

Pass in Review

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Pass in Review

Volume 10

Number 9

On the Cover:

Capt. J.B. Loving, Platoon Commander of the Silent Drill Team, leads the Marine Corps Battle Color Detachment into Fort Henry, in Kingston, Ontario. See page 12 for story and photos. (Photo by Capt. Cathy Engels)



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ABOVE: Brian Thompson strains while attempting a squat during the Barracks Powerlifting Contest, Sept. 4. He took the individual title and helped power H&S Company to a team victory. See story, photos on page 18. (Photo by Cpl. Thomas J. LaPointe)

LEFT: Barracks Mascot, Cpl. Chesty IX, is introduced to the Fort Henry mascot. (Photo by Capt. Cathy Engels)

INSIDE BACK COVER: Fort Henry Guardsmen fire cannon once meant for American forces during a Sunset Ceremony. (Photo by Capt. Cathy Engels)

NEWSBRIEFS

PARKING AT NAVY YARD

There is hope for your parking woes. Spaces are available at the Navy Yard parking garage. Your car will be safe and you can avoid the daily ritual of searching the neighborhood for a parking spot or playing "feed the meter."

To acquire a pass, see Cpl. Clark, Barracks Provost Sergeant, at the Guard House.

RETIREMENT/SEPARATION BRIEFS

The MCCDC, Quantico Family Service Center will conduct a four-hour separation brief Oct. 1, for Marines ending active service, and a retirement seminar Oct. 2 and 3, for retiring Marines. The seminar and brief are part of the Transition Assistance and Management Program (TRAMP).

For information or reservations call (703) 640-2511.

CHAMPUS

CHAMPUS will now share the cost of heart and lung transplants for patients who have serious heart and lung disease and whose condition hasn't improved with other treatment.

CHAMPUS beneficiaries who need additional information concerning transplants should contact their Health Benefits Advisor at the nearest military installation.

DANTES, CLEP EXAMS AVAILABLE

The Henderson Hall Education Office is now an official Defense Activity for Non-Traditional Education Support (DANTES) testing center. DAN- TES tests provide an opportunity for Marines to gain college credits through demonstration of knowledge already acquired outside the classroom.

The Education Office will operate as a non-stocking testing site. Examinations will be ordered upon request and will be administered and returned within 30 days after receipt. The examination programs ordered will be DAN- TES Subject Standardized Tests (DSSTs) and College Level Examination Program (CLEP) DSSTs.

The DSST Program is an extensive series of examinations in college and technical subjects which are comparable to the final or end-of-course examination in a particular undergraduate course.

It is possible to earn as many as 30 semester hours of college credit by successfully passing the CLEP General Examinations. These exams consist of five tests: English composition with or without essay, Social Science and History, Natural Sciences, Humanities, and Mathematics.

CLEP Subject Examinations measure knowledge of basic concepts, principles, relationships and applications involved in college courses with the same title.

For more information, contact the Henderson Hall Education Office at (703) 614-8797.

MOTEL DIRECTORY

Henderson Hall MWR has QUEST, a motel directory and discount book. Military members can save up to 50 percent off most motel rates. The book can be purchased at the Ticket Sales Window in the Henderson Hall Exchange, for \$19.95.

NAVY/MARINE TEAM STILL ON DUTY

(NNS) There are still 30 U.S. Navy ships and 20,000 Navy, Marine Corps and Coast Guard personnel deployed in Middle East waters.

As the sea campaign entered its 12th month following the Iraqi invasion of Kuwait, Naval Forces Central Command continues to sweep mines, with 1,274 destroyed as of Aug. 23. Totals also include 11,260 intercepted merchant vessels, 1,975 boardings and 112 ships diverted while enforcing United Nations sanctions.

Additionally, approximately 2,100 Marines, principally combat service support personnel, remain ashore in South-west Asia.

CORRECTION

An article in the July PASS IN REVIEW stated incorrectly that Montgomery G.I. Bill benefits are now \$16,800. It should have read \$12,600, or 36 payments of \$350. We regret this error.

Marine Selected for Commissioning

Lance Corporal bound for OCS

An H&S Company Marine was recently selected to become an officer through the Enlisted Commissioning Program.

Lance Cpl. Phillip R. Hurst, a 26-year-old Fiscal Accounting Clerk in S-4, found out during a company formation Sept. 4, of his selection. Capt. P. A. Brygider, H&S Company Commander, read the acceptance letter to the entire company.

The announcement came as a total surprise to Hurst, whose tentative report date is Oct. 7.

"I was pretty much in shock (when it was announced)" said Hurst. He submitted his application in July, and eventually "kind of accepted the fact that I wouldn't make it," he said.

The West, Texas (pop. 2,500) native graduated from the University of North Texas in 1988 with a Bachelor's Degree in Business Administration. He joined the Corps in March 1989 because he was unhappy selling shoes in Waco, Texas,

and had always had an interest in the military.

Hurst, the only applicant from the Barracks, said he'd considered applying, but he didn't until receiving a little encouragement from his officer-in-charge.

"Lance Cpl. Hurst has the qualities (the Marine Corps) expects in a leader," said Maj. G. J. Vinskey, S-4 Officer and Hurst's OIC. "He's out in front in his MOS, out in front in Marine skills and out in front in physical fitness. He isn't afraid to help Marines around him who need it or share his knowledge with them."

"Major Vinksey asked me to reconsider it (applying) seriously," said Hurst. "I would have felt like I was cheating myself if I didn't pursue every opportunity available. I think it's great that the Marine Corps makes an effort to promote Marines from within."

As for his Marine Corps career, Hurst said he basically has to take life one day at a time and can't



L. Cpl. Phillip R. Hurst receives congratulations on ECP selection from Capt. P. A. Brygider, H&S Company Commander.

make any long-term predictions. However, he said he's considering a long-term relationship with the Corps a lot more than he used to.

**Story and photo by
Cpl. Thomas J. LaPointe**

Security consciousness, personal vigilance: keys to theft prevention in Barracks areas

Security consciousness is ingrained in Marines' minds from the early days of recruit training. Paying special attention to personal security measures can be one way to prevent thefts such as those reported in Barracks changing areas.

Gunnery Sgt. Daniel S. Geltmacher, Barracks Guard Chief, advises Marines take some of the following measures to protect personal property in wall lockers:

- Report unserviceable lockers to your respective company gunnery sergeant.

- Keep wall lockers secured with a lock at all times.
- Never give out keys or combinations to your locker to other Marines for any reason.

Corporal Shawn E. Clark, Barracks Provost Sergeant, recommends Marines not leave valuable items in lockers. Anything of value which must be left, such as medals and other uniform items, are best locked into the drawers with a second lock.

"This will deter anyone who has been there long enough to break in because he probably won't want to

be around any longer to break the second lock," Clark said.

