

# Pass In Review

May/June ————— 1988





**Silent cannons watch over the Bull Run Battle field where "8th & I" Marines fought 127 years ago.**

The thundering Confederate shells that had forced the Union surrender of Fort Sumter in the winter of 1861 were still ringing in the ears of the north. War cries of "On to Richmond!" resounded throughout the Republic. Both the Union and the Rebel governments wanted a quick, decisive battle that would end the insurrection in classic Napoleonic fashion.

When the first battle was fought at Bull Run neither side got what they bargained for. Instead of resolving the belligerent's differences, it began a bloody Civil War that tore our nation apart for four years. (See pgs. 6-9 for the story of the "8th & I" Marines who fought there.)

**Pass In Review**  
**May/June 1988**

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LCpl. David Gillentine, "A" Co., carefully crosses a stream on a rope. The company ran the Combat Course to test some of their field skills. (More photos and story on pgs. 10-13.)



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## C.O.'s View

The season has started with the usual rains, but as usual, not on our parades. Commitments and the weather have combined to challenge you and you have met that challenge.

Next week we jump into the Iwo schedule. I suspect that we also will see early crowds.

The number of commitments for funerals, NDW and MDW are reducing the rehearsals we planned for parades. It's nothing that good troops can't handle.

I suspect that we will remain extremely busy for the entire season. Although Company "A" and Company "B" have had fewer rehearsals, Yards and Grounds have been put to the test with lawn parties, weddings, and parades. The "Unsung Heroes" continue to do a super job. Thanks!

The maintenance crew has done a fantastic job in assisting with the renovation of the CMC's house. My hat is off to them also!



  
Col. D.J. Myers  
Commanding Officer

## Barracks Talk

### What does Memorial Day mean to you?



LCpl. Jeff Holmen, PMO

"I think it means remembering the servicemen who gave their lives in defense of what they thought was right."



Cpl. Reginald Howell, S-1

"It's a time to remember the Marines before me who have sacrificed the ultimate, their lives, for their country."

## Remember Memorial Day?

Now I'm not exactly a full-blown flag freak, but I have been known to get teary-eyed and suffer from lumps in my throat when the National Anthem or Marine's Hymn is played.

Alright, I might as well just come right out and say it. After all, this is the '80s. Conservatism is in. Wearing flowers in your hair and burning our country's flag is just not chic anymore. I'm not afraid to admit it. I'm patriotic. I love this country and what it stands for. I admire the men and women who died to protect those values.

I guess being in the Marine Corps makes it easier for me to understand what Memorial day is all about.

So being the patriot that I am, I tried to impart some of my beliefs on one of my less fortunate civilian relatives while flipping their hamburgers at my family's Memorial Day cookout. My unknowing student of Americanism was my cousin Chip.

Now please don't get me wrong. Chip is a nice guy. He's a year younger than me and is in his first year of pre-university prep school. Just because his father gave him a BMW for graduation, and wears nothing but the latest in Italian designer clothes does not make him unpatriotic.

I started the conversation off casually so as not to alarm him with my pre-Vietnam era ideals.

"Chip, do you know why we're here today?" I asked.

"Well, I'm here because my pony has a bad leg. You see, today is my polo day," he replied. "It's really not as bad as it sounds though. My friend Biff was able to fill my spot on the team."

"Could you make mine well done," he said pointing to the grill.

After assuring him that I would sleep easier that night knowing that Biff would take

his place, I pursued my original subject.

"What I meant was, do you know why we're here today, on the 31st of May?"

"Why of course," he said. "Today's one of those government holidays we celebrate to give the blue-collar workers a three day weekend."

"Chippy boy, I think you're missing the point." I then continued in my best Mr. Rogers voice, "Today is Memorial day. Can you say 'Memorial Day' Chip? Memorial Day is that day each year that we hang the flag from the front porch and remember all of those people who died for our country."

"Oh, that's right," he exclaimed. "You're in the Army or something aren't you! I guess that is how it originated, but why be so serious about it? None of our relatives died in any wars."

"Could you flip my burger Jeff? I think it's beginning to burn on the bottom," he added.

"That's true Chip, none of our relatives died in a war, but then again there are millions of other people's relatives that did die for you and me. Isn't that all the more reason to remember them -- because they sacrificed everything for people they didn't even know?" I retorted.

"I don't know Jeff," he said. "Don't you think those ideas are just a wee bit outdated. I mean, you sound like an "Archie Bunker" rerun or something. Besides, I think it is a little silly to commemorate people who were unsuccessful at getting out of the way of guns and bombs and such."

"My hamburger is done. Could you put it on a roll for me?" he added.

Now I can't honestly say that splattering barbecue grease on Chip's white oxford shirt was a complete accident, but it did make me feel better.

