



Semper Fi Highlights

Greater Greensburg Detachment #834

Marine Corps League

Volume 30 Issue 2

March 2025

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Detachment Birthday Corner

March Birthdays

Happy Birthday to Marines Joyce Arrigoni, Charles Evans, and James Henderson

April Birthdays

Happy Birthday to Marines Frank Antoline and James Kocian.

If you would like to have this newsletter wish you a Happy Birthday, **please contact the editor with your birthdate.**

Detachment #834 Meeting

Greensburg Detachment will meet at Hose Company #7 at 625 E Pittsburgh St, Greensburg, back entrance.. NO steps, NO smoke. Please consider coming to a meeting.

Newsletter by Email

If you would like to receive your copy of the newsletter by email, please send an email to the editor.

New MCL Life Membership Information

Effective **1 July 2023**, the Life Membership Fees increased as per the following chart:

\$1,000.00 – 35 years of age and lower
\$ 800.00 – 36-50 years of age
\$ 600.00 – 51-64 years of age
\$ 400.00 – 65-84 years of age
\$ 100.00 – 85 years of age and higher

The above Fees are only available if the member's annual dues have been paid and the member is in good standing. Any member desiring to pay their Life Membership Fees at the current rate, must do so and be post-marked no later than 30 June 2023. Any Life Membership payments after that date are listed above.

Meeting: 4th Saturday of the month.

Next Meeting: Saturday, 22 Mar 2025

Place: Hose Co. #7 at 625 E. Pittsburgh St, Greensburg

Time: 1000 (10:00 AM) hours

The "count on deck" is: 49

If you know any active, retired, or former Marines who are not members of the Marine Corps League, please invite them to come as guests to our next meeting. All Marines are always welcome at our meetings.

January 25th Meeting

The following 8 members were on board:

Antoline, Frank	Hurst, Brian
Arrigoni, Joyce	Hurst, Doug
Blank, Denny	Lohr, Jim
Demorest, Chris	Younkin, Barry

Meeting Highlights:

Marine Doug Hurst appointed Toys for Tots coordinator for 2025.

Marine Frank Antoline was appointed as a Trustee.

Membership Dues Reminder

If you are not a lifetime member your membership dues were due 1 September 2024.

Past due memberships:

Seigh, Caleb

Make checks, for \$30, payable to MCL Greater Greensburg. Please send your dues to the Paymaster:

Frank Antoline
405 Julie Dean Dr
Jeannette, PA 15644

Websites of interest

Detachment #834:

www.greensburgmarinecorpsleague.org/

Westmoreland Toys for Tots:

jeannette-pa.toysfortots.org

Westmoreland Toys for Tots **FACEBOOK** page:

[www.facebook.com/Westmoreland County](http://www.facebook.com/WestmorelandCounty)

PA Toys for Tots

Marine Corps League Uniforms Buy-Sell-Trade:

www.facebook.com/groups/mcluniforms

Dept. of PA MCL: www.pamcleague.com/

MCL National HQ: www.mclnational.org

MCL National HQ: www.mclnational.org/member-library

Password protected, ask your local leadership for this password. This library holds meeting minutes, forms, nation bylaws/administrative procedures manuals to include MCL uniform guidance and MCL awards guidance, etc.

DOD public website: www.defense.gov

A Bit of Marine Corps History

4 Mar 1809: The Marine Band plays at the first inaugural ball in Washington D.C. (for President James Madison)

8 Mar 1965: The first combat troops in Vietnam, Marine Battalion Landing Team 319, arrive at Da Nang.

20 Mar 2003: Marines forces take part in the initial ground operations of Operation Iraqi Freedom.

27 Mar 1794: Through the Navy Act of 1794, Congress authorizes Marines, marking the rebirth of the Marine Corps.

9 Apr 2003: Marines forces link up with Army units, completing the capture of Baghdad.

22 Apr 1962: Marine helicopters conduct their first combat operation in Vietnam, transporting South Vietnamese Marines.

30 Apr 1975: Marine helicopter pilots and embassy guards play a major role in the U.S. evacuation of Saigon.

The Meaning of Semper Fi: The Marine Corps Motto

By Tiffini Theisen; Published February 12, 2025

"Semper Fi" is short for Semper Fidelis, a Latin phrase that means "Always Faithful." It has been the official motto of the U.S. Marine Corps since 1883.