Geltmacher and Clark emphasized that if a Marine does experience a theft, the most important thing to remember is **DO NOT TOUCH ANYTHING!** Stay with your locker and have another Marine report the theft to Guard Section, which will call Henderson Hall's Criminal Investigative Division in to take reports and fingerprints.

Taking proper precautions can be the best deterrent to any would-be thief.

**Story by
Cpl. Thomas J. LaPointe**

Corps Updates Water Training

Combat Water Survival Training to become more challenging



Swim requalifications will become more strenuous under new guidelines. (Photo by LCpl. Valerie Stroschein)

Mandatory swim requalifications will begin in October, in accordance with Marine Corps Order 1510.29B, Marine Corps Combat Water Survival Training, which is currently being revised.

All current swimming qualifications will become void, and all Marines younger than 45 will be required to requalify under the new swimming program.

The new program is the result of an investigation begun in 1988 to determine the effectiveness of the

Corps' current swimming program, according to Capt. Mark Clark, Combat Service Support Training Officer at Training and Programs Division, Marine Air-Ground Training and Education Center, Quantico, Va. For the last year and a half, the new program has been tested at both recruit depots and at The Basic School.

"The old program didn't teach Marines to survive in the water," said Clark. Just because someone

can jump off a tower doesn't mean he can swim to survive."

A new training film entitled "Individual Combat Water Survival Training" was recently shot at Quantico and will be used as a supplemental training aid to prepare Marines for requalification. The film covers key points in water survival and covers the classification levels as well as proper waterproofing techniques, survival strokes and hypothermia. It is scheduled for release in October.

After investigating swim requirements of the other branches of the armed services and their special forces, the new program was designed taking into account skills common to all. Input from the American Red Cross was also incorporated into the new water survival program, also adopted by the Army. Marine Corps qualification levels will be comparable and honored as Red Cross skill levels.

"This is a much more stringent program than the old one. It requires people to be in better shape for requalifications," said Clark.

Currently, many Marines haven't swim-qualified since boot camp. Under the new program the level of qualification a Marine achieves will dictate his next date of requalification. All water safety qualified (WSQ) and S-1 swimmers will be tested every three years, S-2s every two years and S-3s every year. Unqualified Marines will be required to attend remedial swimming until they achieve at least an S-3 qualification.

The new order will contain pertinent information regarding the requalification process.

*Story by
Cpl. Suzanne Gemignani
MCCDC, Quantico Public
Affairs Office*

HISPANIC HERITAGE MONTH

Celebrating 500 years of heritage

The period from Sept. 15 to Oct. 15, has been designated as Hispanic Heritage Month. This year's theme is "500 Years of Hispanic Heritage; a Cultural Mosaic."

The military history of Hispanics contains a full scope of duty and dedication. In the tradition of defending the country, Hispanics have done so with honor, pride, and courage. No less than 37 Hispanic Americans have received the Medal of Honor -- America's highest military decoration.

One of the most notable Hispanic-American Naval officers in history was Admiral Davis G. Farragut. A veteran of the War of 1812 and the Civil War, Admiral Farragut is known for his brilliant leadership and bravery during his victorious assault of Mobile Bay, where he is known to have shouted to his crew, "Damn the torpedoes! Full speed ahead!"

Spanish troops assisted the American colonies during their struggle for independence, a fact not acknowledged in many textbooks.

Hispanic-Americans played a major role in the Gulf of Mexico and Mississippi River Valley area during the American Revolution. Bernardo de Galvez as Governor of Louisiana in 1777, and with permission from the Spanish court, supported the American defenses against the British. In addition, military units from Spain, allied with battalions of mulattoes and Blacks, attacked the British along the Gulf of Mexico.

As many as 9,900 Mexican-Americans fought in the Civil War on both sides of the Mason-Dixon line. Two Navy seamen, John Ortega and Philip Bazaar, made history by earning the Medal of Honor for their contributions to the Union cause.

During the Spanish-American War, Hispanic soldiers rode with Captain Maximiliano Luno

as members of Theodore Roosevelt's "Rough Riders."

During World War I, 23 New Mexico Hispanics were killed in France. Marcelino Serna received the Distinguished Service Cross, French Croix de Guerre Victory Medal with three bars and two Purple Hearts.

Military historians estimate that a quarter to a half million Hispanics served in the armed forces during World War II. Hispanics served

on every front during the war, and received (per capita) more Medals of Honor than any other identifiable ethnic group.

Distinguished service continued in the Korean War. Nine Hispanics received the Medal of Honor, and Capt. Manuel J. Fernandez Jr. was the third ranking MiG killer of the war. The 65th (Army) Infantry Regiment, made up primarily of Hispanics from Puerto Rico, earned a Presidential Unit Citation, a Meritorious Unit Commendation and two Republic of Korea Unit Citations.

Hispanics were among the first Americans to

enter South Vietnam and among the last to leave, with 13 earning the Medal of Honor during the conflict.

In recent years, Hispanics played active roles during United States operations in Grenada, Panama, and Southwest Asia.

As of September 1990, Hispanics accounted for 4.8 percent of all Department of Defense (DoD) personnel, with 7.3 percent Hispanic representation in the Marine Corps.

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Information provided by Equal Opportunity Branch, HQMC, and Defense Equal Opportunity Management Institute

MARINE SECURITY

Barracks Guard Section entrusted to guard White House Communications Agency complex at nearby Anacostia Naval Station



LEFT: LCpl. Donald G. Bruha, a Guard Marine assigned to the WHCA post, checks the identification card of an employee leaving the complex.

RIGHT: Corporal-of-the-Guard, Cpl. Mark A. McLaughlin (right), and Bruha monitor vehicles moving through their post. The Marines operate a high-tech control point which includes computerized security systems.

On July 1, the Barracks Guard Section assumed additional security responsibilities guarding the main gate of a White House Communications Agency complex located at the Anacostia Naval Station.

The agency is responsible for all aspects of the President's communications.

Formerly manned by civilians, the three-man post oversees who enters and leaves the compound from a high-tech control point.

The new responsibility means the Guard Section will be increased from about 88 Marines to 137, according to GySgt. Daniel S. Geltmacher, Guard Section Staff Noncommissioned Officer-in-Charge.

"We preferred military guards on the gate," said Army SgtMaj. Mark D. Olson, SNCOIC of the WHCA Security and Safety

Division. He said military guards are needed so guard personnel have the same security clearance as the military personnel working in the complex.

Guards were requested from the White House Military Office, which passed the request on to

reputation our security personnel have around the world."

According to Cpl. Mark C. Ruff, NCOIC of the WHCA detachment, the Marines selected to man the post were "basically top-of-the-line performers here (at the Barracks)."

"I think it's a privilege because of the importance of the post," said Ruff, a 22-year-old native of Alburtis, Penn. "Everyone there seems to like having the Marine Corps handle security."