"Chip, you forgot something," I said as I saw him at the picnic table piling cheese, lettuce and ketchup onto his hamburger.

He looked at me questioningly as he walked up, still trying to wipe grease stains off his shirt.

"You forgot the most important part of a Memorial Day hamburger," I explained as I pushed a toothpick with the American flag on it into his burger.

**Cpl. J.D. Moore**  
Editor



## First Bull Run

photo by Cpl. J.D. Moore

**A statue of BGen. Thomas "Stonewall" Jackson overlooks the battle field.**

July of 1861 in Washington was hot. And no one was feeling the heat more than the commander of the Federal Army, BGen. Irvin McDowell.

The thundering Confederate shells that had forced the Union surrender of Fort Sumter three months earlier were still echoing in the ears of the north. War cries of "On to Richmond!" resounded throughout the Republic. Both the Union and the rebel governments wanted a quick, decisive battle that would end the insurrection in classic Napoleonic fashion.

President Abraham Lincoln needed to do something fast. The Rebels had an army boldly camped at Manassas Junction, Va., just 25 miles away from Washington, and many of the Union Army's three-month enlistments were about to expire. So he pressured McDowell to march on the Confederates and engage them.

McDowell argued that he needed more time to train his army, most of which were just new recruits. But Lincoln knew the Rebel soldiers were new too and told the general, "You are green, it is true; but they are green too. You are green all alike."

And so, on July 16 McDowell's army began its march toward Manassas Junction and the creek that runs nearby it, Bull Run.

As the army passed through southeast Washington a battalion of Marines from Marine Barracks, "8th & I" fell in behind Army Capt. Charles Griffin's "West Point Battery" of artillery.

Earlier in the week, Colonel Commandant John Harris had received a handwritten order from the Secretary of the Navy for him to assign four companies of Marines to serve under McDowell's command. Major John G.

Reynolds, commanding officer of the Washington Marine Barracks, was to lead the Marines in supporting the New York artillery battery.

Like most of McDowell's army, the majority of the 12 officers and 336 enlisted Marines under Reynolds were poorly trained. They weren't even familiar with their Model 1855 rifled muskets.

Leadership was also lacking. Four of the unit's officers had less than five weeks of experience as second lieutenants and out of 348 Marines only 16 of them were as Reynolds said, "experienced by length of service."

As the Marines moved down the dusty Columbia Turnpike past the present site of Headquarters Marine Corps they had trouble keeping up with the mounted artillery unit. After two days of hard marching the exhausted Leathernecks arrived at

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Centreville, Va.

The next few days were spent in camp preparing for the coming battle. Finally, the slumbering Union Army was roused at 2 a.m. on July 21. It was the beginning of a day that would destroy both sides hopes for winning a quick, clean war.

McDowell's strategy was to make a diversionary attack at the Stone Bridge and another four miles downstream at Blackburn's Ford. As the Confederates shifted to repel them a larger third force would attack at Sudley Springs Ford and break through the weakened Rebel line.

In the predawn darkness sporadic rifle fire cracked in the air around the Stone Bridge defended by a half a brigade of Confederates under the command of Col. Nathan Evans.

By 7:30 a.m. Evans realized that the real attack



Collection of Mrs. Frank J. Coleman

**BGen. Irvin McDowell.**



**The Stone Bridge as it appears today.**

photo by Cpl. J.D. Moore

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**By afternoon the Virginia countryside was filled with Union soldiers and refined ladies and gentlemen who had come out for picnics and to watch the battle.**

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was not coming at him from the bridge but from Sudley Springs Ford on his left rear.

After leaving four companies to defend the bridge, he moved the remainder of his troops to Matthew's Hill, about a mile south of Sudley Springs Ford. He had no sooner arrived there than the main Union body under McDowell deployed to the left of Sudley Road and began to attack.

Reynold's Marines and a New York Zouve regiment fell in next to the "West Point Artillery" they were supporting. The cannoners, Zouves and Marines sent a withering fire up the hill felling many Rebels.

Realizing that the Union artillery would have to be silenced, a Confederate regiment approached the Zouves and Marines under cover. Close on the right flank of the Federals, they fired a devastating volley which inflicted heavy casualties on the artillery's support troops. Minutes later, BGen. J.E.B. Stuart and his calvary executed a crushing frontal

assault that demoralized the Federal soldiers and Marines.

Although they fell back and rallied on three different occasions, the tide of the battle had turned and on a fourth time they broke into a rout.

