

Pass in Review

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THE BATTLE OF IWA JIMA, OKINAWA, FEBRUARY 1945



Pass in Review

M A G A Z I N E

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On the cover...

The United States Marine Color Guard, led by Sgt. Dean R. Keck, performs during an Evening Parade.

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photo by 1stLt. Cathy Engels



LCpl. Kevin D. Buckles (L), GySgt. Ernest D. St. Armand (C), and GySgt. Charles J. Marvray II put a little rhythm into a Sunset Parade at the Marine Corps War Memorial.

Pentagon Consolidates Accounting and Finance Operations

Washington, D.C. -- Deputy Secretary of Defense Donald Atwood announced July 5, the establishment of a consolidated accounting and finance organization for the Department of Defense under the direction of the department's comptroller. The new combined organization will encompass the:

- ☆ Army Finance and Accounting Center, Indianapolis, Ind.
- ☆ Navy Accounting and Finance Center, Crystal City, Va.
- ☆ Navy Finance Center, Cleveland, Ohio
- ☆ Marine Corps Finance Center, Kansas City, Miss.
- ☆ Air Force Accounting and Finance Center, Denver, Colo.

- ☆ Defense Logistics Agency Finance Center, Columbus, Ohio
- ☆ Washington Headquarters Services Finance and Accounting Operations, Pentagon, Arlington, Va.

"The integrated defense finance and accounting organization will enable us to use our limited resource with greater efficiency."

-- Donald Atwood,
Deputy Secretary of
Defense

A team of senior personnel will be established to develop detailed organizational plans for the control and direction of DoD accounting and finance policies, procedures, systems, and operations. The team will provide its plan to accomplish this consolidation to the deputy secretary of defense for approval.

Deputy Secretary Atwood said, "There is a great need within the department for standardization for financial and accounting information. The integrated defense finance and accounting organization will enable us to use our limited resources with greater efficiency."

See "Finance", page 5

NAS Patuxent River Hosts 21st Annual Air Expo

PATUXENT RIVER, MD. -- Aerial acrobat Julie Clark will be one of many top-notch fliers performing at the Patuxent River Naval Air Station in the 21st annual Air Expo on September 1. Clark will perform her solo aerobatic routine, "Serenade in Smoke," plus a special added tribute to the U.S.A., in her T-34.

Clark, who appeared at some of the biggest air shows across the country before millions of spectators, was named 1988 Western Flyer "Performer of the Year," as well as the "Favorite Female Performer." She is a member of the Ninety-nines, and was selected as that organization's "Woman Pilot of the Year" in 1980 for the Southwest Section. She is the youngest recipient of that award.

Clark has been a pilot for more than 21 years and has logged 14,000 accident-free flight hours. When Clark is not in the spotlight with her T-34, she is a captain for Northwest Airlines. She joined the airline in 1977 as one of the first women pilots to fly for a major airline.

Clark is also an active member in the Confederate Air Force and is chairman of the T-34 Association. In the Confederate Air Force, she is a life member "colonel" and flies every year with EAA's Warbirds of America.

Other performers at this year's Air Expo include the famous Holiday Inn Aerobatic Team; the Navy's own Leap Frog Parachutist Team; an F-14 demonstration; Jim Parker in his Great Lakes Special; the Lima Lima Flight; Steve Powell in his sailplane; Elliot Cross in his Pitts S2-S; and Hal Goff performing his comedy routine in a Piper Cub.

Aircraft representative of those at the Naval Air Test Center will be on static display including the F-14 Tomcat, F-18 Hornet, E-2C Hawkeye and a variety of helicopters. Also featured in the static display will be an Air Force B-52 Stratobomber, KC-135 Stratotanker, C-5A Galaxy, and C-141 Starlifter.

See "Airshow", page 5

Marines Climb to Mt. McKinley Peak

WASHINGTON -- Four Marines from the Mountain Warfare Training Center at Bridgeport, Calif., scaled Mt. McKinley, one of the coldest mountains in the world. Maj. R. Richardson, Capt. J. Fairgrieve, SSgt. K. Summers, and Sgt. S. Estes, climbed to the highest peak in North America June 7-18.

The climb, which started at 7,200 feet on June 7 was completed June 18 as the Marines reached 20,320 feet. Mt. McKinley is considered one of the coldest mountains in the world due to its northern location. During the climb, daytime temperatures averaged 15 degrees Fahrenheit, with nightly temperatures ranging from zero to 15 degrees below zero. Winds were between 30 and 50 knots and it snowed almost every night.