Olson echoed this, explaining that WHCA is doing everything it can to make the Marines part of its command "family". The agency has included the Marines in its social functions and extends its hospitality to them any

"Marines were selected because of the reputation our security personnel have around the world." - GySgt. Geltmacher

the Department of Defense. DoD then forwarded the assignment to Headquarters, U.S. Marine Corps.

"It's a real honor for us to have been chosen to (guard the post)," said Geltmacher. "Marines were selected because of the

way it can.

In addition to guarding the post at Anacostia, Marines travel with the agency in support of the President. A number of Marines are part of a "Travel Team," which provides security for



WHCA on the road - a Guard Section responsibility since August 1990, according to Ruff.

There are additional benefits for Marines assigned to the post, according to LCpl. Donald G. Bruha, a 23-year-old Guard Marine from Dorchester, Neb.

"I've enjoyed learning some of the more high-tech aspects of the job," said Bruha, referring to the state-of-the-art, computerized security system the Guard Marines operate at their newest post. "The equipment here is top-of-the-line."

Marines guarding WHCA, which they refer to as "Wacca," feel the importance and prestige of the detachment is comparable to guarding Camp David.

"It's certainly an honor just knowing that WHCA has given us the responsibility to protect this compound," said Corporal Mark A. McLaughlin, a Corporal of the Guard in the detachment, and a former Camp David Marine. "It's also a great opportunity for a lot of these Marines to work and travel in support of the Presi-



LCpl. Jerry Abbot waves a vehicle through the WHCA gate, which is opened and closed from inside the control point.

dent," said the 22-year-old native of Needham, Mass.

For nearly 200 years, Marines have been entrusted to guard military installations, and now Guard Section Marines continue

that tradition while standing post at the WHCA complex.

**Story and photos by
Cpl. Thomas J. LaPointe**

RESERVE BIRTHDAY

*Celebrating 75
years of readiness*

The idea of Marine Reserve forces did not develop until more than a century after the Continental

Marines were authorized by Congress in 1775. The earliest Marine Reserves did not serve as backup to the nation's regular Marine forces, but to the Navy's.

Marine detachments formed an integral part of the Naval militia of some maritime states almost since the inception of the program in 1892. Naval militia were established by states bordering on the ocean, Gulf of Mexico and Great Lakes that felt the need for a ready compliment of trained men to help protect their coastline.

On Aug. 29, 1916, nearly 30 years after the first Marine Reserve detachments were formed, a separate and official Marine Reserve was created. On that date, President Woodrow Wilson signed an Act of Congress "making appropriations for the naval service and for other purposes." The "other purposes" to which the Act alluded was the statutory authority under which the Navy Department issued General Order 231 two days later, which specifically established the Marine Corps Reserve. The General Order noted that the Marine Corps Reserve would consist of five classes of Marine Reserve personnel, including a Flying Corps, and would be patterned after the then-existing Naval Reserve.

At the time of the United States entry into World War I in April 1917, the total Marine Corps Reserve consisted of three officers and 32 enlisted Reservists. The officers and men of Boston's 1st Marine Corps Reserve Company were the first called upon for service in the overseas war when they were ordered to extended active duty by the Massachusetts governor one month before the United States declared war on Germany and the Central Powers.

Many Reserves were among the 834 Marine officers and 30,480 enlisted men who served overseas with the American Expeditionary Force and naval service. Most of these Marines were with the 4th Brigade of Marines, a part of the Army's 2nd Division, commanded for much of its wartime service by Maj-



Three of the five Marines (the sixth member of the group was a Navy Corpsman) photographed raising the American Flag on Mount Suribachi were Reservists. They are Cpls. Rene Gagnon and Ira H. Hayes, and PFC Franklin R. Sousley. (AP/Wide World Photo)

Gen. John A. Lejeune, the first Marine officer to command an Army division in combat.

Women, too, served in the Marine Corps. Enrollment of women in the Marine Corps Reserve was authorized by Secretary of the Navy Joseph Daniels on Aug. 12, 1918. A strong sense of patriotism motivated women, as well as men, to join the Marine Corps. Many of the "Reservists (F)," as they were called, had husbands, brothers or fathers already on the front line in France. Altogether, 305 women Reservists, popularly known as Marinettes, were enrolled during World War I to replace male Marines transferred to the battlefield in France.

In February 1925, Congress passed an act to provide for the creation, organization, administration and maintenance of a Naval Reserve and a Marine Corps Reserve. This new act put the Marine Corps on a solid footing and provided many new features lacking under an abolished 1916 act.

The mission of the Reserve was (now) clearly defined to be a "trained force of officers and men available to serve as reinforcements to the regular Marine Corps in time of war or national emergency." The organization created nationwide interest, and many World War I veterans returned.

In November 1930, BrigGen. Ben H. Fuller was designated as the first Officer-in-Charge, Marine Corps Reserve. Three years later, the first presentation of colors to a Reserve Regiment was made by the Commandant of the Marine Corps to the 20th Reserve Marines, in Washington, D.C.

The 1929 Naval Appropriations Bill provided for training pilots who would be qualified and available to bring regular squadrons up to war strength, if necessary. Reserve air squadrons increased from four in 1930 to a dozen by the fall of 1932.

The first air-ground problem was successfully accomplished in August 1933 when three West Coast units (a regiment, a fighter squadron and an air observation unit) executed a combined maneuver over the rolling country north of San Rafael, Calif. A similar East Coast exercise took place the next month.

All 23 Marine Organized Reserve battalions and 13 Reserve air squadrons were called to active duty in November 1940 under a presidential order issued the previous year by Franklin D. Roosevelt, declaring the nation in a limited national emergency. Marine Corps strength reached 66,000 by Dec. 7, 1941, after mobilization of the Corps' organized units and other classes of volunteer reservists, plus regular-duty personnel. Just eight months later, the newly formed 1st Marine Division, composed largely of recalled reservists and regulars, stormed ashore at Guadalcanal in the critical first American amphibious landing in the Pacific.

Marine Reservists in World War II comprised 68 percent of the Corps' wartime strength. They took part in every campaign in which Marines fought -- from the early days of Midway, Wake and Guadalcanal, through to Okinawa, the last great island objective, three and one-half years later. During the war, the nation's highest award for bravery, the Medal of Honor, was awarded to 80 Marines, 44 of whom were Reservists.

Women Marine Reservists served in World War II, as they had done in World War I. On Feb. 13, 1943, the Marine Corps Women's Reserve was formed, and headed by Maj. (later Col.) Ruth Cheney Streeter. Eighteen months later, Women Reservists constituted 85 percent of the enlisted personnel at Headquarters, Marine Corps, and one-half to two-thirds of personnel at all large Marine Corps posts and stations in the United States. At the time of Japan's surrender, the Women's Reserve boasted 831 officers and 17,714 enlisted women on active duty.

