

Pass in Review

Serving Marines at the oldest post of the Corps

July 1985

Change of Command





4 July 1985



A MESSAGE FROM THE COMMANDANT OF THE MARINE CORPS

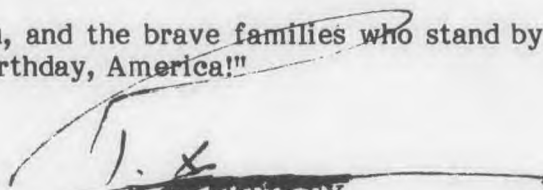
Earlier this year, I testified before the elected leaders of our Nation in the Halls of Congress about the health of our Corps and asked for their continued support.

I had good news to tell our leaders that day about America's sons and daughters who have chosen to wear the uniform of a United States Marine. It was a proud moment for me, knowing that the dedicated Marines entrusted to my charge are selflessly willing to nourish and protect the very freedom and independence which we celebrate today.

This Fourth of July, which marks our Country's 209th birthday, is a fitting time to ponder the heritage of our Nation and the challenges we must shoulder as her defenders. As Marines, we are a part of that heritage, and we can personally attest to the challenges that those wearing our uniform have met and overcome.

I have every confidence that you will march through our Nation's 210th year of liberty with the same pride and spirit which our tradition and the challenge of armed service demand.

I join each of you, and the brave families who stand by your side, in saying "Happy Birthday, America!"


P. X. KELLEY
General, U.S. Marine Corps

About the Covers

Front

(Left) Col. R.D. Weede delivers his farewell address to the Marines of 8th and I, recalling memories such as sunset on Fort Henry, a joint band concert and haircuts.

(Right) Col. D.J. Myers assumes command of the Marine Corps' oldest post. He is the 103rd Commanding Officer. The first four barracks commanders also held the Corps highest position; Commandant.

photo by SSgt. J.W. Jordan

Back

On June 19 a class of little leathernecks graduated from Young Marine boot camp. It may not be like real Marine Corps boot camp, but for a handful of local parents it's a blessing. See related story on page 12.

photo by Sgt. C.D. Chambers

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Pass in Review

Marine Barracks Wash., D.C.

Vol. 5, No. 7

July 1985

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16 On the road again...

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Commander's View



Shortly after Gen. Kelley became Commandant of the Marine Corps, he visited the Marines at Parris Island. He said, among other things, that even though he was the Commandant, that this was not "his Corps," but rather "our Corps." I would like to start by saying the same about the Barracks. This is *Our Barracks* and everyone belongs to it as it belongs to us. It will be as good or as bad as we want it to be. Nowhere else should the *Band of Brothers* be closer than here because of all the heritage. We are entrusted with ensuring that it is maintained and if we are fortunate, perhaps we can add a small amount.

I look forward to meeting and working with all of you.

Semper Fi
Col. D. J. Myers
Commanding Officer

The Sergeant Major



Sgt. Maj. J.W. Winborn Jr.

Every Marine has a desire to be promoted. Usually those who have received promotions have made some sacrifice during their careers. Promotions aren't given away, they must be earned.

Basically, there are two ways in which a Marine can be promoted. He or she will either have the required composite score for regular promotion, or be promoted meritoriously.

Meritorious promotions are based on the total on-board strength of the command during each quarter. Three percent of our PFC's can be meritoriously promoted each quarter and three percent of our lance corporals can be promoted to corporal. Only one percent of the corporals can be meritoriously promoted.

Each year the Barracks recommends to CMC the meritorious promotion of approximately seventy Marines. This breaks down to an average of 16 lance corporal, 48 corporal, and 6 sergeant promotions.

The way it works within the command: each quarter the commanding officer assigns quotas to A Company, B Company, MCI, D&B, Security and H&S. A board is convened by each company, then recommendations are made to the Barracks Commanding Officer. These

8th & I's 103rd

Col. Donald J. Myers initially entered the Marine Corps in 1953 and underwent recruit training at Parris Island, S.C. After four years in the infantry he received an appointment to the U.S. Naval Academy. Upon graduation from Annapolis in 1961, he attended The Basic School in Quantico, Va., and then served as a platoon commander at Officers Candidate School for several months.

