

January 1989

Pass In Review





Kimberly Pangburn takes a swing at a candy-filled Santa Claus at the children's Christmas party

Happy Holidays!



photo by SSgt. Matthew Perez
Dec. 3.

Pass In Review

January 1989

Volume 9, Number 1
Marine Barracks
Washington, D.C.



photo by Cpl. J.D. Moore

On The Cover

LCpl. Christopher Fritz, "B" Co., walks a detainee to a processing station after he was arrested during a riot control exercise. Story and more photos on pgs. 6-9.

6 "B" Co. practices riot control at Combat Town

"B" Co.'s riot control exercise looked just like a television newsclip on rioting in South Africa or Korea, complete with rioting civilians throwing garbage and lighting fires in the street.

10 Riotbusters since 1857

When citizens are upset, and a riot breaks out, who ya' gonna' call? Riotbusters! The Marines of 8th & I have been "Riotbusters" for the federal government in the Washington, D.C. area since 1857.

14 Staff NCOs nip Officers 50-48 in basketball

Coming back from behind in overtime, the Staff NCO basketball team slipped past the Officers for a close 50-48 victory in the annual grudge match.

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C.O.'s View

By the time you read this, November and most of December will be a memory. These two special months deserve one more look.

On Nov. 8 our nation held a celebration to commemorate and pass on a special gift given to us by the Founding Fathers. You may not think of election day as a celebration, but each of us who voted -- whether or not our candidates won -- exercised a freedom few in this world enjoy.

Fittingly, two days later, we celebrated the birth of our Corps. For 213 years Marines have supported and defended the Constitution of the United States against all enemies. Today, your service to our country and Corps ensures that the freedoms we enjoy will be passed on to

generations to come.

Thanksgiving provided yet another opportunity to reflect on your blessings. For many of you it was the first holiday you've spent away from home. For others, it was one more special day willingly offered in service to your country. It is your sacrifice that adds such special meaning to Thanksgiving Day.

The Christmas season began early with the Children's Christmas party on Dec. 3. A very special thank you is due all the wives who worked so hard baking, decorating and making arrangements for the party. Everyone had a great time!

We are now in the middle of the holiday leave periods. We hope this holiday season brings you much joy and happiness.



Col. Peter Pace

Lynne and I wish each of you a very Merry Christmas and a Happy New Year!

Barracks Talk

What is your New Year's resolution?



LCpl. Keiffer De Forest, "A" Co.

"My resolution is to get married in April. I've been engaged for a year now."



PFC Tina Williams, MCI Co.

"I'm going to try to get promoted to lance corporal by February."



LCpl. Darryl Manning, H&S Co.

"I plan to get my finances in order."

Thank you Marines!

Dear Sargent Hall,
Thank you for showing what you do and
for showing me different types of
offices.

friend
na Payne

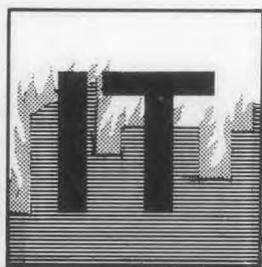
To the Marines that were in the
kitchen. I thank you for having me
there at the fun crazy marine
and I would like to know when I can
come back.

Levon Leon

These letters are from the students
at Birney Elementary School who took part
in the career "Shadowing" program Nov. 16.
The students "shadowed" several
Marines in the Mess Hall, Maintenance Sec-
tion and at MCI to see what it is like to
be a Marine in different job specialties.
Their letters say it all.

RIOTS

LEARNING TO CONTROL THEM



was a scene that looked like it was taken right from an evening television newscast.

A line of men dressed in body-armor, helmets, and gas masks advanced with rifles and fixed bayonets down a street littered with burning tires and piles of trash. An angry mob taunted the closing riot control force by yelling obscenities and throwing rotten food and mud at them. Suddenly the control force threw tear gas canisters into the unruly crowd. A few protestors stood their ground and attempted to kick and throw the canisters back, but most of the rioters were dispersed by the nasty effects of the incapacitating agent.