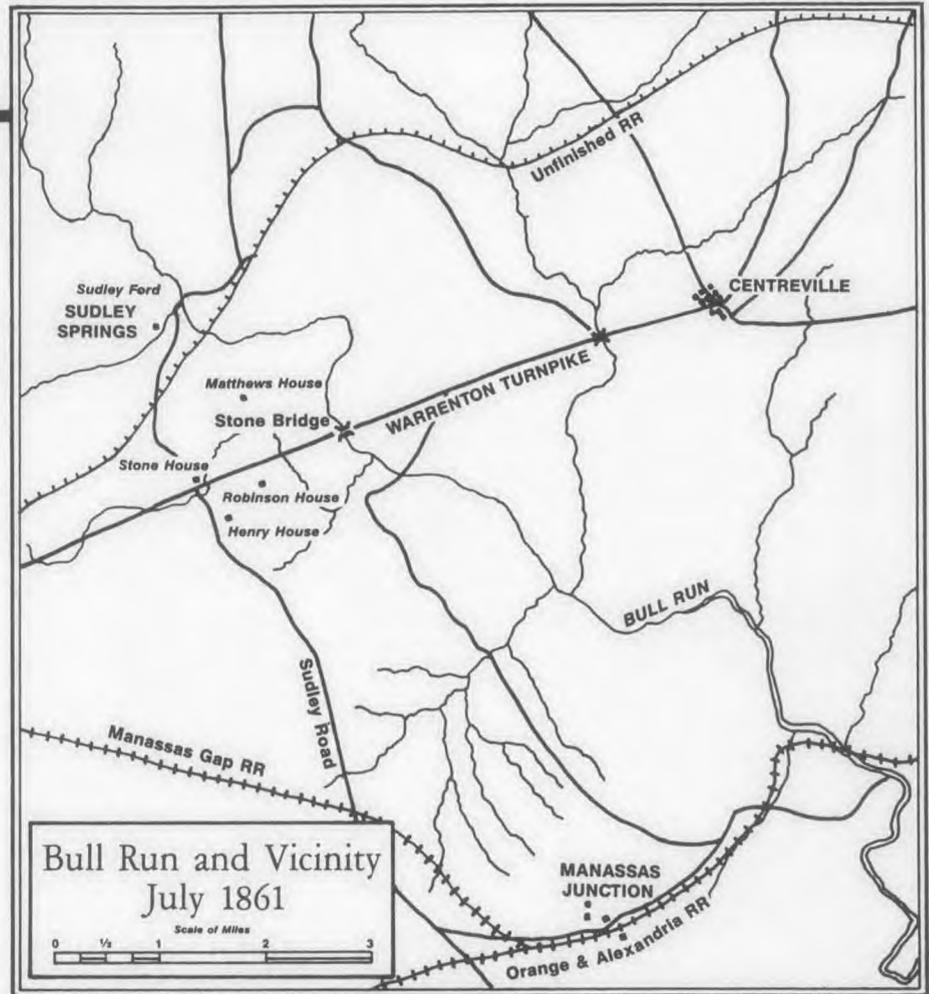
By afternoon the Virginia countryside was filled with Union soldiers and refined ladies and gentlemen who had come out for picnics and to see the battle. They were all racing back to the safety of Washington with the scattered Confederate Army not far behind. The Rebels had won the first land battle of the Civil War, but it had cost them dearly; 387 dead, 1,582 wounded and 13 captured or missing. Their commander BGen. Joseph E. Johnson complained that the Southerners were "more disorganized by victory than [the Union Army was] by defeat." Because of their disorganization they could not move on the Federal capital and make their victory complete.

As for the Union Army, the battle was a costly and demoralizing defeat. McDowell

The commandant remarked, "It was the first instance in recorded history where any portion [of the Marine Corps] turned their backs to the enemy."

suffered 460 dead, 1,124 wounded and 1,312 captured or missing, and he lost his job. Within a few days BGen. George B. McClellan would replace him as commander of the Army of the Potomac.

The Marines were not immune to casualties either. A second lieutenant and eight privates were killed and two officers, and 17 enlisted Marines were wounded. Sixteen privates were listed as captured or missing in action. One of the wounded officers,



Maj. Jacob Zelin, would later serve as Commandant and design the Marine Corps emblem we wear today.

Reynolds marched the remnants of his Marines back

to "8th & I" and reported to the 1st Brigade adjutant on the 24th of July. In his report he reminded the adjutant that his Marines were "composed entirely of recruits -- not one being in service over three weeks, and many had hardly learned their facings, the officers likewise being but a short time in the service -- their conduct was such as to elicit only the highest commendation."

The commandant remarked that "It was the first instance recorded in history where any portion [of the Marine Corps] turned their backs to the enemy."

And in the 127 years since, it has not been repeated.

story by  
Cpl. J.D. Moore



Union troops run for the safety of Washington.

Library of Congress

# House of war — House of peace



Brady - Handy Collection, Library of Congress

Dead Rebel defenders at Matthew's Hill.

The First Battle of Bull Run and Confederate Gen. Robert E. Lee's surrender four years later were two of the Civil War's most memorable events. Much has been written about both, yet not many of those stories can compare with the story of Wilmer McLean.

