



PASS IN REVIEW

Serving "The Oldest Post of the Corps"

March 1998



Barracks receives MUC

Parade tryouts - Civil disturbance training

Five Marines charged, BCDs for life

by *Col. Dennis J. Hejlik*
Commanding Officer

On July 12, 1997 there was an incident at Remingtons Bar, located on Pennsylvania Ave. approximately five blocks from the barracks.

Individuals with "military style" haircuts rolled a CS canister into the crowded bar, causing panic among the patrons — luckily, no one was seriously injured. The following day the Metropolitan Police Department and the Naval Criminal Investigative Service (NCIS) began their investigation.

The end result was the charging of five Marines of this command with numerous charges, including assault, conspiracy, larceny and breach of the peace. All five Marines were convicted at Special Courts-Martial and received various amounts of confinement, reduction to private and Bad Conduct Discharges. Only one Marine asked to "stay Marine" and fulfill his obligations; the



Col. Dennis J. Hejlik

other four will, in fact, receive Bad Conduct Discharges.

As Marines of the "oldest post" you have the opportunity to serve your country in a unique manner by showcasing our capabilities to thousands of people in and around the capital and throughout the United States. Along with that unique opportunity comes the responsibility of conducting yourselves as Marines 24-hours-a-day, 365-days-a-year.

We live in a diverse community that embraces traditions, cultures and lifestyles

that may be different than our own — so be it! We support and defend the Constitution of the United States — period.

I have asked Capt. McDonald to write a short article on Bad Conduct Discharges and their impact on your future. I ask you all to read it carefully and weigh the outcome of your actions before you act. A Bad Conduct Discharge stays with you for life.

Impact of Bad Conduct Discharges

by *Capt. Katherine M. McDonald*
Barracks Adjutant

A Bad Conduct Discharge, or "BCD," is the most severe, far-reaching punishment that can be awarded at a court-martial. Once a service member receives a BCD, that service member is restricted from working in positions in law enforcement, civil service, public schools and with companies that contract with the U.S. government. These companies range from the big defense contractors to the fast-food chain down the road.

Even civilians with little or no understanding of the military appreciate the seriousness of a BCD. If they contract with the U.S. government, they will often be prohibited by law from hiring a BCD recipient, even if the applicant was otherwise the most

qualified, experienced or otherwise suitable for the position, because federal law prohibits it. Quite simple.

A BCD also means that you relinquish the right to retain or receive any uniforms, rank or awards or decorations earned while serving in the Marine Corps.

In addition to having the chance to serve our nation, a significant number of men and women join the armed forces for the opportunity to further their education through the G.I. Bill or to finance a home through the Veterans Assistance loan program. A BCD makes one ineligible for either of these prime benefits.

A BCD will also render a former service member ineligible for a number of other VA benefits; such as naturalization benefits, disability entitlements and loan preferences; unless

the BCD recipient successfully petitions the appropriate administrating agency to reinstate eligibility.

Just because a BCD can be awarded at a court-martial, does not mean the military judge will necessarily award one to a service member who has been convicted at a court-martial. However, if the accused requests a BCD, the military judge will weigh the request, along with the other evidence he or she has, to award an appropriate sentence. Provided the military judge determines that the convicted service member has been informed of the adverse ramifications of receiving a BCD, the military judge will usually grant the request.

Think before you act. An irresponsible act on your part may adversely affect you the rest of your life.

Public Affairs Office
Marine Barracks
8th & I Sts. S.E.
Washington, D.C.
20390-5000
(202) 433-4173

Commanding Officer

Col. Dennis J. Hejlik

Public Affairs Officer

Capt. Richard E. Luehrs II

Media Chief

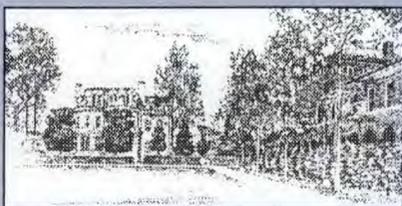
Sgt. Patrick E. Franklin

Editor

Cpl. Pauline L. Render

Staff Writers

Cpl. Matt S. Schafer



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On the Cover

Commandant of the Marine Corps Gen. Charles C. Krulak places a Meritorious Unit Commendation streamer on the barracks' organizational colors in a ceremony here Jan. 28. (photo by Cpl. J.D. Pierce)

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Company "B" protects the capital during its annual civil disturbance training exercise at Quantico.

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Marine Barracks, Washington, D.C., received a Meritorious Unit Commendation in a ceremony Jan. 28 for the superior efforts of Marines assigned here from July 19, 1995 through June 30, 1997.

General Charles C. Krulak presented the award, adding the corresponding streamer to the barracks' organizational colors.

Service members assigned here during this period are authorized to wear the decoration, effective Jan. 28, according to Maj. Kevin A. Jackson, administration officer.

Jackson advised Marines to update their ribbons or stars for the impending Inspector General's in-

spection, as part of the uniform inspection includes a reconciliation of decorations worn with the decorations listed in the service member's record book.

Colonel Dennis J. Hejlik, barracks commanding officer, said he was very pleased with the efforts of each Marine and Sailor here and encouraged each person to take pride in this award.

"No other unit in the Marine Corps rates as many MUCs as the "oldest post," said the colonel. "Each and every Sailor has played a vital role in our accomplishments during the past two years. You can be justifiably proud of what we do for our Corps and country."

The Secretary of the Navy takes pleasure in presenting the
MERITORIOUS UNIT COMMENDATION to
Marine Barracks, Washington, D.C.
for service as set forth in the following

CITATION:

For meritorious service from 19 July 1995 through 30 June 1997. During this period, Marine Barracks, Washington, D.C., personnel have enhanced and fortified the public image and reputation of America's armed forces, particularly her Corps of Marines, in thousands of public appearances and expositions throughout the North American continent and abroad. Elements of the barracks, individually and collectively recorded more than 4,000 commitments, performing before countless heads of state, military and civilian dignitaries and prominent government officials, including the President of the United States, U.S. Attorney General, Secretary of Defense and Secretary of the Navy. Whether supporting the presidential inauguration, honoring Korean War veterans, safeguarding assets deemed vital to national security, or participating in international music festivals, Marines and Sailors of the barracks have acquitted themselves with distinction. Through considerable course revision and process improvement, the Marine Corps Institute propelled itself to the national forefront of correspondence education, serving over 160,000 students enrolled in 600,000 courses. Additionally, barracks guard force Marines provide exceptional physical security for the presidential retreat at Camp David, Md., while maintaining a tight security posture at the White House Communications Agency. By their sustained superior performance, effectiveness, and total dedication to duty, the officers and enlisted personnel of Marine Barracks, Washington, D.C., reflected credit upon themselves and upheld the highest traditions of the Marine Corps and the United States Naval service.

For the Secretary of the Navy,
C.C. Krulak
Commandant of the Marine Corps

Women's contributions recognized during Women's History Month

Released by
Fayetteville Vet Center

Although not officially recognized as members of the armed forces until 1901, the involvement of women in the military dates back to the Revolutionary War.

Military service is often interpreted as a synonym for combat or war, and "war" has always been considered a masculine activity. Yet, the characteristics valued in war are traits possessed by members of both sexes: steady nerves, sound judgment, courage, tenacity, patriotism and sacrifice.

Revolutionary War

During the Revolutionary War, women served as nurses, scouts, and messengers. When the men were away fighting, the women effectively defended the settlements.

Mary Hayes McCauly earned her nickname, "Molly Pitcher", by carrying water and grog to her husband and other American artillery men. She earned her fame, however, by immediately taking his place firing a cannon after he collapsed during the Battle of Monmouth.

Deborah Sampson, disguised as a man, enlisted in the Revolutionary Army. Her identity was protected until injuries rendered her unconscious and near death. The treating doctor discovered her true identity, and she

was quietly discharged from the Army.

Civil War

Women served on both sides of the Civil War, mostly as cooks and nurses. Some women became scouts and spies, while at least 400 women disguised themselves as men and fought in battle. Clara Barton, Dr. Elizabeth Blackwell and Louisa May Alcott served on the Union side providing both care and much needed supplies. Committed to healing spirits as well as bodies, Barton established the first National Cemetery in Arlington, Va., after the war and went on to found the American Red Cross.



Opha Mae Johnson was the first enlisted woman in the Marine Corps. (USMC photo)

Because female doctors were not allowed to serve in the military, Dr. Mary Walker gave up her medical practice to serve with the Union Army as a nurse. She later volunteered to be a spy, was captured by the Confederacy and held prisoner for four months.

Walker was awarded the Medal of Honor for her actions and remains the only woman ever accorded the nation's highest military honor.