Although it looked like a news clip from a story on rioting in Belfast, Ireland, Johannesburg, South Africa or Seoul, South Korea, it wasn't.

It was a mock riot staged for Marines of "B" Co. who were participating in a civil disturbance exercise at Marine Corps Combat Development Center Quantico's Combat Town Nov. 22.

"The objective of the exercise was to test our reaction to a civil disturbance incident," said Capt. David Close, Commanding Officer of "B" Co.

"We conducted the exercise in a free-play environment. We had no control over the rioting aggressors so we never knew what they were going to do," he said.

The free-play environment afforded the rioting civilians, played by "A" Co., to cause a lot of havoc for the riot control force. They dumped sand onto the Marines from rooftops, threw rotten food and bags of mud, water and vinegar on them and lit fires in the streets.

In an actual civil disturbance "B" Co. would be redesignated as "Charlie" Co. and would perform riot control duties primarily at the Capitol Building. According to the Constitution of the United States,

federal forces would be used only after local authorities could not, or would not take action to control a civil disturbance.

"Our job is to provide one company of Marines to protect the Capitol Building during a civil disturbance after the D.C. Police and the National Guard can't handle the job," said Close.

Close said the company is not as ready as it could be, but he intends to change that through more thorough training.

"We're not as ready as we could be," he said. "But if something were to happen we could hold our own. We're prepared to go in to be the spearhead of the control effort, but we would probably take a lot

of casualties."

"To improve our readiness we're going to change the way we train for our "Charlie" Co. mission."

"In the past the "Charlie" Co.

The Marines' rifles had bayonets on them, and were held at a threatening angle as they moved toward the angry mob.



Marines hold their rifles with bayonets at throat level to deter rioters from attacking them.

exercise has been treated as just another annual training event like going to the rifle range or running a PFT. Once it's over with, people forget about it until next year," he explained.

"In the future we're going to train for our "Charlie" Co. mission at least once every three months. That quarterly training will be anything from a recall to check our recall rosters, to a full blown exercise where we would recall our personnel, draw our gear and deploy," Close said.

The training that "B" Co. Marines received in preparation for the exercise at Combat Town included some subjects that were a

"We're prepared to go in to be the spearhead of the [riot] control effort..."

-- Capt. David Close

little different from regular infantry training.

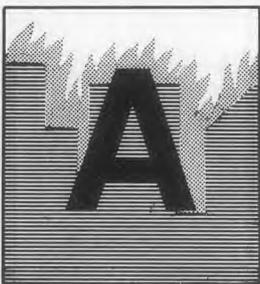
"We had 14 hours of classroom instruction and about four hours of practical application before we put it to the test at Quantico," said Close.

"We introduced them to mob behavior and how crowds might

behavior and how crowds might react to their conduct," he explained. "We also went over riot control formations which are designed to give the Marines a strong, safe position and at the same time intimidate the rioters. They also were taught different rifle movements and how and when they would be used."



The riot control force marches through burning tires and a hail of garbage thrown by rioters.



violence torn street is a far cry from the parade atmosphere on a Friday evening, but parade quality precision

movements can be a valuable tool of the riot control force.

"Unity and cadence in their movements was stressed because it's very important for the Marines to act as one," said Close.

"Every movement must be precise. When they move forward they stomp their feet to keep their balance and to present a

controlled, organized look to the demonstrators. This organized military look demoralizes and helps disperse the crowd," he explained.

In addition to the crowd control training, the Marines fired the Remington 12-gauge shotgun and the new Beretta 9mm pistol for familiarization.

During a civil disturbance both weapons would be employed by the Marines for self-protection and to clear buildings of rioters.

"The 9mm would be used by our Marines to clear any buildings because it is easier to handle in a small area like a room or hallway," he said.

As they advanced through the flames and smoke they looked like a wave of mechanical stormtroopers.



Marines confront a mob, played by "A" Co., on the edge of Combat Town.



A rioter throws mud and leaves at part of the riot control force.

"You don't get much out of training if it's not realistic."

-- LCpl. Nichols Krakker

"There is also less chance of a round ricocheting or penetrating a wall and injuring an innocent person in another room."

