

Pass

Serving "The Oldest Post of

view

February 1997

Company A Marine Earns Black Belt

Parade Staff tryouts



In-room phones for BEQ

Marines: Good neighbors

By Col. David G. Dotterer

Everybody likes a good neighbor. Marine Barracks, Washington, D.C., has been such a neighbor for nearly 200 years. I recently directed the Public Affairs Officer to conduct a survey to determine what our neighbors think about us. The survey yielded a wealth of data, some encouraging, some not so encouraging.



Col. David G. Dotterer

We surveyed residents of the area bound by 7th, G, 10th and I Sts. on issues such as traffic and noise during parades, parking, firing the ceremonial mounts and neighborhood cleanup projects. Here's some data:

—54.2 percent of respondents have lived in the neighborhood less than 5 years. I was surprised by this figure. I assumed the average would be much higher.

—Very few own local businesses, and those who do don't have Marines as customers. This means that only a few local businesses may see a financial benefit from having Marines in the neighborhood.

—82.8 percent of our neighbors have never visited the barrack. I was very surprised by that. How will they get to know us if they never visit? The most common reason given was they were not aware the barracks was open to the public. That's a perception we need to change.

—The vast majority -85 percent- indicate they have never encountered a problem with a Marine. Unfortunately, that means 15 percent of our neighbors have experienced a problem of some sort.

—An amazing 95.5 percent of respondents were aware of the neighborhood cleanups such as the TrashEx, Center For Youth Services and Sewall-

Belmont projects. The large majority found the cleanup projects to be very worthwhile and many volunteered to help with future projects. We may be on to something here.

—70 percent have experienced problems with parking on Friday nights during parade season.

—56.5 percent view Marine Barracks, Washington, D.C., as extremely valuable to the community, with only 5.7 percent feeling the Barracks was not very valuable or not at all valuable.

Finally, we solicited comments from the neighbors on any topic they felt important. Many commented upon how valuable we are to the community and how the Marines make the neighborhood safer by our very presence. Others had specific problems with Marines such as leaving trash on 9th St., driving too fast down 10th St., and more serious encounters.

While the survey indicates a reservoir of good will between us and our neighbors, it also points out some problem areas we need to address. While no survey can perfectly capture the entire population's opinions, this one gives us a good indication of where we stand in the community.

All of us need to be aware that what we do inside the barracks affects our neighbors, whether it involves firing the mounts or rehearsing for parades. With a little foresight, we can still arrange to conduct training and accommodate our neighbors.

We also need to be aware that what we do outside the barracks directly impacts on the neighbors. Blasting our car stereos on 9th St. at "zero-dark thirty" is not going to make any new friends. Again, a little consideration will go a long way.

I expect all NCOs, SNCOs and officers to enforce the high standards of conduct we expect of any Marine. I expect junior Marines to police one another when out on liberty. Let's be the kind of neighbors people will want to have nearby for another 200 years; the kind who don't urinate in the neighbors' hydrangea bushes.

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On the Cover

Cpl. Kenneth G. Morris of Company A goes through warm-up exercises during one of the Tae Kwon Do classes he teaches during his spare time. (Photo by LCpl. Jerry D Pierce)

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LOCAL NEWS



Left: The Silent Drill Platoon, led by Capt. Clint J. Chlebowski, was the leading platoon of military marchers for the inaugural parade. Inset: SSgt. Thomas W. Rollison carries the Presidential Colors as part of the Joint Presidential Color Guard. (Photos by LCpl. Jerry D. Pierce)



More than 300 Marines from MCCDC, Quantico, Va., supported the parade with security. (Photo by LCpl. Jerry D. Pierce)

Marines support 53rd inaugural parade

More than 300 Marines from Marine Barracks, Washington, D.C. participated in the 53rd Inauguration of the President of the United States on Capitol Hill Jan. 20.

Marines have been participating in presidential inaugurations since 1801 when The Marine Band performed for Thomas Jefferson in the first inauguration held in Washington, D.C., "Having the opportunity to work on a day like this is something that neither I nor any of my Marines will ever forget," said Cpl. Charles Distefano.

Duties for the Marines ranged from color guard details to seating escorts and parade route security.

The Armed Forces have long been a part of the inauguration of the president of the United States. From George Washington to Bill Clinton, the military has played a role in each inaugural ceremony.

The first inaugural parade took place in 1809 for James Madison when militia stationed in the city volunteered to accompany him from his home in Orange County, Va., to the Capitol.