He was assigned to the 2nd Marine Division in September 1962, where he served in the 1st Battalion, 6th Marines as a platoon commander for a rifle platoon, a 106RR platoon, and a 81mm mortar platoon. Subsequently, he became the executive officer of D Company and then commanding officer of C Company. In 1964, he was ordered to Vietnam where he was the senior advisor for a Vietnamese infantry battalion in I Corps. He returned to The Basic School in 1966 and served as a platoon commander and a tactics instructor until 1967. He was then assigned as a student at the Army Advanced Infantry Course at Fort Benning, Ga. In 1968, he returned to Vietnam as the company commander of H Company, 2nd Battalion, 3rd Marines and then as the S-3 for the same battalion.

In 1969, Col. Myers was assigned to Marine Barracks 8th and I, where he served as the Operations Officer until 1973. He then attended the University of Virginia and received a Masters Degree in Counselor Education. In December, 1973, he received orders to the Defense Supply Agency as the Aide to the Director.

In 1976, he was transferred to the Command and Staff College, where he served concurrently as the academic supervisor, administrative officer, faculty advisor, strategy instructor, and coordinator for Military Fundamentals. While assigned to the college, he earned a postgraduate degree in education from the University of Virginia.

Col. Myers attended the Naval War College in 1978, and upon completion of the War College, he was assigned to the Joint Staff in Korea. During his tour he wrote and directed a movie on the history, missions, organization, and status of the Korean Armed Forces.

In 1980, he returned to the 2nd Marine Division and was initially assigned as the plans officer, G-3, and subsequently as executive officer, 6th Marine Regiment. On May 1, 1981, he assumed command of 1st Battalion, 2nd Marines. The battalion was the first unit from the 2nd Marine Division to participate in unit deployment. It deployed to Okinawa and was attached to the 4th Marines from Oct. 8, 1981 to April 8, 1982. He served as the commanding officer of the Recruit Training Regiment at the Marine Corps Recruit Depot Parris Island from May 1982 to July 1984. Since that time he has been Head of the Professional Development and Education Branch, Headquarters Marine Corps.

Col. Myers' personal decorations include the Legion of Merit with Combat "V", three Bronze Stars with Combat "V", the Purple Heart, Meritorious Service Medal, two Navy Commendation Medals with Combat "V", and two Joint Service Commendation Medals.

Col. Myers is married to the former Grace Marie Salino. They have three children: Kim, Don, and Michelle.

company boards make recommendations for meritorious promotion to lance corporal and corporal only. For meritorious promotion to sergeant, recommended corporals appear before a board convened at the Barracks (or battalion) level. In getting to this point *meritorious performance* is the key. If you seek responsibility,