McLean was a wealthy retired businessman who had left his store in 1854 to settle on a comfortable estate along Bull Run called "Yorkshire". The estate was named by its previous owner, Col. Richard Blackburn, after an area of his native England.

Some important roads, fords and rail lines crossed Bull Run near McLean's farm, one of which was called "McLean's Ford". [This crossing may also have been known as "Blackburn's Ford".]

The Confederates who controlled these routes had camped on part of Yorkshire since May 1861, and as Union troops drew near in July it was obvious that the McLean farm would see some action.

On July 18, as Gen. P.G.T. Beauregard was riding

toward the McLean home for lunch, a Union shell sailed down the house's chimney and exploded in the kettle containing the main meal.

Understandably, the general's lunch date at the McLean residence was canceled.

The skirmish during which this shot was fired led up to the First Battle of Bull Run three days later. Casualties from the battle were placed in McLean's barn, which also suffered damage from Union artillery.

Following the battle McLean decided to relocate to a slightly quieter neighborhood. This turned out to be a good idea since the blue and gray armies returned in August 1862 to fight the Second Battle of Bull Run.

His new home was a farm in a small village in southern Virginia called Appomattox Courthouse. He and his family lived there peacefully for three years with no sign of the war that was raging throughout the rest of the South.

Then on the morning of

April 9, 1865 he was approached by a young confederate officer who asked him if there was a place where Gen. Lee might meet with Union Gen. Ulysses S. Grant.

McLean showed the Rebel officer an unfurnished brick building in the center of town, but the officer insisted on a place more fitting of the two great generals. So McLean showed him his own two story brick home, and the gray clad soldier approved.

Not much later, a dusty, cigar smoking Gen. Grant met with Gen. Lee. Their business did not take long. Around 4 p.m. Gen. Lee solemnly rode back to his troops and told them of his surrender to the Union general.

The bloody Civil War which practically began on Wilmer McLean's farm in the summer of 1861 was now over; ended in his living room almost four years later.

story by  
Cpl. J.D. Moore



LCpl. Cedric Ray carefully crosses a three rope bridge.



A mud-coated Marine ma



Cpl. Robert Rhodes (f  
LCpl. Darnel Spear Jr. ru  
their next obstacle.

# h & I” Warriors

“A” Company  
attacks course  
at Quantico



...s his way under barbed wire.

more photos and story  
on pgs. 12 & 13



and  
to



An "A" Co. Leatherneck gets a pair of helping hands in the Quigley.

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**"You can't question yourself  
at all. You can't look at an  
obstacle and wonder if you'll make  
it. If you do, you won't."**

**--Cpl. John Wippler III**

**M**

ud and guts. Mother Nature provided the mud, and "A" Co. Marines supplied the

guts when the leathernecks recently tested their endurance and agility on the combat course at MCCDC Quantico.

The one-and-one-half-mile course contains 22 demanding obstacles as it winds through the scenic -- and very muddy Virginia countryside. It is designed to improve combat skills and teach Marines how to negotiate the kind of obstacles they may find in war.

In addition to the training, "A" Co.'s main purpose for running through the course was to break the routine of the parade deck for a day.

"This is all for morale mainly," said SSgt. L.A. Roman, 1st Plt. sergeant. "It breaks the monotony of the Barracks drill work and gives the Marines a chance to work together as a team. We're also out here to practice the tactics and remind them what the fleet is all about."

Roman also added that when the Marines are out on the parade deck they have to be extremely disciplined. Going to the field gives them a chance to unwind a little and have a good time.

It was not all fun and games though. The training the Marines received was valuable, said 1stSgt. Gary Truscott, "A" Co.'s first sergeant.

"This kind of training builds agility, stamina and confidence," Truscott said. "It teaches them how to maneuver over obstacles with their gear and still be able to complete their mission once they reach the objective."

The obstacles included crossing water holes commando-style on a rope, crawling through mud-filled trenches underneath barbed wire, and the infamous "Quigley".

The Quigley, which was the highlight of the course, is a trench several feet deep filled with Quantico's iciest and muddiest water. "A" Co.'s Marines entered the trench and then crawled their way through, submerging themselves under several obstacles in the murky water.

Cpl. John Wippler III, 1st Plt. Guide, found all of the obstacles challenging, but the Quigley was mentally and physically the hardest part of the course.

"You can't question yourself at all," he said. "You can't look at an obstacle and wonder if you'll make it. If you do, you won't."

"You run through the course hitting all of those obstacles and you get pumped up and hot, then you hit the water in the Quigley and it's a real shock on your body," added Wippler.

Throughout the morning the Marines learned that "teamwork" was the key word.