More than just a slogan, Semper Fi represents the loyalty and commitment Marines have to their country and their mission. It reflects their dedication to staying true to their values. Over time, it has become a symbol of the strong bond shared among Marines, both during and after their service.

What Does 'Semper Fi' Mean?

The "Semper" in "Semper Fi" means "always."

"Fi," short for "Fidelis," stands for the word "faithful." This root is familiar to English speakers because it's the same root in words such as "fidelity," "confide" and "confidant" - all of which carry connotations of trust and stability.

In everyday use, Marines often say "Semper Fi" as a greeting, a farewell or a way to show camaraderie. Using the phrase is seen as a sign of respect and solidarity, whether on the battlefield or even years after their service.

The "Semper Fi" pronunciation rhymes with "temper high."

Historical Origin of 'Semper Fidelis'

According to the U.S. Marine Corps' History Division, before Semper Fidelis became the official motto of the Marine Corps in 1883, the Corps went through a few different mottoes -- none of them official.

The earliest known motto, dating back to before the War of 1812, was "Fortitudine" -- Latin for "With Fortitude." Later, the Marines adopted "By Sea and by Land," which was a direct translation of the British Royal Marines' motto, "Per Mare, Per Terram."

Then, in 1805, after Lt. Presley O'Bannon led Marines in capturing the city of Derna during the First Barbary War, the motto changed to "To the Shores of Tripoli" to honor that victory. In 1848, following the Marine Corps' role in capturing Mexico City, the phrase was expanded to "From the Halls of Montezuma to the Shores of Tripoli." That line, of course, later became the opening lyrics of The Marines' Hymn.

The phrase "Semper Fidelis" isn't unique to the Marine Corps. Variations have been found in old Latin manuscripts and religious writings, often referring to faithfulness to God.

Col. Charles G. McCawley, who was the commandant of the Marine Corps in 1883, may have been the one who chose "Semper Fidelis" as the service's new motto, but this isn't verified as McCawley kept little documentation, according to the National Museum of the Marine Corps.

'Semper Fi' and the United States Marine Corps

The Marine Corps is built on three core values: honor, courage and commitment. These principles are meant to shape every Marine's character and actions.

- **Honor:** Marines are held to the highest ethical standards. They are expected to show integrity and respect in all they do. "Semper Fi" represents being faithful to this value.
- **Courage:** Whether in battle or in life, Marines face challenges head-on. The motto is a reminder to stay strong, no matter the circumstances.
- **Commitment:** Loyalty to fellow Marines, the mission and the nation is at the heart of the Corps. "Semper Fi" signifies that this dedication never fades.

In combat, "Semper Fi" is more than a phrase. It becomes a mindset. Because Marines rely on each other so heavily, the motto serves as a reminder of their unbreakable bond.

In ceremonies and traditions, everything from boot-camp graduations to retirement ceremonies, "Semper Fi" is spoken as a symbol of pride and loyalty.

This doesn't mean "Semper Fi" is used only in formal settings or times of crisis, however. It can be an everyday greeting or farewell. When one Marine says "Semper Fi" to another, it's a recognition of shared hardships, victories and a connection that transcends time.

Cultural and Emotional Significance

Beyond its meaning of "Always Faithful," "Semper Fi" can be a deeply personal and emotional bond that ties Marines together for life.

Marines are trained to push through challenges, endure hardships and keep going, no matter what. Semper Fi serves as a reminder of this resilience, inspiring them to stay strong even in the most difficult situations. It's a rallying cry that fuels determination in the toughest moments.

For most Marines, the phrase represents a commitment that doesn't end when service does. It embodies the idea that no Marine is ever truly alone.

The phrase is found on Marine Corps merchandise, unit logos, license plates, T-shirts and caps, decals and tattoos. Some Marine-owned businesses use "Semper Fi" in their names, such as Semper Fi & America's Fund (a veterans support organization) and Semper Fi Heating & Cooling. It's taped up in hospital rooms of Marines recovering from surgery to lift their spirits. It's often spoken at funerals and memorials and included in obituaries.

"Semper Fi" has also very much made its way into popular culture and entertainment. There are even at least a couple of movies with the phrase in the title, including "Semper Fi" (2019) and "Semper Fi: Always Faithful" (2011).

Is it OK to Say 'Semper Fi'?

Yes, it's OK to say "Semper Fi," but context matters. Because the phrase is so deeply meaningful to Marines, it's best to use it only when speaking to a Marine in a respectful way, such as thanking them for their service.

