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Dear Jack:

I know that its been a long time. I have just now gotten to the last box from my 2005 move to my new home in Sacramento and I found a big manual of Cadet materials. When I was the Executive Officer in 1962-63 I went through all the files in the Orderly Room and grabbed everything that I could and put them in a binder. It has been literally decades since I have seen this.

One of my duties was to make up all kinds of promotional tests. Up until that year there had never been a written test for any rank. Col. Cassidy told me to make up tests for all ranks and those are the first thing in the binder. It isn't in the material that I copied for you but I threw in a question about evolution of warfare. All the guys that were going for First Lieutenant had been in the Corps for the last four years and Captain Oates had touched on it once or twice. I have to admit that if I hadn't run across the handouts in the files I wouldn't have known the answer. We had some pretty sharp people going for 1<sup>st</sup> Lt. so I thought I would see if anyone knew anything about it. The only reaction I got was, "Where in the world did you dig that up at?"

Since all of the materials were on the old ditto masters I am surprised that it has held up as good as it did. Most everything came out OK through my copy machine. There are a couple of places where it is somewhat unreadable. However, the rest is a walk back through time.

The next step, I guess, would be to put it all on a disk. At the moment I don't have the wherewithal to do it. It would mean scanning each page and then saving it to PDF. Unfortunately, I have developed a bad case of carpal tunnel. I am almost down to two fingered typing. If the neurologist can fix it I will be back in shape. If not, it means a real handicap. I used to make my living at one time as a clerk-typist for McClellan Air Force Base. I went in at 90 words a minute. Even 20 years later when I applied for a job at Grant High School I did a respectable 72 words a minute. My wife is in Personnel and she is the one that graded my test. She knew I had been a clerk-typist but she didn't believe that I could beat her (not by very much however).

Hope you enjoy all of this stuff. I hope I can get it on a disk sometime for anyone that wants it.

Sincerely and Best Regards,









A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read "Rob".

10<sup>TH</sup> BATTALION  
CALIFORNIA CADET  
CORPS  
HANDOUTS, LESSON  
PLANS, TESTS, ETC.

# FIRST LIEUTENANT TEST

GENERAL PROFICIENCY EXAMINATION

I. MAP READING:

1. In what color are works of man shown on a map? a. Black, b. Red; c. Brown; d. Blue.
2. What is the basic symbol for an Army unit on a map? a.  b.   
c.  d. 
3. How is an infantry unit designated? a.  b.  c.  d. 
4. If a hill is very steep, how do the contour lines representing the hill appear? a. They are widely separated. b. They are close together. c. They are on top of each other. d. They are irregularly separated.
5. In reading grid coordinates, you read: a. Left and up. b. Down and right. c. Right and up. d. Down and left.
6. Which map has the larger scale? a. 1/25,000 b. 1/50,000.
7. In what direction will the needle of a freely swinging compass, unimpeded by local objects, always point? a. Magnetic north. b. Grid north. c. True north. d. None of these.
8. The compass carried by soldiers on night patrol is: a. Prismatic compass; b. Leusatic compass; c. Watch compass; d. Navigation compass.
9. How is true north represented on a declination diagram? a. By a half arrowhead; b. By a "Y"; c. By a "GN"; d. By a star.
10. The term "resection" means: a. Location of distant objects by intersecting lines from two points of known position. b. Location of one's own position on a map. c. Orienting a map. d. Drawing a map from known data.

II. INTERIOR GUARD DUTY:

11. What is the length of a tour of guard duty? a. 6 hours; b. 12 hours; c. 24 hours; d. 48 hours.
12. How many hours does a sentry walk post and how many hours is he relieved? a. 4 hours on post; 2 hours off post.  
b. 2 hours on post; 4 hours off post.  
c. 1 hour on post ; 2 hours off post.  
d. 2 hours on post; 1 hour off post.
13. How does a sentry challenge a person approaching his post?  
a. Come to Post Arms. Face the person who is approaching and shout, "Halt ! Who is there?"  
b. Fire a warning shot over the head of the person approaching.  
c. Take cover and wait for the person to get close enough to recognize.  
d. He doesn't challenge; he calls the Commander of his Relief.
14. What is the position of the sentry's rifle when holding any conversation, challenging, or passing on calls? a. Right shoulder arms; b. Port arms; c. Order arms; d. Trail arms.