This is the second time a group of U.S. Marines climbed the Alaskan mountain. Richardson, a member of last year's team, said they wouldn't have had the opportunity to go this year except

the Commandant of the Netherlands Royal Marines asked our commandant for a team to participate in a tri-corps expedition with the British Royal Marines and the Netherlands Royal Marines. Gen. A. M. Gray tasked the Mountain Warfare Training Center, which specializes in training Marines for cold weather and mountain operations, with providing a team.

The three teams linked at a camp located at 14,300 feet. Due to varying schedules and weather conditions, the United States Marines' team was able to reach the summit first. However, the Dutch and British teams were aggressively preparing for a summit in early July.

Cpl. Shannon Arledge

"Finance", from page 4

Deputy Secretary Atwood emphasized that consolidation of finance and accounting operations will strengthen the overall effectiveness of financial management within the department. The action will result in increased efficiency, and reduced costs, as called for in Secretary of Defense Dick Cheney's July 1989 Defense Management Report to the President.

Currently the finance and accounting activities of the Army, Navy, Air Force, Marine Corps, and defense agencies largely

function independently of one another. Each manages its own operations; has its own policy, management, and overhead structure; develops and uses its own systems; and sets many of its own priorities. A recent Department of Defense study indicates that a single organization, once it is fully implemented, will streamline accounting functions throughout the department, improve accounting operations and result in significant savings annually.

HQMC News Release

"Airshow", from page 4

More performers and static displays will be confirmed as Air Expo day nears. Mark September 1 on your calendar. Gates open at 9 a.m.

The Naval Air Station is located about 65 miles southeast of Washington, D.C. on Route 235. For more information, call the Air Expo '90 hotline (301) 862-7517.

NAS Patuxent PAO

Marine Receives Navy and Marine Corps Medal

LOS ANGELES -- Sgt. Manuel Vega, a recruiter in San Luis Obispo, Calif., was awarded the Navy and Marine Corps Medal for saving the lives of two Marines trapped in a helicopter that crashed near Pohang, South Korea, during exercise "Team Spirit" on March 20, 1989.

Then a corporal, Vega was serving as sniper team leader during the exercise when he witnessed the

crash of the CH-53D Sea Knight helicopter in which 22 Marines lost their lives.

Vega said the crash and subsequent explosion occurred during an aerial assault. Vega's medal citation states in part that his lifesaving actions came "...despite the danger of a secondary explosion, intense flames and heat. [He] rushed to the aid of his fellow Marines with complete disregard

"Crash Hero" from page 4

for his own safety and fully aware of the personal dangers involved. He unhesitatingly entered the blazing aircraft and rescued a severely wounded Marine. Due to the intense heat, flames and smoke, he had to exit the aircraft. Upon reentering, he used his belt to secure and pull a second victim out of the wreckage."

"When I got to the scene," Vega said, "all I thought was that I had to get the trapped Marines out."

Vega pulled one Marine from the wreckage and used a fire extinguisher to put out a fire which had engulfed the Marine. "Something exploded, and I got hit in the head," he recalled, indicating that he shook off the pain and went back into the helicopter. "I rescued another Marine from the fire by wrapping my belt under his arms and pulling him out."

Vega stayed on the scene, helping medical teams care for the injured and dying, before transporting them to the USS Belleau Wood.

"The first-aid training I had received in the Marine Corps was very valuable," said Vega, who assisted the MEDEVAC team in treating victims for shock both at the crash site and en route to, and aboard the ship.

Vega said nine of the 11 Marines he helped transport to the ship survived. One of them, Cpl. Frank Bray, who received first- and second-degree burns to 18 percent of his body, was carried by Vega to the MEDEVAC helicopter after the crash.

Working as a recruiter assistant in Lompac, Calif., Bray was able to attend Vega's medal presentation and explained that he was able to

get out of the crash under his own power.

"I thought that the helicopter had just landed hard," he explained. "Then, the chopper exploded and was engulfed in flames. I jumped out and realized my legs were on fire, so I ran into a water-filled ditch where I doused the fire," said Bray.

Also at the ceremony were Vega's parents Armando and Guadalupe Vega of Oxnard, Calif.,

"I had to get the trapped Marines out..."

--Sgt. Manuel Vega

where their son was raised and attended Santa Clara High School. Guadalupe recalls that her son always wanted to be a Marine.

"We're very proud of him," she said. "He has always felt a love for God, and I think it's that faith which helped him through the danger."

Vega's father, Armando, was also very proud of his son but said the award ceremony brought to mind his grief for the Marines who did not survive.

"I wouldn't call myself a hero," concluded Vega. "What I did was an act of compassion for my fellow human beings...I had to take the initiative. I had to get the trapped Marines out...I wasn't thinking about a medal."