It's also appropriate to say it when quoting or referencing Marine culture, or in a formal or historical discussion. However, if you are not a Marine, using it casually or as a personal motto might seem inappropriate. It can also come off as disrespectful if used jokingly or in a way that diminishes its significance.

If you're unsure, a simple "thank you for your service" is always a safe and appreciated way to show respect.

What Do Marines Say in Response to Semper Fi?

When a Marine says "Semper Fi," the most common responses are:

"Oorah!": a spirited battle cry used to express enthusiasm, motivation or acknowledgment.

"Semper Fi, Marine!": A direct acknowledgment, reinforcing loyalty.

"Semper Fi, do or die!": A more traditional and enthusiastic response sometimes used in chants or informal settings.

Misconceptions About 'Semper Fi'

"Semper Fi" is a phrase that belongs to the U.S. Marine Corps, but sometimes people use it incorrectly. Since it means "Always Faithful," some think it applies to the military in general, but it's only for the Marines. You might hear it in movies, on social media or from people who aren't Marines trying to show patriotism. However, to actual Marines and veterans, using it the wrong way can feel disrespectful.

Another source of confusion is that other branches of the military have their own mottos that are similar in some cases. The Coast Guard says "Semper Paratus," which means "Always Ready" (and was considered at one point for the Marine Corps motto). The Space Force uses "Semper Supra," or "Always Above." These represent the values of each branch, just like "Semper Fi" stands for the loyalty and camaraderie of the Marines.



Silent Drill Platoon: Past, Present, and Future

By Lance Cpl. Christopher Prella | Marine Barracks | January 24, 2025

WASHINGTON -- The legacy of the United States Silent Drill Platoon is upheld by a storied history of traditions and commitment built by generations of Marines, both former and current.

With the 250th Marine Corps Birthday fast approaching, the upcoming 2025 parade season is shaping up to be Marine Barracks Washington's most significant yet.

"The legacy and standards are what the Silent Drill Platoon prides itself on," said U.S. Marine Corps Cpl. Jared Gratner, Silent Drill Platoon Drillmaster and native of Lincoln, Calif. "People come to the parades to watch the Silent Drill Platoon."

The Silent Drill Platoon consists of 24 hand-selected infantry Marines straight out of the Infantry Marine Course, who meet the rigorous standards of this unparalleled duty. After six weeks of grueling physical training and countless hours spent perfecting the art of

Barracks drill, these Marines earn their "black shirts" and their spot in the coveted "Marching Twenty-Four."

"This is the next generation of Silent Drill Platoon Marines that we have the privilege of working with and training," said Gratner. "It's nice to have no foundation and build up from nothing, so we have the opportunity to teach these Marines."

Since its inception in 1948, the Silent Drill Platoon has been known for its uncompromising attention to detail, rigid discipline, and unwavering commitment to the Corps. This is evident in their pristine appearance and exceptional performances that people travel from around the world to witness.

"The legacy is what keeps us going year after year," said Cpl. Vincent Jaidullo, assistant Drillmaster and native of South Brunswick, NJ.

"We do it for the Marines who have come before us. During parade season, we get guys who were former members of the Silent Drill Platoon to come back and watch, and they have the biggest smiles on their faces. You know you're doing these things for a reason."

The legacy of the Silent Drill Platoon was built by the Marines who came before those who hold the title today. These current Marines continue that tradition, honoring the discipline and precision of their predecessors while carrying the pride of the Corps forward with every performance.

"As a leader, you should hold yourself to the highest standard while also holding yourself accountable," said Gratner, reflecting on his trainees. "We all know what right looks like. As long as you know what you're doing is right, you will be fine," replied Jaidullo.

The Marine Corps is always evolving, but one thing that will remain evergreen is the Silent Drill Platoon. It is up to the more senior members to bring out the best in not only their new Marines, but also look within themselves to improve.

"You learn that you can handle a little bit of pressure, you have some grit. You have to know how to work around physical pains in your body and just be strong." said U.S. Marine Corps Cpl. Jared Gratner, Silent Drill Platoon Drillmaster and native of Lincoln, Calif.

Learning the intricacies of ceremonial drill is a challenge, not only for the new Marines trying to become part of the Silent Drill Platoon, but also for the dedicated and disciplined instructors. This most recent Silent Drill Selection course encountered its share of adversity.

"Cpl. Jaidullo was in a Martial Arts Instructor course during a good portion of Silent Drill Selection. Sometimes, as a leader, you have to take some of the slack for your subordinates," said Gratner.