Spanish-American War

In 1898, during the Spanish-American War, 1,500 nurses under civilian contract provided outstanding care in the field and on the

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Reminder: Taxes due April 1

by Cpl. Pauline L. Render
Editor

Tax season ends April 1, and time is running out for procrastinators who have not yet filed their taxes because they will "get to it tomorrow."

The barracks' Legal Assistance Office is helping groups file state and federal taxes each Thursday until April 1, however, clerks in the office will help individuals after 2 p.m. throughout the week, according to Gunnery Sgt. Clyde M. Rebeiro, legal chief.

In coordination with the Volunteer Income Tax Assistance program, the legal office is preparing and filing taxes for service members, as well as their spouses and children, for free.

The Washington Navy Yard and the Navy Annex are also preparing and filing taxes for service and family members at no charge.

Volunteers in Room 2028 at the annex are available from 8 a.m. to 4 p.m. Monday through Friday. For more information call (703) 614-9304.

Building 200 at the Navy yard is also open from 8 a.m. to 4 p.m. weekdays. For more information call (202) 433-4332.

In addition to tax documents, Marines and Sailors will need to bring their spouses with them if they are filing jointly, and they will need their bank routing number to have their refund deposited directly to their account.

hospital ship Relief.

One of the nurses, Clara Maas, assisted with the research into yellow fever transmission. Among the first subjects to volunteer to be bitten by an infected mosquito, she became ill with the disease and died. Maas was buried at government expense with full military honors.

World War I

In 1917 when America entered World War I, many women in the Nurse Corps saw duty close to the front lines and were wounded or gassed as a result. Some were imprisoned by the Germans.

World War I also saw women outside the nurse corps officially in uniform for the first time. Volunteers were recruited to assume some of the clerical duties routinely done by men. This call for volunteers resulted in more than 12,000 volunteers for duty.

World War II

The Women's Army Auxiliary Corps was established as America prepared for World War II. Within a year, it became fully incorporated into the Army and became the Women's Army Corps, with rank, pay and appropriate benefits. Soon after, the Navy organized the Women Accepted for Volunteer Emergency Service (WAVES) as part of the Naval Reserve. Women in the Coast Guard were inducted as SPARs (Semper Paratus — Always Ready).

Women served throughout the theaters of operation — as secretaries, interpreters, intelligence operatives and more. Nurses once again were at or near the front lines.

Also during World War II, 900 women volunteered to join the Women's Air Forces Service Pilots (WASPs). They served as flight instructors for men, ferried airplanes from the United States to Europe, and had the dubious privilege of towing targets so fighter pilots using live ammunition could practice on something moving.

Korean War

The Korean War once again saw women serving both



A group of women swear the oath to become Marines during World War I. (Left to Right) Violet Van Wagner, Marie Schiligh, Florence Weiddinger, Isabelle Balfour, Janet Kurgan, Edith Barton and Helen Dupont. (USMC photo)

in hospitals and in support roles. The development of the air evacuation system for combat casualties and the expansion of the roles of the flight nurse were pioneered during Korea and would make a significant difference in the casualty care system during Vietnam.

Vietnam War

The perception that women, if there at all, were assigned to the "safe" places in Vietnam demonstrates an ignorance of women's contributions. From the Gulf of Tonkin in 1964 to the fall of Saigon in 1975, more than 265,000 women served in the military.

Approximately 11,000 women served in Vietnam; most served as military nurses. Others worked as physicians or in intelligence, supply, administration, air support and other areas.

Post-Vietnam

The end of the draft and the advent of the All Volunteer Army in 1973, along with the increasing demand for a technologically skilled soldier, the feminist movement, and the successful service of women, all played a part in the changes of the early 1970s.

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Navy League hosts Sea-Air-Space Exposition

*Submitted by
Navy League of the United States*

The Navy League of the United States will host the largest maritime exposition in the world, the Sea-Air-Space Exposition, at the Sheraton Washington Hotel from March 31-April 2.

The theme is "Access the Future," and more than 150 exhibits of the latest technology will allow members of the United State armed forces; active, retired and reserves; U.S. government employees, and Navy League members to meet with experts from the defense industry one on one.

The barracks will be making arrangements for those here who would

like to attend the event.

Admission to the exhibits is free to qualified attendees, as is admission to an informative seminar series led by top Defense Department officials. Government employees are invited to attend the Tuesday evening exhibit open hours and reception at no charge.

Special events, including a gala banquet, special luncheons, and the presentation of the prestigious Nimitz Award for industry leadership and the Michelson Award for technical excellence and achievement, also highlight the three-day exhibit.

Attendees may use the Metro, exiting at the Woodley Park Zoo stop on the Red Line, or catch one of the

shuttle buses run by the Navy League from various points around the greater Washington metro area.

Sea-Air-Space Information is available on the Navy League web site at <http://www.navyleague.org>. On-line registration is available.

The Navy League of the United States, founded in 1902, is a patriotic, civilian organization dedicated to educating Americans about the need for sea power to ensure our national security and economic well-being. With 70,000 members in 330 councils worldwide, the Navy League engages in activities supportive of the U.S. Navy, Marine Corps, Coast Guard and U.S.-flag Merchant Marines.

Deputy SecDef visits barracks' Young Marines

*by Cpl. Pauline L. Render
Editor*

Deputy Secretary of Defense John J. Hamre visited Young Marines here recently as part of a continuing effort to promote community programs in the nation's capital.



Deputy Secretary of Defense John J. Hamre visited with Young Marines here recently to discuss the benefits of the program and to participate in a Martin Luther King Jr. Commemoration Ceremony. (photo by Cpl. Pauline L. Render)

Hamre met with children and parents in the program's Washington, D.C., chapter to discuss the benefits of the Young Marines Program. He also participated in a Martin Luther King Jr. Commemoration Ceremony, sponsored by the 144 Young Marines and their parents, during his visit.

In an informal conversation with some of the Young Marines, members explained their involvement with the program and its benefits.

"It's a positive program for people to join, and it gets them off the streets," said Young Marines Sgt. Porteria Fennell. "[The program] teaches discipline, respect and self control. I also have a lot of fun and a lot of different experiences here."

"I'm distinguished from my peers," added Young Marines 1st Sgt. Kiona Simon, "because I am more disciplined and I show respect towards others."

Hamre then attended the children's presentation, which included King's "I have a dream" speech and other recited material depicting the

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(Above) Major Keith E. Mayo, MCI Co., returns his sword to the carry position and completes the "pass in review" sequence during parade tryouts recently. (Below) First Sgt. Felix Robles Jr., H&S Co., tries out during staff tryouts. (photos by Cpl. Chance D. Puma)



Barracks tryouts

by Cpl. Pauline L. Render
Editor

Once again the parade season draws near for Marine Barracks, Washington, D.C., to open its gates to thousands of visitors. Marines and Sailors will be tasked with an arduous operational tempo, working long hours to perfect drill sequences and hosting techniques, and refining the physical appearance of the parade deck and the surrounding grounds.

Part of the preparation for the impending parade season includes selecting Marines to fill specific parade billets.

Throughout the first week of February, barracks officers and staff noncommissioned officers tried out for parade staff positions. They were rated on elements such as ceremonial composure and specific drill sequences to find the Marines most qualified for each position.

Additional staff NCOs were selected for the Staff Noncommissioned Officer Parade, a special parade usually held toward the end of the season in which staff NCOs fill all the billets normally held by officers.

Not long ago, the Color Guard Platoon began gearing up for the coming parade season as well. The unit held tryouts for rifle positions in the "Parade Four." This color guard is used for every parade throughout the season and carries the official colors of the Marine Corps.

The Training and Operations Section is working on filling the other parade billets. They expect to hold tryouts for the flag breaker and time orderly positions later this month, according to Gunnery Sgt. Kenneth B. Williams, operations chief.



Officers and staff NCOs selected for this year's parade season pose for a photo after a meeting recently. (photo by Cpl. Pauline L. Render)

Venezuelan CMC visits barracks, receives award

Commandant of the Marine Corps Gen. Charles C. Krulak hosted a full honors arrival ceremony for Rear Adm. Gerardo Rafael Escalona Serrano, commandant of the Venezuelan Marine Corps, in the John Philip Sousa Band Hall at Marine Barracks, Washington, D.C., Jan. 20.

During the ceremony Krulak recognized Serrano for his exemplary service as a United States ally and awarded him the Legion of Merit (Degree of Commander).

The citation was awarded for "exceptionally meritorious conduct in the performance of outstanding services" as the Venezuelan commandant. It also praised Serrano for his leadership and his efforts to strengthen the relationships between the United States and Venezuelan armed forces.

The Venezuelan commandant visited Washington, D.C., Marine Corps Base Quantico in Virginia and MCB Camp Lejeune in North Carolina during his six-day visit.



