

# Pass in Review

September/October 1990

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U.S.M.C.



# Pass in Review

## M A G A Z I N E

Vol. 10,

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### On the cover...

Sgt. J.G. Hicks during an NBC warfare class for H&S Co. Marines. The company has adopted an aggressive new program of field training. See story on page 10.

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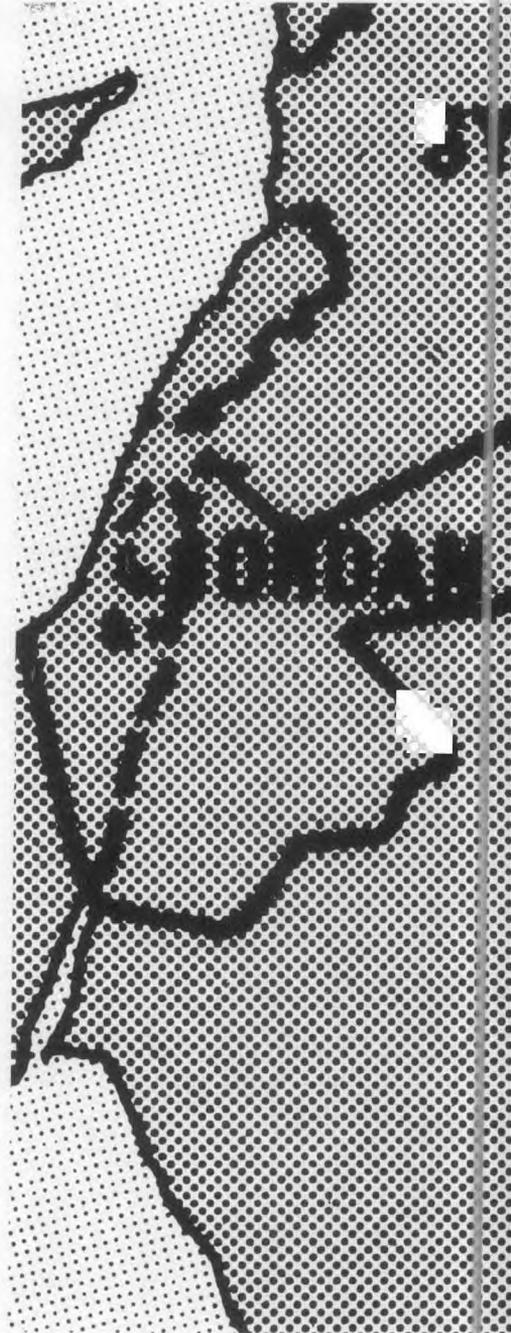
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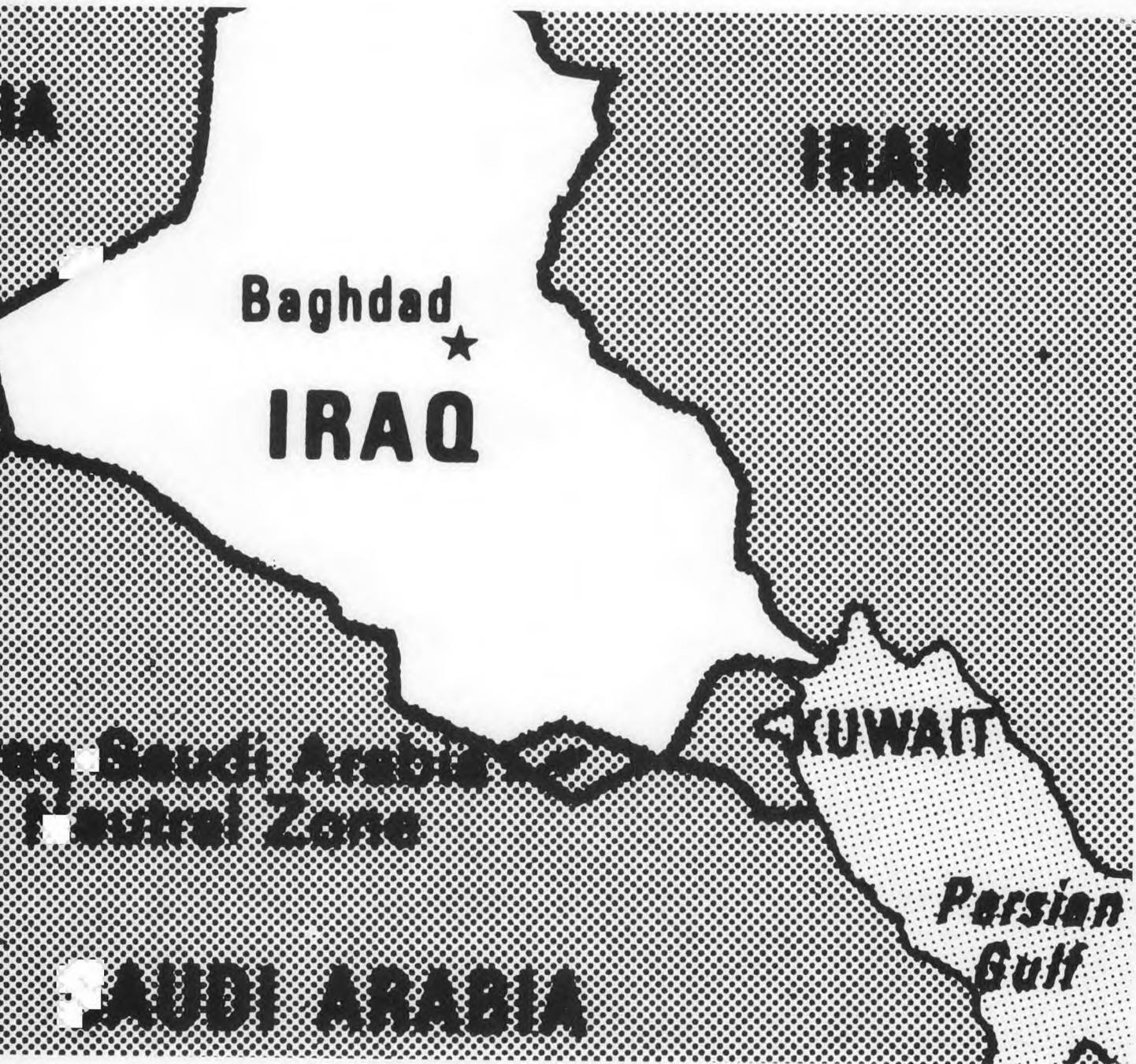
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The area of the Middle East currently enflamed by the Iraqi invasion of Kuwait. For news from the region, and background information on the countries, see pages 4-7.

