SERVE, SERVE, SERVE

Seventh Day Adventist Medical Cadet Corps

Seventh Day Adventist Medical Cadets Manual
Creed

Our creed is founded on the context of free communication, expression and religion with groups in the US, Puerto Rico and North American territories. The first step in becoming a Medical Cadet (MCC) is to learn and memorize the creed and its meaning. Which says:

“I am a Medical Cadet, a defender of human rights; I serve all just and noble causes. I am proud to be one. I will always act correctly, asking the All Mighty to continuously guide my steps where ever I go. I am proud to be part of this organization. I will do everything in my power to keep on high our morals and standards. I will be loyal to those that I serve. I will obey the orders and instructions from my superiors; in God I trust. Amen.”

Hymn

Every organization has a song or hymn that inspires their members to act towards the purpose for which they were called. The Seventh Day Adventist Medical Cadets also have a hymn:

“We are the youth of God, Who will combat for our Lord.
We guard His law of love, serving the world and God above;
And we are the soldiers of God, and we are the servant youth of God.”

(The verse is repeated while all MCC’s march.)

History

In the 1860’s, the growing Seventh Day Adventist (SDA) church was forced to define their position in time of war. The civil war was eminent, many of our youth where recruited to serve their country, but to do so they would have to take the lives of others. This was contrary to the teachings of our teacher Jesus Christ. The alternative for our youth to avoid going to war was paying the government the amount of $300 dollars per youth; the churches worked hard to get the money.

On March 3, 1860 the national draft began. The churches presented to the U.S. Congress the reasons why they could not take part in the war. JN Andrew went to Washington, D.C. to meet with congress and present why the Adventists did not partake in combat. In 1865, by the end of the Civil War, the church finalized negotiation with the U.S. government over the SDA youth and the war.
Fifty-two years later the SDA church found itself in the same situation. In the First World War many of our youth became military prisoners because they preferred to remain loyal to God’s principals. The church began to develop a program to help those youth that were drafted into the armed forces.

In 1940, the Adventist Medical Cadets were revealed. The training would last for only two weeks, so when they were called to serve their country, they were trained in First Aid. For this reason when they were called to active duty, they would receive a charge in the medical field. This way they could serve both God and country. In 1972, when the draft board was discontinued, the church seeing the youth were no longer in danger from war, decided that the Medical Cadet program was no longer necessary.

In places like Puerto Rico and other Caribbean islands, where they have an annual threat of tropical storms, hurricanes, and other natural disasters, the local churches saw a new purpose for the Cadets and their mission; to serve their communities. Now their service would not be during the time of war, but would be focused on serving the community, especially during crisis, disasters, accidents, fires and any other instance where a benefit could be provided to the community.

When a disaster strikes, the Adventist Medical Cadets have done their part in assisting the needs. The work done has been so instrumental that the Red Cross uses the Medical Cadets for disasters, both locally and internationally. God has blessed this ministry and continues to guide it through the different obstacles that are set before it.

Not everyone sees that this ministry is designed to draw a person’s life closer to Christ, while others have decided to seal their lives with our loving Master. Many men and women have been part of the history of this life changing ministry of the Seventh Day Adventist church and now you to have the opportunity to be part of it, to be a member of the Seventh Day Adventist Medical Cadet Corp.

God bless you.
Shield

1- The Shield (Protection): “But you, Yahweh, are a shield around me, my glory, and the one who lifts up my head. Psalms 3:3”
   “My shield is with God who saves the upright in heart. Psalms 7:10”
   “Above all, taking up the shield of faith, with which you will be able to quench all the fiery darts of the evil one. Ephesians 6:16”

2- Red (The Blood of Christ): “in whom we have our redemption through his blood, the forgiveness of our trespasses, according to the riches of his grace, Ephesians 1:7”
   “But if we walk in the light, as he is in the light, we have fellowship with one another, and the blood of Jesus Christ, his Son, cleanses us from all sin. 1 John 1:7”

3- Yellow (Sun of JUSTICE): “But to you who fear my name shall the Sun of righteousness arise with healing in its wings. You will go out, and leap like calves of the stall. Malachi 4:2” “Again, therefore, Jesus spoke to them, saying, I am the light of the world. He who follows me will not walk in the darkness, but will have the light of life. John 8:12”

4- Blue (Sky): “While they were looking steadfastly into the sky as he went, behold, two men stood by them in white clothing, who also said, “You men of Galilee, why do you stand looking into the sky? This Jesus, who was received up from you into the sky will come back in the same way as you saw him going into the sky.” Acts 1:10-11”

5- White (Purity): “Finally, brothers, whatever things are true, whatever things are honorable, whatever things are just, whatever things are pure, whatever things are lovely, whatever things are of good report; if there is any virtue, and if there is any praise, think about these things. Philippians 4:8”

6- Caduceus (It's divided into three parts):
   a. Staff: Represents the scientific base.
   b. Wings: Represents the advances in medicine.
   c. Serpents: Power of healing. “Yahweh said to Moses, “Make a fiery serpent, and set it on a pole. It shall happen, that everyone who is bitten, when he sees it, shall live. Numbers 21:8”
7- The Cross (First Aid): One of our goals is to be prepared in the health area, in order to provide assistance to those in need.

8- Adventist Medical Cadets (Group name): Group of people under this department that belongs to the Seventh Day Adventist church. We have a balance between spiritual, mental and physical life, which is the reason why our name is divided into three parts.

**MCC Philosophy**

The MCC’s are a ministry under the youth department of the SDA church. They are trained to serve God, their neighbors, and the community, so that in the event of an emergency they will be able to help and organize resources, both material and personal. The goal is to provide spiritual and logistical help in a quick and efficient way, while maintaining on high the motto: SERVE, SERVE, SERVE.

This organization provides spiritual growth to its members, giving them the opportunity to start groups, through which, like soldiers for Christ, they can work diligently for the salvation of the souls that are lost in sin. It is a chance to expand their knowledge on the medical concepts and emergencies: Basic First Aid and CPR, Advanced First Aid and CPR, search and rescue, water safety, wilderness survival and others.

The physical training is geared towards conditioning the cadets by optimizing their physical abilities while keeping a balance between body and mind. This is important because we work with other organizations that have similar goals like the community assistance group from the SDA church (ADRA). We offer our skills and knowledge to assist them.