Marines like Cpl. Nelson O. Akeredolu will no longer have to rely on pay-phones to make personal calls. (Photo by LCpl. Jerry D. Pierce.)

New in-room telephones for Marines

The long awaited in-room telephone service was recently installed for Marines in bachelor quarters at Marine Corps Air Station Beaufort, S.C., and in three areas of Marine Corps Base Camp Pendleton, Calif.

Marine Barracks, Washington, D.C., maintenance personnel expect to begin installing lines in their bachelor quarters by June 1997. Bachelor quarters at MCAS Beaufort and Camp Pendleton were the first of more than 26,000 Marine Corps bachelor quarters and barracks rooms to be wired for telephone service under a new contract with AT&T. The Sea Services Per-

sonal Telecommunications Contract is a cooperative business partnership between the Marine Corps Exchange System, Navy Exchange Command, and the U.S. Coast Guard.

The contract will offer service to Marines living in bachelor quarters, for a monthly fee of approximately \$14-\$18, local service and connection to AT&T's long distance network. Included as part of the basic service package are such features as voice mail, caller identification, call waiting, conference calling, and call forwarding.

Marines subscribing to the in-room service will be eligible for an AT&T calling card which can be used to make long distance calls when they are on leave, TAD, or deployed. Among several security features built into the system is a personal identification number.

CMC makes first official Barracks visit of 1997

The Commandant of the Marine Corps, Gen. Charles C. Krulak, made his first official visit of the new year to Marine Barracks, Washington, D.C. Jan. 22.

During a morning formation held in the barracks gymnasium Gen. Krulak spoke candidly with the Marines about their role in the continuing evolution of the Marine Corps.

"You are upholding a tremendous standard, and that's critical," said Gen. Krulak.

As a unit in the public's view, 8th and I represents the efforts of Marines throughout the Fleet Marine Force, added Krulak. "The fact

that you do your job well means a lot to the logistician and infantryman who is about to go out on float and leave his family for six months," he said.

"I've been here for just about a year now and I am highly impressed by the way the Marines of this barracks strive to make the Corps look its best."

The Commandant also had time to pass the message he emphasizes on his visits throughout the Marine Corps. "Joining the Marine Corps puts you through a special transformation," he said. "The Marine Corps changes you forever."

"We are something special to this nation. I would like to think that whether you stay in the Corps or not, you will always think of yourselves as Marines."

The Commandant said he would like Marines to try to be the best lead-

ers they could be, both as Marines and as civilians after leaving the Corps. "Leadership is the one trait



Gen. Charles C. Krulak spoke to barracks Marines about the roles and responsibilities of each Marine. (Photo by LCpl. Jerry D. Pierce)

that shines above the rest," said Gen. Krulak. "You have to give and you have to work, but, if we take care of our peers and our junior Marines, our Corps will continue to shine."



1997 Parade Staff Tryouts



Congratulations to the following Marines on their appointment to the following 1997 Parade Staff positions:

Maj. R.L. Sartor, Parade Commander
 Capt. M.B. Barry, Flanking Officer
 Capt. S.B. Desai, Flanking Officer
 CWO-3 M.A. Ladd, Parade Adjutant
 GySgt. T.A. Delaney
 GySgt. J.W. Sutton
 SSgt. A.T. Anderson
 GySgt. V.M. Reyes

Maj. J.K. Lowrey, Parade Commander
 Capt. S.A. Burk, Flanking Officer
 Capt. W.C. Rosser, Flanking Officer
 Capt. M.C. Griffin, Parade Adjutant
 GySgt. S.K. Johnson
 SSgt. W.S. McCoy
 SSgt. J.R. Hanson
 GySgt. H.T. Lathe Jr.

1stSgt. D.C. Phillips, Parade Commander
 GySgt. M.E. Janiszewski, Parade Adjutant
 GySgt. R.W. Matthews
 GySgt. M.T. Peterson
 SSgt. C.F. Best
 GySgt. V.M. Reyes
 GySgt. H.T. Lathe



Top: Col. David G. Dotterer, Barracks Commander, evaluates Capt. William C. Rosser, Barracks Assistant Logistics Officer, performing ceremonial drill movements. Above, left: GySgt. Thomas A. Delaney, MCI Co., shouts out orders during his performance. Sgt. Maj. Larry J. Carson congratulates GySgt. James W. Sutton, MCI Co., on a job well done. Far, right: GySgt. Sutton pauses after executing the "pass in review" portion of the tryouts. Left: Maj. Matthew P. Crotty marches across centerwalk at the beginning of his performance. (Photos by LCpl. Matt S. Schafer)

Drug war takes Marines through Columbian jungles

EDITORS NOTE: The names of the sources in this story have been omitted to protect their identity.