# U.S. Military Buildup Continues to Grow in the Middle East

WASHINGTON--

The historic buildup of U.S., Arab and other air, ground and naval forces arrayed against Iraq continues as the tension of the Persian Gulf Crisis mounts.

As U.S. Navy warships monitored and intercepted Iraqi shipping to enforce the United Nations trade embargo, President Bush authorized the call up of members of the selected reserve to support Operation "Desert Shield."

There is growing concern for the welfare of thousands of westerners trapped in Kuwait and Iraq. Iraqi President Saddam Hussein said westerners would be used as "human shields" to deter a U.S. attack on key Iraqi installations. Speaking to the Veterans of Foreign Wars National Convention Aug. 22, President Bush said restricted Americans were of "grave concern" to him and Iraq would be held responsible for the safety and well-being of those held against their will.

In an executive order issued Aug. 22, Bush authorized Defense Secretary Dick Cheney to call selected reserve units

of the armed forces to active duty to support U.S. and multinational operations underway in the Middle East. Nearly 50,000 reservists could be called to duty by Oct. 1, with the Navy authorized to call up to 6,300 members.

In the waters of the Persian Gulf, Arabian Sea and Red Sea, U.S. Navy interception operations

continue. During a Pentagon press briefing Aug. 23, the Department of Defense noted many Iraqi ships had turned back, indicating a high degree of compliance with U.N. sanctions. Earlier in the week, the guided missile frigates USS Reid and USS Robert G. Bradley fired warning shots across the bows of two Iraqi

merchant ships. Defense Department officials said that both ships were under close surveillance.

Troops and equipment continue to pour into Saudi Arabia by air and sea. Giant C-5 and C-141 cargo aircraft from the Military Airlift Command were said to be arriving in Saudi Arabia

See "Buildup," page 5

## President Activates Reserves to Support "Desert Shield"

WASHINGTON -- For the first time since President Lyndon Johnson mobilized reservists during the Viet Nam War, the U.S. activated military reserve forces Aug. 22 to join in the effort to deter Iraqi aggression in the Middle East.

In an Executive Order issued in late August, President George Bush authorized Defense Secretary Dick Cheney to call members of the selected reserve to active duty status. The reservists will support Operation "Desert Shield" by joining active duty units in and around the Arabian Peninsula and by filling critical military support position in the U.S.

In a Pentagon news briefing Aug. 23, Assistant Secretary of Defense for Public Affairs Pete Williams announced DoD has authorized up to 24,734 Army, 14,476 Air Force, 6,243 Navy and 1,250 Coast Guard reservists to be called up.

He explained that the activation will take part in two phases -- the first ended Aug. 31; the second ended Oct. 1. The Marine Corps, although authorized to activate up to 3,000 reservists, is anticipated to call up very few, Williams said. Marines typically deploy in self-contained units and arrive with all of the logistical support they need.

Of the 6,243 Naval reservists that will be called to active duty, about one half will go to the theater of operation, Williams said. In the early stages, the Navy will be activating 2,400 medical personnel, many of whom will be filling in at home for those who deploy to the Middle East.

Nearly 2,500 Navy doctors, nurses and corpsmen have already deployed to the Persian Gulf region, many embarking in the hospital ships USNS Comfort and USNS Mercy. Many

See "Reserves," page 5

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## **Buildup**

### **from page 4**

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at the rate of one every ten minutes. Fast sealift ships and afloat prepositioning ships of the Military Sealift Command discharged their cargo of tanks, armored vehicles, weapons, ammunition, fuel and water for U.S. Army and Air Force units.

U.S. Marines assigned to the 1st Marine Expeditionary Force readied their tanks and other equipment delivered by Maritime Prepositioning Ships, assumed defensive positions and began patrols in Saudi Arabia. More Leathernecks of the Navy-Marine Corps team are on the way.

The 4th Marine Expeditionary Brigade, stationed at Camp Lejeune, N.C., a completely self-sustained amphibious force with organic Marine aviation, ground combat, combat

support and command elements, left East Coast ports August 13 aboard Navy amphibious assault ships USS Nassau, USS Guam and USS Iwo Jima. Elements of the 1st Marine Expeditionary Brigade, headquartered at Marine Corps Air Station, Kaneohe Bay, Hawaii, also began movement to join other forces participating in Operation "Desert Shield."

News media reports described a growing armada of naval power in the region as the USS Saratoga battle group, the Battleship Wisconsin and other ships transited the Suez Canal. The DoD confirmed Aug. 18 that the aircraft carrier USS John F. Kennedy and its accompanying battle group were deployed to the Eastern Mediterranean.

U.S. minesweepers USS Adroit, USS Leader, USS Avenger and USS Impervious were loaded aboard the merchant ship Super Servant Three Aug. 23 to augment U.S.

minesweeping capability in the gulf.