**Jesus, a leader by excellence**

**His mission:**

1. It was clear and he was focused on it:
   a. To vindicate the Father’s character.
   b. Seek and save that which had been lost.
2. Even if others didn’t understand, to Him it was always clear:
   a. At 12 years old in the temple, “it is good for me to be in my Father’s business”
   b. In the wedding at Canaan, “it is not yet my time”
3. There were times that His mission was tested, but His mission was to complete the will of the Father, and so He did.
**Guided by the Holy Spirit:**

Since he was a child, God watched over his steps, but just before beginning His ministry God poured the Holy Spirit upon Him at His baptism. After which He was lead to the dessert by the Spirit so that He would be prepared for His calling:

1. We need to ask God to give us His Spirit and that He would lead us to the dessert. (Are you ready to go?) Jesus manifested in His life the fruit of the Spirit:
   a. Love: What he showed on the cross.
   b. Joy: Children were drawn to Him.
   c. Peace: Not like the world offers, but like the one He brings in the middle of the storm.
   d. Patience: He did not get mad when he was tested.
   e. Long Suffering: His doings were for others, not Himself.
   f. Kindness: Treated every person with respect.
   g. Meekness: Never sought the praise for Himself.
   h. Fidelity: Would walk as if seeing the invisible.
   i. Self-Control: His enemy’s would see love, benevolence on His face.

**A leader Prays:**

Jesus made prayer the key to His success:

1. For everything He would seek the approval of God the Father.
2. He rose early in the morning to pray, even while it was still dark.
3. He taught the disciples to pray.
4. He emphasized how to pray.
5. He showed us that we need to pray for each the other.
   a. He prayed to the Father for us.
   b. He prayed for Peter in the middle of His trials.
   c. He asked for the Holy Spirit for the disciples.
   d. He asked for the unity of His team. (Platoon)
6. Through prayer He received the strength to overcome sin.
7. He prayed even for His enemies.

**A leader reads the word of God:**

1. Jesus read the Word in the temple, even though He is the Word made flesh.
2. The bible is the revelation of Jesus Christ. You will not be able to talk about Him unless you know him through the bible.
3. Knowing Him through the study of the books of the Spirit of Prophecy.
4. In them you can find eternal life, they are the ones that give testimony of Him.
A leader sees the potential in others:

Jesus could have worked alone but he didn’t:

1. He chose 12 men (3 squads of 4 persons).
2. Gave them chores, assignments and special missions.
3. He saw not what they were but what they could be.
4. Entrusted them with important tasks.
5. Taught them to respect one another.
6. Prepared them to teach others and those to do the same.

Jesus saw their hearts, a leader sees the heart:

1. David; a humble shepherd, God saw a king.
2. Timothy; to whom Paul told “Let no man despise thy youth; but be thou an example of the believers”

(Jesus gave them a great commission, “go and preach the gospel”. Cadets, take my message to every nation, tribe, language and people.)

A leader must be willing to suffer:

1. To work with people is a difficult job.
2. A minor’s parent at times could be the most difficult to work with.
3. They shall drive you to strike the rock, breaking the rules, turn over the tables, but it’s just a part of it.
4. Your closest friends will abandon you. The one that says that they’ll be with you to the end will most likely deny you. Who you least expect it will run your sides through, but be joyful; Jesus your leader, already went through those things and understands you.
5. If any man will come after me, let him deny himself, and take up his cross daily, and follow me.
6. Remember that Jesus didn’t have a place to rest his head, most likely he didn’t even have a sleeping bag.

The results of a leader will be seen in heaven:

1. Complete your mission here; teach others to be more like Jesus.
2. Many will not understand what you are doing or even why you do it, but if you are willing to let the Spirit use you, you do not need to worry about it.
3. Help others find their need to talk with Jesus and make Him their friend.
4. Teach your platoon to make of the bible their true Medical Cadet Manual.
5. Develop leaders that will bring others and those will then bring others.
6. Teach them the joy of suffering for Christ.

Follow these and we can guarantee that you will find every last one of your Cadets in heaven when Jesus returns for the second time.
**Courtesy and Discipline**

Courtesy and discipline are the fundamental principles of Christianity. Found through the whole bible, they are applied to the MCC’s for different reasons. These are:

a. Organize and unite individuals to complete tasks in a way that will honor Christ.
b. Create a spirit of love and respect towards others.
c. Discipline the mind to confront the challenges of this world.
d. Forge leaders that will raise the basic principles of Christianity.

Definitions:

1. Loyalty: The basis for all discipline. Loyalty to God, country, group and principles. Loyalty gives us a sense of responsibility, obedience and courtesy that is instrumental to every Cadet.
2. Obedience: It is compared to an earthquake that measures your level of spirituality, discipline, leadership and loyalty. In order to become a true leader, the Cadet must learn obedience.
3. Discipline: To have a profound loyalty, respect and obedience to the principles of a group or individual. The Cadets must uphold the principles as a part of themselves.
4. Courtesy: Is one of the ways to show love and respect. Through this, the Cadet can master the teachings of Jesus Christ.
5. Salute: There is no better way to show respect and courtesy than through a proper greeting. The squad, platoon or battalion flag can also be considered a form of salute. The salute is an expression of loyalty, friendship and respect among Cadets. The way the Cadet salutes shows their level of discipline and courtesy.

a. The following persons should be saluted:
   i. Commissioned officers
   ii. Warrant officers
   iii. Non Commissioned officers specified by the command
b. Where to salute:
   i. Inside a building: This is in every place that is indoors and is surrounded by walls examples such as offices, churches and others. Only when you are called by a superior officer to render a report or if you are serving as a guard.
   ii. Outdoor Indoors: any structure that has a roof but is not enclosed by walls. At any time which is appropriate.

c. When to salute:
   i. In front of national emblems
   ii. To a superior
   iii. When called to report
   iv. You always salute from the position of attention unless you are running. You should slow down salute appropriately and continue passing.

d. When not to salute:
   i. When you are completing a work with an officer
ii. When you participate in games
iii. When you are in a place with a crowd
iv. While driving a vehicle
v. When to salute would be inappropriate
vi. Inside a building
   1. Except when you are called to report or are working as a guard.