MCB, Quantico, Va. — America is currently involved in another “unpopular” war similar to the one that took place nearly 30 years ago in the jungles and rivers of Vietnam. This time, however, the enemy has made his way into our cities and, in some cases, even our homes.

It’s the war on drugs, and America is losing.

While local police forces fight for inches on our streets, the Marine Corps has been taking the fight to the source since 1989.

The Counter-Drug section of the Combat Development Command’s Coalition and Special Warfare Division has been organizing seven-man teams to travel to South America in an effort to better train the Columbian Marine Corps and National Police in military and law enforcement techniques.

Throughout much of Columbia, the jungle is too thick for conventional transportation so boats are used to negotiate the hundreds of miles of twisting rivers. For this reason, the CSW teams, made up of Marines and U.S. Coast Guardsmen, concentrate on improving the local force’s riverine capabilities along with their basic military

knowledge of weapons handling and land navigation.

Before a Riverine Training Team can go into a host nation and start working with its counter-narcotics forces, they need a starting point.

“We begin with seminars,” said the Marine officer-in-charge of the most recent team, “RTT Leona,” which returned from assignment in October. “Our first seminars were



A Columbian Marine escapes the heat of a burning drug laboratory that was hidden deep in the jungles. U.S. Marines provide training that assists the war on drug traffickers.

with Columbia back in ’89 and ’90.”

The counter-drug seminars are a way for the RTT and allied nation personnel to sit down and figure out exactly what the host country will need to organize an effective riverine counter-drug force.

“We give them basic instruction, a little bit in doctrine, organization, logistics and then we present them with scenarios,” the major explained. “Each scenario gets progressively more difficult.

The scenarios are developed here at Quantico with the help of allied nation personnel. With their

help, the Marines are able to describe situations that could realistically happen using “local” equipment, waterborne craft, and tactics. Through the seminars, the host nation’s military personnel are able to come up with their own “wish list” for a more effective riverine program.

“We’re providing the appropriate forum and atmosphere and simply asking the questions. They’re coming up with the answers,” the counter-drug officer at CSW said. “They come up with their own solutions. That’s the idea behind the seminars.”

Originally, the plan was for the teams to be made up of Marines and Sailors with a firm grasp of riverine warfare. Today, the teams consist of Marines, followed closely in numbers by Coast Guard personnel, with one Navy corpsman.

It didn’t take long to figure out that the Columbians’ training had to cover more than strictly military knowledge. That’s where the Coast Guard’s boat-handling experience and law-enforcement training came into play.

“We have complementary skills,” the CDO said. “While the Marine Corps concentrates on power projection, the Coast Guard focuses on driving and defending the boats. They are experts in waterborne conflicts.”

Unlike their namesakes in the United States, Columbian Marines rarely get the chance to practice what their American counterparts

call "basic military knowledge."

Land navigation, patrolling, and even marksmanship training fall by the wayside mainly due to constant involvement in combat operations against both narcotic-traffickers and insurgents.

The RTTs offer a way to bring these skills up to speed. Using tried and true methods that are employed throughout the U.S. Marine Corps, the RTT members spend day after day reinforcing the essentials.

Like any military operation, the RTTs must be comprised of qualified personnel.

"Just by imposing the criteria of a fluent Spanish speaker, again

we say speaker, but we really mean somebody who can read, write, and speak the language, you eliminate 95 percent of the Marine Corps right there. So, you're picking from a small group right off the bat," said RTT Leona's OIC.

After they are trained, the Columbian Marines take what they have learned and put it to practical application. In their country, however, the training areas are not secure. A secure training area in the daytime might be the site for a narcotics ambush at night.

American forces are prohibited by law from participating in actual counter-drug operations;

nevertheless, with the Americans' help in planning and preparation, the Columbians' final exercises are real operations against established riverside drug labs. How well they do on these raids is a measure of the training teams' effectiveness.

"We get results," the major said about the RTTs. "The number of seizures and labs destroyed by the Columbians goes up considerably after we've trained them."

"Unfortunately, that's kind of a body count approach, but that's the only way you can quantify results at a tactical level in this business. But they are results, so we are making a difference."