In a briefing from the Pentagon Aug. 21, Gen. Hansford T. Johnson, Commander, U.S. Transportation and Military Airlift Command, said the U.S. had moved "a midwestern town the size of Fayette, Ind. or Jefferson City,

percent of the cargo and 99 percent of the petroleum they need to operate. "I am indeed proud of what we have done," Johnson told reporters, "and I hope you share my pride in what the American fighting troops have done."

In the oppressive heat of the Saudi Arabian

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***According to the Military Airlift Command, the United States has moved the equivalent of "a midwestern town the size of Fayette, Ind. or Jefferson City, Mo." along with their cars, food, household goods and water supply to the Middle East.***

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Mo." along with their cars, food, household goods and water supply to the Middle East.

In total, more than 1 billion pounds of cargo is either en route or has arrived, Johnson said.

Johnson explained the important relationship between airlift and sealift, pointing out that while nearly all troops deploy by air, sealift carries 95

desert, tough on people and machines, continues to be as much a potential enemy as the 160,000 Iraqi troops said to be located in occupied Kuwait. According to a media pool report from the Saudi Desert, most commanders order their men to drink at least four to six gallons of water each day.

General Colin Powell, Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, said that with each passing day, "I am more and more confident in our ability to accomplish the mission." Powell warned Hussein, "Don't try to scare us or threaten us. It won't work. It never has."

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Navy News Service

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## **Reserves from page 4**

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reserve medical personnel will be reporting to Navy hospitals in Bethesda, Md., Portsmouth, Va., Oakland, Calif. and San Diego, where shortages exist due to the deployment. About 800 reservists will be called up to fill essential sealift, mobile inshore undersea warfare and mine warfare countermeasures billets.

By law, the President can activate up to 200,000 reservists for 90 days. If the need still exists, the reservists' active service can be extended an additional 90 days without a declaration of a national emergency or war.

Cheney also granted "stop loss" authority to the military services, which delays personnel possessing critical skills from retiring or otherwise leaving the service.

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Navy News Service

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## Saudi Arabia

- **Area:** 830,000 square miles (Roughly the size of the U.S. east of the Mississippi River.)
- **Capital:** Riyadh, population 1.5 million.
- **Terrain:** Mainly desert, with rugged mountains in the southwest.
- **Climate:** Arid with great extremes of temperature.
- **Population:** 11 million (7 million Saudi nationals, 4 million foreign nationals.)
- **Ethnic Groups:** Arab (90%), Afro-Asian.
- **Religion:** Islam.
- **Language:** Arabic.
- **GNP:** \$70 billion.
- **Industry:** (oil, 30% of GNP, non-oil, 4%) petroleum production, petrochemicals, cement, fertilizer, light industry.
- **Trade:** Exports -- \$22.5 billion; petroleum and petroleum products. Imports -- \$20 billion; manufactured goods, transportation equipment, construction materials, processed food products. Major markets -- U.S., Western Europe, Japan.

Although Saudi Arabia's harsh climate has historically discouraged settlement, civilization in the country is over 5,000 years old. The country is best known as the birthplace of Islam, which in the century after the Prophet Muhammad's death in A.D. 632 conquered much of the Mediterranean world. Islam obliges all Muslims to make the hajj, or pilgrimage to Makkah, at least once during their lifetime, and the Saudi government takes its stewardship of the holy places of Islam seriously.

The modern Saudi state emerged in 1932 when several regions unified to become the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia. The current ruler, King Fahd gained power when his brother, King

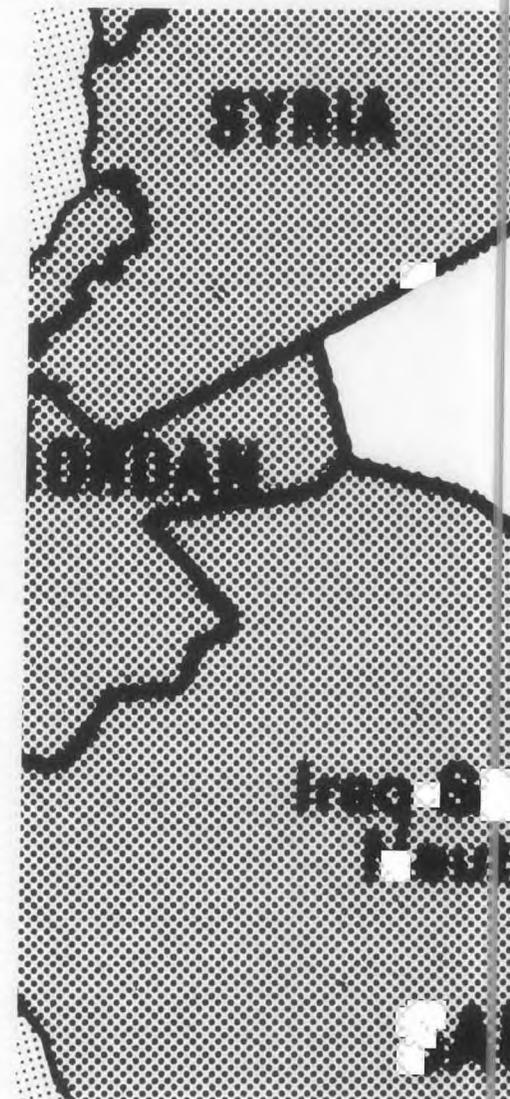
Khalid died in 1982. During his reign, Fahd has attempted to decrease the country's dependence on oil as a source of revenue. He was in charge of Saudi security during some of the most difficult periods of the Iran-Iraq War, helping to defend the rights of neutral shipping in the gulf and aiding Iraq's war-strained economy.