"The most important point that we stressed during the weapons classes was that a minimum amount of force will be used to repel hostile demonstrators. If we have to shoot, we will shoot to wound, not to kill," he said.

According to LCpl. Robert Furr, when a mob is throwing food and garbage and yelling insults at a Marine discipline is what keeps him from fighting back.

"You feel kind of helpless

and vulnerable because you can't go after them," he said. "But you have discipline and a professional attitude so you stay calm and do what you're told."

That discipline, combined with the realistic training the "Charlie" Co. Marines have received at Combat Town will ensure that they can provide protection and help restore order during a riot.

"You don't get much out of training if it's not realistic," said LCpl. Nichols Krakker.

"The exercise really let us know where our strengths and weaknesses are. We need better

communications, but other than that I think we did OK," he said.

"I think we need more training than just once a year," LCpl. Bob Coppage said. "But for the amount that we do get we did well."

Those Marines' opinions were echoed by their commander.

"It went well from the standpoint that we learned a lot from our weaknesses and got to experience the frustration and intensity of a riot," added Close.

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



April 4, 1968 --Civil rights leader Rev. Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. is killed by an assassin in Memphis, Tenn. Widespread rioting rocks Washington, D.C. Vastly outnumbered, police watch helplessly as rioters loot and burn the city.

April 5, 1968 --Fires engulf entire city blocks as rioters throw rocks and bottles at firemen attempting to put out the blazes. District authorities are unable to handle the situation. President Lyndon B. Johnson enacts "Operation Garden Plot", sending 8th & I Marines and other federal forces in to control the rioting.

The memory of the 1968 riots was seared into LCpl. Dennis Carroll's mind just as the Capitol City was literally burned by those turbulent times.

Twenty years later, Capt. Carroll, Executive Officer of the Marine Band, recently looked back on those turbulent days he served at 8th & I during the riots.

"King was like a beacon of hope for, not only the blacks, but for all of the suppressed minorities," said Carroll, who was a lance corporal in the Drum & Bugle Corps during the riots. "After years of discrimination he was helping make advances in the fight for equality. When he was killed the minorities felt as though their one hope for equal rights was taken away from them; then all Hell broke loose."

Early in the morning of April 5th Marines

were recalled to the Barracks to begin riot control duties in the district. They wouldn't have to go far to encounter the wild rioting mobs -- rioters were looting and burning on the streets surrounding the Barracks.

"Bands of looters roamed up and down 8th Street, breaking shop windows and stealing the goods inside," Carroll said. "What they didn't want they set on fire. Washington was a city held captive by its own citizens."

The riot came as a shock to Carroll and his fellow Marines, who shared the belief that they would never use the riot control skills they regularly practiced.

"Once a month we would go to Anacostia to practice riot control formations," he said. "We all thought it was a waste of time because we thought they would never send armed Marines in to end a riot. We figured if anything ever happened the police would handle it. We found out why it was so necessary when King was killed."

A siege-like atmosphere surrounded the Barracks. Directly across the street fires burned in the Southeast Uniform shop and neighboring buildings. Concertina wire was strung around the Home of the Commandants. In the post parking lot Marines in flak-jackets and helmets manned two sand-bag bunkers with M-60 machineguns; their 7.62mm barrels aimed at the main gate.

"The Barracks was an armed fortress and we were prepared to defend it," said Carroll. "It actually came close to that a couple of times. We

were 'locked and loaded' for about the first two weeks. It was a very tense situation."

At one point during the riot a mob actually tried to scale the iron fences behind the Officers' Quarters, but was beaten back by Marines armed with billyclubs, he added.

All except the most basic functions stopped at 8th & I as personnel assumed their "Charlie" Co. roles. In addition to their main duty of securing the Capitol, 8th & I Marines guarded the White House, a power plant, directed traffic and patrolled the streets.

H&S, D&B and MCI Co. Marines proved that the old Marine Corps maxim, "Every Marine is a basic rifleman," is not just idle talk. Cooks, musicians and clerks traded their spoons, bugles and pencils for rifles and bayonets, and fell in with the infantrymen to face the violent crowds.