Commandant of the Marine Corps Gen. Charles C. Krulak presents the Legion of Merit to Venezuelan Commandant Rear Adm. Gerardo Rafael Escalona Serrano during a ceremony here Jan. 20. (photo by Sgt. Patrick E. Franklin)

Sergeant Major of Marine Corps visits barracks



(Left to right) Administration Marines Master Sgt. Michael T. Peterson, Cpl. Gene A. Lowman, Cpl. Christina L. Wright and Lance Cpl. Brendon D. Whitfield stand by as Sgt. Maj. Lewis G. Lee, Sergeant Major of the Marine Corps, hands a coin to Cpl. Jonathan S. Hill during a recent visit. (photo by Cpl. Chance D. Puma)

The Sergeant Major of the Marine Corps, Sgt. Maj. Lewis G. Lee, toured the barracks recently as part of his annual tour of Marine Corps installations.

Barracks Sgt. Maj. Dennis S. Frye escorted Lee on a tour through work sections here. Lee took this opportunity to talk to the Marines on a personal level and handed out sergeant major coins as souvenirs.

He also gave professional military educational seminars to barracks staff noncommissioned officers, NCOs and Marines while he was here. During these briefs, Lee focused on the future of the Corps and the importance of strong leadership.

Marine awarded nation's highest award for valor

by *Sgt. Kurt Sutton*
HQMC Public Affairs

THE WHITE HOUSE — The Medal of Honor was presented to a Marine by President William J. Clinton Jan. 20 in a White House ceremony.

Marine Maj. Gen. James L. Day, 72, who retired from active duty Dec. 1, 1986, received the nation's highest award for valor for his actions on the Pacific island of Okinawa, May 14-17, 1945.

"General Day, everyone in our nation ... can learn a lot from your selfless conduct, both under fire and throughout your life. In your modest service as well as your heroism, you are a shining example," said President Clinton.

Day, a 19-year-old corporal in May 1945, was a squad leader with 2nd Battalion, 22nd Marines, 6th Marine Division when he rallied his

squad and remnants of another unit toward critical positions forward of the front lines of Sugar Loaf Hill. An intense mortar and artillery barrage from the enemy preceded a fanatical attack by Japanese soldiers against the Marines' positions.

Despite heavy casualties to half of his men, Day remained in the front, shouting encouragement, directing deadly return fire, and lobbing hand grenades at the oncoming enemy.

At one point, Day heard the moans of fellow wounded Marines. The only thing to do was to go and get them — one at a time through heavy enemy fire.

In another attack, Day manned a machine gun to repulse a heavy enemy attack. An incoming white phosphorus grenade destroyed the weapon and caused serious burns and fragmentation wounds. Hurt and down to a few effective Marines, most of whom were wounded, Day reorga-



Retired Maj. Gen. James L. Day (right), talks with Maj. Robert L. Sartor, barracks operations officer, after receiving the Medal of Honor in a White House ceremony Jan. 20. (photo by Sgt. Kurt Sutton)

nized the remnants of the Marines to repulse a fifth attack.

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Leonard Slatkin:

Nationally acclaimed director conducts Marine Band

by *Staff Sgt. Christine A. Kohn*
Marine Band Public Affairs Office

"The President's Own" United States Marine Band inaugurated its bicentennial year Jan. 26 with a gala performance conducted by Leonard Slatkin, the acclaimed music director of the National Symphony Orchestra.

The event, for a capacity audience at DAR Constitution Hall, united two of Washington's major musical institutions in a performance of mostly 20th-century works by American composers. And the Marine Band, according to a Jan. 29 *Washington Post* review, did not disappoint: "The band continued to exhibit its extraordinary mix of precision, electrifying response, polished phrasing, and meticulous articulation."

Said one audience member via the internet: "I have

heard the Marine Band many times during the past several years, and I consider this group one of the finest, if not the finest, symphonic wind ensembles in the world. [Tonight] if it's possible to imagine, they surpassed themselves in their richness of sound and cohesive playing."

The evening concluded with encores: "The Stars and Stripes Forever," the "Marines' Hymn," and a prolonged standing ovation.

Observed Marine Band Director Lt. Col. Timothy W. Foley, "The concert united an audience of diverse backgrounds and musical tastes in a common interest: serious original music, primarily by American composers, for band. Mr. Slatkin's commitment to American music is known to all, but what wasn't necessarily known is his tremendous enthusiasm for the medium — and the music — of the concert band."

Free classes

Pentagon, MCI host basic skills, computer classes

Service members here can review some basic skills to prepare for upcoming college courses, or learn about some of the computer software widely used throughout the business world by taking free classes at the Marine Corps Institute or the Pentagon.

MCI is hosting classes for people to brush up on their English, Math or Reading skills.

These private classes are being offered free and are self paced. These classes can help Marines prepare for college courses or entrance exams.

MCI is also hosting self-paced computer classes. The following is a list of classes being offered:

- Intro to personal computers
- Intro to Windows (basic and intermediate)
- AmiPro (basic and intermediate)
- Freelance

Lotus 1-2-3 (basic and intermediate)

For further information or to schedule a class, contact Rebecca Mimms at 433-0229/0223, extension 120.

The Pentagon's Skills Assessment & Learning Center is also offering free computer classes.

The following is a list of classes and scheduled dates.

- Intro to MS Power Point 4.0
 - March 19-20
 - April 2-3
- Intro to Access 2.0
 - March 23
 - April 6
- Intro to MS Word 7.0
 - March 5
 - April 9
- Speed Reader II
 - March 9-13
- May 21-22
- June 11-12
- May 8
- June 8
- May 4
- June 4
- May 11-15

April 20-24

Intro to MS Excel 5.0

March 26-27

April 16-17

Accessing the Internet

March 6

April 10

June 15-19
 May 28-29
 June 25-26
 May 1
 June 1
 All classes are taught in Room BG658 from 8:30 a.m. to 12:30 p.m., although Speed Reader classes end at 10:30 a.m.

Prospective applicants must fill out DD Form 1556, and registration forms must be received at the Pentagon no later than one week prior to the desired class.

For further information, contact Dave Zornek, Bob Albert or Breal Madison at (703) 695-6072/4387.

Women's history continued

Women were not just necessary to support the services during wartime, but their ongoing contributions were essential. The two-percent cap on the number of women in the military was lifted, and more and more fields were opened to women.

In 1980 women were finally admitted to the service academies, bringing about expanded roles for military women.

Persian Gulf War

By 1991 and the Persian Gulf War, more than 11 percent of the active duty military and 13 percent of the reserve forces were women.

The Persian Gulf was a true turning point for women in the military.

For the first time they were called upon to demonstrate their effectiveness in war positions previously reserved for men. Manning Patriot missile placements, flying helicopters on reconnaissance and search and res-

cue missions, driving convoys over the desert near enemy positions — women were called upon to do all these jobs and more.

Slowly but surely women have demonstrated that the characteristics necessary for a successful and effective soldier are not found only in men.

From the Revolutionary War to the present, American women veterans have been invisible heroines. They are examples to future generations that securing our country's liberty and freedom is everyone's responsibility.

Editor's note: the previous story was taken from material provided by the Fayetteville Vet Center in North Carolina and has been edited for length.

Hamre continued

struggle of black Americans during desegregation.

The secretary reflected on King's work and message in a speech during the ceremony, comparing them to the leadership traits and strong moral character the Young Marines Program stresses in its members.

The Young Marines Program is the official youth program of the Marine Corps League of the United States for children 8-18 years old who are still in school. This positive community outreach program is intended to promote the mental, moral, and physical development of young Americans. All Young Marines activities aggressively emphasize the importance of honesty, courage, respect, loyalty, dependability and a sense of devotion to God, country, community and family.

Marine Barracks, Washington, D.C., is the oldest sponsor of the Young Marines Program in the nation's capital, having established its chapter July 11, 1979.

The program continues to search for more volunteer instructors to help mold these young adults. For more information on becoming an instructor or assistant, contact Capt. Richard E. Luehrs at (202) 433-4173.

Day continued

Throughout the three-day action, Day stood his ground, repelling successive enemy attacks without yielding. When it was over more than 100 enemy dead lay on the ground in front of his position.

"Everyone was killed or died that had anything to do with the award write-up, so you can see why it took so long," said Day, explaining the 52 years it took to receive the award. "There were in fact five or six of us who had award recommendations that were lost during that same time."

Marines associated with Day at the time of his actions on Okinawa, and later in his career, were instrumental in pursuing the Medal of Honor for him. Day's modesty would not allow him to pursue the award himself.

Today, he is part-owner of a construction company in his home town of Cathedral City, Calif., where he lives with his wife Sally.

CRIME AND PUNISHMENT



A Marine was found guilty of Article 92, Dereliction of duty. He received a forfeiture of \$539 per month for one month and 14 days restriction and extra police duty (EPD).