Cobra craft proves newest tool for coastal recon

MARINE CORPS BASE, Camp Lejeune, N.C. — Coastal Systems Command took reconnaissance to new heights this month when they field tested the Pioneer Coastal Battlefield Reconnaissance and Analysis craft. The COBRA is an unmanned aerial vehicle that detects and maps minefields and barricades prior to an amphibious assault. Four years in the making, the COBRA offers battlefield commanders a valuable asset in planning an amphibious assault without having to place their Marines in harm's way, according to Ned Witherspoon, the COBRA project engineer from the Naval Surface Warfare Center's Coastal System Station.

"The COBRA is a survey system specifically designed for the Marine Corps to detect minefields and barricades along coastal areas that would impede the progress of an amphibious

landing," Witherspoon said. "There are currently no remote mine detection assets deployed. Through use of the COBRA, we can provide affirmation of minefields being present instead of the commander relying only on intelligence or having to place a Marine on the beach prior to the assault."



The COBRA is a Pioneer UAV similar to those already fielded in the Marine Corps. This new version is fitted with a third, multispectral camera that uses a spinning filter wheel. The wheel places a

variety of filters (red, blue, green, ultraviolet, and infrared) between the lens and the image which, in turn, depicts a different contrast of the scenery. The distinctive contrasts allows a computer to translate the images and display the man-made objects, such as mines and barricades, separate from the natural scenery with a 98 percent accuracy.

With the equipment the Marine Corps currently uses, it takes about one day for the computer to download and map minefields and obstacles recorded by the craft. In a deployed status the COBRA's computer can relay images and maps in real-time. The cost of a COBRA package could run as high as \$500,000, but it would be an invaluable asset when dealing with today's new moveable and scatterable mines.

Testing will continue throughout a variety of regions and climates where the Marine operators and engineers can team to perfect the COBRA as a deployable asset. The gear may see service in the Marine Corps inventory as soon as the year 2000.



Born into the legacy of the Corps, one Marine here is using the martial art of Tae Kwon Do to challenge himself and others. Volunteering his time instructing children allows him to grow as a...

Leader & student

Story and photos by
LCpl. Jerry D. Pierce

Above Cpl. Kenneth G. Morris' desk sits a glass encased purple heart. Accompanying the case is an old newspaper clipping that reads, "A Marine corporal is in Hawaii recuperating from wounds received April 29 in Vietnam. Cpl. Larry Allen Morris was hit by shrapnel in the hip and shoulder while serving with a Marine artillery unit..." The year

was 1967 and Cpl. Larry Allen Morris is LCpl. Morris' father.

Morris keeps this memorabilia above his desk as a reminder of the sacrifices that his father and countless others made for their country. During his childhood, Morris' father stressed the importance of personal sacrifice.

"Ever since I can remember my father stressed the importance of working hard to reach my goals," said Morris. "After countless broken knuckles, twisted ankles and

Cpl. Kenneth G. Morris instructs a group of new students the proper way to execute a low kick.

“Marine Corps leadership is defined as the ability to instill in all Marines the fact that they are warriors first, and Cpl. Kenneth G. Morris is one Marine who lives his life by that definition.”

-- Capt. Charles E. Ellis



daily bruises I got my first degree black belt in Tae Kwon Do.”

For five-and-a-half years prior to his enlistment, Morris practiced the martial arts.

“The skills I learned in college, boot camp and prior martial arts classes gave me a head start and put me at an advantage,” said Morris. “It gave me a chance to teach younger kids the stuff I’d

already learned and gain more knowledge for advancement in Tae Kwon Do.”

“Kenneth has volunteered a tremendous amount of his time to the children who attend sessions here. We were happy to see his progress as both a leader and a student,” said Avai Baider, owner of the Kingstown Karate Studio in Springfield, Va.

Sparring helps Morris to sharpen his skills in a realistic but controlled environment. Morris demonstrates an offensive high kick as his attacker attempts to block it.



Morris' most recent accomplishment in the art came on Sept. 21 when he received his nominal first degree black belt in Tae Kwon Do.

"Looking back on the past couple of years I am very surprised at how well things have gone for me," continued Morris. "I am continuously amazed at how the example of just a few strong people can affect your life."

One person that Morris holds strongly accountable for his success in all areas of his life is his first karate instructor, William Shannon.