In February 1946, the Marine Corps Air Reserve Training Command (MARTCOM) was activated at Glenview, Ill., to "administer, coordinate and supervise all Marine Air Reserve activities.

By late 1949, the Director of Reserve's status report showed an organization of more than 100,000 officers and men. The post-war rebuilding process had moved along well and reflected the time, effort and money the Marine Corps was putting into the program. The investment in a trained, ready reserve was to pay off less than one year later.

The Korean War pressed the Marine Corps Reserve to perhaps its most brilliant performance.

Certainly no call to duty was ever attempted on such short notice and scale, with such gratifying results. At the time of the June 1950 North Korean invasion of South Korea, the Marine Corps did not have a war-strength division. Moreover, the combined ground forces of the entire Fleet Marine Force during peacetime were not enough to fill a 22,000-man war-strength division. On July 19, 1950, President Harry S. Truman authorized the Defense Department to call units and individuals of the nation's Reserve components to active duty. The next day, all 22 Organized Reserve ground units were ordered to duty by the Commandant of the Marine Corps, Gen. Lemuel C. Shepherd Jr.

About 88,500 reservists -- tapping ground, air and volunteer components -- were called in the following months, most of them immediately. Marine Corps bases around the country, especially those at Camp Pendleton, Calif., and Camp Lejeune, N.C., were flooded with activated reservists. Within six to eight weeks, most of them were in the thick of the Inchon-Seoul operation in Korea (Sept. 15 - Oct. 7, 1950). The Reserve went on to claim a lion's share of the Marine Corps' proud role in Korea.

Marine Reservists claimed an enviable record, especially in the Inchon amphibious assault, the capture of Seoul and the breakout from the Chosin Reservoir. Major Gen. Oliver P. Smith,

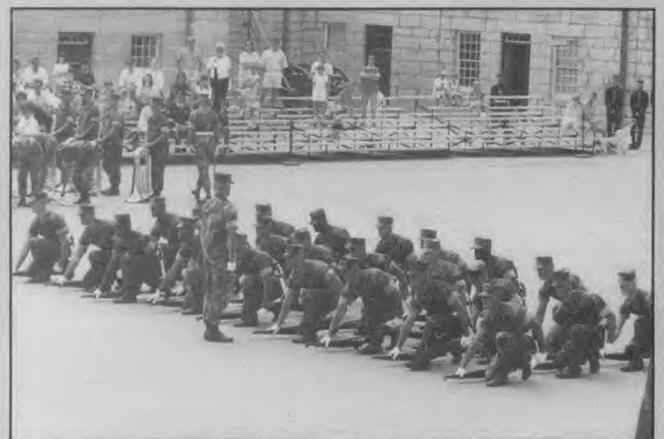
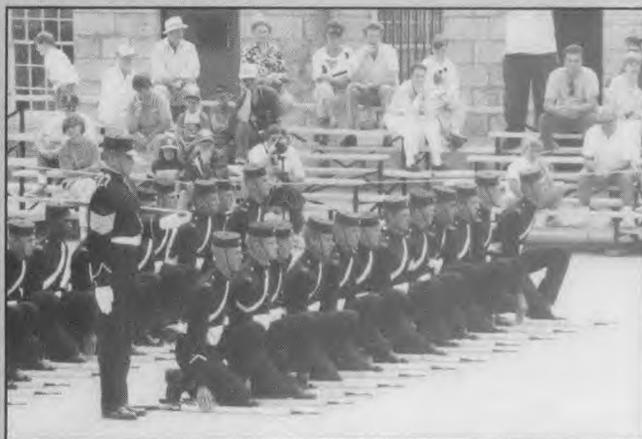
then Commanding General of 1st Marine Division, later noted that "Without reservists, the Inchon landing of Sept. 15 would have been impossible...Reservists were quickly integrated into the Division and they became Marines with as splendid a Marine spirit as the regulars."

In July 1962, the Organized Marine Corps Reserve was reorganized to provide a distinct unit mobilization structure embodied in the 4th Marine Division, 4th Marine Corps Aircraft Wing Team and Force Troops units. The new structure gave individual reservists a stronger sense of identification with the Regular Marine Corps, and a "division pride" that had been lacking under the old system.

Today, the Marine Corps Reserve is at the highest level of performance in its 75-year history. The Marine reservist of the 1990s realizes that his training, skills and equipment are critical components, which together provide a mobile force-in-readiness that can project a fully integrated, land-sea-air team ashore at any place and time required by national policy. As recent events in Southwest Asia have demonstrated, the men and women of the Marine Corps Reserve are fully prepared to take their places in the line of defense for American freedom.

"Without reservists, the Inchon landing of Sept. 15 would have been impossible...Reservists were quickly integrated into the Division and they became Marines with as splendid a Marine spirit as the regulars." - MajGen. Oliver P. Smith

***Story by Robert V. Aquilina
History and Museums Division***



Ft. Henry Welcomes Barracks Marines

"Halt, who goes there!"

"A detachment of Marines from Washington, D.C., on a friendly mission."

"Enter, friend."

With that, the sentries lowered the drawbridge to Fort Henry and the U.S. Marine Corps' Battle Color Detachment passed through its gates to be welcomed by a compliment of drummers, fifers and marchers of the 144-man Fort Henry Guard, with which the Marines would perform for the next three days.

The 19th-century fortress, located in Kingston, Ontario, became a living tribute to friendship be-

tween the United States and Canada, Aug. 24 and 25, as Marines and Guardsmen carried on the traditions of a 37-year-old exchange.

Initiated by Gen. Lemuel Shepherd Jr., 20th Commandant of the Marine Corps and Honorary Commander of the Fort Henry Guard, Barracks Marines visit each other annually, alternating posts every year.

The mutual respect and trust between the two units, which has long since replaced the animosity of the 1800's when Fort Henry was built, was evident during the welcoming ceremony when the Guard and Marines faced each other and grounded their weapons.

The pageantry began in earnest with the Sunset Ceremony, which found the Guardsmen and Marines sharing Fort Henry's vast parade deck. The stark gray walls became the backdrop for an historical display of marching and musical finery.

The relief of the Old Guard by the New Guard, which opened the ceremony, entrusted custody of the fortress to the Marines until the next day.

Then, in a burst of color and sound, the Drums of the Fort Henry Guard, composed of both drummers and fifers, performed a choreographed march to their music of the British Infantry and Royal Artillery of 1867.

As the sun dipped behind the fortress, the sounds of battle reverberated through the arcade



OPPOSITE PAGE: The U.S. Marine Drum and Bugle Corps Marches into Fort Henry (TOP), and Barracks Marines and Guardsmen around their weapons as a sign of mutual respect and trust (BELOW).

LEFT: The Fort Henry Drums perform during the Sunset Ceremony.