"The hardest part was being away for those three weeks," replied Jairdullo pensively. "I wanted to be with the platoon, shaping the future of the platoon."

As the 2025 parade season draws near, Marine Barracks Washington is preparing to celebrate the 250th Marine Corps Birthday later this year. To commemorate this significant occasion, the Silent Drill Platoon is determined to hit the ground running while maintaining the level of excellence they have upheld for the past 77 years.

"For the 2025 parade season, you can expect a new sequence from the Silent Drill Platoon, new drill, as well as the same spins from last year," Gratner said excitedly.

"Prepare to see 42 Marines who are trained in ceremonial drill and ready to execute every single night."



Shortly after Robert Smalls met with President Abraham Lincoln, War Secretary Edwin Stanton allowed 5,000 former slaves to fight for the Union Army during the Civil War.

The Former Slave Who Stole a Confederate Ship to Achieve His Family's Freedom

By [Stephen Ruiz](#), Published February 05, 2025

As darkness enveloped the waters of Charleston Harbor, Robert Smalls realized that he would have no better chance to escape slavery than that morning.

It was May 13, 1862, and Smalls did not hesitate, springing into action to execute his plan to seize the CSS Planter, a Confederate military cargo transport ship. One year after the first shots of the Civil War were fired at nearby Fort Sumter, the Planter's three white officers went ashore for the night, leaving the eight enslaved Black crew members, including Smalls, inexplicably unattended. What happened next is the stuff of Civil War legend.

"[The Planter's captain, Charles Relyea], like many whites in the South, and even the North, simply did not think that enslaved men would be capable of pulling off a mission

as dangerous and difficult as commandeering a Confederate vessel," historian Cate Lineberry wrote in "Be Free or Die: The Amazing Story of Robert Smalls' Escape from Slavery to Union Hero."

From the first moments of his life on April 5, 1839, in Beaufort, South Carolina (70 miles southwest of Charleston), Smalls was born into slavery. Kept mostly in the house (perhaps because of the rumor that his owner might also be his father), he did not see firsthand the harsher realities of slavery until his mother arranged for him to witness slaves being gruesomely beaten.

Profoundly affected by those indelible images, Smalls lashed out. He was jailed several times before his mother again intervened, arranging with his owner to send Robert, then 12 years old, to Charleston -- where his owner eventually put him to work on the docks. As Smalls grew into a young man, so did his knowledge of Charleston Harbor, which proved priceless during his daring escape a decade later.

By that time, Smalls had a wife and two children. Trying to ensure that slavery would not separate his family, he offered to buy their freedom but could not afford the price of \$800 (equivalent to nearly \$25,000 today). Smalls was forced to find another way, which he did on that fateful night in May 1862.

"When Smalls told his wife, Hannah, his plan to escape, she said, 'It is a risk, dear, but you and I, and our little ones must be free. I will go, for where you die, I will die,'" Lineberry wrote.

After the Planter's white officers departed for the night, Smalls informed the other slaves of his plan; the ship was heavily armed with 200 rounds of ammunition and several weapons, including a 32-pound pivot gun, a 24-pound howitzer and a gun damaged in the attack on Fort Sumter. Although only in his early 20s, Smalls was an expert navigator, and with other Confederate ships lurking nearby, his skills would be tested like never before if he were to reach the Union ships -- which had been accepting runaway slaves since September 1861 -- forming a blockade outside the harbor.

No one could blame the slaves for being scared -- after all, detection could have meant death -- and it is believed that two of them did not go along with Smalls' plan for fear of their lives, the Navy report showed. The others forged ahead, with Smalls putting on Capt. Relyea's hat and coat to disguise his identity. As the Planter pulled away from the dock, the South Carolina and Confederate flags were raised to further obscure the Black crew members' motives.

After stopping to pick up Smalls' wife and children, among others, the slaves on the Planter -- now totaling 16 -- approached southern forces at forts Sumter and Moultrie shortly before 3:30 a.m.. Following normal protocol, Smalls blew the ship's whistle, and believing the

Planter to be a guard ship, southern guards allowed her to pass without incident.

Then as the Planter accelerated toward the Union blockade, Smalls ordered the replacement of the state and Confederate flags with a white bedsheet. Freedom drew ever closer.

“As she neared us, we looked in vain for the face of a white man,” according to an eyewitness’ recollection in historian James M. McPherson’s “The Negro’s Civil War.” “When they discovered that we would not fire on them, there was a rush of contrabands out on her deck, some dancing, some singing, whistling, jumping; and others stood looking towards Fort Sumter, and muttering all sorts of maledictions against it. ...