A Marine was found guilty of Article 92, Failure to obey a written order, and Article 108, Destruction of government property for altering an identification card. He received a forfeiture of \$259 per month for one month and 14 days restriction and EPD.

A Marine was found guilty of Article 86, Absent Without Leave (AWOL), and Article 132 for BAQ/VHA fraud. He received a reduction to private first class, forfeiture of \$500 per month for two months, and 45 days restriction and EPD.

A Marine was found guilty of two counts of Article 86, AWOL, and Article 134 for overindulgence of liquor. He received a reduction to lance cor-

poral, forfeiture of \$500 per month for two months, and 45 days restriction and EPD.

A Marine was found guilty of Article 112a for drug use. He received a reduction to private and 30 days restriction, and will be processed for a discharge.

A Marine was found guilty of Article 86, AWOL, and Article 92, Disobeying a lawful order. He received a reduction to private first class and 30 days restriction and EPD.

A Marine was found guilty of Article 81, Conspiracy to commit aggravated assault, and Article 128, Assault. He received a reduction to private, confinement for 75 days, and forfeiture of \$500 per month for two months.

A Marine was found guilty of Article 81, Conspiracy to commit aggravated assault, and Article 128, Assault. He received a reduction to

private, confinement for 75 days, and a Bad Conduct Discharge.

A Marine was found guilty of Article 81, Conspiracy to commit aggravated assault, and Article 128, Assault. He received a reduction to private, confinement for one month, and a Bad Conduct Discharge.

A Marine was found guilty of Article 81 for assault consummated by a battery; Article 108, Wrongful disposal of military property; Article 116, Breaching the peace; and Article 128, Assault. He received a reduction to private, confinement for 120 days, and a Bad Conduct Discharge.

A Marine was found guilty of Article 81 for assault consummated by a battery and Article 128, Assault. He received a reduction to private, confinement for 45 days, and a Bad Conduct Discharge.

Are you ready to go to war Marine?



Marines from the 26th MEU provide security for U.S. citizens as they evacuate the embassy housing compound in Tirana, Albania. (Official USMC photo)

by Gen. Charles C. Krulak
Commandant of the Marine Corps

As your Commandant, my number one concern is, "Are you ready to go to war?" Have you prepared yourself for that most horrific event should you be called upon. You are a United States Marine. You have been entrusted with a sacred duty. The American people have placed in your hands the preservation of their very freedom and their well being ... both as a people and as a nation. You have pledged your allegiance to them through your oath to uphold the Constitution of the United States. You have accepted a great responsibility. Now, are you ready to deliver? When America commits her Marines to combat, she does so, with an unwavering confidence that her Marines ... that you ... will bring her victory ... victory every time ... victory without fail. What will be your part? Are you ready to do it? Are you ready for war?

There are many ways in which you prepare for combat. The most common images of such preparations probably involve LINE training, marksmanship, P.T., and training in your M.O.S. These are, to be sure, some of the principle methods in which you prepare for war. But there are others as well. You must make yourself versatile. You must make yourself tough. You must hone your skills and hone your mind. A true warrior must be a complete package, able to win in a bayonet fight and able to make the right call when the chips are down. Body ... Mind ... Spirit. Each takes development, each takes maintenance ... each can let a warrior down in the crucible of battle if the warrior has not adequately prepared. The Marine Corps can make opportunities for you to develop and maintain your body, mind, and spirit, but only you can actually do it.

But, just as the Marine Corps cannot do for you that which you must do yourself, there are things that you

cannot do to prepare for war, things you have no control over. These include such things as what kind of equipment you will be issued and the choice of weapons that will be procured for your use and your support. You cannot control the assignment process that either augments or detracts from our efforts to build cohesive units. And the list goes on. These are the responsibilities of the senior Marine Corps leadership and are handled ultimately by Headquarters Marine Corps with the assistance of such agencies as the Marine Corps Combat Development Command, the Marine Corps Systems Command, and others.

But notice I said you cannot control such preparations ... you can influence them. You should always feel free to pass good ideas up the chain of command. The chain of command is, among other things, a two way conduit for information. Another way to get an idea to the forefront is Marine Mail. If you are uncertain how to access Marine Mail ... ask your chain of command. Your idea could make a big difference.

Utilizing the energies of our entire Marine Corps we can continue to be what we have always been ... innovators and improvisers. As the nature of warfare changes, as technology gives us new options, and as new operational concepts come to light, we must ensure that the Marine Corps remains. We must be an adaptable force.

There are many exciting initiatives going on in our Corps today designed to ensure that, as an institution, we are doing all we can to ensure that we remain ready to fight. Some are focused on immediately improving our capabilities, some are long range, focused on experimentation and evaluation, and some are simply designed to

support your individual efforts at becoming a better warrior. All are about warfighting.

To be at your fighting best, you need good equipment. To that end, we have recently bought or are in the process of procuring and fielding, bivvy sacks, modular sleeping bags, new boots, better body armor, modular packs, new tents and a host of other items of personal equipment. This long over-due modernization effort is designed to relieve the stress on you the warrior, to conserve your strength, to keep you healthier, to make you tougher. We're getting the right gear to be better prepared for war.

The four step Transformation Process, which includes the Crucible at Recruit Training, is designed to improve the way we make Marines ... Marines as ultimate warriors. It's designed to ensure that Marines ... you ... or the Marine on your flank ... have the advantage in spirit. It is designed to ensure that our core values of honor, courage, and commitment, are there for you to draw upon as sources of strength during warfare's darkest and most demanding hours. The transformation is about preparing for war.

Part of the Transformation Process is directly aimed at fortifying one of the Corps greatest strengths, its Cohesion. Recently we have begun to assign Marines from their entry level training to their FMF units in teams. We will keep these Marines together in the same unit for as long as we can, with a goal of seeing them serve together through their entire initial enlistment. Through this long term association; living together, working together,

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Lance Cpls. Michael Skinton and Christopher Hinebaugh, 26th MEU (SOC), man a rooftop position at the U.S. Embassy in Tirana, Albania. (Official USMC photo)

War continued

training together, and deploying together, these Marines will come to know the strengths and weaknesses of their fellow Marines inside and out. Knowing one another as you know your own brother or sister, knowing that you can count on one another, that's cohesion. The esprit that flows from cohesion has been part of our formula for victory for over two centuries. We are now strengthening that esprit. Building Cohesion is about preparing for war.

The Marine Corps Warfighting Laboratory (MCWL) and its engine for experimentation, Sea Dragon, is entirely about making sure that the Marine Corps is ready for the wars of tomorrow and the wars of the day after tomorrow. The Advanced Warfighting Experiments (AWE), provide the data which directly influence our decisions as to which weapons we will buy, what our organization for combat will look like, and what operational concepts and tactics we will write into our doctrine. The Marine Corps Warfighting Laboratory and Sea Dragon are about preparing for war.

Operational Maneuver From the Sea (OMFTS) is the new operational concept for the Marine Corps. It is how we will fight and win in the 21st Century. OMFTS pits our strengths against an enemy's weaknesses, creates a tempo and momentum that overloads an enemy's ability to cope, and blurs the distinction between land and water when defining maneuver space. To execute OMFTS we must harness powerful new technologies. The MV-22 provides one of those critical capabilities. With this aircraft, the Marine Corps will be able to range freely throughout the battlefield, attacking what, where, and when we choose.

The Advanced Amphibious Assault Vehicle (AAAV)



Marines watch as U.S. citizens don life vests in preparation for evacuation to the U.S.S. Nassau during civil strife in Albania. (Official USMC photo)

is another leap in technology that will enable us to execute this new and heightened form of maneuver. The AAAV is a unique combination of firepower, armor protection, and high speed mobility, both in the water and on land. This vehicle will bring our Marines from ship to shore at previously unobtainable rates of speed, thus lessening the exposure of our infantry to enemy fire. Once ashore it will have the cross-country mobility necessary to integrate operations with our M1A1 main battle tanks. Forcible entry from the sea ... amphibious assault ... will never be the same. There no longer will be a need for the bloody wading ashore through withering fire such as we had to endure in the battles of yesteryear ... battles like Tarawa, Iwo Jima and Inchon.

Today's assault will be one of flexibility and speed.

Instead of slogging our way through an enemy's defenses we will penetrate his vulnerabilities ... and defeat him. Developing OMFTS, and procuring the technology to execute it, is preparing for war.

The Commandant's Planning Guidance directs that every unit in the Marine Corps spend time each day ... each day ... in some form of discussion about warfighting. How was your discussion today? How was the one the day before yesterday? Were you able to contribute? Remember great ideas come from our entire Corps. If there was no formal discussion organized by your seniors today, did you gather your juniors and carry out the Commandant's intent at your level? Daily discussions about warfare help prepare us for war.