BELOW LEFT: Guardsmen of "The Thin Red Line" ceremonial drill unit perform during one of two ceremonies conducted with Marines.

with the Guardsmen's infantry and artillery demonstration of middle 19th Century British Army drill and battle tactics. As they marched from one end of the parade deck to the other, the Guardsmen of the "Thin Red Line", clad in red and black and carrying Snider-Enfield rifles, changed battle formations with crisp, rigid movements customary of their discipline and bearing.

Performances by the Battle Color Detachment awed the nearly 4,000 spectators, who gasped at the rifle tosses of the Silent Drill Team and cheered the music of the U.S. Marine Drum and Bugle Corps.

The end of the evening brought the firing of the 24-pounder guns and mortars over waters of the Hudson and St. Lawrence rivers – an 1867 drill



which was meant to call guardsmen in town back to the fortress for the night.

A lone Fort Henry Infantry Bugler signaled lights-out and the end of the ceremony with the melancholy tones of "Tattoo".

The following day found the Drum and Bugle Corps entertaining residents and tourists in Kingston's city hall. That evening, the Marines turned the fort back over to the Guardsmen as they began their second Sunset Ceremony.

"I think the performances truly show the years of comradery and cooperation between the Guard and Marines," said Richard Konheely, Commanding Officer of the Fort Henry Guard. "There's always a bit of competition to see who can perform better."

But most of that competitive spirit was released off the parade deck, as the Marines and Guardsmen took to a variety of sports arenas to grapple for highly-coveted trophies won and lost in prior years. The two units competed in volleyball, basketball, soccer and softball, splitting the victories evenly. The Canadians dominated soccer and volleyball, while the Americans swept the remaining two – a traditional breakdown, according to CWO-3 David Wolfe, Drum and Bugle Corps Executive Officer.

"They gave us a good run for our money this year," said Wolfe, who played in three of the four events. "We'll get them next year, though."

The twelfth visit of the Marines to Fort Henry came to an end with trophy and gift presentations. The Marines returned to the Barracks to look forward to the Guard's visit to Washington, D.C., next year.

"I hope no one ever forgets the importance of these exchanges," said Scott Weaver, a manager with the Fort Henry Guard. "The friendship between these two units goes much deeper than what you see on the parade deck."

**Story and photos by
Capt. Cathy Engels**



DOWN AND

DIRTY

*H&S Marines
train for close combat*

MCCDC, QUANTICO, Va. -- A rifle squad is on a routine patrol on the edge of enemy territory. They have not seen the command post for almost a week and have very little ammunition left.

In the dark of the night woods, they depend almost entire-

ly on their hearing and night vision goggles. They hear the leaves rustling through the natural sounds that surround them.

The enemy, it seems, is not more than 200 meters away. Through the NVGs, seven men can be seen approaching. Intel-



FEATURE

ligence reports have indicated that this enemy is armed with nothing more than knives.

The patrol leader instructs his Marines to remove the bayonets from their rifles and to save their remaining ammunition for a more critical fight. Using close combat techniques they've learned and practiced, they should be able to defeat the enemy in a matter of minutes.

H&S Company recently practiced the bayonet fighting techniques necessary to win such a battle during a day of training here, which also included patrolling and day and night movement techniques.

"In close combat, when the rifle can't be reloaded and the use of another weapon is impractical, a knife is the best weapon," said GySgt. Daniel S. Geltmacher, H&S Co. Guard Chief and instructor for the company's class in knife-fighting. "The object of knife fighting is to kill or disable your opponent before he kills you."

According to Geltmacher, anybody can be a successful knife fighter with the proper training, body mechanics, balance and reflexes.

"To remain proficient and become more familiar with the weapon, a Marine should practice his technique about once a week. Knife fighting is a perishable skill otherwise," said Geltmacher.

Knife fighting familiarizes Marines with various techniques of self-defense, teaches greater mobility and improves self-confidence.

"But you have to start with the basics and work your way up until your reactions become instinctive," said Geltmacher, who taught knife fighting as a Scout/Sniper School Instructor at MCCDC, Quantico, Va.

He suggests Marines stick with one technique and practice

to become proficient, successful and aggressive.

"For example, the most common technique is the Styers, a modified version of fencing which was developed in the 1940s by Capt. John Styers (author of 'Cold Steel')," Geltmacher said.

No matter how many become involved in close combat, the most important "dog in the fight" is the individual Marine. While he has worked and trained with others, it is his individual strength and skill that will make him successful when it comes down to "me or him".

*Story by
LCpl. Valerie A. Stroschein*

TOP LEFT: H&S Marines practice high-crawling through the brush of MCCDC, Quantico, during a day of training which included patrolling, personal movement and knife-fighting tactics.

LEFT: GySgt. Daniel S. Geltmacher, Barracks Guard Chief and a former Sniper School instructor, demonstrates the proper technique for a knife thrust.

RIGHT: Silent movement can mean the difference between life and death in combat. Here, Marines practice crossing a field without making a sound. (Photos by Cpl. Thomas J. LaPointe.



GULF WAR EXHIBIT

Equipment, artifacts and photos from Operations Desert Shield and Desert Storm displayed at Marine Corps Historical Center

The staff of the Marine Corps Historical Center completed its Desert Storm exhibit and held an official opening, Aug. 10.

The exhibit, sponsored by the Marine Corps Historical Foundation, features artifacts collected, seized and retrieved from battlefields during the Gulf War, according to LtCol. Charles H. Cureton, staff historian and Desert Storm veteran.

Equipment, uniforms and trinkets from U.S., Iraqi and allied forces are on display.

"The Marine Corps is unique," said Cureton. "We compiled the actual uniforms and equipment carried by the Marines named in each exhibit."

He explained that after Marines returned to the United States, they were asked to turn over their uniforms and equipment.

"We left things the way they were in Desert Storm. The boots aren't polished, and if they're worn down, it's because the sand wore them down," said Cureton.

Some very special items are included in the exhibit as well. A lieutenant who owned the first flag to fly over Kuwait International Airport donated it to the exhibit. While stationed in the Gulf, he received it from his father.



FEATURE

Other items, called "Debris of War" by the museum, have also been included. These items, which include an Iraqi teapot, a Kuwaiti license plate and a tossed away Iraqi gas mask, were collected from the battlefield and brought to Washington, D.C., for display.

"We left things the way they were in Desert Storm. The boots aren't polished, and if they're worn down, it's because the sand wore them down." - LtCol. Cureton

Weapons such as a smart bomb, a Maverick air-to-ground missile and an Iraqi anti-aircraft gun add to the exhibit, as do on-the-scene photographs taken by Marine combat correspondents and photographers.

In addition to the equipment and the tools of war, the museum has war-related artwork on display. Each piece was painted or drawn by a Marine.



An actual "Smart Bomb" (top left), gas mask, flak jacket and atropine injection kits (top right) are on display. The personal equipment in the Marine Corps Historical Museum exhibit was worn by Marines in the Gulf.