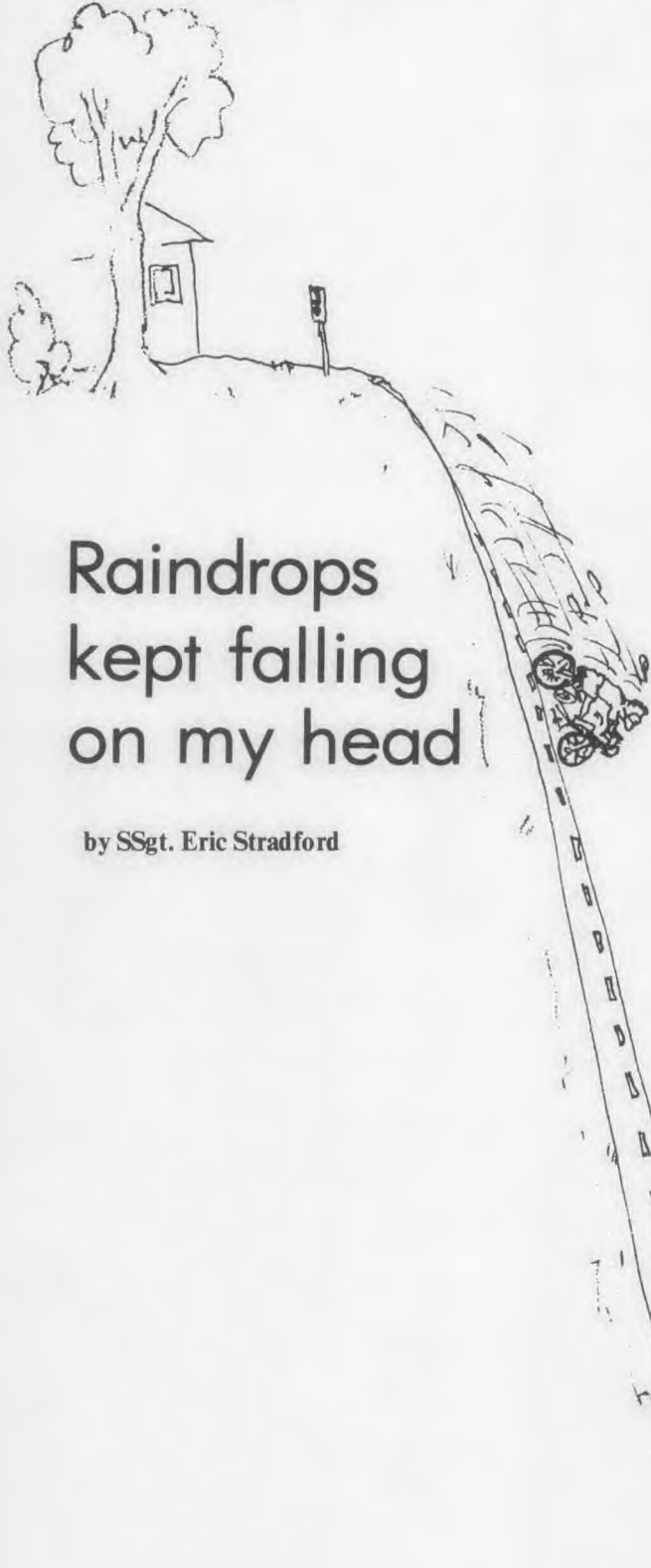


accomplish your assigned tasks, and conduct yourself as a professional both on and off duty, you too can be competitive for meritorious promotion.

Regular promotions are also accomplished each quarter. Headquarters Marine Corps publishes the minimum accepted composite score for each occupational field. The minimum score is based on input from around the Corps on Marines recommended for promotion to a particular grade. Again, the recommendation is paramount, for without it, your composite score will not be submitted. If you're not sure of what your composite score is, now is the time to find out. If you have raised your PFT score or rifle qualification, and have completed MCI or off-duty education courses, you need to check your service record book to ensure those changes have been recorded. Keep in mind that extra points and completed courses make the difference in getting promoted or getting left behind.

If you don't get promoted, get with your platoon sergeant or section chief and ask why. You may not like the answer he has for you. It may be an answer you'd rather not hear, but you will at least know where you stand.

Viewpoint



Raindrops kept falling on my head

by SSgt. Eric Stradford

Picture yourself on a 10-speed rolling downhill on one of D.C.'s avenues. Your speed picks up. You chose this route because of the easy downhill ride. (Why else?) You're coasting at an astonishing 35 m.p.h. All of a sudden it starts to rain. It rains harder and harder — so hard, you decide it's much safer to take the sidewalk so nobody runs over you. You remove your water-speckled sun glasses (the only safety gear you're wearing). The only thing qualifying them as safety gear are the safety lenses. In any case it helps you to at least see the things you are about to run into. You discover the brakes on your machine don't work too well when it's raining 100,000 drops per second. Your speed picks up. You're now traveling faster on this 10-speed than the motorists are in their cars. The sidewalk ahead of you is desperately in need of repair. You must react quickly. You can't go back into the street because of the tow truck driving in the right lane. You take the bumps — all twelve of them, but who's counting? You still haven't found a slope to slow you down. Downhill is all there is. You finally find a way back to the street, but now it's raining harder than ever. You are fast approaching an intersection. A taxi is waiting to make a left turn. Another vehicle is in the right lane. You have no place to go. You steer to the left of the taxi, and turn just ten feet in front of the on-coming traffic. Your underwear is soaked but you're still alive. No one hit you this time. You continue your ride only to discover a flat rear tire. You decide to walk the bicycle for the last mile and a half.