The Navy and Marine Corps Medal, which was presented to Vega by Maj. Philip Parkhurst, Commanding Officer, Marine Corps Recruiting Station Los Angeles, is the ninth highest medal awarded to members of the armed forces and is the highest medal

Appropriate Civilian Attire

Guards posted at the entrances of the Barracks have resumed enforcing the Barracks civilian clothing regulations. Marines not dressed in compliance with the regulations will not be allowed to leave the Barracks.

According to Barracks Order 1020.5 Marines are prohibited from wearing T-shirts and frayed jeans and must wear socks with footwear. The order specifically states, "Marine Barracks personnel will ensure that their dress and personal appearance are conservative and meet the same high standards traditionally associated with Marine Corps personnel."

"Wearing of civilian clothes at the Barracks is a privilege authorized by the Commanding Officer."

Appropriate Civilian Attire is described by the order as:

1. Clothing which is neat, clean, and in good taste.
2. Shirts must have collars and shirt tails must be tucked in. Sweaters are authorized.
3. Trousers that are neat in appearance, including jeans and corduroys are acceptable.

awarded to a sailor or Marine for heroism not involving actual conflict with an enemy.

Outranking the Bronze Star Medal, it is awarded for acts of lifesaving or attempted lifesaving performed at the risk of one's own life and is accompanied by a presidential citation signed by the secretary of the Navy.

HQMC News Release

Is it really a "black thing..." -- or a racist thing?

It's a black thing, you wouldn't understand," boasts the popular T-shirt sold by street vendors (and the Marine Corps Exchange at Henderson Hall). They're right. I'm white, and I don't understand. I don't understand how members of a section of society that has been oppressed and discriminated against for over 300 years can wear a T-shirt that promotes racism. It's a black thing and any non-black won't understand. That's the message.

Instead of encouraging people to work together in this world, and try to understand cultural differences and celebrate them in a positive manner, this T-shirt declares, "Non-blacks, Afro-Americans don't want you to try to learn about their heritage, or learn how we can work together to eradicate bigotry. You just won't understand, so don't even try."

I also don't understand how Marines are allowed to wear these T-shirts. There is no place in the military for such attitudes and racist slogans. The Marine Corps, or any other military organization, depends on a strong sense of esprit de corps to accomplish the mission. I don't understand how a message like "It's a black thing (or white, red, yellow, Jewish, Protestant, Catholic) thing, you wouldn't understand," can be tolerated within a team. Such messages can only incite animosity and fan the flames of racism, and break down morale, military discipline and teamwork within a unit. (Which also makes me wonder why the Henderson Hall Marine Corps Exchange authorizes vendors to sell these T-shirts in their PX. Is their exchange officer trying to promote racial polarization in our Corps?) I am certain that if I (or any other white) were seen in the barracks

wearing a similar shirt vaunting "It's a white thing..." I would be branded as a skinhead-neo-Nazi-Aryan-white-supremist-Imperial-Grand-Wizard-of-the-Ku-Klux-Klan and all around racist bad guy. And I wouldn't be surprised if I ended up standing tall in front of the first sergeant for wearing it too.

But it's a black thing, so I guess I just wouldn't understand.

To be proud of one's heritage is admirable. There are many accomplishments and heroes that Afro-Americans can be proud. Afro-Americans share the ancestry of ancient African kingdoms, historic events like the Freedom marches and voter registration drives in the rural South of the 1960's; heroes and heroines like Frederick Douglas, Rosa Parks, Malcolm X, Rev. Martin Luther King Jr., Booker T. Washington and Jackie Robinson, and all the nameless individuals that dared to register to vote, sit in the **front** of the bus, drink from a "**whites only**" water fountain or eat at a "**whites only**" lunch counter. These are the "black things" that should be shared and celebrated between all races, not suppressed by black racists who think non-blacks won't understand.

Flaunt your blackness (or Jewishness, whiteness, Polishness, etc.) -- but do it in a positive way, a way that will reflect credit upon your heritage, not misunderstanding, contempt or hatred.

Cpl. J.D. Moore
Editor

MCDOSET

MCDOSET is coming! MCDOSET is coming!

Almost immediately, the Barracks S-1 section becomes a hurricane of activity as battle plans are carried out. The Marines work long afternoons and late evenings setting up their defenses to counter the oncoming attack. The enemy unit is small -- only six men, but its potential to wreak havoc on the section is considerable. It is the Marine Corps Disbursing On-Site Examination Team, and on June 8 it launched its one-day assault against the Barracks S-1 section.