Colonel H. Avery Chenowith, USMCR (Ret.), is one of the artists. A number of paintings adorn the museum walls, one of which, entitled "Last Tank Battle, Kuwait Airport," depicts one of the last battles involving Marines.

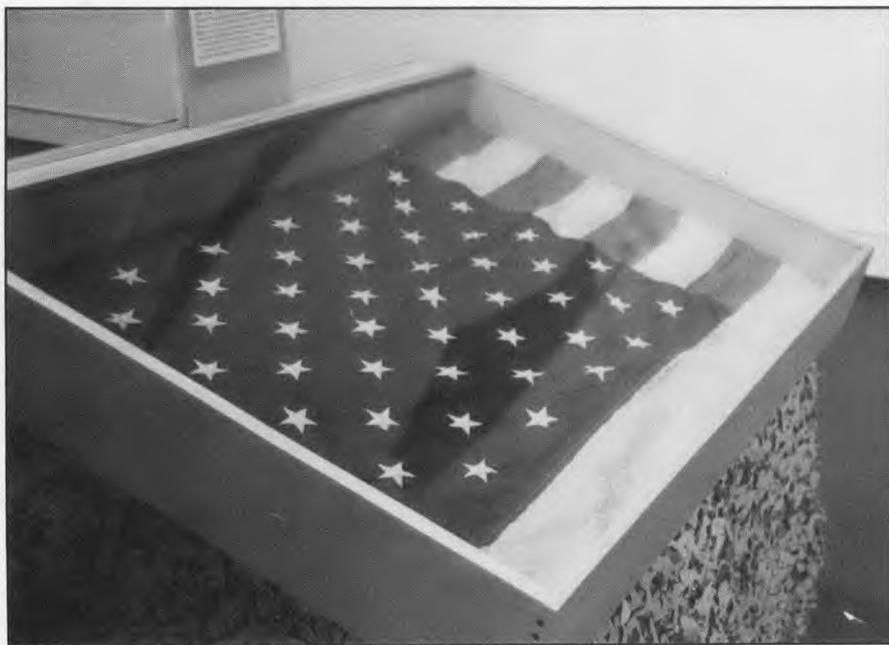
Colonel Chenowith and Sergeant Charles G. Grow, Graphics Chief at MCRD Par-

ris Island, S.C., were assigned to I Marine Expeditionary Force at Al Jubail, Saudi Arabia. The colonel was the field coordinator, and the sergeant, a combat artist.

"Preparing for Battle," one of the paintings by Grow, depicts a battle-weary Marine, outfitted in a British MOPP suit, listening to his company commander describe the mission.

Lieutenant Col. Keith McConnell and GySgt. Gerald F. Sabatino, both activated Marine reservists, also have their work displayed.

The exhibit is located in the Marine Corps Historical Center, Building 58 of the Washington Navy Yard. It is open from 10 a.m. to 4 p.m. Monday through Saturday, and noon to 5 p.m. Sundays and holidays. Call (202) 433-3534 for more information.



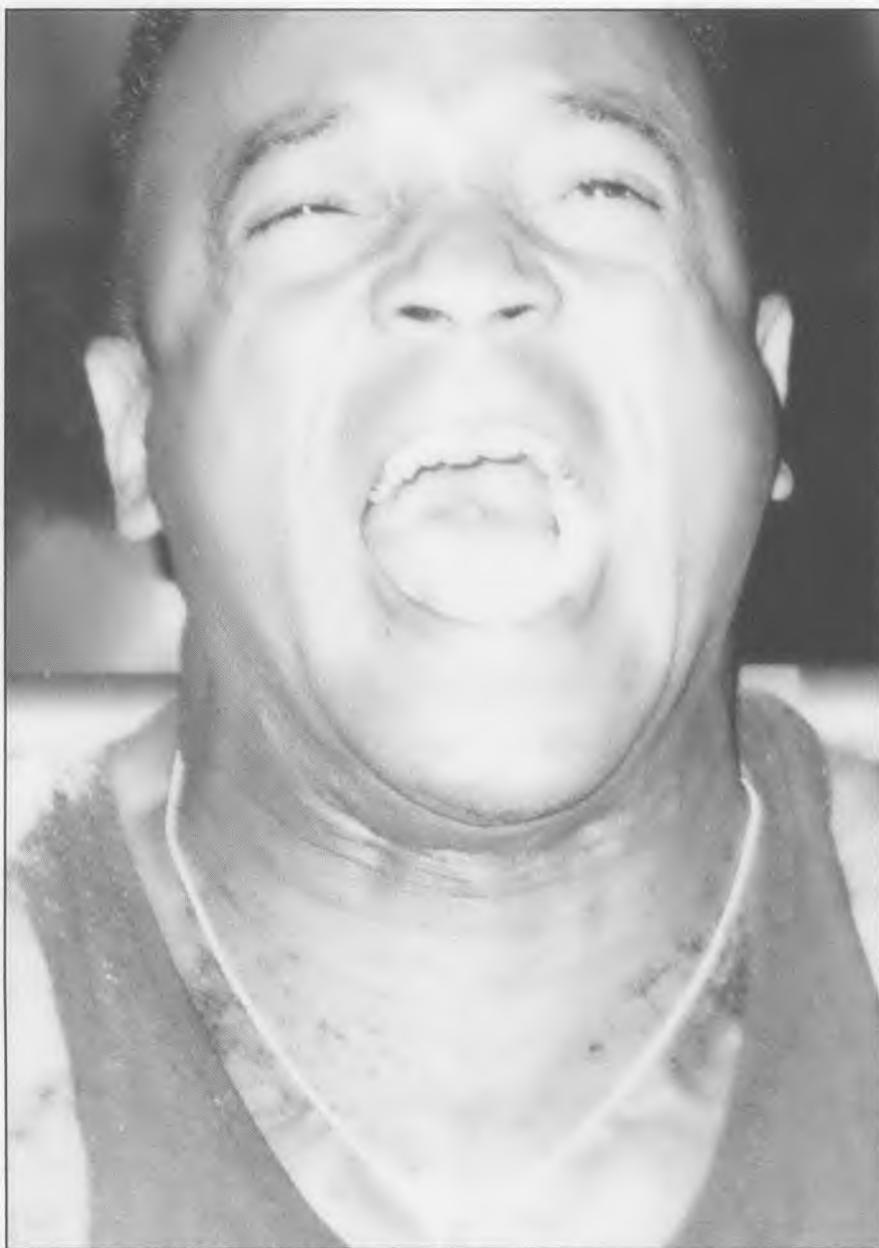
Displays cover all facets of the conflict, from early deployment (left), to the first flag flown over Kuwait International Airport during the liberation of Kuwait (above).

