;
You will find us on the job - The United States Marines

Here's to health to you and to our Corps
Which we are proud to serve;
In many a strife we've fought for life
And never lost our nerve;
If the Army and the Navy
Ever look on Heaven's scenes;
They will find the streets are guarded by
United States Marines

Semper Paratus (Always Ready)

From the North and South and East and West,
The Coast Guard's in the fight.
Destroying subs and landing troops,
The Axis feels our might.
For we're the first invaders,
On every fighting field.
Afloat, ashore, on men and Spars,
You'll find the Coast Guard shield.

CHORUS:

We're always ready for the call,
We place our trust in Thee.
Through howling gale and shot and shell,
To win our victory.
"Semper Paratus" is our guide,
Our pledge, our motto, too.
We're "Always Ready," do or die!
Aye! Coast Guard, we fight for you.