In recent years, the U.S. has sold military aircraft to Saudi Arabia -- including the F-15, air-to-sea missiles, air defense weaponry, military vehicles and other equipment. The approval in 1981 of an air defense enhancement airborne warning and control system (AWACS) package has promoted cooperative security efforts. The compatibility of equipment helped U.S. operations in the gulf during 1987-88, and aid current operations during the new crisis.

The U.S. and Saudi Arabia share a common concern about regional security and orderly development.

## Kuwait

- **Area:** 17,818 square miles (Slightly smaller than New Jersey.)
- **Capital:** Kuwait City, population 1 million.
- **Terrain:** Desert.
- **Climate:** Intensely hot and dry in summers; short, cool winters.
- **Population:** 1.7 million.
- **Ethnic Groups:** Arab (84%), South Asian, Iranian, Southeast Asian
- **Religion:** Islam (85%).
- **Languages:** Arabic, English also widely spoken.
- **GNP:** \$22 billion.
- **Industry:** Petroleum and petroleum related, crude and refined oil, fertilizer, chemicals, construction materials.



- **Trade:** Exports and reexports -- \$11.3 billion; oil 85%. Major Partners -- Japan (25.9% of Kuwaiti market in 1983), U.S. (10.9% in 1983), Federal Republic of Germany (FRG)(10.2% in 1983), Italy (8.7% in 1983). Major suppliers -- Japan, FRG, United Kingdom, U.S.

Kuwait's modern history began in the 18th century with the founding of the city of Kuwait by members of the Uteiba section of the Anaiza tribe, who wandered north from the region of Qatar.

During the 19th century, Kuwait tried to obtain British support to maintain its independence from the Turks and various powerful Arabian Peninsula groups. In 1899, the ruler Shaikh Mubarak Al-Sabah "the Great"



## *Iraq*

- Area: 167,924 square miles (About the size of California.)
- Capital: Baghdad, population 3.8 million.
- Climate: Mostly hot and dry.
- Population: 16 million.
- Ethnic Groups: Arab (75%), Kurd (15-20 %).
- Religion: Shi'a Muslim (55%), Sunni Muslim (40%), Christian (5%).
- Language: Arabic, Kurdish, Assyrian, Armenian.
- GNP: \$27 billion.
- Industry: petroleum, petrochemical, textile, cement.
- Trade: Exports -- \$10.7 billion; crude oil, dates. Imports -- \$12.3 billion; construction equipment, machinery, motor vehicles, agricultural commodities. Major markets - Western Europe, Brazil, Japan.

Once known as Mesopotamia, Iraq was the site of flourishing ancient civilizations, including the Sumerian, Babylonian, and Parthian cultures. Muslims conquered Iraq in the seventh century A.D. At the end of World War I, Iraq became a British-mandated territory. When it was declared independent in 1932, Iraq informally accepted Kuwait's current northern boundary with Iraq. (For more information, see Kuwait's history.) In March 1973, the Kuwaiti-Iraqi border issue again flared, underlining Iraq's nonacceptance of portions of the undemarcated boundary.

Iraq's September 1980 invasion of Iran, and the subsequent Iran-Iraq War caused the Iraqi government to expand significantly the size of its forces.

Formerly dependent upon the the Soviet bloc for its arms supplies, in the mid-1970s Iraq began seeking Western suppliers in order to diversify its sources.

Source: U.S. State Department

signed an agreement with the United Kingdom pledging himself and his successors neither to cede any territory nor to receive agents or representatives of any foreign power without the British Government's consent. The British in return agreed to grant an annual subsidy to support the Shaikh and his heirs and to afford them the United Kingdom's protection. Kuwait enjoyed special treaty relations with the U.K. until June 19, 1961, when it became fully independent.

Kuwait's northern border with Iraq dates from an agreement with Turkey in 1913. Although the agreement was never formally ratified, Iraq accepted it in 1932 upon independence from Turkey. However, Iraq claimed Kuwait in 1961, contending that before British intervention, it had been part of the

Ottoman Empire under Iraqi control. An Iraqi invasion was thwarted by Britain's ready response to Kuwait's request for assistance.

Kuwait and Iraq still had not formally agreed on their border before the Iraqi invasion of Kuwait.

Kuwait maintained a small army, navy and air force prior to the invasion. Remnants of these armed forces now form the core of the ongoing resistance movement in Kuwait.

# Amphibious Assault Climbing



**Marines from the 24th Marine Expeditionary Unit climb from the sea onto an oil platform.**

CAMP LEJEUNE, N.C. -- A lone sentry paces across a rusty, grated walkway 15 feet above an angry sea; its waves unleashing frustration on huge pillars encrusted with colonies of stubborn barnacles. The entire first floor of the oil platform is larger than a football field. But the maze of stanchions sucking natural gas and crude oil from a mile below is scary at night, creaking under powerful currents 23 miles from civilization.

The remaining two floors decrease in size as they tower 120 feet above the ocean's surface. The platform's base 140 feet below, must be enormous.

The sentry looks up and sees a silhouette of his friend leaning on a railing gazing out into the blackness. A full moon's illumination, delicately dancing across the sea's surface, mesmerizes even the most disciplined soldier.

His thoughts race home to his fiancée, who he'll see in three days. The rhythm of the waves slapping beneath his feet and the salty sea air carried to him on a fresh breeze from the east is a lethal elixir.

Less than 100 feet away, four cammied figures with blackened faces fin silently towards him. Minutes later, they ride between the razor-sharp barnacles on the crest of a wave. Under the platform, they scan every inch of the steel grated walkway for trouble.