"William holds all of his students to a higher standard. He expects one-hundred percent from everybody, all of the time," commented Morris. "But of all the

things he taught me, one stands out the most... Be honest with your family and friends, but most of all be honest with yourself."

"Cpl. Morris has held himself to a higher standard and it shows. He is a very responsible and professional Marine who lives by the work-hard-play-hard ethic," said Capt. Charles E. Ellis, Company A Commanding Officer. "Morris may not have began his career thinking that he would become a leader in the Marine Corps and in his community, but he has had great success in both areas."

Ellis closed by saying, "Marine Corps leadership is defined as the ability to instill in all Marines the fact that they are warriors first, and Cpl. Kenneth G. Morris is one Marine who lives by that definition."



Precision and consistency are qualities that Morris strives to teach each of his students. Form and technique are paramount when he works with a pupil.

Silent Drill Platoon rifle inspection

By Cpl. Timothy C. Hodge

Sgt. Matthew B. Mayo catches a throw from a member of the Silent Drill Platoon who is auditioning for the "single" position. (Photo by Cpl. Patrick E. Franklin)



The United States Marine Corps Silent Drill Platoon has selected the two Marines who will serve as the rifle inspectors and the six Marines that will be on the inspection teams for the 1997 parade season.

Cpl. Heath D. McCrindle and Sgt. Matthew B. Mayo were selected during recent tryouts as the 1997 inspectors. Cpl. Walter R. Fasci and LCpl. James H. Jamieson will be the "throw-outs". The "throw-out"



Platoon selects on teams

tosses his rifle to the inspector for the mirror drill. Cpl. Donald W. Owens and LCpl. Warren D. Hemmer will be the "doubles". They will perform the mirror drill with the rifle inspector. Cpl. Terione D. Todd and Cpl. Jonathan P. Steinbach were selected to be the "singles". They combine with the inspector to execute the elaborate rifle inspection.

"Serving as a rifle inspector was the one thing in my Marine Corps career that has meant more to me than anything else," said Sgt. Steven W. Snyder, 1996 rifle inspector. "The pride I felt each time I stepped onto the parade deck was a constant reminder of why I joined the Marine Corps."

The United States Marine Corps Silent Drill Platoon is a 24-man rifle platoon that performs drill exhibitions all over the world each year. The highly disciplined platoon exemplifies the tradition and professionalism associated with the United States Marines.

During each appearance, these hand selected Marines execute a series of calculated drill movements coupled with the precise handling of their 10-pound M-1 Garand rifles without verbal commands. This elaborate display of the Manual-of-Arms that every Marine on the team is required to master is executed with what seems to be effortless control. In each appearance, the platoon amazes onlookers with spinning movements and rifle tosses that pass within inches of the faces of their fellow Marines. The ability to perform these movements in concert with each of the Marines in the Platoon, without the aid of verbal commands, is a testament to the endless hours of preparation and practice each Marine must endure to be a part of the unit.

For a short time during each appearance, the rifle inspector and the members of his inspection team are



Cpl. Heath D. McCrindle, steps off after returning a rifle to a Marine trying out for a place on the inspection team. (Photo by Cpl. Patrick E. Franklin)



Cpl. Walter R. Fasci and LCpl. Warren D. Hemmer replace the bayonets on their weapons after completing the routine for the "double" and the "throw-out." Every aspect of the Marines' performance and appearance is under scrutiny during the selection process. (Photo by Cpl. Patrick E. Franklin)

featured apart from the rest of the platoon, displaying flawless drill movements and rifle handling.

For the first part of the 11-minute demonstration, the rifle inspector and his inspection team appear no different than the other Marines in the platoon. But just as the action seems to slow, the rifle inspector marches down the line of Marines and singles out the members of his inspection team to perform dazzling spins, tosses and an amazing "mirror" drill.

During the rifle inspection, the inspector checks the weapon of a member of his inspection team for cleanliness and demonstrates his control over the weapon with several spins and a difficult toss from behind his back. For the "mirror" drill sequence, the rifle inspector and a member of the inspection team replicate every drill movement and spin simultaneously.

To be considered for the distinction of becoming a rifle inspector or a member of the inspection teams, the Marine must have at least one year of experience on the Silent Drill Platoon. They are selected after tryouts that are graded by the rifle inspectors of the previous year.

"Becoming a rifle inspector was something I wanted to accomplish since first joining the platoon two years ago," said McCrindle. "Most of all, I'm just proud to be one of the Marines entrusted with the responsibility of preserving the platoon's traditions."