An expert rifleman, Carroll was assigned as a sharpshooter on the ramparts where the "Lone Bugler" ends the Evening Parades by playing "Taps".

"I spent three weeks on the ramparts as a sharpshooter," he said. "From up there you could see the whole city. All you saw during the day was smoke, and at night all you saw were flames."

The Marines' services helped free policemen who arrested rioters and provided protection for firemen fighting over 100 separate blazes. Over 2,686 people were arrested during the rioting and damages were estimated at more than \$10 million.

With the assistance of more than 14,000 federal troops, the District authorities regained control of the city by April 12. However, tension was still high and 8th & I's "Charlie" Co. Marines didn't return to their regular duties until early May.

They stowed away their riot gear, but it would be needed again soon enough.

By May 1971 the United States had been fighting in Southeast Asia for over six years and many people were demanding an immediate end to the war.

To demonstrate their anti-war views, thousands of protestors descended on the Capital City for a huge May Day peace protest. Their goal was to literally stop the federal government from functioning by blocking critical city streets and the entrances to government buildings.

Once again, 8th & I's Marines, along with other units, responded to the city's cry for help, although this time it was not as desperate. The protestors' goal was to disrupt the government, not cause a riot, so "Charlie" Co.'s main responsibility



photo by Cpl. R.A. Keiper

A Marine guards "leftovers" in a jewelry store April 6, 1968.

was crowd control at the Capitol. Marines were also posted on bridges to prevent the demonstrators from blocking the main traffic arteries in and out of the city.

During the three days that the demonstrations were most intense, over 10,500 people were arrested.

By May 7 the protest lost its drive and was unorganized as many of the participants began leaving the city. As the tension subsided the 10,000 federal troops that had been called out began returning to their home bases.

The race riot of 1968 and peace protest in 1971 weren't the only times Marines from 8th & I have been called on to restore order. On the contrary, the Barracks has a long history of suppressing civil disorders.

June 1, 1857 the "Know-Nothing" Party sent a group of bullies called "Plug-Uglies" to disrupt elections in Washington, D.C. They took control of several voting places to prevent people from voting. The city couldn't handle the situation so the mayor asked the president for help. President James Buchanan called for his Marines.

Marines from the Barracks, commanded by Capt. Tyler, marched up Pennsylvania Avenue and confronted the mob. The rioters turned a cannon on their formation and threatened to fire it if they didn't return to the Barracks.

S

uddenly an old man thrust himself in front of the cannon's muzzle. Seizing the opportunity, Tyler ordered his men to take the cannon. They rushed the rioters' position and captured the weapon.

The old man who provided them with their chance was none other than Archibald Henderson dressed in civilian clothes.

Henderson then warned the "Plug-Uglies" that the Marines had loaded rifles and would be forced to use them if they did not cease their actions. One of the rioters pulled a pistol on Henderson but a quick Marine knocked the weapon to the ground. The Commandant then grabbed his

Others in the mob fired pistols at the Marines who calmly held their fire in obedience to Henderson's orders. But once one of the bullets hit a Marine in the face they opened fire on the crowd.

The officers stopped the shooting as soon as they could but the "Plug-Uglies" continued taking pot-shots at the formation. After Tyler prepared the battalion for fighting the mob ran off and order was restored.

When the jailers in the city prison had some problems handling prisoners there June 16, 1858 they asked the government for some assistance. Secretary of the Navy Isaac Toucey responded by sending 20 of 8th & I's Marines there to subdue the prisoners. It was reported they accomplished their mission efficiently.

Toucey found more work for his Marines from the Washington Barracks in October 1859.

Abolitionist John Brown and a handful of followers, made up of anti-slavery whites and escaped slaves, captured the arsenal and took several hostages in Harpers Ferry, W.Va. Oct. 16.

Even in 1859 the Marine Corps was a "force in readiness" capable of deploying to a trouble-spot on short notice.