There! Twenty feet away the sentry's silhouette is spotted.

He doesn't hear them sling their climbing ropes over a pipe. As a vicious current tries to pry their death grip from the ropes and feed them to the pilings, one member inches his way up. The pockets of his cammies unleash pounds of water while his biceps bulge. He continues to slither up the rope. Seconds later he kneeling in the shadows covering the teams ascent.

The sentry moves . They freeze. He's walking right at them. They ease back into the maze of pipes and shadows. Fifteen feet...10...five...the sentry never sees the glint of sharpened steel.

The team steps over the lifeless bundle and quickly climbs 80 feet to the second floor.

Three minutes later the section sentry is disposed off by two team members. The other two are setting satchel charges for later use.

Time to move, the team leader signals. Up they go, silently through the night on rubber-padded feet. The point man peaks over the top rung of the ladder. One sentry is standing 150 feet away between two



**Two Marines exit the platform's living quarters after clearing them of terrorists.**

medium-sized metal buildings. Antennas and a satellite dish grace the roof of the structure on the right. Air conditioners from both hum steadily.

When the sentry walks behind a building, the team flashes up the ladder; two to the right behind a metal box six feet in height and two straight ahead taking cover behind a stack of pipes. The sentry reappears.

The point man sets his sights on his chest. When the sentry turns sideways, a set of headphones becomes visible. The point man follows his target -- patiently waiting. There! He hears it.

Downwind, about two miles out and coming in fast and low is a Huey helicopter carrying another team. The sentry doesn't hear it yet. His mistake, the point man figures.

Twenty feet below the satchel charge ticks towards doom.

Come on baby, come on. The Huey is dangerously close, but the sentry peers in another direction. Suddenly, the Huey banks up into the wind towards the top of the platform. The sentry finally turns, startled by this monstrous machine hovering over his head. The point man's bullet slaps him to the steel deck.

Team two fast ropes onto the platform splitting into different directions before the

point man's cartridge hits the deck. The Huey banks hard left and retreats into darkness.

Team one holds their hard-won territory. Team two begins clearing the metal buildings where three Americans are supposed to be held.

The door to the building on the left slams open spilling light over that end of the platform. Two figures carrying compact machine guns race out. A member of Team two perched on the roof takes them both out

with a burst of M-16 fire while the rest of the team glues themselves to the wall. Now it's their turn to clear the building.

Two clips of ammunition later they emerge empty handed.

Team two inches towards the communication building. Light sneaks through the door jam. The man on the roof trains his sights on the danger sign hanging precariously on the door is yanked open exposing the terrorist.

A minute later, Team two surrounds the Americans with protection as they hustle to the extraction point above. Team one secures the ladderwell leading to the helo pad. Rifles are still gripped tightly as adrenaline continues to flow.

The first helo will scoop up the Americans and Team two. The second Huey will carry the remaining team members back to freedom.

Time on station -- 18 minutes, 48 seconds. The satchel charge was set for 20.

"Not bad, not bad," says an instructor from Special Operations Training Group to both teams during a critique of the simulated recovery mission. The Marines of the 24th Marine Expeditionary Unit are training hard to earn their Special Operations designation.

**story and photos by  
SSgt. Lee J. Tibbetts  
24th MEU PAO**

# *H&S Marines Preparing for LIB Mission*



Sgt. J.G. Hicks demonstrates drinking water while wearing the M-17 Field Protective Mask during recent H&S Co. field training.

**S**hoot, move, communicate -- these are the three words that embody the new philosophy of training in H&S Co., according to Company Commander, Capt. Paul A. Brygider. In a letter distributed July 24, Brygider introduced his Marines to his training goals: "During the past year, [the Barracks has] been tasked with the primary mission of a light infantry battalion. To this end we must be able to respond to a variety of situations which could require our expertise as a premier fighting force...H&S Co. has developed training objectives which will hone the skills required to fight and support our sister units in a variety of environments. We must become a combat ready unit capable of supporting the Marine Corps in whatever way necessary."

"The new direction in our training is in line with what the commandant has mandated to the Barracks," said Brygider, referring to the Barracks' new mission as a light infantry battalion (LIB). "Our emphasis now is to train the company for its inherent responsibilities as the headquarters and service company of a light infantry battalion."

Under the new organization as a LIB, the company is responsible for providing a command element, establishing the combat operation center, and organic supply, facilities, food service, ordnance, and motor transport support as the mission requires. The company is also tasked with 1st echelon maintenance of all assigned garrison mobile equipment, and 2nd echelon maintenance of all organic weapons.

But in addition to performing their regular duties in the field, the company's Marines must also be ready Warriors. The burden of command post (CP) perimeter defense and security patrols falls on the shoulders of H&S's



**H&S Marines patrol in Mission Oriented Protective Posture gear during recent training at MCCDC Quantico, Va.**

Marines. To prepare for these new tasks the company's training has taken on a more intense infantry-oriented flavor.

For H&S Marines this new philosophy of training means one thing --more time in the field. Or more specifically, more time in the field practicing the company's support roles, and more time in the field, rifle in hand, learning the combat skills needed to win. Brygider's philosophy will become less abstract for H&S Leathernecks when they head to the field, for what will become a monthly ritual.

During the last week of every month, every Marine in the company will spend at least two days and two nights in the field. The company is split into portside and starboardside sections. After their normal work day, portside will deploy to Quantico, set up a CP and train until Wednesday morning when they will break down the CP and return to their jobs at the Barracks until 4 p.m. At that time starboard side will go out, repeat portside's training and return on Friday. Through this system, all of the 330 plus Marines in the company will train in the field while still keeping the wheels turning back at post.