**Story by Cpl. K.A. Cordery
MCCDC, Quantico, Public
Affairs Office**

**Photos by
Cpl. Thomas J. LaPointe**

MIGHTY

H&S Company Marines muscle their way to Barracks powerlifting championship title



Devel Durham, of H&S, gives this lift his all while completing a squat during the Sept. 4 Barracks Powerlifting Contest.

Muscles challenged iron and companies challenged each other during the Barracks Powerlifting Contest, held in the Gym, Sept. 4. Brian Thompson led the H&S team to a victory over B Company, with a performance that earned him the individual title.

B Company and Security Company, respectively, rounded off the top three spots. Team points are credited toward the annual Commander's Cup competition.

John Elliot, an independent lifter with H&S Company, and Marvin Moses, of B Company, powered their way into second and third place in individual competition.



MARINES

B Company, made primarily of Body Bearers, went into the match confident they could win, but it was not to be, as the lighter Marines of H&S lifted more in relation to their weight.

The contest used the Schwartz Formula for computing points based on the ration of body weight and pounds lifted. Although at 206 pounds, Moses lifted the most weight overall (manhandling a total of 1,305 pounds), Thompson, who weighs 162 pounds, lifted the most weight (1,125 pounds) in relation to his body weight.

"We knew we could win because we tabulated our body weight against the other teams, and we wanted to prove you don't have to be big in stature to be a good lifter," said Devel Durham, of the

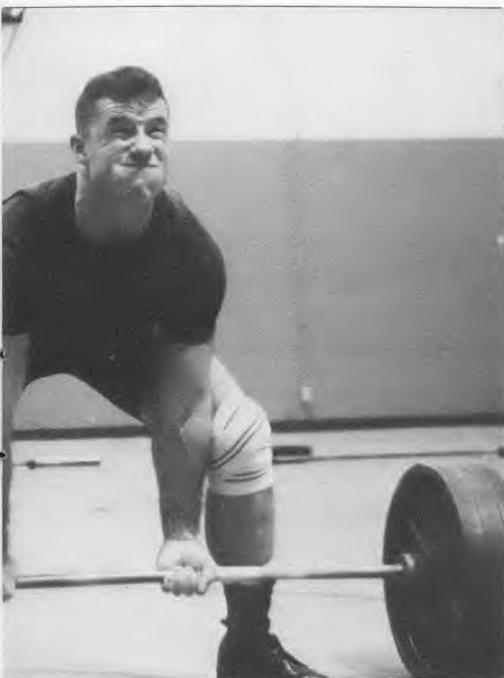
H&S team. "We felt that if each of us could lift twice as much as our body weight, we could take the competition." Derek Nixon, Durrel O'Conner and Christopher Baker filled the rest of the H&S roster.

Thompson's individual win surprised him. "I figured Moses or one of the other B Company Marines would win because they were lifting heavier weights," he said

Though Security Company came in third place, the team

thought it was a great opportunity to trek down and compete at the Barracks. Their team captured the title in the last contest two years ago. These Marines referred to themselves as a "Hasty Team," because none of them had ever competed before, and they had only a few days to prepare for competition.

*Story and photos by
Cpl. Thomas J. LaPointe*



FAR LEFT: Lee Comptois, a B Company Marine, attempts a dead lift.

IMMEDIATE LEFT: Brian Thompson attempts a lift enroute to the individual crown for himself and a victory for his H&S Company team.

GENERAL INFORMATION

McGRUFF'S APARTMENT SAFETY CHECKLIST



CHECK OUT THE BUILDING

- Is there some kind of control over who enters and leaves the building?
- Are entrances, parking areas, hallways, stairways and laundry rooms well-lighted?
- Are fire stairs locked from the stairwell side?
- Are laundry rooms and storage areas kept locked?
- Do ground floor windows have well-secured grilles or grates on them?
- Are mail boxes in a well-traveled area? Do they have good locks?
- Have any apartments been burglarized lately? If so, how?

YOUR OWN UNIT

- Does the entry have a dead-bolt lock and peephole?
- Are sliding glass doors leading to balconies secured by pins in the frame or a wooden rod in the track?
- Does the management permit new tenants to change door locks?
- Do you leave a radio playing and a light on when you are gone?
- Do you alert the manager or friends when you leave for a trip or vacation?

Think about organizing an "Apartment Watch," so neighbors can look out for each other.

SALUTES for the month of August

AWARDS

A COMPANY

NAVY COMMENDATION MEDAL

1stLt. D. P. Monahan
1stSgt. W. R. Combs
SSgt. D. E. Smith Jr.
Cpl. G. L. Henderson
LCpl. J. L. Rogers

NAVY ACHIEVEMENT MEDAL

1stLt. J. E. Bilas
SSgt. W. D. Archer
Cpl. C. C. Draud
Cpl. H. N. Ferguson

B COMPANY

NAVY COMMENDATION MEDAL

Sgt. L. H. Hernandez

NAVY ACHIEVEMENT MEDAL

Cpl. B. D. Chism
Cpl. A. R. Hamel
LCpl. W. B. Licata Jr.

DRUM AND BUGLE CORPS

NAVY ACHIEVEMENT MEDAL

Cpl. B. J. Dix

H&S COMPANY

BRONZE STAR MEDAL

Maj. T. M. Lockard

NAVY COMMENDATION MEDAL

Capt. K. D. Schlotzhauer

MARINE CORPS

INSTITUTE

NAVY COMMENDATION MEDAL

Sgt. R. T. Konitzer

NAVY ACHIEVEMENT MEDAL

Sgt. W. M. Minaya

LCpl. E. R. Holmes
LCpl. D. J. Oliveras
LCpl. E. R. Perkins
LCpl. J. F. Porter
LCpl. D. Walsh
LCpl. E. L. Wise Jr.