111 15. The Commander of the Guard is: a. An officer; b. An NCO; c. Either an officer or an NCO; d. The Commanding Officer.

16. To repeat all calls from posts more distant from the guardhouse than your own is which General Order? a. 1; b. 2; c. 3; d. 4

17. To talk to no one except in line of duty is which General Order? a. 5; b. 6; c. 7; d. 8.

18. To salute all officers and all colors and standards not cased is which General Order? a. 7; b. 8; c. 9; d. 10.

19. How many reliefs is the guard composed of? a. 2; b. 3; c. 4; d. It can be either 2 or 3.

20. What kind of orders does a sentinel have? a. General Orders; b. Special orders; c. General orders and special orders; d. Orders of the day.

### III. DISMOUNTED DRILL, PT, ETC.

21. What distance from the company ~~commander~~ front is taken by the company commander when the unit is formed? a. 6 paces; b. 9 paces; c. 12 paces; d. 15 paces.

22. In company drill, what is the post of the platoon sergeant when squads are in line? a. On the left of the left man in the front rank. b. On the right of the right man in the rear rank. c. On the right of the right man in the front rank. d. On the left of the left man in the rear rank.

23. What is the post of the first sergeant after the company is formed in line?  
a. Behind the right file of the center platoon. b. Behind the left file of the right platoon. c. Behind the left file of the center platoon. d. Behind the right file of the left platoon.

24. When the company is in march formation, what is the distance between platoons?  
a. 5 paces; b. 1 pace; c. 3 paces; d. 6 paces.

25. When the company is formed in line, what is the position of the guidon bearer?  
a. 3 paces to the rear and one pace to the left of the co. C.O. b. 1 pace to the rear and 3 paces to the right of the co. C.O.; c. 1 pace to the rear and 1 pace to the left of the co. C.O. d. 1 pace to the rear and 3 paces to the left of Co. C.O.

26. What is the cadence of quick time? a. 100 steps per min. b. 110 steps per minute; c. 120 steps per minute; d. 130 steps per minute.




27. What is the interval between men after the command, "Take interval, march"?  
a. one arm's length; b. One and a half arm's length. c. Two arms length; c. None of these.

28. How many paces are taken by the front squad in a 3 squad platoon in line at the command, "Open ranks, march."? a. 3 forward; b. 2 forward; c. 1 forward; d. stand fast.

29. One physical training exercise that has recently been prohibited because of excessive cartilage damage is: a. push ups. b. Pull ups. c. Deep knee bends, d. Neck arches.

30. What is the length of a ~~1x~~ step in RIGHT STEP, march? a. 10 inches; b. 12 inches; c. 14 inches; d. 16 inches.

#### IV. MILITARY COURTESY AND CUSTOMS:

31. On which of the following occasions is it necessary to salute? a. Soldier on a work detail; b. Soldier carrying articles with both hands; c. Soldier engaged in athletics; d. None of these.
32. When a soldier is eating and is addressed by an officer, he: a. Stops eating and sits at attention. b. Rises and salutes the officer. c. Rises and stands at attention. d. None of these.
33. When two officers enter a car: a. The junior should enter first. b. The senior should enter first. c. The first to arrive at the door should enter first; d. Seniority doesn't matter in this case.
34. What is the saluting distance when passing an officer? a. 9 paces; b. 6 paces; c. 3 paces; d. 1 pace.
35. What is the insignia of a lieutenant general? a. one star; b. two stars; c. 3 stars; d. 4 stars.
36. What is the insignia of a first sergeant? a.  b.  c.  d. None of these.
37. What is the insignia of a cadet captain? a. Silver pip; b. 2 gold pips; c. 2 silver pips; d. one gold diamond.
38. The naval rank that corresponds to an army colonel is: a. Commander; b. Lieutenant Commander; c. Commodore; d. Captain.
39. In wearing the Distinguished Service Cross, the Silver Star, and the Purple heart ribbons, the ribbons should be in the following order from right to left: a. Silver Star, Distinguished Service Cross; purple heart. b. Distinguished Service Cross, Purple Heart; Silver Star. c. Purple Heart, Distinguished Service Cross, Silver Star. d. Distinguished Service Cross; Silver Star; Purple Heart.
40. Which of the following should a cadet not salute? a. Navy lieutenant; b. British Army Colonel; c. Another cadet officer; d. He should salute all of these.