You may think this story is humorous. I didn't when it happened to me on June 11 riding back to 8th and I. I've never really taken bicycle safety seriously. I don't think I'll take it any other way now. Please take time to learn the road, your machine and the safe operation of it. My little incident was avoidable and not too smart I might add. But, I was lucky this time. All I ended up with was a flat tire and a wet walk back. Your luck may not be as good.

Navy Relief fund drive

The figures are in from this year's Navy Relief fund drive. The total gift from 8th and I Marines exceeds last year's figure by nearly a thousand dollars. An alternative means of paying the contribution in 1985 was offered. In addition to the traditional cash or allotment choices, Barracks leathernecks were also able to purchase raffle tickets at \$1 apiece for a \$5,000 first prize. Results of the raffle (scheduled for June 21) were not available at press time.

Contributions from the Barracks Marines totaled \$13,793. The chart below indicates how each company measured up.

Company/Contributions/Amount

A	100	\$1,481
B	86	\$1,717
H&S	162	\$2,989
MCI	51	\$1,285
D&B	74	\$1,944
Band	94	\$1,939
Sec	80	\$1,068
TOTALS	647	\$12,423

RAFFLE TICKETS Company/Tickets Sold

A	538
B	152
H&S	151
MCI	188
D&B	300
Band	41
Sec 0	
TOTAL	1,370

What change would you make?

Barracks Talk



I feel if we have to work here we all should be provided a place to park. That's what I would do. It's the American way.
Sgt. Robert Duncan
Dining Fac



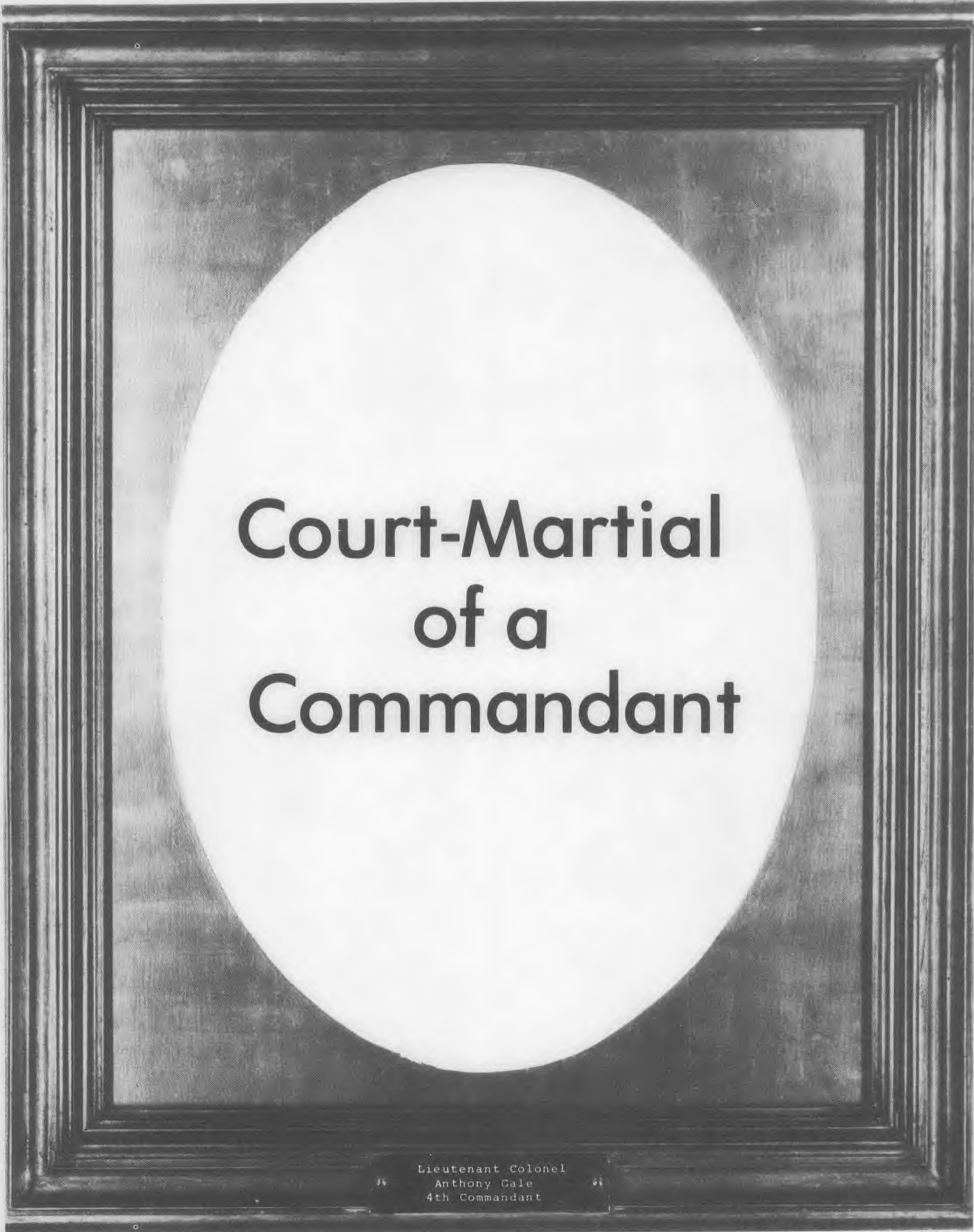
I would spend more money to improve the chowhall meals instead of the chowhall itself.
LCpl. Scott Durham
Guard