"We maneuvered through the course in fire teams so we had to set up security and cover each other at each obstacle, said Cpl. Kenneth A. Brubaker, 1st Squad leader, 1st Plt. "The only way to stay tight on that course is to use teamwork."

The same teamwork that A Co. used to make it through the combat course can be seen every Friday evening when they perform on the parade deck at "8th & I" dressed in ceremonial blue/whites, not wet, muddy cammies.



LCpl. Anthony Romanowski charges through a stream.

story and photos  
by  
Cpl. J.D. Moore



Highly motivated LCpl. Cedric Bevis Jr. rushes a wall.



LCpl. David Gillentine warily crosses a stream on a rope bridge.



LCpl. Brian Delano spikes the ball past two Lejuene defenders.

# Barracks team in V-ball regionals

Just 48 hours. That's all the Barracks' volleyball team had; to train; to learn about each other's strengths and weaknesses; to mesh their attitudes and personalities into one being. They had only 48 hours to become a closely-knit team of champions at the Marine Corps' East Coast Regional Volleyball Tournament.

"Thursday, April 29, I overheard LCpl. Jeff Eaton

asking Sgt. John L. Jones Jr. what he would have to do to try out for the All-Marine Volleyball Team," said SSgt. Margaret Weder, the team's coach. "I explained to him that an individual would first have to play on a base team in the regional competition. Then he would have to be selected by the coaches of the different teams to have a chance to go try out for the All-Marine team."

Jones then made a few phone calls to inquire about the upcoming regional tournament at MCCDC Quantico, Va.

"Jones gave the organizers my name as a coach to see if we could get in the competition," Weder said with a laugh. "We had a coach and one player for our team."

By Thursday afternoon Weder was busy gathering the Barracks' top v-ball players

and trying to get the command to sponsor the team.

"There is definitely no way we could have done it without the command's support," she said. "The colonel and sergeant major, and also all the different companies, were very helpful in putting the team together on such short notice."

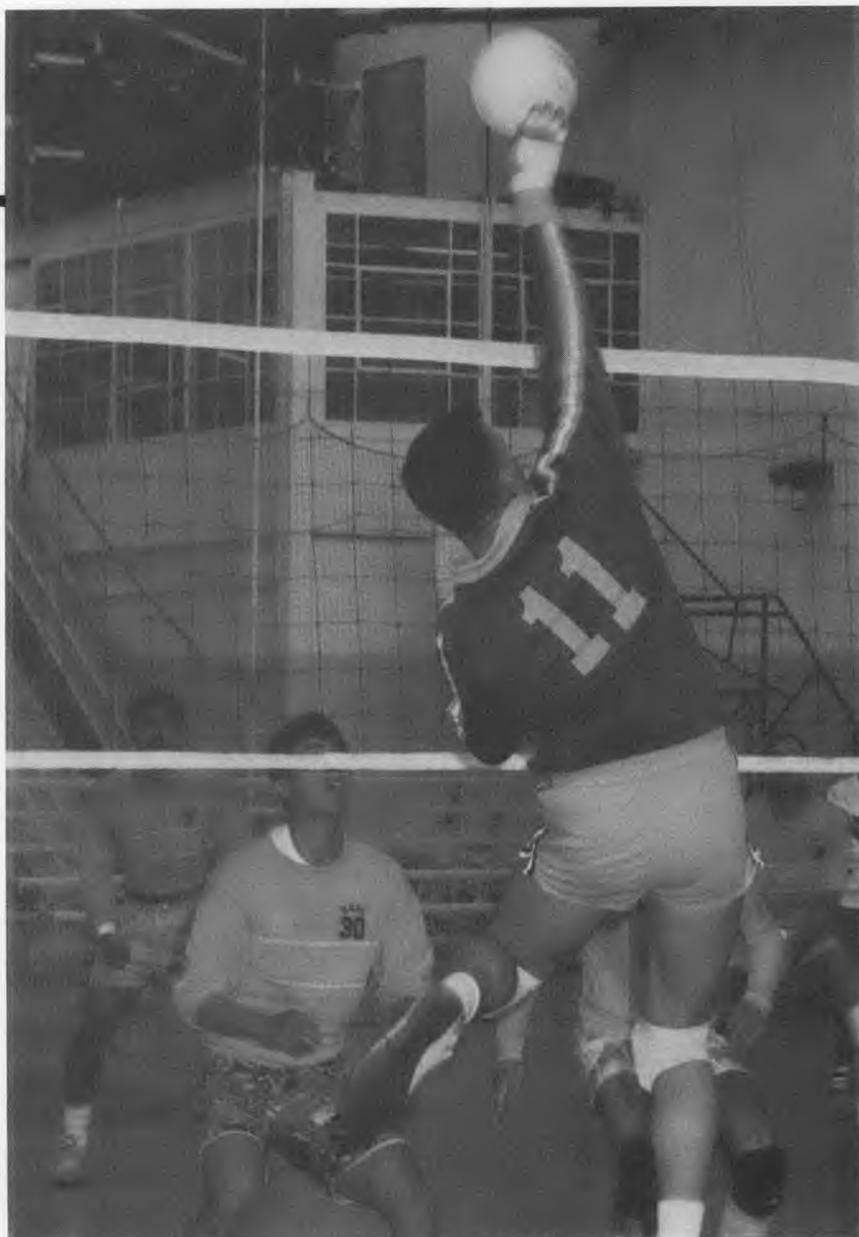
Twenty-four hours later, "8th & I" had a volleyball team. They were a motley group of individuals, but the next two days would change that.