Reporting to an Officer:
1. Outdoors:
   a. The cadet must be two steps away from the officer and present arms. While maintaining
      the salute they should announce their rank and name and the rank and name of the
      person who they are reporting to. Example: Cadet E-2 Cruz reporting to Lieutenant Ramos
   b. If there is more than one officer you proceed with the highest rank and finish with the
      lowest rank officer.
   c. Once you are saluted, you step forward one step and you wait for your orders.
   d. Once finished, the cadet takes one step back and presents arms until the salute is
      answered and then the cadet finishes the salute, does an about face and may retire.
2. In an office:
   a. Knock on the door before entering.
   b. Remove your hat before entering.
   c. Once inside you maintain the position and do not lean on any wall, desk, and you do not
      sit unless the officer instructs you to.
   d. The way in which to respond to questions is with either a “Yes Sir” or a “No Sir”. Do not
      have a leisurely attitude.
   e. Present your rank, name, and reason to why you are there.
   f. At the end, step back one step and salute. When the salute is answered you do an about
      face and leave the office. Remember to close the door.

Courtesy towards an officer:
1. If an officer approaches a group, first the command of attention is given and afterwards the
   officer salutes them.
2. You do not discuss with other people the orders given to you, the questions made and what the
   conversation was during a meeting. Do not assume an informal attitude with information given.

Courtesy in the Classroom:
1. Upon entering the classroom you should remain standing until the instructor gives the order to sit
   down. If you have a question, raise your hand until you are permitted to speak. When you are
   told you speak, you stand at attention and speak while in attention. Afterwards you may be
   seated.
Ceremonies

The activities and assemblies developed in the Medical Cadets usually involve one or more ceremonies. Honor with a special view the inside of our church organization and official dignitaries. Ceremony is defined as those events or developments involving official recognition.

Some ceremonies include:

- Presentation of medals and merits
- Graduations
- Recognition of Unity and individual achievement
- The retirement of MCC officers
- Assembling the body
  - in parades
  - in salutes
  - in funerals
  - and in church activities as well as other activities

The procedure(s) taken in every event is determined by what kind of ceremony the event is.

The ceremony which most cadets are involved in is the roll or “Passing Review” which is executed by the battalion or larger units. The same consists of:

1. Training Units
2. Inspection
3. Respect towards national emblems
4. Presentations and honors
5. Roll Call Marching
6. Conclusion
7. Farewell

Note: In inspection you may omit the awards and considerations, or individual recognitions.

The ceremony which is most practiced and utilized in the Medical Cadets is the salute to the National Emblems and the Colors Ceremony. The same is executed by the cadets present during the ceremony and it is directed by the assigned group for this purpose, this group is called the Color Guard.

In basic training there are these two ceremonies, in other more advanced trainings other ceremonies and formations are studied.

Enjoy the ceremonies in which we participate here on earth, because very soon we shall participate in the ceremony most glorious where humans will be called to participate and take part in with our Lord and Savior Jesus Christ when he gives us the Crown of Eternal Life, Amen.


Ranks

**Description of Ranks**

When God called the children of Israel out of Egypt and so they could be His chosen people, He provided a system of organization in which to be both civil conduct as well as spiritual conduct. "The government of Israel was characterized by the strict organization in which it was marvelous because of its dedication and simplicity" says the Lord’s messenger.

The government of Israel was characterized by the most thorough organization, wonderful alike for its completeness and its simplicity. The order so strikingly displayed in the perfection and arrangement of all God’s created works was manifest in the Hebrew economy. God was the center of authority and government, the sovereign of Israel. Moses stood as their visible leader, by God’s appointment, to administer the laws in His name. From the elders of the tribes a council of seventy was afterward chosen to assist Moses in the general affairs of the nation. Next came the priests, who consulted the Lord in the sanctuary. Chiefs, or princes, ruled over the tribes. Under these were “captains over thousands, and captains over hundreds, and captains over fifties, and captains over tens,” and, lastly, officers who might be employed for special duties. Deuteronomy 1:15.

Without organization, none of the institutions or movements that occurred would exist. A nation without an organized government would collapse into chaos. The Medical Cadets should be an organization led by God so that it does not perish nor becomes disintegrated.

The higher ranked officers met for many years with the expectation given to Israel. There are people running each battalion and there are those who command each federation. Platoons and squads are commanded by leaders. And all respond to the brigade and the brigade response to a higher leadership in the organization. The persons are incentivized to take a position of leadership in accord with their gifts and talents provided by God. In addition to this, every person should complete the prerequisites at each level in order to advance in the leadership roles.

The emblems utilized to identify the different ranks are also utilized by other organizations. This helps us use and manage them accordingly. Each rank has a role in the organization. These allow for the organization of a people in a good effective way. In this way, the instructions reach the whole group both simultaneously and precise.
Organizational Chart for SDA MCC

Brigadier General / Youth Director of the Union

Colonel / Youth Director of the Conference

Lieutenant Colonel / Assistant Director of the Youth Conference

Major / SDA MCC Coordinator for the Conference

Chaplain of the conference ↔ Sargent Major in Command E-11

Captain (1 per Battalion) ↔ 1st Lieutenant (Chaplain)

1st Lieutenant (1 per company) ↔ 1st Sargent (per company)

2nd Lieutenant (1 per company) Chaplain for the Company

Local Churches / Directors E-6 / Sub-Directors E-5 / W-1 Chaplain

SNEC Division SDA MCC:

1 Brigade

2 Battalions

1. [Alpha (CT) & Charlie (RI)] ↔ 2. [Bravo (MA) & Delta (Boston, MA)]

4 Companies

Alpha / Bravo / Charlie / Delta
Rank Images

E-1 No Official Rank

(E-2) Private

(E-6) Staff Sargent

(E-9) First Sargent

(E-3) Private First Class

(E-7) Sargent First Class

(E-10) Sargent Mayor

(E-4) Corporal

(E-8) Master Sargent

(E-11) Command Sargent Major

(E-5) Sargent
(W-1) Warrant Officers
Platoon Chaplain

(W-2) Chief Warrant Officers
Batalion Chaplain Pastor
Batalion Oficer

(W-3) Chief Warrant Officers
Officers Association / Conferance

(W-4) Chief Warrant Officers
Assistant Brigade Chaplain
Brigate Officers

(W-5) Master Chief
Warrant Officers
Brigate Chaplain

(O-5) Lieutenant Colonel

(O-6) Colonel

(O-7) General

(O-1 & 4)
Clase A- Gold
Clase B- Green

(O-2, 3, 5, 6 & 7)
Clase A- Silver
Clase B- Black

(W-4, W-5)
Both are Brigade Officers
Ranks, Prerequisites and their Functions

E-1 Private (No Rank)
- Sign in to become a Medical Cadet.
- Recognize the objectives for the Medical Cadets.
- Know and Sign the Code of Conduct.
- Memorize the Creed.
- Be 16 years old minimum.
- Fill out the application form.
- Pay the Deposit.