"The team looks at two main areas, whether there have been underpayments or overpayments to Marines and whether or not the section is administering pay properly," said 1stLt. Harry Almand, Barracks Personnel Officer.

In the past, MCDOSET teams asked for 100 record books, chosen and prepared ahead of time by the S-1 section, according to Almand. But this time was different. Spreading themselves throughout the section, the MCDOSET team pulled 37 record books randomly out of the 1,074 maintained by the section. No one knew ahead of time where they would strike, but every Marine knew what they were after.

"There are two types of mistakes they look for -- monetary and advisory," said Almand. "A monetary error means they can pick a specific incident in which a Marine was paid incorrectly. An advisory error means they suspect a Marine was paid incorrectly based on information in the files."

Administration Marines prepared for nearly six months to ensure the team would

not be successful in their error-finding mission.

"Auditing service record books can be extremely time consuming," said Cpl. Wesley Roepke, a unit diary clerk. "For example, it can take up to 45 minutes to audit the book of a Marine who has been in ten or more years. You have to start from when that Marine first came in the Marine Corps and make sure everything is correct from then till now."

The section turned to teamwork to ease some of the burden of this monumental task.

"We gave classes on entitlements to all the Marines in the section to make sure everyone understood them. That way, everyone could pick out mistakes in record books, even if they didn't work with record books all the time," said Almand.

And with an annual average of 500 permanent-change-of-station orders and 600 individual temporary-additional-duty orders, as well as a monthly average of 2,500 unit diary entries, errors might easily be made.

But preparation alone did not bring S-1 the successful defense they were looking for. Experience, such as that of Sgt. James Chambers and Roepke, who were both recognized by their previous units for their administrative expertise, proved to be an essential building block.

"It's taken me five years to gain the experience needed to adequately prepare for an inspection like MCDOSET," said Roepke. "In that time I've gotten the basics of administration down, so the inspectors didn't surprise me with anything I hadn't learned before."



Previous MCDOSET experience of NCOs like Sgt. James Chambers, combined with the hard work and extra hours of other S-1 Marines ensured the section's successful rating.

And when the attack by MCDOSET was over, the Barracks S-1 had won.

"The Marine Corps goal is to have an error rate of six percent or lower," said Almand. "The team found an error rate of only about five and a half percent here, while the Marine Corps averages an error rate of about 30 percent overall."

The MCDOSET could find only two minor discrepancies in pay from a year and a half ago, which the section now has 30 days to correct, according to Almand. The team also found that changes Marines make to their pay are reaching the unit diary at an average rate of 96 percent, 14 percent higher than the Marine Corps average, Almand said. In other words, when a Barracks Marine makes a change to his or her pay, that change is being entered in the unit diary within four to six days, on average. Ultimately, the sooner a change is entered in the unit diary, the sooner it goes into affect.

"In short, the MCDOSET found that Marines here are being paid correctly and in a timely manner," said Almand.

"When it's conducted properly, the inspection is a useful tool for making sure the Marines are being taken care of administratively," said Roepke.

By combining preparation with experience to form a solid defense against MCDOSET's hunt for fiscal errors, the S-1 section used the inspection to achieve an administrative victory for all Barracks Marines.

story by 1stLt. C.M. Engels
photo by Sgt. Debbie Scott



The Evening Parade

The Evening Parade has become a universal symbol of the professionalism, discipline and esprit de corps of the United States Marines. The story of the ceremony reflects the story of Marines throughout the world. Whether aboard ships, in foreign embassies, at recruit depots, in divisions or wings, or the many places where Marines project their image, the individual Marine continually tells the story of the Corps.

As the "Oldest Post of the Corps," Marine Barracks, Washington, D.C., established in 1801, has performed military reviews and ceremonies dating back to its very beginning. The

present day Evening Parade was first held July 5, 1957.

Presidential inaugurations and specific occasions prompted the parades and ceremonies conducted at the Barracks during the early 1900's. The traditional reveille and morning muster parades, held with varying frequency at the post, eventually led to more formalized ceremonies.

In 1934, when Maj.Gen. John H. Russell, Jr. was the 16th Commandant of the Marine Corps, the Barracks initiated its first season of regularly scheduled weekly parades. The parades were held late in the afternoon, usually on Mondays or Thursdays. The parades were commonly referred

to as "Sunset Parades" and were held from April and concluding the week of the Marine Corps anniversary.