“As the steamer came near, and under the stern of the [USS] Onward, one of the Colored men stepped forward, and taking off his hat, shouted, ‘Good morning, sir! I’ve brought you some of the old United States guns, sir!’”

That man was Smalls, exuberantly celebrating the success of his plan. After a long, nerve-racking night, he and the other slaves were finally free, but this was not the last bold move that Smalls would make.

A few months after escaping, Smalls -- who went on to serve five terms in the U.S. Congress -- urged President Abraham Lincoln to allow Black men to join the Union in its fight against the Confederacy. That meeting is largely credited with War Secretary Edwin Stanton’s order to enlist 5,000 Black service members; by the end of the Civil War, roughly 179,000 Black men had served in the Army. Another 19,000 fought in the Navy, including Smalls, who rose to pilot the Planter and thus became the first Black captain of a U.S. ship in December 1863.

Smalls’ legacy and impact on the U.S. military did not end there. The Army commissioned the Major General Robert Smalls -- the first time the service named a vessel after an African American -- in 2007. More recently, as part of the Pentagon’s efforts to remove Confederate names from military bases and property, the Navy renamed the USS Chancellorsville; the Ticonderoga-class, guided-missile cruiser became the USS Robert Smalls in 2023.

“My race needs no special defense, for the past history of them in this country proves them to be the equal of any people anywhere,” Smalls said. “All they need is an equal chance in the battle of life.”

Smalls died in 1915 at the age of 75 in the house that he bought with the money Congress awarded him and his crew for handing over the Planter -- the same home in which he and his mother were once held as slaves.



The unique way that PFC Harold Schultz carried his rifle -- because of a broken shoulder strap -- helped identify him as the sixth man represented by the iconic Iwo Jima memorial.

The Incredible Story Behind the Iwo Jima Photo Discovery

By Hope Hodge Seck; Updated February 12, 2024

The Marine Corps made national headlines a few years ago when officials announced that one of the men in perhaps the most iconic photograph of Marines in World War II had been misidentified for decades.

What does it take to set straight an iconic piece of American history? For retired Marine Lt. Col. Matt Morgan, it was years of research and dogged forensic analysis.

The 1945 photo of six Marines raising a flag on Mt. Suribachi -- an image that Navy Secretary James Forrester famously said would ensure the Corps’ survival for another 500 years -- did not include Navy corpsman John Bradley, officials concluded.

Instead, it pictured Pfc. Harold Schultz, a quiet mortarman who died in 1995 without ever setting the record straight.

Morgan, who served in the infantry and as a public affairs officer during his career, told Military.com in a 2016 interview that his journey to find answers about the famous photograph, which was taken by Associated Press journalist Joe Rosenthal, began in 2005, when he was a student at the Marine Corps’ Command and Staff College at Quantico., Va.

Morgan said he received a call from a friend, retired Marine Sgt. Maj. James Dever, who had been working as a military adviser on Clint Eastwood’s film, *Flags of Our Fathers*, based on the bestselling book of the same name by Bradley’s son, James.

“He said, ‘I’ve got something interesting here. I don’t think John Bradley is in this photo,’” Morgan said. “I looked at it independently and very quickly came to the same conclusion.”

But who the misidentified Marine was remained unclear. Morgan knew that historians had placed Bradley at three different positions in the image through the decades, and had done the same with Cpl. Ira Hayes, another flag raiser.

"It turned out that many of the guys had been misidentified at different times," Morgan said.

Without a firm lead, Morgan let the issue rest for nearly a decade.

"As Marines, both Dever and I knew what we were suggesting was rather serious," he said. "To bring everything forward, we needed to have our facts firm."

In 2014, the two Marines found themselves working together as advisers on another Eastwood film, the Chris Kyle biopic *American Sniper*. Morgan said Eastwood tended to use the same crew members on his projects, and the topic of the controversial photo again came up among those who had worked on *Flags of Our Fathers*. Dever and Morgan agreed the subject would make an intriguing future documentary project.

And then, in the fall of that year, their idea got a shot in the arm: two amateur historians, Eric Krelle and Stephen Foley, went public with a theory that the service member formerly identified as Bradley was, in fact, Schultz.