#### V. BATTLE DRILL, AND BASIC COMBAT TRAINING:

41. How much clearance must a man have over his back in an individual foxhold to protect against the crushing action of tanks? a. 1 ft. b. 2 ft. c. 3 ft. d. 4 ft.
42. Which of the following will not assist in night vision? a. Wearing dark sun glasses while in a lighted place. b. Keeping one eye closed when in a lighted place. c. Eating carrots as a part of your diet. d. Using a red filter in your flashlight.
43. Mine danger signs are painted in what color? a. Black; b. Red; c. Yellow, d. Blue.
44. How far apart should patrol members be separated at night? a. Not beyond visibility; b. Not beyond sight; c. To be able to touch another member; d. None of these.
45. How many copies of a field message does the writer prepare? a. 1; b. 2; c. 3; d. 4.

46. Assuming you are observing from a concealed position, how long will it take an infantry rifle company to pass a given point? a. 1 minute; b. 2 minutes; c. 3 minutes d. 4 minutes.

47. What is the arm signal for the formation "as skirmishers?" a. Arms overhead. b. Arms forward. c. Arms diagonally downward. d. Arms horizontally to the side.

48. What is a disadvantage of skirmishers formation? a. Provides limited fire power to the front. b. Provides maximum fire power to the front. c. Is difficult to control. d. Has limited tactical use.

49. In constructing field fortifications, which comes first? a. Digging individual foxholes; b. Clearing fields of fire. c. Making up range cards. d. Camouflaging the position.

50. If you go into a woods on a magnetic azimuth of 90°, what azimuth would you take to reverse your direction? a. 180°; b. 360°; c. 270°; d. 200°.

#### VI. MILITARY ORGANIZATION & DUTIES OF STAFF:

##### Matching:

- |   |              |
|---|--------------|
| 51. Maintains 201 files on each cadet.                                    | a. Commander |
| 52. Prepares Master Training Plan.  | b. Executive |
| 53. Takes charge of all property for which the Commandant is responsible. | c. S-1       |
| 54. Responsible to the Commandant for training within the command.        | d. S-2       |
| 55. Supervises the staff.   | e. S-3       |
|   | f. S-4       |

56. The Army Rifle Company consists of: ~~x2x~~
- a. Hq Det; 3 Rifle Platoons 1 Wpns. Plat.
  - b. Hq Det; 4 Rifle Platoons 1 Wpns Plat.
  - c. Hq Det, 2 Rifle Platoons 1 Wpns Plat.
  - d. None of these.

57. The grade of Rifle Squad Leader is normally: a. Sergeant; b. SFC; c. Master Sergeant; d. Corporal.

58. A Tank Company consists of:

- a. Hq Det; 3 tank platoons of 4 tanks each.
- b. Hq Det; 4 tank platoons of 5 tanks each
- c. Hq Det, 3 tank platoons of 5 tanks each
- d. Hq Det. 4 tank platoons of 4 tanks each.

59. An Infantry Battle Group is normally commanded by a: Major; b. Lt. Col. c. Colonel; d. Brig. General.

60. At battalion level, the Executive officer (according to Tables of Organization and Equipment) is a: a. 1st Lieut. b. Captain. c. Major; d. None of these.