During this training, the Marines will concentrate on skills that Brygider says will teach them to "shoot, move, and communicate." Some of the skills to be taught clearly fall into those three areas; shooting and maintaining crew served and individual weapons, and calling for supporting arms; movement through NBC contaminated areas, tactical movement, and cover and concealment; communication by radio, and hand and arm signals, etc.

While the combat skills of the Marines are being enhanced, training will also be conducted in garrison to round out the company's readiness and meet, or exceed, Marine Corps standards. Some of the company's goals are to have all Marines dental class one, rifle, pistol, and swim qualified the end of Fiscal Year 91. Marines will also receive classes on drug and alcohol abuse, code of conduct/law of war, basic nutrition and sexual harassment awareness.

Besides its obvious value, some of the training is designed to pull the work sections of the company closer together and build esprit de corps.

## **"H&S Co. has developed training objectives which will hone the skills required to fight and support our sister units.."**

**-- Capt. Paul A. Brygider, H&S Co. Commanding Officer**

"Previously most Marines loyalties were targeted with their sections," Brygider explained. "There was no reason to rally to the company flag. Now the Marines can identify a mission that we can collectively support, and encourage loyalty to the unit and that mission." To help foster esprit de corps the company now runs PT together every Wednesday morning. The company also continues to conduct monthly NCO leadership classes to promote professional education and camaraderie among the NCOs.

With their enhanced technical and combat skills, and reinforced esprit de corps H&S Co. will be more ready to support the battalion's light infantry mission.

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



# HELLOCASSTING

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**T**he camouflaged CH-46E Sea Knight seems to skim fifteen feet over the dark, cloudy water at a speed of fifteen knots as Marines walk off the back ramp one by one into the watery depths, prepared to fight.

Marine squad leaders of "A" Co. practiced helocasting, Aug. 29, at Marine Corps Combat Development Center, Quantico's Lunga Reservoir.

The squad leaders helocasted as a follow-up to completing the Squad Leader Course (SLC), said Capt. Bryan McCoy, Commanding Officer of "A" Co. From February through August, the squad leaders of "A" and "B" Companies attend SLC to prepare themselves for the Fleet Marine Force (FMF). During SLC, they go through intensive training which includes offensive combat, call for fire, defensive combat, patrolling, ambushing, and other combat skills.

Helocasting is a means of inserting Marines into the water from a helicopter. In a combat situation, a helicopter, most likely the CH-46E would drop Marines from the back ramp into the water, fully equipped with 782 gear, packs and M-16A2s, said McCoy. As the Marines walk off the ramp, the packs and rifles are attached to the Marines by a five-foot dummy cords eliminating extra weight, according to Capt. Steve M. Ferrando, Barracks Assistant Operations Officer. The gear inside the packs is encased in plastic so it doesn't



**"A" Co. squadleaders making a big splash at MCCDC Quantico.**

get wet. Because the pack is buoyant, it also helps the Marines stay afloat. "If a pack is attached to a Marine's back, it could severely injure him when he jumped in the water," said Ferrando. "The force of the buoyant pack jerking against the Marine's body as he plunges in the water could cause serious injuries."

The CH-46E is capable of carrying up to seventeen combat equipped troops. "A" Company squad leaders disembarked the CH-46E one at a time for training purposes, but in a combat situation, Marines would disembark two at a time so they could help each other if a problem should arise, said McCoy. The Marines can disembark up to twenty miles off shore. An inflatable raft would also be brought with them so the Marines could get ashore safely.

This type of insertion is used when the river or canal is too small for a ship to get close enough to shore, said Ferrando. Also, if the enemy detects aircraft twenty miles off shore, they will most likely think it is only making a reconnaissance of the area, not unloading anything, or anyone, added Ferrando. Marines would be able to sneak up on the enemy with almost no notice, said McCoy.

While the troops disembark, the helicopter will go as low and as slow as possible to ensure the safety of the Marines. This exercise gave the squad leaders a little taste of what it's actually like to helocast in the FMF, said Ferrando.

**story by**  
**LCpl. Valerie A. Stroschein**  
**photos by**  
**Cpl. J.D. Moore**

# Barracks Turns Trash To Treasure

One man's trash is another man's treasure. This holds especially true for Dan Urick, Project Manager for the Qualifying Recycling Program of the Naval District of Washington. He's taking his "trash" straight to the bank.

Urick's treasure is recyclable -- cans, paper, cardboard, plastic and glass. But the trick to reaping the benefits of this treasure is finding it.

The staff of five people and one truck team up daily to collect recyclable materials. Up to now, the team has produced in excess of 800,000 pounds. But that's not good enough.

"The goal is to attain one million pounds of paper by the end of the Fiscal year," said Urick. "The more we pick up, the more money we can make for the commands who comprise our unit and participate in the recycling effort."

According to the former Navy chief, there is a lot of money to be made by recycling. "People throw away good things and as a result, I capitalize on this," he emphasized. "At present, because of the size of my staff and the equipment we have, I am mainly concentrating on paper and aluminum recycling. But in the future, we hope to include glass, plastics and other products such as styrofoam, to our list."

Each organization within Urick's area has a particular product that is dominant. For some commands, it is paper and for others it might be aluminum or cardboard. Urick says that the first step in including a new command to his ever-growing unit is to assess their waste. "When we join a command, we literally spend days going through their trash cans," he

explained. "It is really interesting to see the expressions on peoples faces when they see me in a coat and tie going through trash cans," he jokes, "but it is necessary to do this to determine the types of receptacles that command will need."

"When we assess Marine Barracks, we determined that the Barracks would not be a big contributor of paper. Cardboard and aluminum will be produced largely from 8th & I. Additionally, the Barracks will be a large producer of glass. At present, we don't have the capabilities to recycle glass and plastic, but plans are in the works and in the near future we plan to add these products to our operation," he said.