The next stop for the Silent Drill Platoon and their newly-selected rifle inspection teams is their training at Marine Corps Air Station Tustin, Calif.. There, each new Marine who has joined the platoon during the winter months will demonstrate his newly acquired talents in hopes of making the "marching 24" or one of the four alternates on Challenge Day. The Platoon will then continue to refine their drill sequence as a part of the U.S. Marine Battle Color Detachment until they begin their West Coast Installations Tour Mar. 1.

The Battle Color Detachment is composed of the U.S. Marine Drum and Bugle Corps, the Silent Drill Platoon, and the U.S. Marine Corps Color Guard. The BCD travels worldwide throughout the year and will be featured each Tuesday, May 27 - Aug. 26, at the Sunset Parade at the Marine Corps War Memorial (Iwo Jima Statue) at Arlington National Cemetery.



LCpl. Hemmer goes through the double routine with Cpl. McCrindle and Cpl. Patrick E. Franklin)



Cpl. Donald W. Owens goes through the double routine with Cpl. McCrindle during his turn under the inspectors eyes. (Photo by Cpl. Patrick E. Franklin)



...indle. (Photo

...th Sgt. Mayo
...k E. Franklin)

Cpl. Douglas L. White, and Sgt. Steven W. Snyder inspect Cpl. Jonathan P. Steinbach prior to his try-out for the position of "single." (Photo by Cpl. Patrick E. Franklin)

We have several new faces at 8th and I. Make a point of greeting these new barracks members.

Co. A

1st Lt. S.K. Sabet
Sgt. R. Robinson

D&B Co.

PFC C.M. Dinan

H&S Co.

SSgt. A. Clark
Cpl. M. McAlpin
PFC A.A. Bennett
PFC J.R. Brown
PFC B.R. Buress
PFC C.U. Buscent
PFC J.A. Burke
PFC C.S. Carroll
PFC D.J. Clay
PFC J.A. Costa
PFC M.T. Derringer
PFC S.A. Flanary
PFC D.A. Gilbert
PFC J.A. Hayes
PFC A.D. Hilshey
PFC R. Jones
PFC J.B. Lewis
PFC J. Main
PFC C.D. Massey
PFC D. Ray
PFC T.O. Robbins
PFC M. Smith
PFC G.C. Thomas
PFC J.A. Tryor
PFC T. Waters
PFC B.K. Wilkinson

MCI Co.

Capt. S.R. Bowers
MSgt. K.J. McClintock
GySgt. M.J. Riley
GySgt. C.A. Ronan
SSgt. R.G. Licardo

The following first term Marines reenlisted during January to join the career force:

Sgt. W.A. Brannan, Jr. — 4 years
Cpl. W.C. House — 4 years
LCpl. J.I. Plata — 4 years

The following career Marines reenlisted during the month of January:

GySgt. T.J. Craddock — 4 years
SSgt. J.P. Drass — 4 years
SSgt. R.P. LaPlante — 5 years
SSgt. C.P. Vermilyea, Jr. — 4 years
SSgt. R.L. Wilson — 4 years
Sgt. N.C. Nurse — 4 years
Sgt. E.L. Pitt — 4 years



When you see these Marines, congratulate them on their new ranks. Recent promotions for the month of February include:

Co. A

Sgt. M.W. Hurd
LCpl. A.L. Dowell

LCpl. M.R. Redding
LCpl. B.W. Rietheimer, II
LCpl. R.E. Saw
LCpl. C.W. Thompson

Co. B

Sgt. G.S. Vanderheiden
LCpl. G.A. Bartnicki
LCpl. M.P. Borgard
LCpl. M.R. Cheplick
LCpl. D.S. Heyes
LCpl. G.R. Hillard
LCpl. C.S. Kinley
LCpl. D.C. Kolesar
LCpl. L.B. McKinley
LCpl. I.W. Miller
LCpl. J.F. Monroe
LCpl. J.R. Norton
LCpl. T.L. Nutter
LCpl. D.S. Price
LCpl. B.D. Reeve
LCpl. J.P. Rogers
LCpl. T.J. Trice

H&S Co.

Sgt. R.L. Carter, Jr.
Cpl. J.M. Horton
Cpl. B.K. Williams
Cpl. M.T. Veney
LCpl. J.E. Castro
LCpl. L.A. Charla
LCpl. D.C. Hopkins
LCpl. K.L. Minor
LCpl. H. Salmeronperez
LCpl. S.L. Small
LCpl. P.F. Thomas

MCI Co.