The basic format for what would eventually become the Friday Evening Parade was similar to that envisioned by Col. Emile P. Moses and Maj. Lemuel C. Shepherd, Jr., Marine Barracks' Commanding and Executive Officers respectively, in 1934. Moses and Shepherd (who later became the 20th Commandant of the Marine Corps) and Moses conceived a balanced pageant that would perfectly match the splendor of its old-fashioned setting.



The shadowy arcade was envisioned by Shepherd, "as wings to a stage, a runway from which Marines would march to their places on the parade deck." Using the resplendent setting of the Marine Barracks, wistful imagination and the Marines' flair for showmanship, the parades were to be a showcase for the ceremonial prowess of Marines and the musical eminence of the Marine Band.

Since its inception, the Evening Parade has become a unique patriotic tradition at "The Oldest Post of the Corps." The name "Evening Parade," however, belies the true character of the formation. It is not just a parade or a retreat ceremony, not even a grand pageant. It is a combination of all



three. It is an historic military ritual that presents and perpetuates the unrivaled traditions and discipline of the United States Marine Corps. The Evening parade is offered solely to express the dignity and pride that represents more than two centuries of heritage for all Americans.

*Photos by
Cpl. J.D. Moore*



GAY PROTEST

MARINE BARRACKS, WASHINGTON, D.C. -- Several hundred gay-rights activists protested in front of the Barracks here July 6 against the Marine Barracks' reaction to a fight involving Marines and gay men outside a Capitol Hill bar June 17.

Approximately 400 to 500 demonstrators marched from the Eastern Market Metrorail Station to the Barracks, and then to the First District Police Sub-station, blowing whistles, carrying signs and chanting slogans. Despite the protest, Marines at the Barracks continued in their duties during the Friday Evening Parade.

There were no conflicts between the protesters and the Marines during the protest, however one female demonstrator was arrested for assaulting a police officer.

The protest was organized by a local gay activist group,

Oppression Under Target (OUT!), according to reports in "The Washington Blade," a weekly newspaper that serves the Washington, D.C. metropolitan homosexual community.

The "Take Back the Night" protest march stemmed from a fight between three Marines and several gay men June 17 in front of Remmington's, a bar at 639 Pennsylvania Ave., S.E. frequented by homosexuals. Gay-rights activists claim the fight was an incident of "gay bashing," and cited a history of anti-gay incidents allegedly involving Marines over the past 10 years.

In August 1980, two Marines entered the same bar, then called the Equus, and assaulted the owner and broke windows. Ten months later, Marines threw tear gas grenades into the bar.

According to two "A" Company Marines involved in the

June 17 fight, the incident began as they were walking southeast on Pennsylvania Ave., returning to the Barracks at approximately 3 a.m.

"I saw two of them [the gay men] kissing outside the bar," said one of the Marines, who requested anonymity. "I made a wisecrack at them and we kept walking." The gay men then went inside the bar. Seconds later, approximately six Remmington's patrons exited the bar and began exchanging slurs with the Marines.

According to another Marine involved, who also requested anonymity, more clients of the bar gathered on the sidewalk and until about "10 to 12 gays" surrounded the Marines. "The crowd was going crazy and they wanted to kick our [butts]," said one of the Marines.

Reports are conflicting as to who struck the first blow, but a fight involving the two Marines



1stLt. Cathleen M. Engels, Barracks Public Affairs Officer , issues an official statement on the protest.

and the group of gay men ensued. During the fighting, three other "A" Company Marines driving by in a pick-up truck saw the altercation and stopped to help the Marines. Only one of the Marines in the truck joined the fight, said a Marine that was present. Shortly thereafter, the Marines broke off the fight, jumped into the pick-up truck and drove to the Barracks.

According to witnesses quoted in "The Washington Blade," 12 Marines attacked three gay men outside the bar. The witnesses said that during the fight the Marines shouted anti-gay epithets and then jumped in a pick-up truck and drove away.

None of the gay participants in the fight, or witnesses of the altercation were able to be contacted for an interview.

Although D.C. Police did not return a "PIR" reporter's phone calls, according to a report in "The Washington Blade," Trugman said the incident began with "an exchange of words that led to a fight." After interviewing belligerents and witnesses Trugman determined that both sides "had a good amount to drink" and both the Marines and the gay men actively participated in the fight.

"It's not like we were out to fight some gays," said one of the Marines involved. "It was just a fight. We were at the wrong place at the wrong time."

Following an investigation of the incident, Col. Peter Pace, Barracks Commanding Officer, held Battalion Office Hours for the three Marines involved. The driver of the pick-up truck who joined the

Col. Pace's policy is clear -- misconduct of any sort will not be condoned or tolerated.

Steve Smith, co-owner of Remmington's, declined to comment on the incident.