Once the materials have been collected, sorting must be accomplished.

Although sorting cans is a much easier task which is performed by a crusher and a blower which discards non-aluminum cans, the sorting of paper and other products is quite another story.

There are nearly 50 grades of paper, but only five are recyclable, therefore, when we collect it, we must go through each piece, one at a time and discard the unusable grades," he said. "Additionally, the paper must also be sorted according to color."

Urick says that the interest and participation in the program is encouraging. He attributes the success of his program to the environmental issues that recycling involves.

"There has been a law in the District of Columbia for some time, that mandates recycling, but nothing has sparked an interest



**Sgt. Charles Gaither, D&B Co., deposits an empty soda can in one of the recycling boxes.**

more in the program than the Earth Day events," he said. "The phones rang off the hook as a result of the festivities on Earth Day. I think that as a result more people became aware of environmental issues."

In July, Marine Barracks became part of the 125 commands that comprise Urick's area of responsibility. Desk top and central office collection boxes for paper have been placed in offices throughout the command and aluminum can goes are located near the drink machines. Once full, they are emptied and placed in central recycling bins, located in the upper parking level and are emptied on an as needed basis. Urick says that he is pleased with the participation of the command and encourages other commands to get involved.

One incentive besides the environmental aspect of recycling is that the participating commands may keep up to two million dollars without having to turn any back in to the Department of Defense. The money made from the recycling program of the Military District of

Washington will be distributed according to the needs of each individual command.

Questions or comments on the recycling program can be directed to the recycling coordinator for Marine Barracks at 433-5931.

Urick holds a degree in business management and puts his knowledge to work. But he jokes that when he was going to school to earn his degree, he never thought that trash would be the product he'd be managing.

One thing is certain, though. Although his product is trash, no one can dispute the fact that his product is reaping monetary benefits.

**story and photo by  
Sgt. Debbie Scott**



Hoopsters from the Fort Henry Guard in Kingston, Ontario, Canada teamed up against Marines from 8th & I on the basketball court, only to suffer a loss, 59-35.

## *Marines Dominate Sporting Events During FHG Visit*

During the recent visit of the Fort Henry Guard from Kinston, Ontario, Canada, cannons were fired, gun salutes performed and precision drill movements of the Drum and Bugle Corps and the Silent Drill Team, they performed to perfection. But on the playing fields, it was quite another story.

The battle began with a volley between the Canadians and the Marines. The best of five match ended after the third game with the Marines winning, 15-10, 16-14, 15-3.

But the night's torture was not nearly at an end because a basketball game followed and the Marines were equally as triumphant. The final score was 59-33.

With two losses under their belts, the Fort Henry Guard came back on another day for more punishment, but this time the games were softball and soccer. Although the games changed, the results were the same, wins for the Marines. The final scores for the softball

and soccer games were 33-5 and 3-0, respectively.

The one week visit ended with a gun drill competition during which the best two of three ended with the Fort Henry Guard taking the first two drills. The Marines suffered two misfires on the first drill allowing a victory for the Guard. The second win was a decision in favor of the Guard.

The week's events came to an end on Friday and trophies for sporting events and traditional gifts were exchanged between the two units. But the good-byes were few because next year, 8th and I Marines will visit the Fort Henry Guard in their home in Ontario. Who knows, maybe the Guard will be victorious on their own turf and win back the trophies they lost.

**story and photo by  
Sgt. Debbie Scott**

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# 13,000 Expected for Leatherneck Marathon

MCCDC Quantico, Va.--A field of 13,000 runners is expected to "Marathon for a Drug-Free America" at the 15th Anniversary Marine Corps Marathon Nov. 4.

Long known as "The People's Race" and "The Run Through the Monuments", the unprecedented drug-free theme complements a marathon known for years as "the best run marathon in the country." This distinction is placed upon the MCM year after year in hundreds of letters from runners.

"The idea of a drug free marathon is really the logical extension of the original goals of this event, which are to emphasize the value of physical fitness and a healthy life style," said Marathon Coordinator Capt. Marshall Fields. "In our marathon every runner is treated equally. We do not pay big name athletes to participate. The race is about endurance, dedication and resolve, characteristics that made our country and the Marine Corps what they are today.

Race officials have asked all runners to sign a statement declaring their support for the Nation's campaign against illegal drug use, stating illegal drugs don't belong in American society or American sporting events, and that they are drug free. To date, more than 6,000 applications and statements have been received. Only a small percentage of runners have declined to sign the statements for one reason or another.

"We have had an overwhelming amount of support for the drug-free theme from runners," Fields said. "About 99.9 percent of all runners have signed the statement."

For some 60 percent of the runners, the Marine Corps will be their first marathon, and Quantico Marines want it to be remembered as the best marathon they ever ran, said Fields.

The race, which begins at exactly 9 a.m., starts at the Marine Corps (Iwo Jima) War Memorial in Arlington, and winds through Georgetown and the District of Columbia before ending back at the Marine Corps War Memorial. During the race, marathoners run past many famous historical landmarks,

including the White House, and the Jefferson and Lincoln Memorials.

The District of Columbia Special Olympics and Marine Corps Marathon officials are once again holding the Special Olympics Mini-Marathon, which begins 35 minutes after the start of the marathon.

Another yearly competition is the Clydesdale, which offers athletes in four weight classes an opportunity to compete amongst themselves: Men, 175-194 lbs.; men, 195 lbs. and up; women, 130-144 lbs., and women, 145 lbs. and up.