LCpl. C.R. Chang
LCpl. C.J. Hewett

USNA Co.

Cpl. L.E. Gall
LCpl. C.L. McCants, II
LCpl. W.W. Waddick

Marines don't do that...

By Lt. Kenneth Counts

Never have I met anyone who expressed a need to be hazed. I don't think recruiters are trained to answer the disappointment of "poolees" who discover they won't be hazed in the Marine Corps. To this writer's knowledge, Drill Instructors are unacquainted with pleading recruits, who weep on bent knees and cry, "Why can't I get hazed?" To my recent memory, I cannot recall Marines sitting in the E-Club discussing their Request Mast to complain about the absence of hazing in their BST skills training. I suppose there have been a few masochists during the past 221 years who wanted to be hazed, but I have never met any.

If hazing does not originate among trainees, it must then be a question, or problem, of trainers and leaders. What purpose could hazing serve for training and leadership? When NBC's DATE-LINE aired the recent evidence of "Bloodwing/ Goldwing" hazing something peculiar caught my attention. The former Marine, who exposed this outrage, when asked whether he himself had also hazed other Marines, affirmed that he had done so. Asked why, his reply implied a sense of revenge. He related that he hazed others later because it was "his turn" to get even and to get back some of what he had suffered. Indeed, it was not to continue a line of rich tradition, but rather to "pay back" that which had been done to him.

Does that set off a warning light for you as it does for me?

My edition of Webster's defines "hazing" as rooted in a concept we use daily, "haze." Haze covers with blowing smoke. Haze is that which clouds the vision. Haze causes vagueness, dimness, and uncertainty. Haze blinds the eyes. Even worse, haze blinds the mind and the spiritual perception. I wonder if we are missing something in the clouds of dust that's been kicked up over hazing?

Marines are elite and deserve special recognition for attaining the status of wearing the Eagle Globe & Anchor. Marines molded in Boot Camp, or Officer Candidate School thrive on the brother-

hood and values of the Corps. Boot Camp lives in the minds of most Marines as a high point they wish could be permanent with regard to the cohesion and the brotherhood they experienced in their squad. Marine training leads to higher and higher levels of pride because of the difficulty and uniqueness attained. Marines impress this chaplain as driven by some internal compass seeking to find that bond of brotherhood.

But, hazing clouds my vision in its destructive impact on this fabulous drive toward brotherhood. I would understand if Marines wanted inductions and ceremonies acknowledging entrance into new levels of privilege and status. But you have those already. Hazing seems to delay the recognition of accomplishments by demanding humiliation, degradation and insults. The message hazing seems to communicate is that "I'm not your brother and I'm not welcome until you inflict hate and discontent on me." That is hazy!

Consider the words of William Manchester, a Sergeant of Marines in 1945. Reflecting on the Pacific Campaign upon returning to Okinawa years after the War, Manchaester wrote the following explanation of Marine courage and commitment in his highly readable book, Good-bye Darkness.

There it is... the hill in my dreams. Sugar Loaf Hill. Up I go... I take a deep breath, realizing that the last time I was here, anyone standing where I now stand, would have had a life expectancy of seven seconds. Today the ascent of Sugar Loaf takes a few minutes. In 1945, it took ten days and cost 7,547 Marine casualties.

Then in one of those great thundering jolts, in which a man's real motives are revealed, to him in an electrifying vision, I understand at last, why I jumped hospital that Sunday thirty-five years ago and, in violation of orders, returned to the front and almost certain death.

It was an act of love. Those men on the line were my family, my home. They were closer to me than I can say, closer than any friends had been or ever would be. They had never let me down, and I couldn't do it to them. I had to be with them, rather than let them die and me live with the knowledge that I might have saved them. Men, I now knew, do not fight for flag or country, for the Marine Corps or glory or any other abstraction. They fight for one another.

Any man in combat who lacks comrades who will die for him, or for whom he is willing to die, is not a man at all. He is truly damned.

Will hazing reproduce that type of brotherhood and esprit de corps? Not according to what I heard on NBC. Hazing divides people who should be like family. A leader does not inspire juniors by making their service insulting and degrading. A leader has not made training effective by merely making it arbitrarily difficult. Such a leader often convinces junior Marines that he or she is unqualified to lead, and then demotivates and derails the junior from following where that "leader" is supposedly going.