E-2 Private (Active Rank)
- Be 16 years old minimum.
- Complete Basic Training or School Community Service 1st level.
- Submit a two page report on the book Messages to Young People (Chapter 1, 6, and 8).
- Complete Swimming Specialty I.
- Complete Marching and Exercise Specialty.
- Complete Compass Specialty.
- Recommendation of Rank.

E-3 Private First Class
- Active in the group for at least one year.
- Be at least 17 years old.
- Complete two (2) trainings which have included Basic Training
- Complete Specialty First Aid.
- Complete 1st level School Community Service.
- Read and report at least 2 pages on the first few chapters from the book of Education.
- Have been an E-2 for at least 6 months.
- Recommendation for this rank.
E-4 Corporal
- Active in the group for at least a year and a half.
- Be at least 17 years old.
- Take leadership course J.A. (Minimum 10 hours).
- Complete Intermediate Training at least three (3) trainings.
- Read the book How to be a Leader by Anthony O Souza.
  - Turn in a five page report on it.
- Read the last four chapters of the book of Education.
  - Turn in a report of two pages minimum per section (8 pages min.)
- Complete Camping Specialty.
- Complete Specialty Walking Tour.
- Complete Knots Specialty.
- Have been an E-3 for at least 6 months.
- Recommendation for rank.
- Complete the "NCO".

E-5 Sergeant
- Active in the group for 2 years minimum.
- Be at least 17 years old.
- Baptized member in the Adventist Church.
- Participate in Adventist Youth in the church they are a part of.
- Complete Denominational History Course.
- Complete Bible Truths Course.
- Have completed four (4) trainings where two of them were Basic and Intermediate.
- Complete Sergeant Training as recognized by NCO.
- Have been an E-4 for 6 months.
- Recommendation of rank.

E-6 Staff Sergeant
- Active in the group for at least a year and a half.
- Baptized member in the Adventist Church.
- Be at least 18 years old.
- Read the book Mind, Character, and Personality and turn in a five page report on it.
- Have been an E-5 for at least 6 months.
- Have participated and been approved for five (5) trainings on behalf of the brigade.
- Recommendation of rank.
E-7 Sergeant First Class
- Active in the group for at least 3 years.
- Baptized member in the Adventist Church.
- Be at least 18 years old.
- Have participated and been approved for six (6) trainings on behalf of the brigade.
- Have been an E-6 for at least 6 months.
- Recommendation of rank.

E-8 Master Sergeant
- Active in the group for at least 3.5 years.
- Be at least 19 years old.
- Baptized member in the Adventist Church.
- Read Mind, Character and Personality Vol II and turn in a five page report on it.
- Have participated and been approved for seven (7) trainings on behalf of the brigade.
- Have Certificate of Vigilant Leadership J.A.
- Have been an E-7 for at least 6 months.
- Recommendation of rank.

E-9 First Sergeant
- Be at least 19 years old.
- Baptized member in the Adventist Church.
- Have Certificate in Vigilant Leadership.
- Read “Christian Service” and turn in a five page report on it.
- Have participated and been approved for eight (8) trainings on behalf of the brigade.
- Have been an E-8 for at least 6 months.
- Recommendation of rank.

E-10 Sergeant Major
- Be at least 20 years old.
- Baptized member in the Adventist Church.
- Have Certificate in Vigilant Leadership.
- Read the book “A Leader is not born, He is Made” and turn in a five page report on it.
- Occupy the place of Battalion Sergeant.
- Have fulfilled the requirements of Training and Promotion.
- Have been an E-9 for at least 6 months.
- Recommendation of rank.
E-11 Command Sargeant Major
- Be at least 20 years old.
- Baptized member in the Adventist Church.
- Read the manual “Youth Ministries” and turn in a five page report on it.
- Occupy the place of Brigade Sergeant.
- Have fulfilled the requirements of Training and Promotion.
  Have Certificate in Vigilant Leadership.
- Have been an E-10 for at least 6 months.
- Recommendation of rank.

W-1, 2, 3, 4 & 5 "Warrant Officer"
- Ranks given to Chaplains of the Company (W-1), Battallion (W-2) and Brigade (W-3-4).
  - Complete the literature requirements for all the previous ranks.
  - Complete all the training and courses that are used.
  - Certificates and Forms Active.
  - Have fulfilled the requirements of Training and Promotion.
  - Recommendation of rank.
  - Complete Chaplain’s School Course.

Officers 0-1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 and 7 (Lieutenant, Captain, Major, Lieutenant Colonel, Colonel and General)
- Need of the Brigade or the Association.
- Complete school for Officers.
- Complete the trainings, existent courses and specialty requirements.
Licence (Leave of Absence)

There are many reasons for why a Cadet can become inactive from their local group. For them that do, we’re listing the different types of licences that a Cadet can request. These are:

1-Honorable Licence – It is given to the Cadet that asks to be inactivated for any reason or situation out of their will and that it impedes them from continuing with their role in their local group. For this their conduct must be up to MCC’s standards and his or her superiors must be able to testify to this. If the time off requested is greater than 3 months, the Cadet is released of their rank and duties. If it is greater than a year the staff for their local group must determine the Cadets membership status.

2-Blue Licence- It is given to a Cadet with a conduct that is less than standard. They will be inactive for a defined time period (defined by active staff of the local group). Their rank and position will be unactivated until the end of their Leave of Absence, and will be reenstrored after a six month evaluation by the local group staff.

3-Dishonorable Licence- It’s given to a Cadet that has a behavior that is undesired by the Medical Cadet Corps. They are relieved from their ranks and duties from the moment of the decision and they have the right to appeal the decision every year so they can be reinstated to their local group.

Formations

Formations are a special part of our Medical Cadet group. There are several primary objectives of this:

1. Organize the cadets as to receive instructions.
2. Receive commands
3. Participate in ceremonies.
4. Create a sense of unity.
5. Be ordered for more efficient execution.