The next day Toucey ordered Colonel-Commandant John Harris to, "Send all the available Marines at Headquarters, under charge of suitable officers, by this evening's train of cars to Harpers Ferry, to protect the public property at that place, which is endangered by a riotous outbreak."

Lt. Israel Greene arrived in Harpers Ferry with 86 men at 10 p.m. that same night and reported to the senior Army officer there, LtCol. Robert E. Lee.

The following morning Greene's Leathernecks were ready for action. Lee's aide, Lt. J.E.B. Stuart, ordered Brown to surrender. When he refused, Stuart waved his plumed hat to signal that the Marines should attack.

Greene's men used a ladder as a battering ram to break into the barricaded arsenal. When a hole was made Greene burst through the opening leading

his men. Brown fired his rifle mortally wounding Pvt. Luke Quinn, but as Brown was reloading Greene struck him several times with his sword until he was unconscious. Another abolitionist was bayoneted to death by one of Greene's men.

Overwhelmed by the Marines' tenacity, the rest of the insurrectionists surrendered ending Brown's ill-fated slave rebellion.

Ironically, all three officers involved in the raid fought for the South in the Civil War. Lee became the Confederate Army's commanding general, Stuart was a famous rebel cavalryman and Greene also joined the Southern cause -- as a Marine of course.

Marines from the "Oldest Post of the Corps" again were called upon to restore the peace during the Labor Riots in 1877.

Colonel-Commandant Charles Heywood was

*"Send all the available
Marines at Headquarters,
under suitable officers...to
Harpers Ferry, to protect
the public property at that
place, which is endangered
by a riotous outbreak."*

*--Secretary of the Navy
Isaac Toucey's orders to
Colonel-Commandant John
Harris on Oct. 17, 1859*



photo by Cpl. W.E. Wilson

LCpl. D.P. Thompson helps provide security for the Capitol Building during the 1968 rioting.

awakened at 3 a.m. July 21, 1877 for an urgent message. The Secretary of the Navy ordered him to have all of his available Marines ready to go to Baltimore, Md. on a moment's notice.

Obedying his orders, Heywood mustered four officers and 127 enlisted men. At 6 p.m. they moved to the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad depot where they boarded a train for Baltimore.

Once at the station in Baltimore the Marines dispersed a crowd at the depot and began clearing crowds from some of the worst parts of the city. When the rioting began to subside on July 23, Heywood received orders to move his men to Philadelphia, Pa., where more violence had started.

As Heywood's men arrived in "The City of Brotherly Love" they received quite a reception.

The tracks were torn up and a mob surrounded the train blocking their way into the city. The Marines got off the train and drove thousands of rioters out of the rail yard and through part of the

city.

Philadelphia settled down within the next few days and on Aug. 1 the battalion received new orders. They were to relieve troops in Reading, Pa. where rioting had also taken place.

By the time they got there the riots were over so the Marines didn't have much to do to keep them busy. True to the spirit of 8th & I, they held evening parades for the citizens of the town until they returned to Washington two weeks later.

For over 130 years the federal government has relied on Barracks Marines to help restore order when there was a civil disturbance. The United States can be sure that, if needed again, 8th & I will be ready to preserve peace.

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

Sports

Staff NCOs slip by Officers 50-48 in overtime

The Staff NCO basketball team retained their undefeated title after narrowly defeating the Officers in overtime 50-48 in the Barracks gym Dec. 1.

The loss in the highly competitive annual match-up was the third in three years for the Officers' team. The Officers dominated through most of the game, but came out 2 points short when the contest ended in overtime.

An early scoring drive by the Officers seemed to set the scene for what appeared would be a run-away game. But the senior enlisted Marines were able to stay in the game by putting themselves up on the scoreboard behind the Officers. Their first 2 points drew a little applause and a nervous breath of relief from the bench and fans, who held back as if waiting for something more substantial.

After several minutes into the first half, the score closed and a seesaw battle began. The Officers had the speed and height advantage, but the Staff NCOs had the backbone to drive hard into the commissioned Marines' key.