VII. FIRST AID AND PERSONAL HYGIENE :

61. The most serious burn is: a. 1st degree; b. 2nd degree; c. 3rd degree; d. 4th degree.
62. Appearance of arterial bleeding is: a. Even bleeding; b. Spurting with the heart beats; c. Either of these. d. Neither of these.
63. How long does it take for morphine to take effect? a. 1-5 min. b. 5-10 min. c. 20 - 30 min. d. 45 minutes or longer.
64. What tablet is issued to individual soldiers for purification of water? a. Aspirin; b. DIT; c. Halazone; d. Ixlat.
65. Who is responsible for sanitation within a command? a. Medical officer; b. Executive officer; c. S-3; d. Commanding officer.
66. (T or F) In treating for shock you should always elevate the head and lower the feet.
67. (T or F) An example of a third degree burn is a sunburn.
68. (T or F) An abrasion is a far more difficult form of wound to treat than a puncture.
69. Mouth to mouth artificial respiration may be used for which of the following accidents:  
a. Carbon monoxide poisoning.  
b. Suffocation.  
c. Submersion under water.  
d. All of these.
70. What is the smallest organization in which you would find a medical officer?  
a. Company b. Battalion; c. Regiment; d. Division.

VIII: PRI and WEAPONS TRAINING:

71. What is the approximate weight of the U.S. Carbine, Cal. 30?  
a.  $5\frac{1}{2}$  lbs; b.  $7\frac{1}{2}$  lbs; c.  $9\frac{1}{2}$  lbs; d.  $11\frac{1}{2}$  lbs.
72. What is the appearance of a chemical grenade? a. Like a large lemon with serrated body. b. Cylindrical body made of tin plate. c. Like a soft ball. d. A stick with a cylinder on the end.
73. What is the capacity of an ammunition belt for a machine gun, ~~M1919A6~~ M1919A6? a. 150 rounds; b. 200 rounds; c. 250 rounds; d. 300 rounds.
74. How often should rifles in the hands of troops be inspected for care and cleaning? a. Weekly; b. Daily; c. When necessary as determined by the commander; d. As determined by Ordnance.
75. How many cartridges can be loaded in the US Rifle Cal. 30, M1?  
a. 6; b. 8; c. 10; d. 12.
76. How should a bull's eye appear through the sights?  
a.                    b.                    c.                    d.



77. If the range officer says, "Ready on the Firing Line," you:
- May commence firing.
  - Alert your men they may fire at the command, "Commence Firing."
  - Should tell the range officer that he should not fire under any conditions.
  - May disregard the range officer and follow the directions of our company commander.

78. In PRI, what is the angle of the body to the line of sight in the prone position? a. 45\*; b. 30\*; c. 60\*; d. 90\*.

79. Upon what does the firer try to concentrate his attention while squeezing the trigger? a. Controlling his nervousness; b. Holding his breath; c. Maintaining a correct position; d. Maintaining the sight picture

80. What should be the position of the right elbow in the standing position? a. Slightly lower than the level of the shoulder. b. Firmly against the side; c. Above or as high as the shoulder; d. Any place which is comfortable.

#### IX. ATOMIC AND CBR WARFARE:

81. A gas which acts as a lacrimator: a. starts fires; b. burns the skin; c. causes one to cry. d. causes lung inflammation.

82. Which of the following is not a type of radiation? a. Alpha  
b. Beta c. Gamma, d. Delta.

83. At what dosage do the first symptoms of radiation poisoning appear? a. 50 roentgens; b. 100 roentgens; c. 150 roentgens;  
d. 200 roentgens.

84. What type of atomic explosion causes the most blast damage?  
a. Air burst; b. Ground burst, c. Water burst; d. Underground burst.

85. What type of atomic explosion causes the most damage as regards longtime radiation effects? a. Air burst; b. Ground burst; c. Water burst; d. Underground burst.