"We had long practices on Saturday and Sunday to set up the basics," said Weder. "I set them up in their defenses and we went over some plays. But the most important thing they did was come together as a team. I knew they wouldn't have the same amount of training the other teams would have, so they needed to learn to work as a team more than the others."

"Overall, those guys came together as a team on Monday when we got down there," she said. "I told them Friday that they would have to be a tight team and they were."

The team's cohesiveness overcame their lack of practice time just as Weder had hoped. They beat Beaufort 2 games to 0 and defeated Cherry Point 3 to 1 in their division competition. Then they lost to Quantico. Quantico was then defeated by Lejuene, leaving the Marines from "The Oldest Post" and Lejuene to battle it out for the championship.

"I hadn't expected them to last as long as they did," Weder said. "But by the end of Wednesday's competition we



LCpl. Martin Burns goes up for the ball.

realized that we would be playing for the championship."

The teams had Wednesday off and that is where Weder thinks the team lost their intensity.

"They were so pumped up when they realized that the worst they could do was come out second," she said. "They reached their mental peak and from that point into the next day's competition they went downhill psychologically."

On the day of the championship the team's magic was gone. The same Lejuene team that they had beat twice earlier in the tournament embarrassed them, easily

winning three games to take first place.

Despite losing the championship to Lejuene, Weder is very proud of the team.

"They did something most of the big bases didn't do -- reach the top three. There were all of those teams and then suddenly "8th & I" pops up out of nowhere and takes second place," she added.

With just 48 hours to become champions -- they almost made it. Maybe with a year of training behind them they'll take it all in 1989.

**story and photos by  
Cpl. J.D. Moore**

## America's Asian Policy Defended

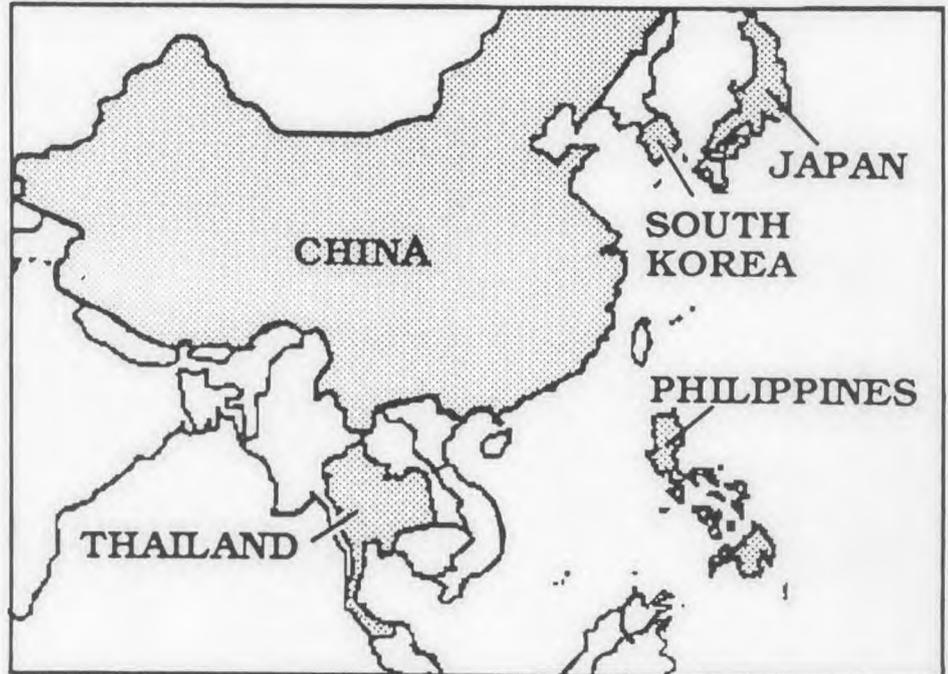
America is not a fading giant and the United States will continue to be vitally interested in the countries of East Asia, said Assistant Secretary of Defense for International Security Affairs Richard L. Armitage.

Armitage delivered his remarks to the Pacific Symposium sponsored by the National Defense University in Washington, D.C.