There are different formations which exist. The basic formation consists of:

1. The Squad: consists of 6 cadets. The cadet that functions as leader of the squad is called “Squad Leader”.
2. Platoon: is the formation which contains various squads in one body. Ideally it consists of 24 cadets. The leaders of this group are the Platoon Leader and Platoon Sergeant, having the first be the superior ranking officer. Additionally, the person who carries the flag (the colors of unity) Guidon Bearer; composes a platoon of 27 cadets in total.
3. Company: this formation utilizes one or more platoons together. The same is directed by the commander and by the sergeants of the union. The number of platoons depends on the number of cadets that make the federation.
4. Battalion: is the next formation in the sequence and importance, and is made of multiple companies. In this formation, each company forms its union with the commander and/or seargent at the front. This formation is commanded by the commander of the battalion.

5. Brigade: is the formation which is utilized for special occasions, when the companies and battalions, which are grouped up for territories and reunions. The same will be represented at the federation and multiple companies will make up this unit.

Images of the formations

Diagrams of distinct squads:

1. Basic Squad:
a. Mass formation (Rows):

The ranks are distributed from greater to lesser. The person of greater rank will be positioned as the “Squad Leader” for the first squad and so thusly in order of there ranks all the way until the last squad.

The ranks will be distributed in the formation from the front of the formation or the first row all the way to the back, from right to left.
b. Mass formation (Columns):

Ranks are distributed from greater to least. The person of greater rank will position themselves as the “Squad Leader” for the first squad and thus continuously and in the same order successively keeping the order of the rank until the last squad.

The ranks will be spread through the formation in columns starting from the front and going to the back.
1. Company Formation:

(The amount of cadets will depend on the amount of platoons present and active in that company.)
2. Battalion Formation:

Guidon de Batallón

3 Steps

Battalion Formation

1 Step

Battalion Sergeant

6 Steps

Battalion Staff
3. Brigade Formation:
Pennant Unit

General

1- The pennant (Guidon) is the banner which identifies the unit. This person should be in all formations unless ordered otherwise.

2- The flag carrier (Guidon Bearer) is the element in charge of care and maintenance of the unit’s flag.

3- All units from the platoon and forward should have an identifying flag.

4- The flag bearer of the platoon is located at one pace to the right of the squad leader. In company formation, the flag bearer of the company will be one pace in front of the person at the front of the company and two paces to the right.

5- To carry the flag, it should be raised one inch from the floor, bending your right elbow slightly. After executing that movement, you lower the staff to the position of order guidon (figure -1), maintaining it vertically during the motion.

6- The flag carrier executes all commands with their unit together, whether stationary or in motion.

7- If the flag carrier has to change position during marching, it should be done at the position of double time (figure -6) and they will move in double time from one position.

Commands for the flag carrier (Guidon Sweep)

1- Attention Position

- To assume the position you shall maintain the inferior point to the floor touching the exterior of your right foot. The pennant will be held in the right hand with the fingers in the V position, as shown in figure -1. The hand and arm will be maintained behind the staff with the arm naturally extended.

2- Parade Rest- In the preparatory command “parade”, the right hand moves upwards, holding the pole, until the forearm is in a horizontal position (2 Fig. -2). At the command of execution "rest", stretch the arm forward keeping the pole touching the ground and taking it to a horizontal position (2. Fig. -2) while at the same time, the command of "Parade Rest" is executed.

3- At Ease- This is executed at the same movement of “parade rest”, but in this you can move your head to attend the person whom you are speaking to.

4- At Rest- This is executed in “at rest”, you may be seated without being ordered to, but the unit’s flag must stay raised, unless given contrary orders.

5- Carry Guidon

- It is executed automatically upon receiving whichever preparatory command in marching.
- Sustain the staff with your right hand and lift it up vertically 6 inches from the floor. At the same time reach for the staff with your left hand, in a horizontal fashion towards your chest, lower the right hand again and maintain the staff with both hands (1. Fig. -3) until you are given the command to execute and commence marching (2 = Fig. -3).
- To return to the attention position let the flagpole slip from your right hand until it touches the ground.
- To march double time, cross flagpole diagonally in front of you, with your right hand at the waist and your left hand at the chest (fig -6).
6- Raise Guidon
- At the preparatory command of “hand” of the command “hand salute”, “eyes” command of “eyes right/left” and “ready” of “ready front”, the flag will be raised to position of “Carry Guidon” (1. Fig. -4) backwards, at the height of the waist, continue raising the flag until the right hand is lined up with the right arm maintaining your elbow close to your body (2. Fig. -4). Maintain this position until you are given the execution command.

7- Present Guidon-
- At the word “salute” of the command “hand salute”, “right/left” of the command “eyes right/left”, you lower the flagpole to the front utilizing your right hand with the palm up, until it is in position horizontally rested beneath the right armpit. Immediately place your left hand on the left side of your body. (Fig. -5)
- While carrying out the command “eyes right/left” you look to the right/left until the command “ready front” is given.
- In the preparatory command “ready” of the command “ready to front”, the flagpole is secured in the left hand and put into a “raised guidon” position (2. Fig. -4). At the command of execution “to front” the flag is lowered to the position of “carry guidon” or attention.

8- Individual Salute
- When the carrier of the flag is found out of formation, salute them as an individual from the position of attention or “carry guidon”, with your left hand. Move the left hand quickly until the first finger touches the mast. The fingers are extended and held together, palm down and forearm in the horizontal position. (Fig. -7)
- When the greeting is answered, the left hand lowered to the body.
- During an inspection the flag bearer executes a “Present Guidon” and then “Parade Rest”. (Fig. -2).
Figura 3

Figura 4 – Raise Guiden

Figura 5
Figure - 7
Marches

Nothing inspires the spirit of a cadet than to see and be part of a group, moving in rhythm and cadence. In this segment we will observe a list of basic commands that are used by the Medical Cadets:

Purpose of the Marches

1. Helps keep order for when the commander needs to move the unit from one place to another, in an orderly manner and it provides simple formations for fast actions.
2. Assists in the disciplinary training instituting a habit of precision and response to orders from the leader.
3. Provides unity, a spirit of cohesion, widening the troop morale through ceremonies and it shows a spectacle to the public.

Commands

A marching command is a verbal order by the commander or leader. The precision of the execution of a movement is affected by the way in which the command is given. The following are rules to give charge to the leader when units are separated from a larger formation.