By contrast, practicing the Golden Rule can build esprit de corps and can set a standard which inspires Marines to achieve and to excel far more effectively than any hazer or his hazing ways. We treat other Marines in ways we ourselves would want to be treated.

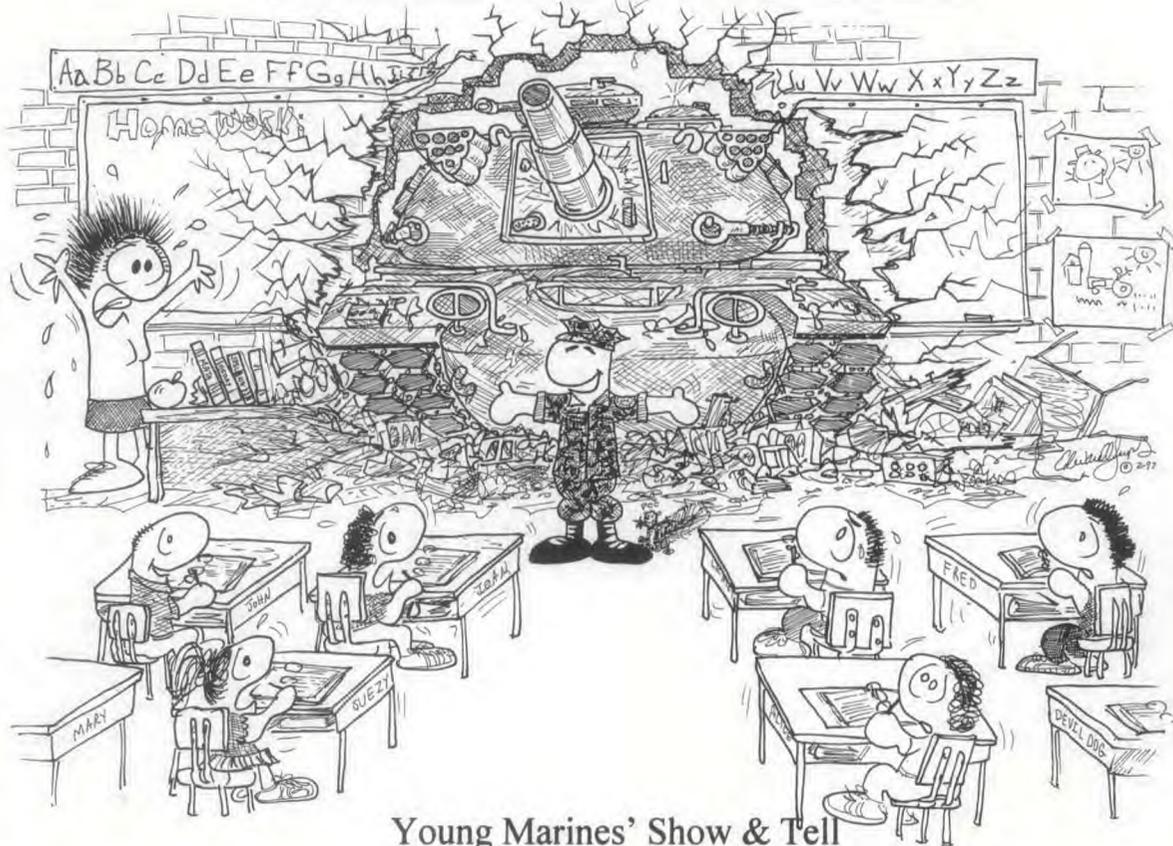
A Lance Corporal demonstrates the Golden Rule by taking care of Marines before taking care of himself/herself. Imagine the Lance Corporal who welcomes the newly joined Marines by telling his fellow Marines, privately, "I will not call these newcomers 'Boots.' They are Marines just like us." What example does he set? What lead does he provide?

A police sergeant destroys the Golden Rule by taking care of himself before providing for the Marines. The Sergeant rearranges duty assignments to give himself all days off whenever holidays are scheduled. He assigns new comers to mess duty as if it were a punishment.

A new join experiences the Golden Rule when his/her First Sergeant assigns him/her a mentor. And then the mentor really listens and enables the new Marine to ask questions. That new arrival gets up to speed rapidly and soon is outperforming all the old-timers. But the credit goes to that mentor who worked so patiently behind the scenes.

It all boils down to our Commandant's policy. Marines simply don't do that to other Marines.

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



Young Marines' Show & Tell

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