WELCOME ABOARD

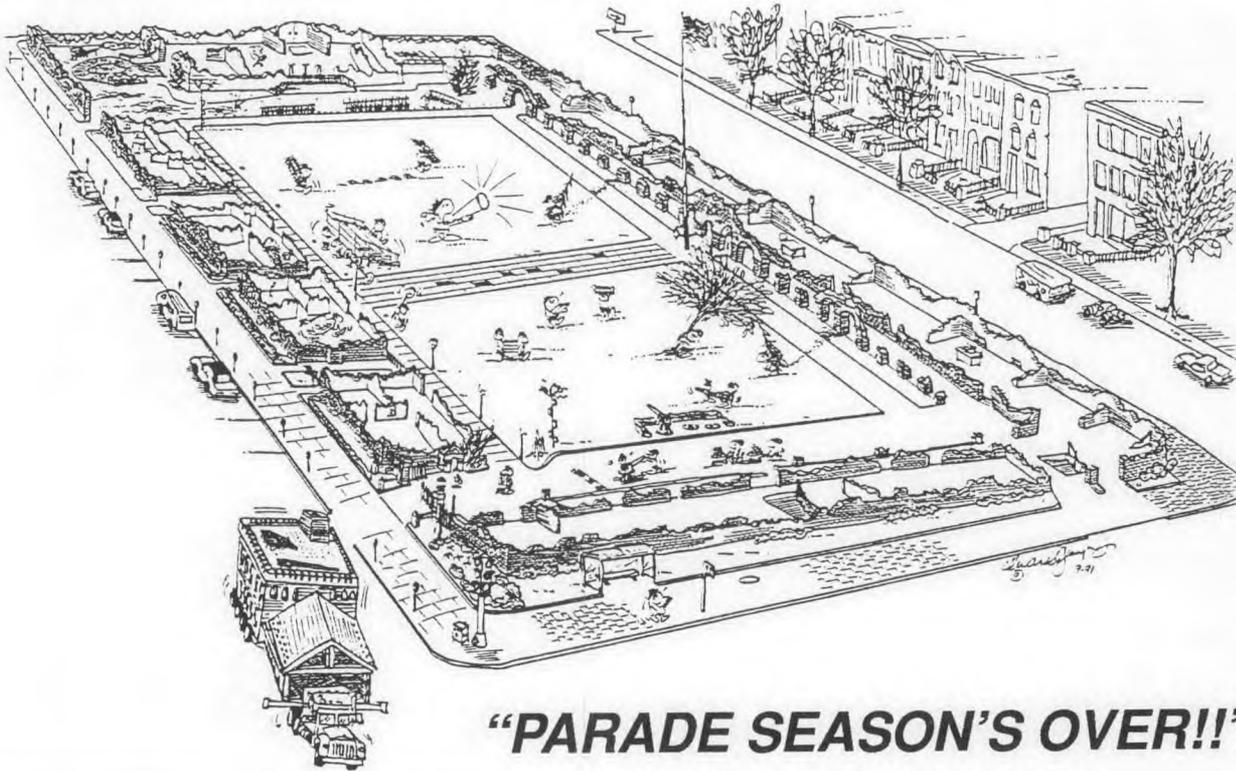
Capt. R. M. Strauss
Capt. M. D. Thomas
1stLt. J. P. Raymond
1stLt. A. J. Vuillemot
MSgt. M. G. Sampson
MSgt. J. E. Whittman Jr.
SSgt. K. R. Foerch
SSgt. J. K. Snively
Sgt. G. S. Clemons
LCpl. W. J. Beschen
LCpl. E. D. Campana
LCpl. K. A. Cherry
PFC S. C. Bates
PFC S. P. Boyd
PFC D. M. Burns
PFC R. T. Collins
PFC C. J. Fritz
PFC E. V. Hartman
PFC J. A. Kofford
PFC J. W. Radecki
PFC J. M. Robison

PROMOTIONS

Sgt. R. Clemmons
Cpl. R. K. Vinson
LCpl. M. W. Boelk
LCpl. M. B. Campbell
LCpl. R. T. Collins
LCpl. M. R. Douglas
LCpl. C. J. Fritz
LCpl. M. S. Gillin
LCpl. E. V. Hartman

GENERAL INFORMATION

HARRY WHO by SSgt. E.A. Temple Jr.



“PARADE SEASON’S OVER!!”

CAREER PLANNER’S CORNER

INTERVIEWS

NOTES

ONE YEAR MARK

Career planning interviews are conducted for first and second term Marines only. These interviews are conducted by the career planner and company commander 12 to 14 months prior to EAS.

SIX MONTHS

Six months prior to EAS an interview is conducted with only the career planner, unless the Marine isn't recommended for retention. In this case, the Marine is interviewed by both the career planner and company commander.

THREE MONTHS

Career planner and company commander assign a reenlistment code.



- ALMAR 201 announces that effective Sept. 1, all Marines eligible for reenlistment must enroll in Direct Deposit. Marines who aren't enrolled must enroll 60 days prior to reenlistment.

- Marines may reenlist for two to six years (depending on time-in-service limits), however, two year reenlistments may only be conducted at the time of EAS.
- Fitness report folders are available in the career planner's office.

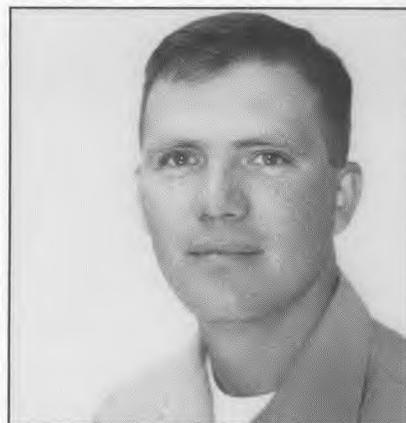
RUSH HOUR

I am often puzzled as to why certain periods of the day are called "Rush Hour". It seems as though cars move their slowest in rush hour, and their fastest in the off-peak hours. Tempers seem short and driving manners may be less than courteous. It is unfortunate that this kind of experience could set the tone for our work day. By the time we arrive in our parking space, we have been cut off, yelled at, blocked by a stalled car or stuck behind a slow truck.

I would like to offer my remedy for the rush hour nerves. It was written by a shepherd who became a mighty warrior and king, and when read daily, it's guaranteed to calm even the most serious cases of "Road Warrior Stress."

"The Lord is my shepherd; I shall not want. He makes me lie down in green pastures; He leads me beside the still waters. He restores my soul; He leads me in the paths of righteousness for His name's sake. Yea, though I walk through the valley of the shadow of death, I will fear no evil, for You are with me; Your rod and Your staff, they comfort me. You prepare a table before me in the presence of my enemies, You anoint my head with oil. My cup runs over. Surely goodness and mercy shall follow me all the days of my life, and I will dwell in the house of the Lord forever."

- Psalm 23



When the Lord is shepherd, we accept His leadership in our life. He will lead us beside "still waters" from time to time so that our soul may be restored. In response to Psalm 23, Charles Swindoll has said, "He is with you...as close as your heartbeat, as close as your next breath. Sing your praises to Him! The worship of God anoints our days and causes dry cups to overflow." I would encourage you to find a Bible and read again Psalm 23.

Lt. Paul R. Deaton, CHC, USN

Worship Opportunities

BARRACKS NAVY YARD	Bible Study	11:30 a.m. Thursdays
	Catholic Mass	9 a.m. Sundays
NAVAL ANNEX FORT MYER Old Post Chapel	Protestant Service	10:30 a.m. Sundays
	Catholic Mass	7:30 a.m. Daily
	Catholic Mass	5 p.m. Saturdays
Memorial Chapel		9:30 a.m. Sundays
		12:30 p.m. Sundays
	Protestant Services	10 a.m. Sundays
		11:30 a.m. Sundays
	Protestant Services	8:15 a.m. Sundays
		11 a.m. Sundays







NATIONAL
POW/MIA
RECOGNITION DAY
SEPT. 21

HONORING THOSE
WHO'VE ENDURED