I would have formations for all meal card holders and march them to chow. This way the food would get better.
LCpl. Larry L. Duncan
A Company



I would make arrangements with the city to provide parking spaces for Marines so they won't get ticketed.
Sgt. Ed Sipes
S-4



Court-Martial of a Commandant

Lieutenant Colonel
Anthony Gale
4th Commandant

No grave or even likeness of the 4th Marine commandant has been found to date

Editor's Note: Research for this article has covered over two decades; involving more than 20 researchers from the Marine Corps, Pennsylvania, Louisiana, Indiana, Connecticut and Mississippi. Since 1963 the chief researcher for this subject has been Richard A. Long, special projects curator, Marine Corps Historical Center. According to Long there are still a number of unanswered questions surrounding the only commandant in Marine Corps history to be convicted at trial by court-martial. While records may indicate a commandancy in peril, still others reveal "dog-eat-dog" vying for the Corps' top position. In any case, there's much more to be told. As the bits and pieces of Gale's life continue to surface, one can only wonder when and in what respect will the story be told. Court Martial of a Commandant is a re-print with permission from "Proceedings" magazine.

by LtCol. Merrill Bartlett
USMC (Retired)

On 10 November, the Marine Corps' official birthday, a wreath is placed on the grave of each officer who has been a Commandant of the Marine Corps (CMC). But there is one exception. No one is sure where the fourth commandant, Anthony Gale, is buried.

Gale served only a brief period as Commandant, from Mar. 3, 1819 to Oct. 16, 1820. Yet his service to the Marines Corps and his country, and the political infighting surrounding his removal from office as a result of a court-martial are illustrative of the often strange relationship that existed between the Marine Corps and the Secretary of the Navy in the Corps' early years. And the machinations of some of Gale's fellow officers for the post of CMC probably contributed to his demise.

Born in Ireland in 1761, Gale migrated to the United States in 1793. Five years later, President John Adams and Congress authorized the formation of the U.S. Marine Corps. On 26 July 1798, Gale obtained a commission in the fledgling Corps and applied for U.S. citizenship. The following September, Gale received orders to the Marine Corps camp at Philadelphia where his first duties involved recruiting enlisted men and guarding prisoners-of-war from the Quasi-War with France. He was to spend most of his career in the Philadelphia area except when at sea.

During the age of sail, junior Marine Corps officers served

alternating tours of duty in U.S. naval vessels; Gale's first tour of sea duty was on the 24-gun "Ganges." During this assignment, Gale displayed his hot Irish temper when a Navy lieutenant, Allen MacKenzie, relieved a Marine Corps sentry from his duties and placed him in irons. When Gale questioned MacKenzie's actions, tempers flared; Gale called the Navy officer a "rascal" and struck him. A duel followed, and MacKenzie was killed. Gale's conduct earned him the approbation of the Marine Corps Commandant, Lieutenant Colonel William Ward Burrows, who indicated in a letter to another Marine Corps officer, "...it is hoped that this may be a lesson to the navy officers to treat the Marines, as well as their officers with some respect."