The conclusion was the result of hours of poring over grainy images from Feb. 23, 1945, the day of the famous flag-raising. Rosenthal's photographs were augmented by those of combat photographer Louis Lowery, then a staff sergeant. One of the photos taken by Lowery of the raising of a smaller flag earlier in the day shows Schultz in the very corner of the shot, a strap hanging off the brim of his helmet. Other photos by Rosenthal taken after the famous flag-raising show a Marine with a mysterious shadow in front of his face and a rifle slung lower than the rest. That shadow was Schultz's hanging helmet strap, the historians concluded. Video evidence and that low-hanging rifle made them confident: the mystery man was Schultz.

Morgan and Dever approached the Marine Corps that same year with the theory, discussing the matter with Chief Historian Charles Melson. They returned at the beginning of this year with a detailed forensic analysis of the evidence. They also had the backing of the Smithsonian Channel, whose executives they had approached shortly after Krelle and Foley came forward with their theory.

The forensic analysis was brought to the attention of the commandant, Gen. Robert Neller, and the Marine Corps

formally announced their own investigation into the identity of the mystery Marine in May.

"I often credit the fact that it took these outsiders, these folks who work with Marines who were willing to challenge the status quo and develop a more cogent theory," Morgan said. "I tend to know how the Marine Corps approaches these things. We had to present them with something that was pretty strong. We had to frame it in a way we're not suggesting any kind of misdeed or conspiracy. We think it was an honest mistake."

And, in fact, the dramatic challenge to the historical record has resulted in remarkably little bad blood. James Bradley told the *New York Times* in May that he had become convinced that his father was not actually in the famous image, but had taken part in the earlier flag-raising the same day.

As for Schultz, few who knew him could shed light on the mystery of why he never came forward. He never had any children of his own, but his step-daughter, Dezreen MacDowell, has described him to reporters as quiet and humble. He did, however, attend reunions of two Jima veterans, Morgan said, and among his possessions was a photograph signed by Joe Rosenthal from one of those events.

"He continues to be a bit of an enigma," Morgan said.

As for Bradley, his heroism is not in question. He would earn the Navy Cross for risking his life to triage a Marine infantryman Feb. 21 at the base of Mt. Suribachi, pulling him 30 yards through a hail of gunfire to safety.

"Although the Rosenthal image is iconic and significant, to Marines it's not about the individuals and never has been," Neller said in a statement about the photograph. "Simply stated, our fighting spirit is captured in that frame, and it remains a symbol of the tremendous accomplishments of our Corps -- what they did together and what they represent remains most important. That doesn't change."

For Morgan, Schultz's story is one of the selfless service that is so valued by the Marine Corps.

"I've often felt that the types of Marines and service members that are the most worthy of honor are the ones who don't seek it. Harold epitomizes that," he said. "On a day that everyone wants to step into the spotlight, men who do their duty and go back to their lives, it's the most American thing anyone could do."

2025 Calendar of Events

March	April	May
<u>Tuesday, 4 Mar</u> Mardi Gras	<u>Tuesday, 1 Apr</u> April Fools' Day	<u>Monday, 5 May</u> Cinco de Mayo
<u>Wednesday, 5 Mar</u> Ash Wednesday	<u>Sunday, 13 Apr</u> Palm Sunday	<u>Sunday, 11 May</u> Mother's Day
<u>Sunday, 9 Mar</u> Daylight Saving Time begins	<u>Tuesday, 15 Apr</u> Tax Day	<u>Saturday, 17 May</u> Armed Forces Day
<u>Monday, 17 Mar</u> St. Patrick's Day	<u>Friday, 18 Apr</u> Good Friday	<u>Saturday, 24 May</u> Greensburg Detachment meeting
<u>Thursday, 20 Mar</u> Spring Equinox	<u>Sunday, 20 Apr</u> Easter	<u>Monday, 26 May</u> Memorial Day
<u>Saturday, 22 Mar</u> Greensburg Detachment meeting		

PA Marine Corps League Specialty License Plate

Make your check in the amount of \$49.00 payable "Marine Corps League of PA, Inc." Personalizing the plate is an option offered by PENNDOT and the fee for that is an additional \$128.00.

Send Application to: Marine Corps League of PA
ATTN: MCL License Plate Program
PO Box 6687
Harrisburg, PA 17112-0687



Applications sent (directly) to the Commonwealth will be returned to the sender and not processed. Checks made payable to the "PA Dept. of Transportation" will also be returned not processed. Only form MV-904SP (7-19) can be used.



MCL Greater Greensburg Detachment #834
21 S. Rolling Hills Ave
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