Finally getting under the boards, the Staff NCOs began pulling down rebounds and



photo by SSgt. Matthew Perez

SSgt. Samuel Henley (left) is closely guarded by 1stLt. Stephen Ferrando.

converting them into points. In addition to playing close to the boards, the Staff NCOs also demonstrated their long distance accuracy. By sinking several key 3-pointers they were able to keep within striking distance of the Officers.

Into the second half the Officers again started stronger. Down by 8 points, the Staff NCOs came back with tough rebounding and crucial points from the free throw line.

This repeat play of the first half could have meant victory for the Officers if it had not been for the tough under-the-board rebounding and shooting of SSgt. Clyde Shaw Jr. Along with Shaw's

significant 17 point contribution, the Staff NCOs higher percentage from the "charity line" helped seal the Officers team's fate.

The Staff NCOs racked up 30 fouls to the officers' 20 with each team losing one player early in the second half.

"While the game was a well deserved victory for the Staff NCOs, the Officers also played a great game." said Col. Peter Pace, the Barracks' Commanding Officer. "Everyone who participated, was a winner to include the spectators. We all benefit from good competition."

PIR Staff

Marines get second chance at \$10,800 education benefits

What you need to know

- o Any Marine who entered the Marine Corps between July 1, 1985 and June 30, 1988 and turned down the G.I. Bill has another chance to apply for it.
- o The G.I. Bill will pay \$10,800 for a Marine's education up to 10 years after he or she separates from the service.
- o You must apply between now and June 30, 1989 to take advantage of this special program. Call the Barracks education officer at 433-4492/4493 for more information.

Some Marines who turned down the Montgomery G.I. Bill will have another chance at receiving \$10,800 for their post-service education, according to a recently published ALMAR message.

According to ALMAR 269/88, Marines who decided not to take advantage of the "New" G.I. Bill will have that chance again from now until June 30, 1989. However, only Marines who took the Oath of Enlistment or first came on active duty during the period July 1, 1985 to June 30, 1988 are eligible for this special program.

The Montgomery G.I. Bill will provide \$10,800 for a Marine's education up to 10 years after he or she separates from the service.

To enroll in this program a Marine must agree to a reduction in pay of \$100 per month for 12 months, for a total of \$1,200. The U.S. Government will pay an additional \$9,600 for a total of

\$10,800 for Marines who pursue some form of higher education after their separation.

For those Marines who have less than 12 months left on active duty, special payment plans can be arranged so they may also take advantage of this special education benefit.

The money can be used for programs at trade and technical schools, apprenticeship programs and other on-the-job-training, approved correspondence training, in addition to formal education at colleges and universities.

For more information on this second chance at a free education read ALMAR 269/88 and call the Barracks education officer at 433-4492/4493.

story by
Cpl. J.D. Moore

January at a glance

January 1

- Happy New Year! Don't drink and drive!
- 1863 -- President Abraham Lincoln signs the Emancipation Proclamation freeing all slaves in the United States.

January 3

- New Year's "96" ends. Turn to Marines!

January 14

- Rev. Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. "72" weekend begins.

January 16

- Rev. Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. Day.

January 20

- Inauguration of the Honorable George Bush as the 41st President of the United States of America.
- 1981 -- Iran releases 51 American hostages it held for 444 days. Remember Americans still held against their will in the Middle East.
- 1968 -- Eighty-day Battle for Khe Sahn begins.

January 25

- NCO mess night.

January 27

- Battalion field exercise.

January 31

- 1968 -- Battle for Hue city begins following Viet Cong Tet Offensive.

Marine Band gets new drum major



The old -- MSgt. Gary A. Petersen



The new -- MGySgt. John D. Lee

The mace, reflecting the sun's rays, created a golden arc as it spun in the air. The white-gloved drum major brought it to an abrupt halt, then raised it above his head in two distinct moves. The mace is his symbol of authority and with it the drum major communicates to the band following him.

This month Drum Major Gary A. Petersen of "The President's Own" United States Marine Band begins grooming his replacement, MGySgt. John D. Lee, for the senior enlisted position in the Marine Corps

music field.

MSgt. Petersen, the band's drum major for the last four years, will officially pass the mace to Lee in June. Petersen retires in September, ending a 20 year career in the Marine Corps.