Gale married Catherine Swope in 1800 after completing his tour in the "Ganges." He had been promoted to first lieutenant by then and numbered ninth of 18 officers of that rank. The Corps also included the lieutenant colonel commandant, four captains, and 18 second lieutenants.

Between assignments in the barracks at Philadelphia, Gale saw duty at sea in five other ships, including the "Philadelphia" and "Constitution." As a first lieutenant, he earned \$30 a month, five more than a second lieutenant and ten less than a captain.

On April 24, 1804, the Commandant promoted Gale to captain and brevet major. As the senior captain in the Corps, Gale now earned \$40 a month. More senior officers commanded the barracks ashore, recruiting and preparing

Marines for duty at sea. Such were Gale's duties, commanding the barracks in Philadelphia from April 1807 to July 1817.

Under Commandant Burrows, Gale enjoyed success. But after LtCol. Franklin Wharton took the helm, Headquarters Marine Corps began to take a sharper view of Gale's irregular ways. In 1816, Wharton ordered a court of inquiry into charges that Gale had used public funds and labor to refurbish his home in Philadelphia. The court found no basis for the allegations; however, further reports of irregularities at the barracks caused Wharton to transfer Gale to New Orleans in the spring of 1817. Gale's successor in Philadelphia, Maj. John M. Gamble, found the barracks in a sorry state; instances of drunken sentries and theft plagued the new commanding officer. The Commandant ordered another inquiry, but again a host of Navy and Marine Corps officers and civilians testified to Gale's unimpeachable professional conduct. Only Gamble offered negative testimony, a clue to the unrest and political infighting near the Marine Corps' highest post.

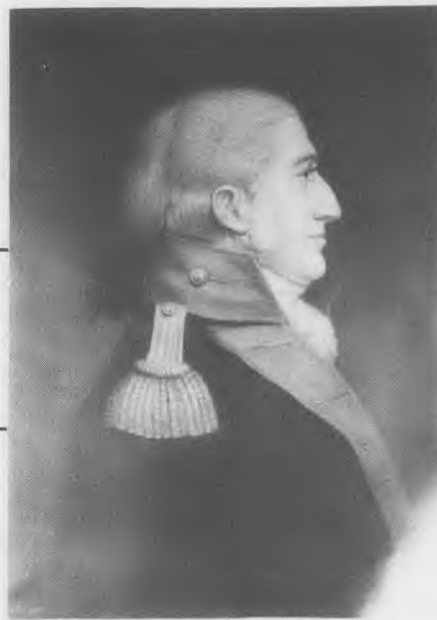
When Wharton died in 1818, the senior officers of the Marine Corps seemed divided into two camps: one was close to the now-deceased commandant and included Brevet Major Samuel Miller, the Adjutant and Inspector at Headquarters Marine Corps, and Brevet Major Richard Smith. A significant figure opposed to

Court-Martial

this faction was Archibald Henderson, angered by Wharton's alleged faint-heartedness during the War of 1812. Henderson and his supporters charged that the Wharton group encouraged officers to devote themselves to their private lives and business ventures, and to ignore their professional duties. Many senior officers, including Gale, preferred to command their barracks hoping to be left alone by both Marine Corps and Navy superiors.

When Wharton died, Gale was the senior officer in the Marine Corps, with an unfortunate reputation for a fondness for the bottle and a hot Irish temper, he did not appear to be much of a gentleman. Moreover, Gale had seen little combat by comparison with most of his contemporaries, and he often displayed a casual indifference to administrative procedures. With the possibility that Gale might become the next CMC, a flurry of political infighting for the Corps' highest post followed as some hoped that strict seniority — as had been the custom since 1798 — would not be observed. Miller hoped especially that he might receive the appointment. Several members of Congress and the Chief Clerk of the Department of the Navy wrote to President James Monroe extolling Miller's professional qualifications for the post. Miller even had the temerity to write directly to the President asking to be considered.

Gale, however, assumed correctly that he would receive the appointment on the basis of seniority, and on Mar. 3, 1819 he became the



When Wharton died in 1818, the senior officers of the Marine Corps seemed divided into two camps: one was close to the now-deceased CMC.