More than 325 awards will be presented to winners in a number of different categories. The Open Winner will be presented the Middendorf Trophy. Each participant will receive a t-shirt, commemorative patch, and an official race program. Marathoners who successfully complete the race will also receive a commemorative finishers medal, completion certificate, and an official results booklet.

In addition, runners, families and friends are invited to attend the Runner's Exposition at the Sheraton National Hotel in Arlington, Va. The exposition features approximately 80 vendors with wares ranging from shoes and clothes to posters and literature. The exposition runs Nov. 2, from 10 a.m. to 10 p.m., and Nov. 3 from 8 a.m. to 5 p.m. (times approximate).

The entry fee for individuals is \$17 if the application is postmarked by Oct. 12. An additional late entry fee of \$8 will be charged for applications received after this date. Team participation at the marathon is encouraged, but team applications must be postmarked by Oct. 24. Make checks or money orders payable to MWR--0120. Registration will remain open until 10 p.m. (EST) Nov. 3, or until the field of 13,000 runners is reached.

For further information or applications, write the Marine Corps Marathon, P.O. Box 188, Quantico, Va., 22134, or call (703) 640-2225, or (703) 690-3431.

**story by**  
**Cpl. Dino Vervilos**

# "Padre's Parable"

A young man one day asked his father to teach him to build his own house. So his father, a skilled craftsman, took his son and showed him what the finished product would look like. He gave him a tour of his own home, a house the boy had lived in for many years that the father had built. He pointed out the straight lines, the smart design, the beautiful archways, and the impressive fixtures. Yet the most important part of the building the father could not show the son. Once the house is built the foundation is hard to see and describe. So the father stressed to the son to take great care to build a strong foundation of concrete, steel and sound design; for without a strong foundation, a house will fall apart.

Years passed and the young man left his home to seek his fortune. He found a job, married a wife, and built a house to live in. In his haste to build his home quickly and to save costs of expensive steel and concrete, he built the home with only the cheapest style of foundation. Instead his desire was to build a beautiful home with the most money spent on the elaborate decorations and furnishings. It was not long before the interior walls of the house began to crack and show serious damage due to settling



in the soft soil. Doors would not shut properly and the floor itself began to crack.

Only six months after moving into this superficially beautiful home, it had to be torn down. The reason? It was too dangerous to live in.

For many people, an important part of their life foundation is their heritage of faith. To attempt to build a life whose focus is on "beautiful decorations and furnishings" would be as foolish as the young housebuilder's. Although the idea for a foundation parable is not original, it is certainly timeless in application. Seek ways to restore that critical element of faith if it has been eroded with time. Through a church, parish, synogogue, chaplain, or trusted friend anyone can find ways to rebuild a strong foundation of faith.

**Lt. Paul Reagan Deaton**  
Barracks Chaplain

## Worth Repeating...

"I found the best way to give advice to your children is to find out what they want and then advise them to do it."

--Harry S. Truman



"Democracy...is a charming form of government, full of variety and disorder, and dispensing a sort of equality to equals and unequals alike."

--Plato



"Again and again we have owed peace to the fact that we are prepared for war."

--Theodore Roosevelt



"Prejudice is a raft onto which the shipwrecked mind clammers and paddles to safety."

--Ben Hecht



"Every great achievement was once impossible."

--Anonymous

## When you don't need a nonavailability statement

A nonavailability statement is a piece of paper that -- depending on where you live -- you may need to get in order to have CHAMPUS share the cost of nonemergency inpatient care from a civilian hospital.

The statement, which you get from a nearby military hospital, says you tried, but weren't able, to get such care from that particular military facility. You must send a nonavailability statement along with your CHAMPUS claim for civilian inpatient care in some cases. But, here's where you don't need a nonavailability statement:

When you live outside the nearest service medical facility's ZIP code service zone. The ZIP code zone is defined by postal ZIP code boundaries, and typically may extend 30-60 miles out from the hospital. The facility's Health Benefits advisor can tell you if the ZIP code in which your home is located falls within the hospital's service zone.

When you get outpatient care. No matter where you live, you don't need a nonavailability statement from a military hospital in order to have CHAMPUS share your costs for outpatient care. NOTE: This policy may change in the near future for some kinds of outpatient care in some locations. Keep in touch with your local Health Benefits Advisor for possible changes in this area.

When, in addition to your CHAMPUS benefits, you also have a private health insurance policy that pays first for the cost of medical services. All private health plans, except those specifically designated as CHAMPUS supplements, pay first, before CHAMPUS pays, for civilian health care.

## The Wheels of Justice...

The former owner of a California medical laboratory recently pleaded guilty to five counts of mail fraud, two of them related to fraudulent CHAMPUS billings. He was sentenced to four years in prison, five years probation after the prison term, and was ordered to pay \$655,000 restitution.

## Send third party liability for to claims processor

If you suffer injuries for which someone else may share responsibility, you must send in an additional form along with your CHAMPUS claim. This form is the DD Form 2527 (Statement of Personal Injury -- Possibility Third Party Liability.) It must be sent to the CHAMPUS claims processor for the state or area in which you receive care --- in other words, the same address to which your CHAMPUS claim goes. Contact the nearest Health Benefits Advisor (HBA) for the address of your CHAMPUS claims processor. HBAs are located at military medical facilities. They can supply the forms, as can your CHAMPUS claims processor.

## Private hospital rooms must be necessary

If you are admitted to a civilian hospital and stay in a private room, CHAMPUS can only pay for the private room if your physician decides it's medically necessary. Otherwise, CHAMPUS will share the cost of a semi-private room, and you will pay the difference.

**From the attic...**

Marines study MCI courses at the Marine Corps Institute at Quantico, Va. Gen. John A Lejeune founded the learning institution in 1920.