The Commandant's Reading Program is not about reading. The goal is not to get you to read books, to get smarter or even to broaden your horizons. All these things

will occur, but the purpose of this program is to help you learn your trade, the trade of warfighting.

In the history of man, there have been many warriors. Some have fought bravely, some have fought with great intelligence and cunning and others have simply failed and died because of their own stupidity or inflexibility. There are lessons on how to, and on how not to, execute every conceivable facet of warfare. Study well. The Commandant's Reading Program can help you find good lessons in good books. The Commandant's Reading Program is about preparing for war.

P r o f e s -
E d u c a t i o n
(PME) is designed to give you the knowledge to outsmart your opponent, to make you a better leader, and to improve your skills. We have improved the responsiveness to the 160,000 Marines enrolled in Marine Corps Institute (MCI) courses. Soon

we will transition MCI to the Distance Learning Center for the Marine Corps. Many courses will be coming online in electronic format.

We have also emphasized PME courses for Marines throughout the ranks to ensure that we are all progressing and learning. PME is preparing for war.

The Key Volunteer Program and the Marine Corps Family Team Building Program are about making you a more capable warrior. All of us who have families worry about them when we are away. These family support programs help lessen that worry. Knowing that someone has shown a new spouse the ropes and that there is someone for them to turn to should they need assistance or an ear to listen to, can help a lot.

Knowing that there is a support structure available on the home front can help keep the warrior focused, and while they will miss and be concerned about their fami-

lies, they need not worry that they are alone and without help to turn to. Our family support programs are about warfighting!

You find yourself in the streets of one of the urban slums of the world. The enemy is hard to detect as he mingles with the local population. Suddenly you take fire and a Marine in your squad goes down. You observe the source of fire ... for an instant, and then the perpetrator is masked by the crowd and you are unsure ... unsure as to who fired the weapon ... unsure as to what to do. You are a squad leader in the 21st Century Marine Corps, at your

fingertips is an arsenal of options from non-lethal weapons to the full direct fire capabilities of your squad. You even have access to near instantaneous fire support weapons capable of flattening whole city blocks. What do you do Marine? What do you do? No one prepared you for this! Or did they? Or did you? Are you prepared to make the right de-



Marines patrol the streets in Haiti. (Official USMC photo)

cision, a decision that will accomplish the mission, save your squad from additional casualties and one which both you and your nation will be proud of?

We are entering an age in which greater and greater amounts of responsibility will be given to Marines at increasingly lower echelons of command. You will have better communications equipment, enhanced mobility and ever increasingly lethal forms of fire support. Preparing yourself to handle the responsibilities and pressures that may be placed upon you, must be part of your personal preparation for war.

The 82d Congress of the United States wrote of the Marine Corps, "The nation's shock troops must be the most ready when the nation generally is least ready." You are one of the nation's shock troops, Marine! Make sure you are ready when the call is sounded, "Send in the Marines."

Essayists: Lock and load pens for this year's contests

by *U.S. Naval Institute
Public Affairs Office*

The U.S. Naval Institute has announced rules and deadline information for this year's Marine Corps Essay and Colin L. Powell Joint Warfare Essay Contests.

Marine Corps Essay Contest (Deadline, May 1) — Marking its tenth year, the Naval Institute's Marine Corps Essay Contest will award cash prizes of \$1,000, \$750, and \$500 to the authors of three winning essays and will publish them in the Institute's "Proceedings" magazine. Some entries not awarded prizes may also be published and their authors compensated at regular rates.

Anyone may enter this contest. Essays must be postmarked by May 1 and should explore current issues and/or new directions for the Marine Corps. Entries must be original, no longer than 3,000 words, typewritten, double-spaced on 8"x11" paper, and submitted to: Editor-in-Chief, Proceedings (USMC Contest), Naval Institute, 118 Maryland Avenue, Annapolis, Md. 21402-5035.

Essays will be judged by the Naval Institute Editorial Board and winners will be notified by mail on or about July 1. If written on a computer, also submit the entry on an IBM-compatible disk, indicating word processing software used. Entries must be original and not previously submitted or published elsewhere.

Essay entries are judged anonymously; therefore, the following guidelines should be followed: The name of the author should not appear on the essay. Each author should assign a motto in addition to a title. The motto and title of the essay should appear on the title page of the essay in lieu of the author's name.

The motto should also appear by itself on the outside of an accompanying sealed envelope containing a sheet of paper with the author's name, address, telephone, social security number, short biography, essay title, and the motto. The Institute will not open the envelope until the editorial board has made its decision.

Colin L. Powell Joint Warfighting Essay Contest (Deadline, April 1) — In the words of the former Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, this contest seeks "those who are motivated to enter not by a need to 'toe the policy line,' but who are devoted to the security of this great nation."

Essays should be about combat readiness in a joint context — persuasive discussions of tactics, strategy, weaponry, combat training, force structure, doctrine, operations, organization for combat, interoperability of hardware and procedures, or other issues involving two or more services. Entries may be heavy in uni-service detail, but must have joint application. Entries are welcome from military professionals and civilians alike. The Naval Institute will award cash prizes of \$2,500, \$2,000, and \$1,000 to the authors of the three best essays.

Maximum length is 3,000 words, but shorter opinion pieces or "professional notes" (typically 2,000-word technical arguments) may also be competitive.

Essays must be original, and not previously submitted or published elsewhere. An exact word count must appear on the title page. Send to: Colin L. Powell Joint Warfighting Essay Contest, U.S. Naval Institute, 118 Maryland Avenue, Annapolis, Md. 21402-5035.

Essays must be postmarked on or before April 1.

Essay entries are judged anonymously;

therefore, the following guidelines should be followed: The name of the author should not appear on the essay. Each author should assign a motto in addition to a title. The motto and title of the essay should appear on the title page of the essay in lieu of the author's name.

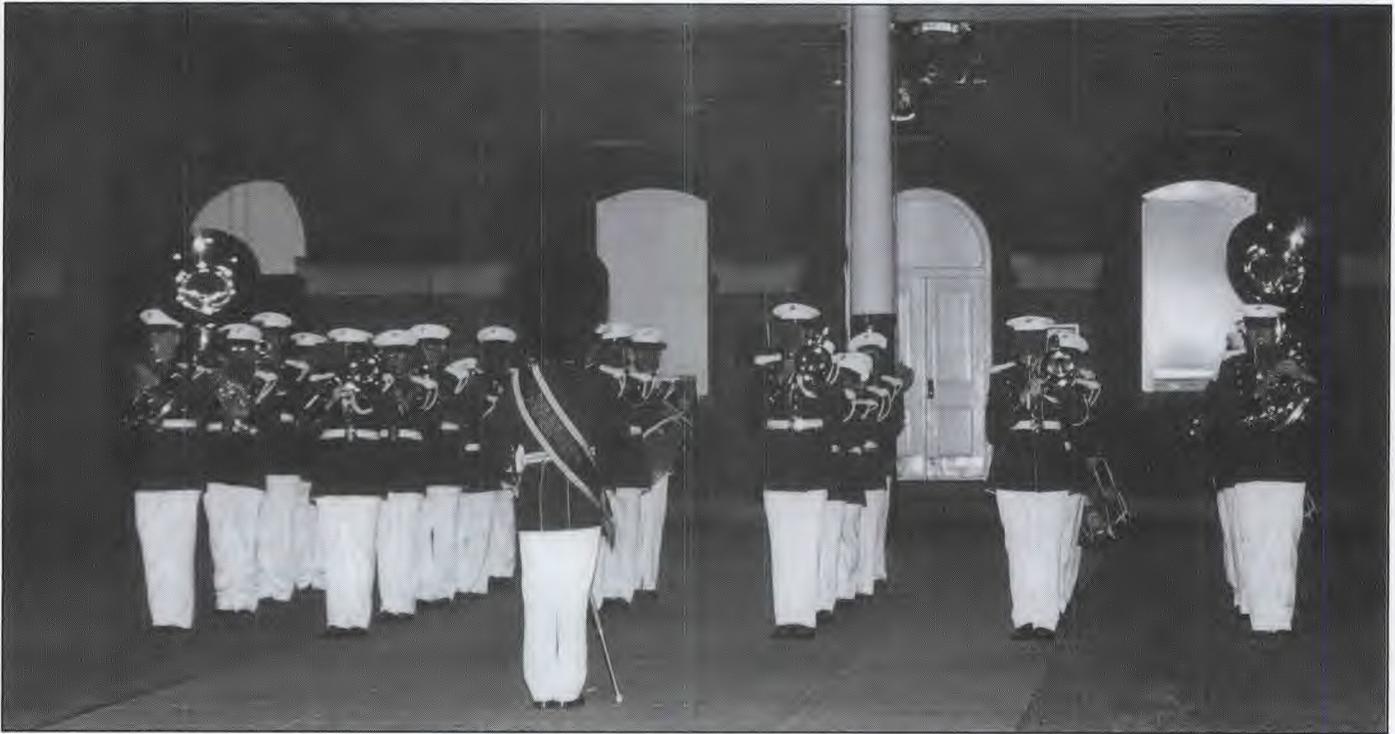
The motto should also appear by itself on the outside of an accompanying sealed envelope containing a sheet of paper with the author's name, address, telephone, social security number, short biography, essay title, and the motto. The Institute will not open the envelope until the editorial board has made its decision.