The thesis that America, as a great power, is fading has gained currency with the publication of Yale historian Paul Kennedy's book *The Rise and Fall of the Great Powers*. In it, he says a great power rises first through economic power. Economic success begets military power. But at some point, great powers suffer from "imperial overreach" when they attempt to keep far-flung military alliances going while not investing enough capital into the economic base.

Kennedy sees the United States in that predicament today, and he points to this country's alliances made after World War II as a part of imperial overreach.

"Professor Kennedy's analysis suggests that we are making the wrong investments as a nation, choosing 'guns'



when we really need more 'butter'," said Armitage.

Armitage said that the past scenario of economic conflicts leading to war and the change of mantle between great powers is over. "The era of imperial wars which [Kennedy] describes so well appears to have ended in 1945," he said. "Nuclear deterrence imposed a truce on the prospect of all-out conventional war between the strongest powers."

Armitage said while Kennedy's assertions may have been fine for the past, they really should not be applied to the United States of today. He added the United States "can adapt to change and challenge better than any great power in history."

"This is why I reject the current wave of pessimism about America's future," he said. "And this is why I feel compelled to speak out as forcefully as I can before

misguided ideas lead to destructive actions. Paul Kennedy is wrong about the United States. And so are the people who have seized upon his great power theory as a rallying cry to bash our allies and roll back our overseas defense posture in the mistaken belief that this will make America more competitive and increase America's wealth and influence."

The Pacific Basin, according to Armitage, offers the best example of how the Kennedy thesis contributes to a profound misreading of American interests abroad.

Armitage cited America's defense relationship with Japan as "more favorable to us than it has ever been before." He further said that those criticizing Japan for not providing more for its own defense are overlooking the gains the country has made. "Japan's 1988 defense

budget...is on the verge of surpassing the British, French and German levels -- which will make it the world's third largest," said Armitage.

"My question, then, is this: What more do critics want Japan to do? Both the Senate and the House voted overwhelmingly in 1987 that Japan should spend 3 percent of its [gross national product] on defense. What would the additional funds be used for? A nuclear capability? Offensive projection forces? Professor Kennedy speaks of Japanese carrier task forces and long-range missiles -- is that what Congress wants? Will that enhance stability in East Asia?"

"The critics are unclear and, at times, contradictory," he added. "While demanding that Japan buy advanced U.S. defensive systems so that it can relieve us of military roles in the area, they warn that Japan will steal our technologies for other uses. Bashing a key friend and ally in this manner is, to say the least, not an edifying spectacle, viewed from either Washington or Tokyo."

Armitage called South Korea the "second-most-misunderstood pillar of our security role in Asia." He said that our support of the Republic of Korea has allowed it to prosper even under the threat of attack from "one of the most militarized, despotic and terroristic regimes in the world today" -- North Korea.

Moving on to the Philippines, Armitage said that Americans were heartened by the return to democracy

under Corazon Aquino. This Year -- he noted -- the United States and the Philippines will renegotiate the treaty allowing the United States access to Clark Air Base and Subic Bay Naval Base. "[Political figures] should ask themselves whether the recent dramatic turn to democracy, and the future economic growth necessary to sustain it, would be possible without the continued security cooperation between the United States and the Philippines," he said.

Armitage listed other allies in East Asia and said that American ties with those countries serve all well. "Our close and cooperative defense relations with Thailand continue to deter external aggression. With well over 100,000 Vietnamese troops occupying Cambodia, the U.S.-Thailand alliance is anything but obsolete," he said.

Armitage also discussed the Australia-New Zealand-United States Treaty and decried the decision of New Zealand to pullout of the pact. Yet, he said, the treaty retains a tie with Australia; New Zealand will be allowed back in once it changes its policy.

The People's Republic of China is a key element in American thinking on the security of East Asia. "We are working with China to help modernize its armed forces," said Armitage. "It reflects not only China's obvious historical importance to the region, which will only become greater in future decades, but also a recognition that China

is coming out of a terribly destructive period and is moving toward a much more constructive and beneficial role."

He concluded, "I predict that a generation or two from now, a future Paul Kennedy will look back on this period...and he will recognize that the United States tried something new that kept it in the forefront of influence and innovation among nations: In place of coercion, we used the power of persuasion; where others exploited and dominated less developed societies, we helped them, encouraged them and protected them when necessary and respected their decisions about their own destiny.

"He will remark that not only did the United States beat the odds stacked against the great powers: We changed the rules of the game."

by Jim Garamone  
AFIS

### Worth Repeating

**"Drinking makes such fools of people, and people are such fools to begin with, that it's compounding a felony."**

**-Robert Benchley,  
humorist**

**"Nothing is easy in war. Mistakes are always paid for in casualties, and troops are quick to sense any blunder made by their commanders."**

**-Gen. Dwight D.  
Eisenhower**

# Code of Conduct Now Gender-Free

After receiving her initial training in 1985, Stephanie Augustine wrote to then Secretary of Defense Caspar Weinberger suggesting that the Code of Conduct be changed to eliminate any reference to gender. The Code began with "I am an American fighting man..."