A native of Salt Lake City, Utah, Petersen joined the Marine Corps in 1969. After graduating recruit training in San Diego, Calif., he was assigned to the Field Radio Operator School. He served as a field radio operator until July, 1971 when he auditioned for, and was accepted as a trombonist in the 2nd Marine

Division Band at Camp Lejeune, N.C.

Petersen graduated the Armed Forces School of Music in 1973 and received orders to the 3rd Marine Aircraft Wing Band in El Toro, Calif. He also served two tours with the field band in Okinawa, Japan and a tour with the band at the Recruit Depot, Parris Island, S.C.

In January, 1983 Petersen was selected as the Drum Major of the U.S. Marine Drum & Bugle Corps. In December, 1984, after an audition, he was appointed the Drum Major of "The President's

Own," making him the second drum major in Marine Corps history to hold the position of drum major for both the United States Marine Band and the U.S. Marine Drum & Bugle Corps.

With Petersen's announced retirement, the Marine Band held a three-day audition in September, 1988 to find a replacement. Lee and five other field band drum majors were invited to audition for the music field's top position.

According to Petersen, the Marine Band Drum Major requires certain techniques and the audition provides the opportunity to look at the technical styles of the prospective drum majors.

"The band's drum major style leans toward the British tradition of drum majoring -- the techniques used in spinning the mace, communicating to the band with the mace, and marching," Petersen said. "Every drum major has their own style, but we are looking for that certain finesse that is best suited for here."

The audition process started with a welcome aboard brief by Col. John R. Bourgeois, the director of the Marine Band. Each drum major was given the audition itinerary, the music that would be performed and memorized, and a briefing by the band's support staff leaders concerning various support sections within the band. They also observed a Patriotic Opener (a short concert featuring patriotic music and marches) and a Presidential Honors commitment (performing "Ruffles and Flourishes" and "Hail to the Chief"). Each of the prospects addressed the band's senior members about their leadership philosophy and answered questions put to them by the seniors.

The performance part of the audition required marching and conducting. For the marching portion, the drum majors had to lead the band in a "Sound Off" and a "Pass in Review." The conducting portion involved a mock Pentagon arrival ceremony and directing the band in the "Zampa Overture" by Louis-Joseph F. Herold.

***"Drum majoring is not a natural talent, but one that is acquired."
-- MSgt. Gary A. Petersen, Drum Major, U.S. Marine Band***

The audition concluded with interview by a board composed of the band's director, assistant directors, officers and drum major.

"The auditionees are evaluated on their overall musical abilities, leadership styles, and ability to lead and communicate with the band," Petersen said. "Drum majoring is not a natural talent, but one that is acquired through experience. That is why we get the Marine Band's Drum Major from the field bands."

Lee comes to "The President's Own" from the Quantico Marine Band. He has 24 years in Marine Corps music.

A native of Kosciusko, Miss., Lee joined the Marine

Corps in 1960. After graduating recruit training at Parris Island, S.C. and infantry training at Camp Geiger, N.C., he was assigned as a drummer for the Parris Island Marine Band. He left the Corps as a corporal after four years of service.

As a civilian he worked in Biloxi, Miss. for a music store, assisted high school band directors with their music programs, and performed as a drummer for one-night gigs. From 1967 until October 1968, Lee worked exclusively as a "gigging" drummer -- which he said offered "great experience, but was not the way to spend a lifetime."

Lee reenlisted in the Marine Corps in October 1968 as a lance corporal and was assigned as a drummer for the 3rd Marine Division Band in Quang Tri, South Vietnam. He later served with bands in San Diego, Camp Pendleton, Calif., Camp Lejeune, N.C., Okinawa and New Orleans, La. He has also spent two years as a recruiter in Hattiesburg, Miss.

Lee became a drum major for the 4th Marine Aircraft Wing Band in New Orleans in October 1982. He served in that capacity for six years. In 1988 he was transferred to the Quantico Marine Band where he again assumed the duties of drum major.