Det. Neil Trugman, D.C. Police Department's investigating officer in the case, categorized the fight as a brawl and not an attack directed specifically at homosexuals.

fight after it began was acquitted. The two Marines that were involved in the altercation were found guilty of disorderly conduct. They were both fined \$400 each, restricted to the Barracks with extra duty for 30 days and reduced in rank one pay grade. The reduction in pay grade was suspended for four months.

No criminal charges were filed by D.C. police against either the Marines or the gay men involved in the fight, however the incident spurred the Barracks commanding officer to address his Marines on their individual responsibility to the community.

Pace issued a policy statement to the Marines here ordering that "Marines will recognize and respect the rights of all others regardless of race, color, religion, sex, or sexual orientation. Physical and or verbal confrontations with others will be avoided and not be initiated by Marines." This policy will be emphasized during leadership training classes held on a company-wide level. Pace also personally counseled Marines here regarding their obligation and duty to respect the rights and privileges of all persons.

According to a press release from the Barracks Public Affairs Office, Pace's policy is clear -- misconduct of any sort will not be condoned or tolerated.

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



The Battle Color Detachment entertained visitors at historic Fort McHenry, Baltimore, Md., July 15. Few historic sites in the United States provide a more appropriate setting for the United States Marine Corps Battle Color Ceremony than Fort McHenry. The Battle Color Detachment entertained visitors to the historic Baltimore fortress July 15. In addition to the normal Color Guard, Silent Drill Team and Drum and Bugle Corps performances, D&B performed "The Star-Spangled Banner," written by Francis Scott Key as he watched the British bombardment of the fort in 1814.

Few historic sites in the United States provide a more appropriate setting for the patriotic Battle Color Ceremony than the old Baltimore fortress.

From 1793 to 1815 England and France were at war. Intent on crushing each other, both nations confiscated American merchant ships and cargoes in an attempt to prevent supplies from reaching enemy ports, acts many Americans viewed as violations of their rights as neutrals. The situation was made hotter by British impressment of American seamen and the demands of the "War Hawks," a group of southern and western congressmen who wanted the United States to annex British Canada and Spanish



Florida. The declaration of war against England on June 18, 1812, to preserve "Free trade and Sailors' Rights," was carried by the War Hawks.

For two years the Americans were mostly an annoyance to the British, who could not devote much attention to them until after Napoleon's defeat in April 1814. Then in mid-August a British force of some 5,000 army and navy veterans under the joint command of Maj.Gen. Robert Ross and Vice Adm. Alexander Cochrane sailed up Chesapeake Bay, intent on giving the Americans "a complete drubbing." They did just that at the Battle of Bladensburg, Md. (where Barracks Marines fought valiantly) and went on to burn Washington, D.C. Then they turned their attention to Baltimore.

Baltimore was better prepared for the invaders than Washington had been. Under Maj.Gen. Samuel Smith, a U.S. Senator and veteran of the Revolution, defenses were erected, arms and equipment laid in, and troops trained. In all, Smith's command totalled about 15,000 men, mostly Maryland, Pennsylvania, and Virginia militia, but also a few regular army units and several hundred sailors under Commodore John Rodgers. Fort McHenry, the key to the harbor, was defended by a thousand men. Its guns and those of two batteries along the river's edge dominated the channels leading to the city. A line of gunboats and sunken hulks across the mouth of Northwest Branch also obstructed entry.

On September 12, Ross' troops landed at North Point and marched toward Baltimore. Later that day, Ross was mortally wounded in the opening skirmish of the Battle of North Point. He was



The Silent Drill Team stands at attention beside the Fort McHenry Guard, who are dressed in 1814 period uniforms.

replaced by Col. Arthur Brooke, who completed the battle and compelled the Americans to withdraw. The next morning he marched his troops to within two miles of the city and awaited the results of a naval attack before assaulting the Baltimore defenses.

Admiral Cochrane knew that Fort McHenry must be captured or destroyed if the British campaign was to succeed. He attacked the fort at dawn on the 13th, about the time Brooke began his advance. The bombardment lasted for some 25 hours. Maj.Gen. George Armistead, Fort McHenry's commander, estimated later that from 1,500 to 1,800 shells and rockets were fired at the fort. At 2 p.m. two shells exploded on the southwest bastion, killing two officers and wounding several gun crew members.

About midnight on September 13, realizing that Fort McHenry would never fall to shelling alone, Cochrane launched a diversionary attack up the Ferry Branch hoping to distract the Americans long enough for Brooke's troops to storm Rodgers' Bastion guarding the east side of the city. In the dark, rainy night, the attack went awry: some of the landing party rowed up the wrong branch, while other barges were detected and driven back by the combined fire of Forts McHenry, Covington, Babcock and Look-Out. The failure of this sortie dashed British hopes of capturing Baltimore.

