



Girl Scouts.

Girl Scouts – North Carolina Coastal Pines

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Honoring Our Armed Forces



Our Own Council's

Try-It



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Forces Try-It.*

A brief history of Camp LeJeune...

Camp LeJeune was established in September 1941 by the 1st Marine Division. The original camp, known as Marine Barracks New River, NC, consisted of a tobacco barn, farm house, and temporary tent sites. Renamed Camp LeJeune in 1942, the site has since grown into a 246-square mile military training facility that includes 11 miles of beaches. Located between two deep-water ports, Wilmington and Morehead City, its location is ideal for amphibious training and fast deployments. Combined with its satellite facilities and Cherry Point, the Camp LeJeune area makes up the largest concentration of Marines and US Navy Sailors in the world.

A brief history of Fort Bragg...

Camp Bragg came into existence in 1918 when the land was designated by the U.S. government as an Army installation. It was named in honor of Confederate General Braxton Bragg, a former soldier from North Carolina. The Camp was redesignated on September 30, 1922 becoming Fort Bragg, as we know it today. In 1940, there were about 5,400 soldiers at Fort Bragg. By 1942, with the threat of World War 2, that number grew to 67,000. Between 1966-1970 during the Vietnam War, Fort Bragg was the basic combat training site with more than 200,000 soldiers training at Fort Bragg. Today, Fort Bragg is the home to 43,000 active duty army soldiers, 8,200 civilian employees, and nine schools with more than 4,600 students. Fort Bragg is a small self-contained city. There are more than 160,000 acres, 308 miles of paved roads, 193 miles of unpaved roads, and 19 miles of railroad tracks. This "city" has two commissary grocery stores, two PX's (post exchange) retail stores, bowling alley's, an ice skating rink, horse stables, numerous restaurants, laundry facilities, a post office, parks, military housing areas for soldiers and families, and more! Fort Bragg is the home to the Army's airborne combat units and two Special Operations Groups.

A brief history of Marine Corps Air Station Cherry Point...

Commissioned in 1942 and originally called Cunningham Field, MCAS Cherry Point was renamed for a local post office that sat among cherry trees. During World War 2, its main objective was to train units and individual Marines for service in the Pacific Theater. The air station also

provided a base for anti-submarine operations, sinking a German U-boat just off the North Carolina coast in 1943. Throughout the Korean and Vietnam War efforts as well as Operation Desert Storm, Cherry Point continued to provide trained aviators to forward deployed aviation units. Cherry Point Marines and Sailors both also participated in Operation Enduring Freedom in Afghanistan.

A brief history of Pope Air Force Base...

Pope Field was officially established by the War Department in 1919. It is one of the oldest Air Fields in the United States. Pope AFB (Air Force Base) was named after 1st Lieutenant Harley H. Pope, the pilot of a JN-4 Jenny aircraft that crashed into the Cape Fear River in January of 1919. Originally, Pope AFB was set up to carry the mail for military installations, do spotting for artillery forest fires for nearby Army posts, and aerial photography for terrain mapping for the military. Through the years, this mission has changed. As the Air Force has become more combat ready and supportive, Pope AFB is now the home to the C130 Hercules aircraft. This aircraft flies people, equipment, and supplies all over the world to support the United States Military obligations and deployments. Pope AFB has also been involved in disaster relief, humanitarian missions, presidential directed combat, and support for Fort Bragg's Airborne and Special Operations soldiers and paratroopers.

A brief history of Seymour Johnson Air Force Base...

Seymour Johnson AFB was established five months after the United States entered World War II, two miles southeast of Goldsboro. Seymour Johnson Field was activated on June 12, 1942 as Headquarters, Technical School, and Army Air Forces Technical Training Command. The base is named in honor of U.S. Navy Lt. Seymour A. Johnson, a native of Goldsboro. Johnson, a test pilot, was killed in an aircraft crash near Norbeck, Md. on March 5, 1941. Seymour Johnson Field was deactivated in May 1946, only to be reopened on April 1, 1956 as Seymour Johnson Air Force Base, a Tactical Air Command base. Since reopening, the base has been home to B-52 bombers, KC-10 and KC-135 tankers from Strategic Air Command, and F-4 and F-16 fighters from the Michigan Air National Guard.

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Our Own Council’s Try-It
Honoring Our Armed Forces
Girl Scout Brownie Try It

1. On a map of the United States, locate several military bases. Why do you think we have so many locations? How many miles do you live from the closest base? How many square miles of land does the base cover? Share with your troop or family where this base is on a map.
2. There are five branches in the United States Armed Forces. Pick one and find out several facts. How many soldiers in this branch are women? Share what you learned with your troop, family, or friends.
 - Army
 - Navy
 - Air Force
 - Marines
 - Coast Guard
3. In the United States Armed Forces, soldiers use a different method of telling time. This is called military time and it is done in 24 hours instead of 12 hours as we use. Visit http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/24-hour_clock to find out information on this way of telling time. Use the chart included with this badge to make a clock that you can show your troop, family, or friends. Teach them military time. Why do you think this method of keeping time is helpful to soldiers? Practice with your troop or family for one day in using military time.
4. With your troop or family, contact your local USO or Community Service Office of a military base and find out what items troops serving overseas need. Collect these items and assemble care packages for soldiers and their families or find out what opportunities are available. Choose one and complete at least 3 hours.
5. There are two United States holidays to honor our military, Memorial Day and Veteran’s Day. Look at a calendar and find out on which days these holidays fall for the coming year. Talk with your troop or family about what these days honor and discuss what you can do to show your support. Plan an event for one of the days for your troop to share what they have learned or choose to volunteer to serve soldiers and their families on one of these days.
6. On a map of the world, locate current locations where soldiers are stationed or deployed for the United States Armed Forces. Pick one location and talk with your troop about what conditions these soldiers live in. How do you think they feel about serving their country in this foreign land? How do their families feel?

7. Visit a museum, monument, memorial, or cemetery in your area that is for United States Service Members. After your trip, discuss with your troop or family what you saw and how you felt about it.
8. Yellow ribbons are a sign of support for our soldiers during war time. Help make several ribbons that can be displayed outdoors or smaller ribbons for vehicles or to be worn on your clothing. Ask permission, and then place ribbons where others can see your support.
9. Find out if your family has members serving in the Armed Forces. Interview them and find out what job they do or did. Did they serve during a war? What do or did their uniform look like?

<u>24-hour clock</u>	<u>12-hour clock</u>
00:00 (midnight)	12:00 A.M.
01:00	1:00 A.M.
02:00	2:00 A.M.
03:00	3:00 A.M.
04:00	4:00 A.M.
05:00	5:00 A.M.
06:00	6:00 A.M.
07:00	7:00 A.M.
08:00	8:00 A.M.
09:00	9:00 A.M.
10:00	10:00 A.M.
11:00	11:00 A.M.
12:00 (noon)	12:00 P.M.
13:00	1:00 P.M.
14:00	2:00 P.M.
15:00	3:00 P.M.
16:00	4:00 P.M.
17:00	5:00 P.M.
18:00	6:00 P.M.
19:00	7:00 P.M.
20:00	8:00 P.M.
21:00	9:00 P.M.
22:00	10:00 P.M.
23:00	11:00 P.M.