Submit two copies, typewritten, double-spaced, on paper approximately 8"x11." If written on a computer, also submit the entry on an IBM-compatible disk, indicating word processing software used.

Essays will be screened by a panel composed of officers from the five armed services, who recommend six essays to the Naval Institute's Editorial Board. The board will award the three prizes to winning essayists at a special ceremony.

Winners will be notified by phone on or about May 20. Letters notifying all other entrants will be mailed by mid-June. The three prize-winning essays will be published in "Proceedings" magazine. Essays not awarded prizes may be selected for publication and their authors will be compensated at rates established for purchase of articles.

For more information on these essay contests, contact Kevin Clarke, U.S. Naval Institute, at (410) 295-1058, or by e-mail at kclarke@usni.org. Information also appears on the Institute's worldwide web site at www.usni.org.



"The President's Own" performs a pre-parade concert at a Friday Evening Parade at Marine Barracks, Washington, D.C. (Official USMC photo)

Marine Band selected for Classical Music Hall of Fame

by Marine Band
Public Affairs Office

"The President's Own" United States Marine Band, America's oldest professional musical organization, will soon be the first musical institution inducted into the American Classical Music Hall of Fame.

Samuel Adler, with the hall's National Artistic Directorate, made the announcement Feb. 2 at a press conference at the Juilliard School in New York.

The Marine Band, celebrating its bicentennial anniversary this year, is the only organization to be included among a select group of distinguished composers, musicians and educators who will be inducted into America's newest hall of fame.

"The Marine Band has devoted 1998 to a year-long celebration of the band's bicentennial," said Marine

Band Director Lt. Col. Timothy W. Foley. "To have reached this landmark in history is a reward in and of itself, but to be selected as the first musical institution to be inducted into the [hall] is a profound honor for which we are most grateful."

The inaugural group includes those who have furthered the growth, development and appreciation of classical music in America through performance, creation and education. In addition to the United States Marine Band, inductees include Samuel Barber, Leonard Bernstein, Aaron Copland, Duke Ellington, George Gershwin, John Knowles Paine, Arnold Schoenberg, Leopold Stokowski, Arturo Toscanini, and the Marine Band's 17th director, John Philip Sousa.

The inaugural class will be honored May 24 at a ceremony in Cincinnati, the permanent home of the

American Classical Music Hall of Fame and Museum. The program will begin at 8 p.m. in the Cincinnati Music Hall and will feature a performance by "The President's Own."

The American Classical Music Hall of Fame and Museum is dedicated to honoring and celebrating the many facets of classical music in the United States.

For free tickets to the induction ceremony, send a self-addressed, stamped envelope to:

Classical Music Hall of Fame
Herschede Building
4 West Fourth Street
Cincinnati, OH 45202

For more information about the induction ceremony, contact the American Classical Music Hall of Fame at (513) 621-3263 or (800) 499-3263.

Manpower's Human Resource Division, MWR merge, New division expected to provide better quality of life

by Staff Sgt. Linda D. Philipp
HQMC Public Affairs Office

WASHINGTON (Feb 18) — "Programs designed to improve and sustain the quality of Marine Corps life are an important part of the Corps' warfighting strategy," said Lt. Gen. Carol A. Mutter, the Deputy Chief of Staff for Manpower and Reserve Affairs, as she explained the mission of the new Personnel and Family Readiness Division.

The new division results from the Jan. 20 merger of the Manpower Department's Human Resources Division and the Morale, Welfare and Recreation Support Activity. By combining the two organizations responsible for delivering the majority of quality of life programs and creating one new division, the Corps can provide better recreational opportunities, family support, and other quality of life services to Marines and their families.

The mission of the new division is to improve unit, individual, and family readiness by enhancing quality of life for Marines, Sailors, civilian Marines, and families.

"As the Marine Corps gets ready to enter the 21st century, the quality of the force is of paramount importance to success," said Mutter. "This new organization demonstrates the Marine Corps' recognition that quality of life programs are a key element of the readiness equation."

The merger enhances Headquarters Marine Corps' ability to provide commanders with consistent policies and appropriate resources. The merger will also strengthen the way the division delivers programs and services to Marines and family members.

The merger will be phased in over several months and is expected to be completed by the time the new Manpower Department building opens this fall in Quantico, Va.

Corps looking for corporals, sergeants to lat move

by Fred Carr Jr.
HQMC Public Affairs Office

HQMC, Washington (Feb 23) — The lawyer's voice rises and falls, slows and accelerates, as he delivers a passionate oration, punctuated by verbal inflection and physical gestures. There is a lot at stake in the courtroom, and everything that takes place will be subjected to further review. That review will be based on a meticulous transcript of the proceedings, captured by the skilled ears and fingers of the courtroom stenographer — sometimes, at the rate of more than 200 words per minute.

There are currently only 33 Marines serving in Military Occupational Specialty 4429 — courtroom reporter — making it one of the smallest specialty populations in the Corps. Now, the Marine Corps has announced it

needs 19 volunteers to undergo the two years of schooling necessary to learn the skills involved in this often overlooked corner of court room drama.

"We are looking for Marine corporals and sergeants willing to make a lateral move and attend a very demanding school," said Master Gunnery Sgt. Michael Barker, legal services chief at Headquarters Marine Corps.

To volunteer, Marines must meet the following prerequisites:

- be a citizen of the United States
 - be a corporal or sergeant at the time of application
 - be a high school graduate
 - have a minimum score of 110 on the general-technical and clerical portions of the ASVAB
 - type 60 words per minute
- Successful candidates will attend

the School of Professional Studies in Springfield, Va.

To graduate from the school, Marines must be able to transcribe at 200 words per minute, according to Barker.

"This is the type of skill that can lead to a lucrative vocation after your Marine career," said Barker. "Given all the court room proceedings in our society, I don't see the demand for court room reporters diminishing anytime soon."

Applications must be submitted by March 30. Complete details are contained in ALMAR 009/98, published as CMC Message 080901Z Jan 98. The Headquarters Marine Corps point of contact is Master Gunnery Sgt. Michael L. Barker at 703-614-2543 or DSN 224-2543.

February, Black History Month:

As America prepared for war in Europe, Corps' African-Americans fought segregation

Bernard C. Nalty

Marine Corps history program

Editor's note: In February the nation paid tribute to its black heritage by celebrating Black History Month.

Paying special tribute to the Corps' first black Marines, the following story is an excerpt taken from "The Right to Fight: African-American Marines in World War II" by Bernard C. Nalty. It recounts the social challenges these Marines faced, some for the first time, in the early 1940s while going to boot camp at Montford Point Camp, where all black Marines were trained until the service desegregated its forces.

Service in the Marine Corps brought men like Obie Hall, who enlisted from the cities of the North where race relations were somewhat relaxed, into contact with segregation at its harshest. Hall received a sleeping-car ticket for the rail journey from Boston to the training site in North Carolina, and all went well until he reached Washington, D.C., where he was ordered out of his assigned berth.

A porter, also an African-American, explained that Hall had reached the "black line," south of which rail travel was segregated. The porter, in defiance of the law and social custom of that time, found an empty compartment that Hall occupied for the rest of the trip.

Some 18 months later, John R. Griffin of Chicago did not find a sympathetic porter willing to break the rules; at Washington he had to transfer to a Jim Crow car, "hot, dirty, crowded (with babies crying and old men drinking and [black] Marines discussing the fun they had on leave)."

Segregation prevailed at the Marine Barracks, New River, North Carolina — soon redesignated Camp Lejeune — where the African-Americans would train, and in the nearby town of Jacksonville. For the black recruits, the Marine Corps established a separate cantonment, the Montford Point Camp, in westernmost Camp Lejeune.

The [camp] consisted at first of a headquarters building, a chapel, two warehouses, a mess hall, a dispensary, a steam generating plant, a motor pool, quarters and recreational facilities for the white enlisted men who ini-

tially staffed the operation, a barber shop, and 120 green, prefabricated huts, each capable of accommodating 16 recruits, though twice that number were sometimes jammed into them, pending the completion of new barracks.

The original camp also boasted a snack bar that dispensed beer, a small club for the white officers, and a theater, one wing of which was converted into a library.

Railroad tracks divided white residents from black in segregated Jacksonville. Suddenly, hundreds of African-American Marines on liberty appeared on the white side of the tracks, looking for entertainment.