1. When at halt, the commander faces their troops when giving commands. Upon giving a command that puts the unit in movement, the commander moves simultaneously with the unit to maintain the correct position in the formation.
2. When marching in front of the formation, he turns backwards, marching backwards and gives the commands.
3. When marching in the flank, he turns his head towards the direction of the troop and gives the commands. The commands “eyes right” and “ready front” are the exceptions to this rule.

When the elements of marching are part of the larger unit, the rules of supplementary commands are applied. The command “as you were” is used to repeal a preparatory command that he was given. The command “as you were” has to be given before the command is executed. A leader cannot cancel an execution command with “as you were”. If the command is not repealed, the unit executes the command to the best form possible.

Two-Part Commands

Many commands contain two parts, known as the preparatory command and the execution command. Neither of them is a command by itself, but are determined as such to simplify instructions.
1. The preparatory command determines the movement to which execute and mentally prepares the individual for the execution of the command. An example is the command “forward march”, the command forward is used as a preparatory command in this case.
2. The execution command says which movement will be executed. An example is the command “forward march” where the command “march” will be executed.

To change direction when the unit is marching, the preparatory command and the execution command should be on the foot in which you desire what direction to change. Such as the command “right flank, march” is given when the left foot is touching the floor. The interval between the preparatory command and the execution command is normally a foot or on the count of one.

**Combined Commands**

These are verbal orders given by a subordinate leader who strengthens and completes the orders of the commander, which ensures understanding. It extends to the inferior subordinate leader who exercises the commands through elements within their own formation.

A supplementary command can be a preparatory command, or a two-part command. They are normally given between the preparatory and execution commands. However, when a command requires an element of the unit to execute a movement different than other elements inside the same formation or the same movement at a different time, the subordinate leader gives the supplementary command in the prescribed moment through the procedure that covers that particular movement. The subordinate leader gives all the commands from their right shoulder, except when there are elements to the left.

Supplementary commands are not given by supplementary leaders for the commands “fall in”, “rest” or “at ease”, or for commands of a mass formation. Although you can give it when there will be a bulk formation.

Except for the commands when in bulk formation, the platoon leaders give supplementary commands following all the preparatory commands given by the commander. When the command of the commander is “company”, the platoon leader takes the position of attention and gives the command “platoon”. The commander of the company gives time so that the supplementary commands are given before the execution command.

**Executive Commands**

For the purposes of marching, directives are verbal orders given by the commander to direct or bring forth a subordinate leader to take action. The commander gives directives instead of commands when it’s most appropriate for the subordinate elements to execute a movement or perform work as an independent element in the same formation. The directives are given verbally; for example “Platoon Seargant take charge”.
Terms and Definitions

1. Marches: consists of movements by which the unit mobilizes in an orderly and uniform manner, from one formation to another, from one place to another.

2. Ceremonies: are formations and movements where a number of troops execute movements in unison and with equal precision in marching; however, the primary value is that of honoring, preserving traditions, and stimulate a spirit of organization.

3. Element: is an individual, squad, platoon, company or unit, which forms a larger unit.

4. Interval: the lateral space between elements.
   a. Normal: The lateral space between two cadets, measured from right to left by the cadets. The cadet raises their left hand and extends their arm on the same side, then positions their fingers and touches the shoulder of the cadet to their left.
   b. Closed: The lateral space between two cadets, measured from right to left by the cadets. The cadet places their left hand on their waist on their belt with the fingers and thumb pointing towards the floor. Their elbow is lined with their body and touches the cadet who is to the left.
   c. Double: The lateral space between two cadets, measured from right to left by the cadets. The cadet raises and extends their both arms with their fingers touching the fingertips of the cadet next to them with palms facing the floor. The cadets make sure that both sides' fingertips are touching to the right and left.

5. Distance: The space between elements when elements are behind one another.
   a. Distance between individuals varies with the size of the elements in the formation.
   b. Distance between individuals is the length of one arm forward adding 6 inches. The approximate distance is 36 inches from the chest of the cadet to the back which is located in the front.

6. Formation: is an order or arrangement of elements, of a unit, in a specific way.
   a. Line: This is formation where the elements are side by side. In a platoon line, the members of each squad are facing the squads, one after the other.
   a. Column: This is a formation where the elements are behind each other; the squads are are facing each other.

7. Alignment: The arrangement of some elements within the same line.

8. Cubrir: El alinearse con el cadete que esta de frente, mientras se mantiene la distancia correcta.

9. Head: The element that directs a column.

10. Flank: The left or right side of any formation.

11. Front: The space from side to side of a formation, including the elements on both sides, left and right.

12. Depth: The space from front to the back of the formation, this includes the space behind and in front of the element.

13. Base: The element for which the plan is regulated in movement.
14. Post: The place where an officer who is or isn’t commissioned can be located in the formation.
15. Guide: The person responsible of maintaining the direction and degree of marching.
16. Cadence: The uniform rate at which the movements are executed or the number of paces that are counted by the minute where movement is executed.
   a. Quick time: The cadence is at 120 steps per minute.
   b. Double time: The cadence is at 180 steps per minute.
17. Pace: A prescribed distance, it is measured from heel to heel of the cadets who are marching.

Stationary Movements

All these movements are announced from the position of attention, though some breaks can be called between them.

1. Fall in: It is the command to enter formation. The cadet is positioned in their place and stand at attention.
2. Attention: The heels of the feet come together and point at a 45 degree angle. The body should be straight, chest out and the males as square as possible. The head should face forward. The arms are at the sides with the palms facing the person’s body and the hands should form a semi-closed hand with the thumbs holding the same of the pants. You do not talk unless you are spoken to and the cadet should be straight but relaxed.
3. Stationary resting position:
   a. Parade rest: It is not a rigorous position like that of attention. The left foot moves 12 inches to the left, and the weight is balanced on both feet. Your hands are behind the back at waist level; united and have the right over the left with intertwined thumbs. The head stays facing forward. You do not talk nor do you move.
   b. At ease: It is similar to a parade rest, with the exception that you can move your head to look forward.
4. Fallout: Command to break formation.
5. Stationary rotation positions:
   a. Right / Left, Face: Rotate 90 degrees in the direction called. If it is left face, you lift up the front of your left foot and the back of your right foot then pivot to where you are facing the desired direction and finally take a step forward with your right foot to be at attention. If it is right face you do the opposite.
   b. Half, Right / Left, Face: Rotate the way previously described but instead of moving 90 degrees rotate 45 degrees.
   c. About Face: Move your toe behind the left about 5 inches apart. Turn your heel towards the right at 180 degrees, maintaining the position of attention.
6. The Salute:
   a. Hand salute: Raise your right hand, open and with the fingers kept together. Your index finger should touch the right eyebrow if you do not have your visor cap on.
Once you are using your visor, you touch the border of the visor on the right side. The arm should be horizontal while the forearm should be at a 45 degree angle. Facing forward the palm of the hand should not be seen nor your thumb. You may execute this while marching.

b. Ready, Two: The command to lower the hand and assume the position of attention.

c. Eyes Right / Left: From the position of attention you turn your head the direction ordered at a 45 degree angle.