The bombships continued the bombardment until 7 a.m. on September 14th, then withdrew down the river. As the British sailed away the American

soldiers fired the morning gun and hoisted the large flag that would later become known as the "Star-Spangled Banner" while the musicians played "Yankee Doodle."

It was this intense bombardment of Fort McHenry that inspired Francis Scott Key to write a poem, "Defence of Fort McHenry," which later became our national anthem, "The Star-Spangled Banner." Today the battle-torn Fort McHenry flag is on display in the Smithsonian's Museum of American History.

After rendezvousing in Jamacia with another British army, Cochrane's fleet sailed off to invade New Orleans, La. There on January 8, 1815, outside the city, a superb British army was soundly defeated by a frontier army led by Maj.Gen. Andrew Jackson in the last important battle of the War of 1812.

Fort McHenry never again came under enemy fire, although it continued as an active military post for the next 100 years. During the Civil War it was used as a temporary prison for captured Confederate soldiers, Southern sympathizers, and political prisoners. From 1917 until 1923, U.S. Army General Hospital No. 2 was located here to serve World War I veterans. In 1925 Congress made Fort McHenry a national park; 14 years later it was redesignated a national monument and historic shrine, the only park in the country to have this double distinction.

Fort Henry Guard Visit

To the stirring strains of the bugle, fife and drum the scarlet clad "Thin Red Line" steps smartly into action. Responding to barked commands, the British square, the line, wheels and bayonet exercises are performed before our eyes in an intricate minuet straight out of another century. And then, suddenly, the chilling crack of rifle fire, and the air fills with smoke, just as it did in those battles long ago.

The martial music and impressive drill of the Fort Henry Guard will once again entertained Evening and Sunset Parade audiences when the The Fort Henry Guard returned Aug. 13-17 for their bi-annual visit and joint performances.

The Guard and 8th & I's Marines have exchanged visits to each others' posts since 1954 when former Commandant of the Marine Corps, Gen. Lemuel C. Shepherd was made Honorary Commander of the Guard at the fort. It is in his honor, and the spirit of the special camaraderie the two units share, that the Fort Henry Guard close its performances by marching off to "The Marines' Hymn."

The Fort Henry Guard, a carefully selected and precision-trained body of 144 civilian university and secondary school students, represents the 19th Century British troops of Canada's confederation year, 1867.

Old Fort Henry in Kingston, Ontario, Canada was originally built in the troubled years following the War of 1812 as a bastion against invasion from the United States. For many years the fort, manned by British and Canadian soldiers, watched south over Lake Ontario, guarding a major naval base in the town of Kingston. After years of deterioration, Ronald Way directed the restoration of the fort and, in 1938, conceived the idea of a "guard" to represent the garrisons of former days. The Fort Henry Guard now performs a sunset Ceremonial Retreat featuring the drill, martial music and uniforms and equipment of the



British infantry, circa 1867. The Guard performs at the fort every Monday, Wednesday and Saturday from mid-May to mid-October.

The Guard's two styles of uniforms are patterned after British line regiments and the Royal Artillery. Its colors, consecrated in 1955, carry the names of all the units which garrisoned the fort from 1812 to 1940. They use original Snider-Enfield rifles, the British army's first breech loader, issued in 1866.

The "Drums" of the Fort Henry Guard play music familiar to every pre-confederation British soldier. Even David, the white Saanen goat and the Guard's mascot, has been part of the fort's history since 1842 when the Royal Welch Fusiliers were garrisoned there. David, the first, was given to the Guard by the St.



The Fort Henry Guard demonstrate British artillery and infantry tactics of 1867 during joint performances at the Barracks and the Marine Corps War Memorial.

David's Society of Toronto in 1953, so although the present day David is a new goat, the tradition is an old one.

Since its formation in 1938, the Fort Henry Guard has served as a Canadian ambassador all over the world. It is the only Canadian unit ever to have performed twice in Britain's Royal Tournament. It participated in the opening and closing ceremonies of the sailing Olympics in 1976. In 1959 the Guard played host to Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth II, and has, over the years, hosted other members of the Royal Family, as well as heads of state, distinguished military personnel and millions of tourists seeking a brief glimpse into the past.

But it's not only history the Guard serves. Virtually the entire 1938-1939 Guard enlisted in Canada's Armed Forces to fight in World War II, leaving the fort to serve as a prisoner of war camp, and graphically illustrating the Guard motto, "Merentur Etiam" -- We Also Serve.