Acting on her suggestion, President Reagan signed an executive order earlier this year eliminating any reference to gender in the code.

"Early in her Naval Reserve training, she was asked to sign the Code of Conduct, but didn't like the reference to 'fighting man'," said a spokesman for the Department of Defense. That's when she wrote the letter to Weinberger.

After going through Navy channels, the letter reached the Legislative and Legal Policy Office which began working on ways to make the code gender-free.

"Our principal concern in drafting the language change was to ensure that the substantive meaning of the code remained the same and that it retained its literary quality and emotional impact," said the spokesman.

"Since its inception in 1955, the Code of Conduct has always applied to both male and female service members," he said. "We simply removed an ambiguity.

"Late last year, the proposal was approved by Deputy Secretary of Defense William H. Taft IV," said the spokesman. "It went to the White House earlier this year, and President Reagan signed it on DoD's recommendation."

When the original Code of Conduct was written after the Korean War in 1955, there were 35,191 women on active duty in the armed forces. Today, 221,522 women serve in the Army, Navy, Air Force, and Marine Corps -- 10.3 percent of the total force.

President Reagan also amended Section I of the original executive order to read: "All members of the Armed Forces of the United States are expected to measure up to the standards embodied in this Code of Conduct while in combat or captivity. To ensure achievement of these standards, members of the Armed Forces liable to capture shall be provided with special training and instruction designed to better equip them to counter and withstand all enemy efforts against them, and shall be fully instructed as to the behavior and obligations expected of them during combat or captivity."

story by  
SgtMaj. Rudi Williams, USA  
AFIS

## CODE OF CONDUCT

### SECTION I.

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

### SECTION II.

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

### SECTION III.

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

### SECTION IV.

If I become a prisoner of war, I will keep faith with my fellow prisoners. I will give no information or take part in any action which might be harmful to my comrades. If I am senior, I will take command. If not, I will obey the lawful orders of those appointed over me and will back them up in every way.

### SECTION V.

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

### SECTION VI.

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

# Ask Da Gunny

Marines are a special breed with a language all their own. Their unique vocabulary is based on some abbreviations, slang, or their own individual personalities. Other parts of their conversations are derived from humor found under dire circumstances.

In this article I'm going to impart some of those terms along with their origins. They are used by Marines as well as civilians.

"Uncle Sam" -- The name Uncle Sam came into use in Troy, N.Y. during the War of 1812. The government inspector there was a man named Uncle Sam Wilson. When the war started Elbert Anderson, a government contractor, bought a large amount of beef, pork, and pickles for the Army. These were inspected by Wilson and were duly labled "E.A. -- U.S.", meaning Elbert Anderson's goods for the United States. The term U.S. was somewhat new and the workmen concluded that it referred to Uncle Sam Wilson. After they discovered their mistake they kept up the name as a joke. Some of those same workmen were called to serve during the war where the joke spread. Since then the initials U.S. have come to represent the United States.

"Chit" -- This is a Hindu word meaning a letter, note or receipt. Now-a-days many Marines know it as that piece of paper that says he or she doesn't have to run, walk, stand, work, breathe, etc. due to some physical (or psychological) ailment.

"Troops" -- This is one of my pet peeves! No doubt as you come up through the ranks at sometime you will be referred to as a "troop". I totally disagree with the practice of calling Marines "troops". The word comes from the Latin word "troppus" meaning flock. There may be some Marines out there that would like to lead a flock, but I prefer to lead Marines!



"X" used as a signature -- Many years ago, not many people could write their own name due to a lack of education. So the people of our country, with their strong religious background, would sign documents with a cross. This evolved over the years to become an "X". Also, it may be of interest to know why those "X"s in the love letters of your youth stood for kisses. The reason for this was after people placed their mark on a document they would then kiss the mark to show their sincerity.

Minding your "Ps and Qs" -- Ever since our Corps' beginning, Marines and slopchutes have been inseparable. After all, the Marine Corps was founded in 1775 in a bar called Tun Tavern. Well, back in those days (the old, old, old Corps) us privates weren't paid too much so when we went out on liberty we charged our beer by the pints and quarts. The barkeeps, not wanting us to charge more than we could afford, reminded us of how many "Ps and Qs" we owed them for.

Semper Fidelis,

*Smedley D. Smut*  
Smedley D. Smut  
GySgt USMC



From the attic...

Marines from "8th & 1" assembled on the dirt parade deck in 1905 with the Commandant's House in the background. The "old" Center House appears here in its original position, the center of Officer's Walk.

during Old Center House.