**Marching Movements**

1. Steps and Marcha:
   a. Forward March: It is started by moving the left foot at a distance of 30 inches with a rhythm of 120 steps per minute. The arms should be used to balance naturally your body without bending your elbow, approximately 9 inches forward and 6 inches back.
   b. Half Step March: You start moving the left foot a distance of 15 inches. While balancing your arms in a natural way, you also keep the cadence with the right foot. You shouldn’t drag your right foot during this process.
   c. Backward March: It is the inverse of the previous command; it is a backwards march.
   d. Double Time March: It starts with the left foot at a distance of 36 inches and a rhythm of 180 steps per minute.
   e. Halt: Command to stop marching. This preparatory command will be according to the elements in which formation they are in; example: squad halt, platoon halt.
   f. Mark Time March: It is where you march in the same place at a rhythm of 120 steps per minute. While doing this with your left foot, the right foot only raises the heel 2 inches.

2. Rest over forward march:
   a. At Ease March: Cadence is not required but yes silence and distance is in the group.
   b. Route Step March: Silence is not required nor a cadence, the cadence should be kept in the group.

3. Discharged Formation:
   a. Fallout: Break formation. With this command there is still a possibility for another formation.
   b. Dissmissed: Break formation. Command for the conclusion of a meeting. Afterward there will be no other formation in that meeting.

4. Lining up the squads:
   a. Dress Right Dress: Everyone looks to the right and lifts their left hand to the arm level of the cadet to their left. All are lined up with the Squad Leader while in this command. The squad leader looks forward and raises their left hand.
b. At Close Interval, Dress Right Dress: It is the same as the previous command except the distance is between elbows. This is done by placing your left hand palm onto your waist.

c. Ready Front: Command to stop taking distance and you return to attention now aligned.

d. Cover: Command to cover and maintain position and distance to correct the formation.

5. Change in direction during marching:
   a. Right/Left Flank March: You make a turn at 90 degrees and continue marching. All the elements do the movement at the same time.
   b. Column Right/Left March: The cadet at the base turns in the directed direction. The squads turn to make a fan at 90 degrees. The unit executes a turn maintaining the same front. The elements at the front will be guided by those in the back.
   c. Half Right/Left March: The whole unit changes direction at the same time with a turn of 45 degrees as ordered.
   d. To the Rear March: This is a 180 degree turn done with your left foot forward and rotating to the right. Once completing the turn you step with your left foot. This command is executed by all elements at the same time.

6. For inspection:
   a. Open Rank March: This command is executed in the following way:
     i. First squad take two steps forward.
     ii. Second squad take one step forward.
     iii. Third squad takes no steps and stands still and screams “Stand By”.
     iv. Fourth squad takes a step backward.
   b. Close Rank March: In this case the first squad stays in place, and the rest take steps forward to reach the front.
Uniforms

Class “C”
- Jeans
- Black Socks
- Belt
- T-shirt
- Sneakers

Class “B”
1. Rank
2. Last Name Centered
3. NCO Insignia
4. Company Insignia
5. Name tag Insignia
6. SDA MCC Insignia
7. Shirt with MCC Logo
8. Intermediate/Advance Insignia
8. Black Boots
Class “A”

- Army Green Garrison Cap
- Shoulder Marks
- Army Green Long or Short Sleeve Shirt
- Black Necktie/Neck Tab (mandatory with long sleeve shirt, optional with short sleeve shirt)
- Black Belt with Brass Buckle
- Army Green Slacks
- Black Socks
- Black Low Quarter Shoes or

Array

- Army Green Garrison Cap
- Army Green Coat
- Shoulder Marks
- Army Green Long Sleeve Shirt
- Black Necktie/Neck Tab
- Black Belt with Brass Buckle (not shown)
- Army Green Slacks
- Black Socks
- Black Low Quarter Shoes (or Pumps)

Cadet Officer

Enlisted Cadet
Area de Bolsillos en Uniforme Clase B

Insignia del NCO School

Insignia del Adiestramiento Intermedio o Avanzado
Area de Bolsillos en Uniforme Clase A

**ORDEN DE RIBBONS EN EL UNIFORME**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>BUENA CONDUCTA</th>
<th>SERVICIO COMUNITARIO</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>MEDALLA AL VALOR</td>
<td>OPERATIVO EN DESASTRE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ANOS DE SERVICIO</td>
<td>LOGROS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ESCUELA DE OFICIALES</td>
<td>MEDALLON DE PLATAJORO</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ESC. SERVICIO A LA COMUNIDAD</td>
<td>INSTRUCTOR PA. &amp; RCP</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PA. &amp; RCP</td>
<td>ESC. GUARDIA DE HONOR</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BASICO</td>
<td>INTERMEDI</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Botones de reconocimiento no mayor de ½” y son dados por la brigada.
SYSTEM OF MERITS

In the Medical Cadets, we believe in the knowledge of the merits among our members. Merits are positive attitudes that make the goals and philosophy of our program achieved, first in honor and glory to God and after to delight and further develop the character and leadership.

The merits are obtained by years of service, outstanding work, and good behavior, development in certain faculties that help the cadet be a better citizen and a good servant, an excellent worker for the church, every aspect that makes an influence and it shows through work, faith, and love for God.

There are also recognized merits of the organization, giving ranks and functions to be in tune with the potential and capacity of work for the cadet.

We have created a system of merits that allows us to do justice to the cadet in every moment while developing us in our ranks. Utilizing the so-called “ribbons” or tape with a variety of colors and purposes so that the Medical Cadet will obtain and feel happy and may wear them on their uniform.

GENERAL

1- MEDAL OF VALOR
   - Recognition of outstanding work, heroism, beyond duty, in operations that involve the MCCs. Fill out the application and documents with date, place, and witnesses.