Through the music, drill and pageantry of the Canadian and American units the joint performances recall the war-torn and distrustful years of our countries' pasts, and celebrate the entwining and warming friendship they now share.

Lt. Deaton, USN -- new Barracks Chaplain

Lt. Paul Reagan Deaton, USN, has replaced Lt. Cmdr. James Griffith, USN, as the Marine Barracks Chaplain.

Deaton was born in Texas Nov. 18, 1957.

He attended East Texas Baptist University where he earned a Bachelor of Arts degree in Counseling Ministry in 1980. He received his Master of Divinity Degree in Marriage and Family Therapy from the New Orleans Baptist Theological Seminary in 1985.

Following Aviation Officer Candidate School in Pensacola, Fla., where he was designated a naval aviator Dec. 1981, he entered the Chaplain Candidate Program in September 1982 and was commissioned as a chaplain in the Naval Reserve in 1986. Deaton was recalled to active duty Jan. 1988 and assigned at Camp Lejeune, N.C., where he served with 8th Communications Battalion, Brigade Service Support Group-4, 3rd Battalion, 8th



Marine Regiment, and 2nd Combat Engineer Battalion. He received orders to Marine Barracks, Washington, D.C. July 13, 1990.

Deaton became a member of the Realm of the Arctic Circle (Blue Nose) while aboard the USS Inchon in October, 1988.

Deaton is married to the former Cindy K. Brewer. They have three children, eight years-old Nate, six years-old Michelle, and four years-old Eric.

"I am looking forward to my work at Marine Barracks with a great amount of excitement," said Deaton. "I appreciate the hard work that goes into the 'average day' at 8th & I and I find it quite an honor to be assigned to this duty station."

Worth Repeating...

"The lack of a sense of history is the damnation of the modern world."

--Robert Penn Warren



"The mere absence of war is not peace."

--John F. Kennedy



"Nothing gives one person so much advantage over another as to remain always cool and unruffled under all circumstances."

--Thomas Jefferson



"Learn to obey before you command."

--Solon of Athens



"Do not repeat the tactics that have gained you one victory, but let your methods be regulated by the infinite variety of circumstances."

--Sun Tzu

Send Claims, Letters to the Correct Address

The current claims processor for CHAMPUS' 17-state Northern Region is Uniformed Services Benefit Plans, Inc., in Columbus, Ind. The firm has had the contract to process claims from these states since Oct. 1, 1988.

Unfortunately, some folks seem not to have gotten this word, because the former claims processor for the Northern Region, Blue Cross-Blue Shield of Rhode Island, still receives an average of 400 letters and claims a day from people in that region.

If you live in any of the states listed below, or if you have a claim for Christian Science treatment, be sure to send your claims to the following address, to the post office box number shown with the state's name: Uniformed Services Benefit Plans, Inc., P.O. Box _____, Columbus, Ind. 47202.

Connecticut (Box 3066), Illinois (Box 3054), Indiana (Box 3056), Iowa (Box 3058), Kentucky (Box 3061), Maine (Box 3064), Massachusetts (Box 3063), Michigan (Box 3053), Minnesota (Box 3057), New Hampshire (Box 3067), New Jersey (Box 3052), New York (Box 3050 for ZIP codes 13000-14999; Box 3051 for ZIP codes 10000-12999), Ohio (Box 3060 for ZIP codes 43700-44799; Box 3059 for all other ZIP codes), Rhode Island (Box 3065), Vermont (Box 3068), West Virginia (Box 3062), Wisconsin (Box 3055), Christian Science treatment (Box 3063).

Written inquiries from all of the above states should be sent to P.O. Box 3072. Send appeals correspondence to P.O. Box 3069.

Check on New CHAMPUS Benefits or Other Changes

When you hear of changes in CHAMPUS policy, or of new benefits being added to the program, it's a good idea to check with your CHAMPUS claims processor or your Health Benefits Advisor, to find out when those changes will be effective in your area.

New Toll-free Number for South Central Region

The toll-free telephone number for CHAMPUS' six-state South Central claims processing region has changed.

The new number is 1-800-236-6000. Callers who dial the old number to check on their CHAMPUS claims or request other information will hear a recorded message informing them of the new number.

States in the South Central Region are Arkansas, Kansas, Louisiana, Missouri, Oklahoma and Texas. Claims submitted by CHAMPUS-eligible families for civilian health care received in these states are processed by Wisconsin Physicians Service, in Madison, Wis.

YOU ARE NOT FORGOTTEN



JOHN MIA