As first white businessmen reacted to this sight by bolting their doors. Even the bus depot shut down until someone realized that the liberty parties might well find other North Carolina towns like New Bern or Wilmington more attractive than Jacksonville, and the ticket agents went back to work.

Getting out of Jacksonville became easier, but returning to camp from the town proved difficult on a Jim Crow bus line. Drivers gave priority to white passengers, as state law required, and restricted black passengers to the rear of the bus, unless whites needed the space.

Since the two races formed separate lines at the bus stop, drivers tended to take only whites on board and leave the black Marines standing there as the deadline for returning to Montford Point drew nearer.

When this happened, angry black Marines, at the risk of violence from the local police, might commandeer a bus, remove the driver, and take it to the gate nearest Jacksonville, where the transit company could retrieve it the next morning.

The white officer in command at Montford Point, Col. Samuel A. Woods Jr., took steps to ensure that the black Marines could return safely to Montford Point without risking arrest. He sent his battalion's trucks into town to pick up the men and assigned white noncommissioned officers from the staff at Montford Point to the military police patrols that kept order in the town. The NCOs

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Kent State University, Tiananmen Square, Los Angeles -- tension could erupt anywhere. However, if riots break out in the District, the barracks' civil disturbance contingency force is ...

Prepared to restore order



Cpl. Anthony Taylor Jr. (left), 4th Platoon, Co. "B", takes "rioter" PFC Patrick J. Sanders, 2nd Platoon, Co. "B", to a holding area during Company "B's" recent civil disturbance exercise at Quantico, Va. (photo by Cpl. Pauline L. Render)

*by Cpl. Pauline L. Render
Editor*

Violent protests are ongoing. Looting is rampant. Mobs of people are destroying whole neighborhoods. The police no longer have control of the city.

A state of emergency is declared for the District of Columbia.

This was the situation Feb. 10 when Company "B" was recalled at 1 a.m. to re-establish order in the capital. By 4:30 a.m., the company was suited up and enroute — to Quantico.

Company "B" held its annual civil disturbance training recently in Quantico, Va., after two months of classes and practical application exercises.

"We took a building block approach to the training," said Capt. Kyle B. Ellison, commanding officer of the company. "Classes gave the Marines a foundation of knowledge, and we built upon that with practical application drills. The exercise [in Quantico] brought everything together and provided the realism needed to train Marines for the stressful situations they will face during this type of engagement."

Part of this realism included the occupation of a Quantico training facility known as "Combat Town," which served as the capital. Once there, each platoon set into position and waited. Marines and members of the Capital Police provided an agi-



Company "B's" Lance Cpl. Jason A. Glover (left) and PFC Joshua N. Fehrman, both in 1st Platoon, stretch concertina wire across a street at Combat Town. (photo by Cpl. Pauline L. Render)

tated, and sometimes hostile, crowd of civilian protesters.

"The police officers volunteered to be part of the group of aggressors (protesters)," explained Ellison. "They were able to give the Marines a realistic view of what they face daily in the city."

Throughout the day, each platoon rotated through the three positions: Check Point A, Check Point B, and the Reaction force. Marines faced various scenarios at each position to test their knowledge and ability to deal with civilians in stressful situations created during riots and civil disturbances. They searched vehicles, checked people, controlled access to the compound, and learned the proper ways to escalate force when dealing with aggressive civilians.

"It was good training," said PFC Patrick J. Sanders, Co. "B" rifleman. "It was more chaotic than a lot of us expected, even with all the classes and drills. It was very realistic because you had an actual opposing force."

As scenarios progressed, Marines were stopped if they deviated too far from the proper operational proce-

dures they had been taught, according to Ellison. Staff non-commissioned officers and officers were on hand to point out weaknesses and correct problems. They

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Lance Cpl. Brian T. Wood, 1st Platoon, Co. "B", prepares to secure a line anchoring a string of concertina wire during a training exercise recently. (photo by Cpl. Pauline L. Render)



Company "B" Marines on a Reaction Team (left) attempt to break up a group of "rioters" during a civil disturbance exercise. (photo by Cpl. Pauline L. Render)

Civil disturbance continued



Rioters stop a vehicle outside the main gate of the "capital," simulating government workers who would be trying to get to their offices after the city has been secured. (photo by Cpl. Pauline L. Render)

discussed what went wrong and ways to avoid such problems in a real situation.

"You can't just go out and beat a civilian with a club when they start throwing things and hitting you," said

Sgt. Scott M. Hebert, 1st Platoon guide. "I think the Marines realized aggressors can do a lot with verbal threats and water balloons. They learned how to control their fears and use minimum force to get the job done."

This type of urban training is important for Marines here because the barracks is tasked to provide support in the event of a real disturbance, according to Ellison.

"We can't be perfect in everything," the captain explained, "but we established the basics to maintain a sound level of experience and make future civil disturbance training simple refreshers."

"I'm really pleased with the training this year," Ellison continued. "The Marines performed well. Yes, they made mistakes, but the important thing is they learned from them."

Marines train with D.C. police at Lorton

by Cpl. Pauline L. Render
Editor

Company "B" joined up with the Metropolitan Police Department recently for some hands-on civil disturbance classes.

The Special Operations Division of the department provided instructors and facilities to give Marines in the company the "big picture" of what happens during a civil disturbance. The training was part of a two-month training evolution the company was engaged in to prepare for its annual civil disturbance exercise in Quantico, Va., Feb. 10.

"The instruction was very valuable," said Capt. Brian M. Howlett, company executive officer. "The police instructors taught the Marines what to expect from protesters and explained the motivation of a crowd. They pointed out that not everyone in the crowd throws rocks, and a broad butt stroke doesn't apply to everyone."

During the training, Marines got hands-on experience with civil disturbance formations, crowd control, proper

techniques for "snatch" teams (which pull violent aggressors from crowds), and chemical and riot control weapons.

"It helped me realize what a riot is like," said PFC Dennis K. Mack Jr., infantryman. "It showed us that you have to put personal feelings aside. We have to be thinking all the time and make good decisions."

Learning from civilian authorities also provided a better understanding of civilian situations, according to Howlett. He explained the difficulty Marines face in such circumstances, including how to restrain the use of force and interact with the public peacefully in the face of violent protesters and angry mobs. Marines in the company agreed.

"It's difficult because you want to [take aggressive action against] people who kick or hit you," said PFC Douglas M. Powell, "but you have to maintain control. You can't let them intimidate you."

Marines in the company said the training really helped them, but it will also help civilians living here.

"We train with the police for the benefit of the people

here," said Cpl. Derek D. Holmen, first squad leader, 2nd Platoon. "If something so out of control happens that we get called in to restore order, we need to know how to handle it and keep people safe."

Training with police forces not only helps Marines here fulfill the barracks' mission of providing a civil disturbance contingency force when necessary, it is also the type of training Howlett said he sees becoming more

important to the Corps.

"This type of training is extremely relevant to Marines everywhere," he said. "Many of the military actions throughout the world over the past several years have been in peacetime situations. It's important for Marines to realize they may be involved in peacekeeping missions more and more as the Marine Corps diversifies."

Black History Month continued



(Center front) Maj. Gen. Charles F. Bolden Jr., Deputy Commanding General, 1st Marine Expeditionary Force, and (left to right) Brig. Gen. Clifford L. Stanley, Director of Public Affairs, HQMC; Brig. Gen. Leo V. Williams III, Commanding General, Marine Corps Reserve Support Command; and Brig. Gen. Arnold Fields, Commander, Forward Headquarters Element/Inspector General at MacDill AFB in Florida, pose for a group picture. In February, the nation paid tribute to these and other African-American leaders during Black History Month. (USMC photo)

detailed by Woods helped deter local authorities from making arbitrary arrests of black Marines.

Although race also affected relationships among Marines especially during the early months of the Montford Point Camp, instances of the racial harassment of black Marines became increasingly less frequent. The improved conditions resulted in part from Montford Point's isolation, but it also reflected the ef-

forts of the African-Americans to impress their white fellow Marines.

Obie Hall recalled that the men of Montford Point tried to look their sharpest, especially when in the presence of white Marines.

"They really put that chest out," he said.

One white Marine remarked that, although he only saw blacks when they were on liberty because of the segregation on Camp Lejeune, "they

always looked sharp."

Knowledge that they would have to overcome racism to gain the right to serve created a feeling of solidarity among black Marines.

Oddly enough, a white officer came the closest to capturing the isolation felt by blacks in segregated North Carolina. Robert W. Troup, in peacetime a musician and composer who had played alongside

black performers, accepted a wartime commission and reported to Montford Point, where he

made a lasting impression. Troup's song "Jacksonville," the unofficial anthem of men of Montford Point, included the heartfelt plea:

"Take me away from Jacksonville, 'cause I've had my fill and that's no lie.