2- COMMUNITY SERVICE
   - Recognition to complete the hours of community service stipulated by the brigade.

3- GOOD CONDUCT
   - Recognition for having an outstanding conduct, good assistance for a year or more. Simply obeying orders and instructions from their superior and has their uniform, secure and quota to date. Participates and supports the activities of the battalion and the brigade. This is recommended by the director of the group staff of the battalion. The director will be responsible of obtaining the signature of the Pastor/Elder, Father/Mother and homeroom teacher (if applicable) on the recommendation sheet for the ribbon. It should be brought to the register every year because this incentive can be given as often as necessary. By returning it a second time you will be given a star “device” instead of the “ribbons”.

4- OPERATING IN DISASTER
   - Participate in three disaster trainings with the Medical Cadets which are requested properly by agencies pertaining in coordination with the Youth department of the Association or Mission.

5- ACHIEVEMENTS
   - Recognition for reaching outstanding form in goals and objectives in special activities of the Medical Cadets. A “device” will be used to number for the achieving this multiple times.
6- FIRST AID & CPR INSTRUCTOR
   - Be certificated by the Red Cross and/or the American Heart Association as a First Aid Instructor.

7- GOLD/SILVER MEDALLION
   - Recognition for completing all the requirements for the medallion of gold/silver. For the medallion of gold a “device” will be utilized over the ribbon of the silver medallion.

8- FIRST AID & CPR
   - Take part in a First Aid & CPR course offered by an instructor duly certificated by the Youth Department of camp and/or the Red Cross, and/or the American Heart Association and must be renewed every two years. To keep this ribbon in use, the cadet should maintain up to date on the training, otherwise, the ribbon will be removed from their uniform.

SQUADS

1- BASIC TRAINING
   - Recognition for completing the requirements of Basic Training.

2- INTERMEDIATE TRAINING
   - Recognition for completing the requirements of Intermediate Training.

3- ADVANCED TRAINING 1, 2, & 3
   - Recognition of completing Advanced Training. A silver star will be added upon completion of every level in this training.

4- COMMUNITY SERVICE SCHOOL
   - This school contains 3 levels. This knowledge is given by completing the required trainings. You are given this at the 1st level; upon the 2nd level you are given a star(device) over the ribbon, and it repeats as you complete more levels.

5- NCO SCHOOL
   - Recognition for those who completed the requirements of seargent school.

6- OFFICER SCHOOL
   - Recognition for those who completed the requirements of Officer School.

7- CHAPLAIN SCHOOL
   -- Recognition for those who completed the requirements of Chaplain School. Every person who attends this school, will come out of it prepared to counsel and comfort persons in difficult moments in their lives.

8- HONOR GUARD SCHOOL
   - Recognition for those who completed the requirements of Honor Guard School, in which you will be prepared as a cadet to give honors and respect to the colors which identify our nation.
9- INSTRUCTOR SCHOOL
- Recognition for those who completed the requirements of Instructor School.

10- SHARING YOUR FAITH
- Recognition for those who completed the requirements of Sharing Your Faith School.

(The training staff must be full and should deliver forms as well as give recognition at graduation in various schools.)

RIBBONS OF SERVICE

- 5 YEARS OF SERVICE
  - Recognition of being active in the Medical Cadets for 5 years. Under no reason should a time of inactivity be counted for this. It is presented by the Battalion Commander.

- 10 YEARS OF SERVICE
  - Recognition of being active in the Medical Cadets for 10 years. Under no reason should a time of inactivity be counted for this. It is presented by the Battalion Commander.

- 15 YEARS OF SERVICE
  - Recognition of being active in the Medical Cadets for 5 years. Under no reason should a time of inactivity be counted for this. It is presented by the Battalion Commander. They should have the correct trainings for their respective years of service, but the years of inactivity should be accompanied by the license forms.

- 20 YEARS OF SERVICE
  - Recognition of being active in the Medical Cadets for 5 years. Under no reason should a time of inactivity be counted for this. It is presented by the Battalion Commander. They should have the correct trainings for their respective years of service, but the years of inactivity should be accompanied by the license forms. The years do not have to be consecutive, but the inactive years should have the proper licensing. For this ribbon a star will be added for every 5 years of additional service over 20 years (25, 30, & 35, etc.).

BUTTONS OF RECOGNITION

- 5 YEARS OF SERVICE AS A DIRECTOR
  - This button is given for being a consecutive director of a body for 5 or more years. The director solicits this through the commander of the company.

- BAPTISM BUTTON
  - This is given to those cadets who were baptized (non-Adventists) recognizing the Lord as their only personal Savior and were baptized through this organization. The cadet brings the information to their director and they in-turn bring it to the company. This is given by the battalion staff or the brigade staff.
- **HEALTH PROFESSIONALS**
  - This button is given to those cadets who in their daily life work as a health professional (doctors, nurses, paramedics, etc.). The cadet brings this information to their director and in turn to the company. This is given by the battalion staff or the brigade staff.

- **DEVICE**
  - This recognition is given to those cadets who have completed a requirement for a ribbon or training more than two times such as Community Service Ribbon or the Achievement Ribbon etc.

**Military Alphabet**

This is the code used by ICAO (*International Civil Aviation Organization*). **ICAO** is a department of the United Nations. The code was originally used by the U.S. armed forces to send coded messages. Because of its popularity it was adopted by the civilian aviators.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Letter</th>
<th>Code</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A</td>
<td>Alpha</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B</td>
<td>Bravo</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C</td>
<td>Charlie</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D</td>
<td>Delta</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E</td>
<td>Eco</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>F</td>
<td>Foxtrot</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>G</td>
<td>Golf</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>H</td>
<td>Hotel</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I</td>
<td>India</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>J</td>
<td>Juliet</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>K</td>
<td>Kilo</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>L</td>
<td>Lima</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>M</td>
<td>Mike</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>N</td>
<td>November</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>O</td>
<td>Oscar</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P</td>
<td>Papa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Q</td>
<td>Quebec</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>R</td>
<td>Romeo</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>S</td>
<td>Sierra</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>T</td>
<td>Tango</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>U</td>
<td>Uniform</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>V</td>
<td>Victor</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>W</td>
<td>Whiskey</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>X</td>
<td>X-ray</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Y</td>
<td>Yankee</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Z</td>
<td>Zulu</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>