86. Lying in a ditch with no exposed skin, at what distance would you be safe from a nominal (20Kt) bomb exploded at 2000 feet? a. 500 yards;  
b. 1300 yds; c. 2500 yds; d. 5000 yds.

87. A chemical agent which starts fires and must be covered by water is: a. mustard gas; b. CN ; c. chlorine; d. phosphorus.

88. A chemical agent which is a lung irritant but which does not burn the skin is: a. mustard gas; b. CN; c. Chlorine; d. phosphorus.

89. What is the position of the gas mask in the "gas alert position?"  
a. Slung under the left arm. b. Slung high on the chest. c. On the ground ready for use. d. In a place where the mask will not be damaged.

90. Do people wearing dark or those wearing light clothing suffer more heat and flash burns? a. Those wearing dark clothing; b. Those wearing light clothing.

X. LEADERSHIP AND INSTRUCTOR TRAINING:

91. Morale includes all except which one of the following:

- a. Mental state of the individual;
- b. Emotional state of the individual;
- c. A basic sense of personal worth felt by the individual;
- d. Mental and emotional state of the unit.

92. The successful unit commander in combat considers which of the following the most important: a. Welfare of his men. b. Safety of his men. c. His unit's mission. d. Desires of President Kennedy.

93. In teaching rifle marksmanship, which of the following is the most important: a. Demonstration. b. Explanation. c. Application. d. Use of visual aids.

94. A test or examination is valid: a. When it measures what it is supposed to measure. b. When it measures accurately. c. When individual judgment is not a major factor in scoring it.

95. One advantage of an objective type test is: a. It can be made up quickly. b. It permits self-expression. c. It is easy to score.

96. What is the primary purpose of a lesson plan? a. To provide the S-3 with a basis for planning. b. To provide the commander a means for checking on his instructors. c. To provide the instructor himself with a check list.

97. An indication of esprit de corps in a unit is:

- a. All men turning out in uniform on Uniform Day.
- b. Absence of bickering among the men.
- c. Men taking an active interest in cadet extracurricular activities.
- d. All of these.

98. The effective leader:

- a. Appears to have time to listen to the problems of his men.
- b. Delegates detail to his subordinates.
- c. Accepts responsibility for failure of his unit even though a subordinate is directly at fault.
- d. All of these.

99. The primary purpose of the California Cadet Corps is to:

- a. Develop followership.
- b. Provide a source of manpower for the ROTC.
- c. Provide a means of instilling discipline in boys that are difficult to manage.
- d. Develop leadership.

100. Which of the following is the most important principle of leadership?

- a. Knowing your job.
- b. Knowing yourself.
- c. Knowing your men and looking out for their welfare.
- d. Setting an example.
- e. Making sound and timely decisions.
- f. Developing responsibility among subordinates.
- g. Taking responsibility for your actions.

# PROMOTIONAL TESTS

CADET PROMOTIONAL EXAM

"Acting" Cadet First Class

10th Bn, HWHS, CCC

1. If it is true that you do most of your saluting out of doors, then at how many paces distance from an Officer do you normally salute? \_\_\_\_\_°
2. When approaching an Officer you do not have to salute unless he does. T F
3. When the command "Forward March" is given you start off on which foot? \_\_\_\_\_
4. Which foot do you pivot on when executing Right Face? \_\_\_\_\_°
5. Give an Example of a "Preparatory Command" and a "Command of Execution"?
6. When standing at Parade Rest, how far apart are your feet? \_\_\_\_\_, and where are the right and left hands placed? \_\_\_\_\_°
7. Which foot is moved when you go from the position of Attention to At Ease? \_\_\_\_\_
8. Indicate the correct procedure for reporting to an Officer in the Orderly Room, if he has bent for you. Give description in detail-Use rear of this sheet if necessary-
9. Where did Saluting an Officer get its first beginning and what is the purpose of a salute?
10. When in the Prone position at what degree is the angle of the body? \_\_\_\_\_°
11. In the sitting position you always make sure the elbow is in good firm contact with the knee cap. True False
12. When you Fall In into a Platoon formation you automatically do what?
13. In Rifle Marksmanship you use the \_\_\_\_\_ Sling for the Prone, Sitting, and Kneeling Positions.
14. In Rifle Marksmanship you use the \_\_\_\_\_ Sling for the Standing or Offhand position.
15. Identify the indicated parts on the attached diagram of the 1903 Springfield rifle:

NAME: \_\_\_\_\_ DATE: \_\_\_\_\_ PERIOD: \_\_\_\_\_

## PROMOTIONAL EXAMINATION

## CADET FIRST CLASS

1. List ten of the Cadet Code Principles: "A Cadet is--
  
2. What does it mean "A Cadet is Responsible?"
  
3. When on the Rifle Range you should never cock the weapon except when you are aiming at the target. True False
4. After you have completed firing, when on a Rifle Range, you should do which of the following:  
(a) unload weapon (b) open bolt (c) lock weapon (d) all of these
5. The first thing you should do when handed a weapon of any kind is to--
6. On a range the Range Officer will be in absolute command. True False
7. There can be more than one Range Officer. True False
8. If you have an unfired cartridge after you are finished firing on the range you should get rid of it by throwing it into the trash so no one will get hold of it. True False
9. When on the range a "misfire" (cartridge which doesn't go off when the weapon is fired) is to be handled carefully but it is not dangerous.
10. When double timing and you approach an officer what should you do?
  
11. What is military courtesy?
  
12. If directed to report to the Company Commander in the Orderly Room what is the reporting procedure?

13. What is the normal length of stride while marching:

- (a) 20 inches (b) 36 inches (c) 12 inches (d) 15 inches (e) None of these

14. Define the following terms (these terms are used in Dismounted Drill)

- (a) element---  
 (b) file---  
 (c) column---  
 (d) quick time---

15. How many counts of movement are required to perform the following:

- (a) order arms to right shoulder arms \_\_\_\_\_  
 (b) port arms to order arms \_\_\_\_\_  
 (c) inspection arms to order arms \_\_\_\_\_  
 (d) order arms to left shoulder arms \_\_\_\_\_  
 (e) left shoulder arms to order arms \_\_\_\_\_

16. At what degree of angle is your rifle when at the position of port arms \_\_\_\_\_

And where is the right and left hand placed on the rifle

17. Draw a diagram of a platoon in a column formation:

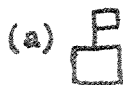
18. How many men in a normal U.S. Army rifle squad? \_\_\_\_\_

19. How many squads in a U. S. Army platoon? \_\_\_\_\_

20. How many rifle squads in a U.S. Army rifle platoon \_\_\_\_\_

21. On which foot is the command "Rear March" given? \_\_\_\_\_

22. Identify the following map symbols (found on military topographical maps):





(c)



(d)



(e)  \_\_\_\_\_  
(red)

(g)  \_\_\_\_\_

(f)  \_\_\_\_\_

(h)  (blue) \_\_\_\_\_

23. List the three life saver steps in their proper order:

(a) \_\_\_\_\_ (b) \_\_\_\_\_ (c) \_\_\_\_\_


24. The following are three ways of checking blood flow: True False  
(a) pressure (b) elevation (c) tourniquet

25. You should never move an injured person unless it is absolutely necessary.  
True False


26. Infection is a great danger in any type of wound no matter how small.  
True False

27. The arteries bring the blood from the heart and distribute this blood to the veins and from the veins to the smaller capillaries. True False

28. Identify the following insignia: U.S. Army and California Cadet Corps


(a)  \_\_\_\_\_  
Silver

(e)  \_\_\_\_\_  
Silver

(b)  Gold \_\_\_\_\_

(f)  \_\_\_\_\_

(i)  \_\_\_\_\_

(c)  Gold \_\_\_\_\_

(g)  \_\_\_\_\_  
Silver

(d)  \_\_\_\_\_

(h)  \_\_\_\_\_