"Take me away from Jacksonville, keep me away from Jacksonville until I die. Jacksonville stood still, while the rest of the world passed by."

When you see these Marines, congratulate them on their recent promotions.

H&S Co.

- Sgt. W. R. Alberts
- Sgt. C.P. Cronin
- Sgt. M.V. Hammerbacher
- Sgt. G.J. Miller
- Sgt. D.H. Ruth
- Cpl. S.E. Mazanec
- Lance Cpl. S.L. Davis Jr.
- Lance Cpl. N.C. Erdahl
- Lance Cpl. R.C. Ferdman



Outstanding!

Headquarters & Service Co.'s 1st Sgt. Felix Robles Jr. inspects Sgt. Benjamin M. Laster during a company "blue-whites" inspection recently. The company held the inspection in preparation for the upcoming parade season. (photo by Cpl. Chance D. Puma)

- Lance Cpl. J.M. Macaluso
- Lance Cpl. B.C. Norris
- Lance Cpl. J. L. Shiderly

USNA Co.

- Sgt. A.F. Kane
- Cpl. J.S. Fahey
- Lance Cpl. B.W. Roemer

WHCA

- Cpl. M.F. Ulrich

MCI Co.

- PFC M. Moncayo



Company "A"

- Sgt. J.P. Steinbach
- Cpl. J.A. Almdarez Jr.
- Cpl. B.J. Bell

Company "B"

- Cpl. J.R. Drake
- Cpl. W.B. Lancaster
- PFC J.D. Ayers
- PFC J.S. Baker
- PFC J.Y. Booker
- PFC J.L. Sampson
- PFC J.A. Thomas

Security Co.

- Cpl. O.A. Chavez

Drum and Bugle Corps Co.

- Lance Cpl. J.P. Byma
- Lance Cpl. S.A. Mills

Best wishes to Chief Warrant Officer-2 and Mrs. Joseph M. Hurley on their 8-pound, 12-ounce baby girl, Kate Marie, born Feb. 5.

Congratulations to the following Marines for the awards they recently received.

Navy and Marine Corps Achievement Medal

- Gunnery Sgt. D.R. Dunfee
- Gunnery Sgt. P.M. Hoeft
- Sgt. T.M. McNeal

Good Conduct Medal

- Gunnery Sgt. B.R. Guilmette
- Staff Sgt. C.I. Melendez

Congratulations to Cpl. C.R. Zovinka who re-enlisted for the first time. He chose to lateral move to the 0352 field and received a duty station option.

Well deserved kudos to combat grounds

by Lt. Kenneth D. Counts
Barracks Chaplain

When the Commandant presented the Meritorious Unit Commendation to the barracks a few weeks ago, he gave special recognition to our grounds Marines. I wanted to applaud his praises of the grounds section. His "kudos" were well deserved and dead center in accuracy.

Although this writer cannot quote the Commandant's speech verbatim, I can paraphrase some of what he said.

In essence, he acknowledged that the Marines of our grounds section work diligently in all kinds of adverse conditions. He noted the impact of their attention to detail, and said this post looks immaculate and is an oasis

of perfection. This post is a joy to behold and visit, the general explained, because those who serve you in grounds are on the job all through the course of every day. He also noted their role in the parades and ceremonies conducted by this command as indispensable.

Few people ever will understand how much time and labor goes into the preparation for one parade season. But you must be "out to lunch" if you ever regard the grounds section as tangential, or unimportant.

Who can say — who would dare to say -- "We do not need you" to our grounds crew?

Grounds Marines work all year long to prepare this Parade Deck, and they work all week long to maintain it. They work early before the parades. They work during the performance of the parades. They work after the parades.

In the midst of seating guests, who must be available to haul additional seats into the parking lot, if needed for overflow attendance? After the guests are driving home, or while you are eating and drinking in the club, who is tearing down the mats and planking, the blackout curtains, and folding up bleachers and chairs? Who was sweating at 6 a.m. that morning and still sweating at 11 that night? Who would dismiss those Marines and say, "We can do it without you?"

The grounds department serves this barracks like a picture frame.

You normally notice a picture's frames. Frames should disappear as you focus on the beauty contained within the frame. Frames should enhance, not distract. Frames hold and provide protection for valuable, inspiring pictures.

This Marine barracks and the ceremonial commitments it fulfills are indeed an awesome picture of power. Hearts feel waves of patriotic pride and sentimental moods in beholding a Parade here. But how degraded that picture could become if we lost those motivators of our combat grounds section.

The most deserving often go unnoticed, but General Krulak kept that from happening this time. "Bravo Zulu" general! You really nailed it! The grounds section is framing the picture nobly. They deserve to be seen.

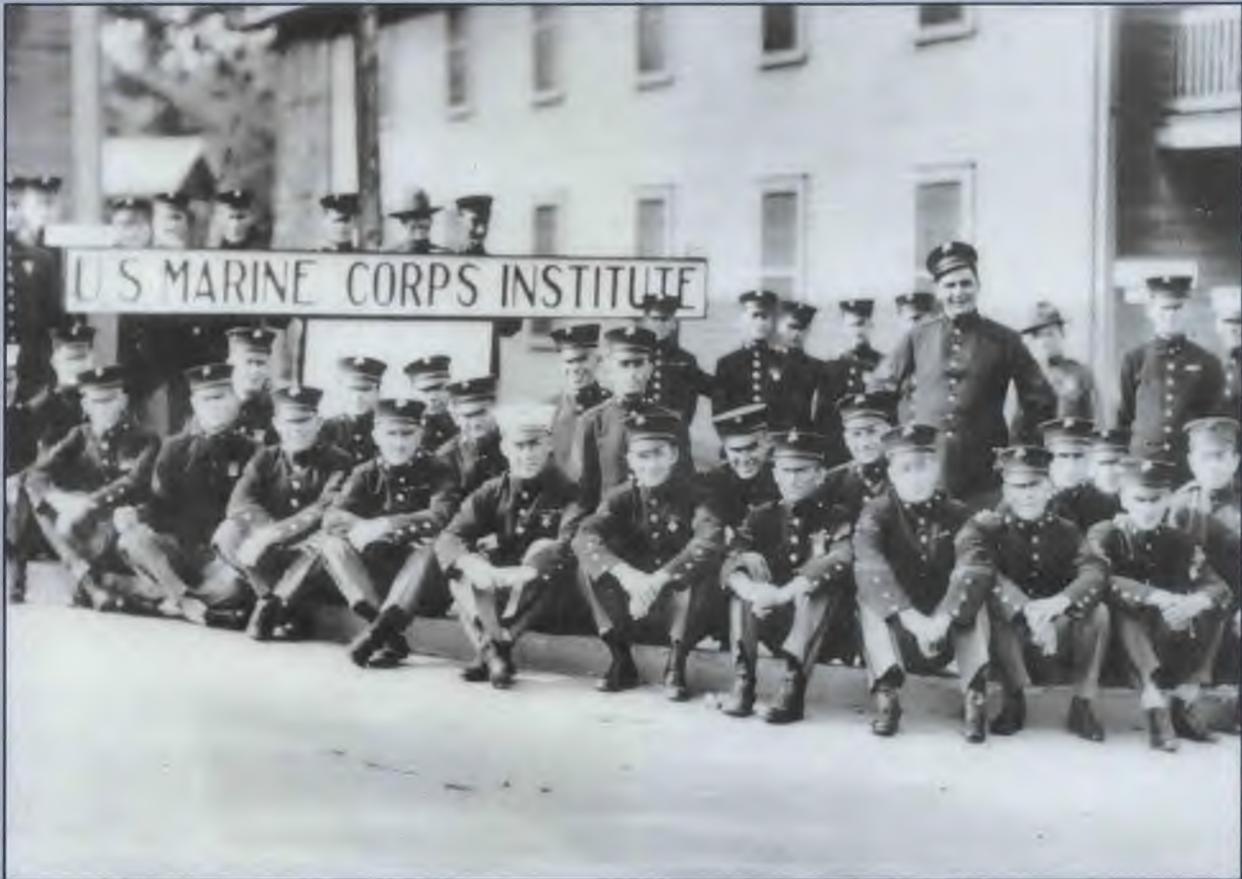
The Commandant saw them. I wonder if you saw them, too?

God bless you, Marines!



Grounds Marines PFC Israel L. Castilleja (left) and Lance Cpl. Kermit D. Johnson prepare fresh soil to cover the grass seed used to fill in the sparse areas on the parade deck. (photo by Cpl. Pauline L. Render)

Marine Corps Institute 1920



Marines outside the Marine Corps Institute in 1920 at
Marine Barracks Quantico. (USMC photo)

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PUBLIC AFFAIRS OFFICE
MARINE BARRACKS
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