"To be a good drum major you need confidence tempered with humility," Lee said. "Being a drum major for the Marine Band is like being the king of the mountain."

**story and photos by
Sgt. Joseph Steele
Marine Band PAO**

Chaplain's Column

Georgetown was just a blur in his memory as Jim lay in his rack. "How many drinks did I wash down and what happened to all of my money?" he asked himself. "It's not even the twentieth of the month and I'm broke."

He looked at the four cream colored walls of his room and wondered just how many times last year he had found himself in this same situation. "I'm tired of not having any money," he said out loud. "I'm tired of juggling bills for my car and stereo and insurance, and borrowing money to eat in the chow hall. I'm going to stop spending so much and start being more responsible," he promised himself.

Just then Jim's friends burst into the room. "Got yourself

bent again, and I bet you're broke too," one of them said accusingly. "Drag your body out of that rack and let's go out and party. We'll lend you the money."

Jim rolled off the mattress and started for the door. "Yeah, let's go rip the town up. I've still got enough money for a beer or two," Jim said as they closed the door and started walking to the elevator.

Many of us been in a situation similar to Jim's. We make resolutions, especially on New Year's Eve, only to break them a few days, or in Jim's case, minutes, after we made them.

We can't go back and re-live 1988 over again, but we can make 1989 a turning point.

Often we are blind to our failures until life calls on us to pay the consequences. We cause family and friends pain with our selfish behavior until we begin to hurt ourselves.

Every one of us has sin. Do you know yours? Every one of us needs forgiveness. Are you willing to ask for it?

Our "Good works" are just play-acting until we face the sin from which we have been hiding and hand it over to the Lord. That's our turning point.

John 1:9 -- "If we confess our sin, He is faithful to forgive us our sins."

Let's make 1989 the date for our turning point. God bless you and Happy New Year!

Chaplain's Office



"Happy Holidays"

Make it home alive.

Don't Drink and Drive.

Feature

Ask the Gunny

Some of you out there probably have already made a few resolutions for 1989, but let's face it, you're not going to stop spending money on \$3 beers in Georgetown so why not make a promise that you can keep.

A good area to make a few resolutions in is your personal appearance. Here are a few points where many Marines could improve.

One of the hallmarks of the Marines is our distinctive (and very stylish) haircut.

However, some Marines (who picture themselves as being saltier than the mess hall's french fries) call other Marines, who keep their hair short, "boots" or "lifers". To show their vast amount of experience they try to stretch the hair length regulations by just a hair.

In addition to the length problem, we have other creatures who attempt to incorporate current civilian hairstyles into a regulation cut. Hair will be graduated from zero to three inches. No "mohawks" or lines carved into the side of the head, please.

Enough about hair. Let's move on to shining our boots. I know many of you National Geographic readers are concerned about the impending extinction of the kiwi bird. However, I can assure you that shining your boots will not promote the birds' disappearance from the Earth.

I am sure that since the caveman warriors first started strapping pieces of leather on their feet, the chief caveman made those of lesser cave-rank polish them with tiger fat or something. Why break such an age-old tradition?

Of course we have all heard that only a buff shine is required on our boots, so why bother to spit-shine?

The shine on your boots is, literally, a reflection of you. They show how you feel about



yourself. If you picture yourself as being a "dull buff", go to it. As for me, I will always be highly-polished!

What all of this boils down to is that your appearance is a direct gauge of your professionalism.

If you are getting out of the Marine Corps, that's fine. But do it as a professional. Look sharp until your EAS and walk away knowing that when you were a Marine you were a good one. Your professionalism will follow you into the civilian world.

If you're planning on sticking with the Corps for a while, your appearance will be noticed by your peers and, more importantly, by the officers and NCOs above you. The time you spend shining boots and burning "Irish pennants" will pay off in the long run.

So this year, let's all try to improve our personal appearance; not just for an inspection or a parade, but just so we look like pros everyday of the year.

Semper Fidelis,

Smedley D. Smut
Smedley D. Smut
GySgt USMC

From the attic.

Marines from the Barracks
gather with their families
for a photo around 1890.