Commandant of the Marine Corps. The Marine Corps that Gale inherited numbered 47 officers and 875 enlisted men, mostly providing detachments for 58 vessels of war of all sizes.

The duties of his office had changed little from those which the Department of the Navy had defined for the House of Representatives in 1803: recruiting, outfitting recruits, providing guards for naval vessels and yards, and disciplining and maintaining small arms for Marines ashore. In addition, the CMC administered the Marine Corps by corresponding with the Department of the Navy and handled all pay and accounts.

In contrast, the Navy of that era received most of its guidance directly from the Secretary of the Navy himself. Although the Board of Navy Commissioners had been in operation since January 1815, its duties remained mostly administrative in nature, leaving operational matters to the Office of the Secretary of the Navy. The small detachments of Marines in the Navy's ships helped maintain order and discipline among a mostly foreign-born enlisted force plagued by low pay, bad food, and dangerous work. Most Navy officers and government officials remained convinced that only the threat of the lash and a Marine guard kept this

boisterous rabble in check.

Whatever Gale's shortcomings as an administrator or Marine Corps professional, he understood all too clearly that the limits of his office needed to be defined. Many Marine Corps officers were in the habit of corresponding directly to the Secretary of the Navy or even the President when they wanted a transfer or extended leave. The indefatigable Henderson even wrote to the Secretary of the Navy requesting permission to join General Andrew Jackson's expedition to Florida.

Gale charged into this administrative breach by taking his troubles directly to Smith Thompson, President James Monroe's Secretary of the Navy. A lawyer, Thompson was appointed to office Jan. 1, 1819 after the post was offered to Commodore John Rodgers, president of the Board of Commissioners, who declined it. Thompson did not leave a distinguishing stamp on the office, even absenting himself from his desk from Mar. 28, 1819 to Dec. 1819. However, as unenthused as Thompson appeared to be with his political appointment, he did demand what he considered to be his prerogatives as secretary, and Gale came to be at loggerheads with him.

In August 1820, Gale wrote Thompson a long rambling letter which outlined the problems of the CMC's command authority. In it, Gale asked that the limits of his office be defined. If the secretary responded at all, his answer has not survived. Gale had other problems at the time, unfortunately. After Aug. 30, 1820, Brevet Major Miller signed all correspondence from Headquarters Marine Corps as Gale appeared to be on a drunken binge. Miller informed the Secretary of the Navy, and one of the strangest courts-martial in U.S.

naval history followed.

In apparent compliance with the secretary's orders, Miller ordered a general court-martial for Gale on Sept. 7, 1820, charging the CMC with:

- Habitual drunkenness in dram shops and in the streets of Washington, D.C.

- Conduct unbecoming an officer and gentleman, including visiting a house of ill-fame near the barracks, calling Lieutenant N.M. Desha, Paymaster of the Marine Corps, a "damned rascal, liar, and coward," and then threatening him, declaring in the streets near the barracks that he "did not care a damn for the President, Jesus Christ or God Almighty."

- Signing a false statement (using a Marine Corps private as a waiter and coachman).

- Violating the orders of his arrest and leaving his quarters without permission.

The membership of the court-martial contributed to the strange legal proceedings: an Army brigadier general, R.L. Jesup, served as president, alongside two field grade Army officers and two Marine Corps captains. Although preferring the charges, Miller prosecuted the case, and Desha, a witness for the prosecution, received orders as a supernumerary to the court-martial. Meanwhile, the secretary and Miller placed Gale under house arrest, which prevented him from gathering witnesses and evidence in his defense. At the trial, Gale pleaded temporary derangement, not intoxication, precipitated his strong behavior and claimed a history of mental illness in his family. Unmoved, the court found Gale guilty.

On Oct. 19, 1820, Miller informed Gale that the President had approved the findings of the court-martial, dismissing the CMC from the Marine Corps. As a post-script to the official letter ending

Gale's career in naval service, Miller wished Gale would "correct a habit (drunkenness)."

Gale's wife appealed to the secretary after the trial. By then the former CMC had been confined to a mental hospital, and his wife informed the secretary that Gale had first shown signs of mental instability in 1817. She wondered just how she and the children were to survive. Her letter to the secretary was poignant and moving: "...his head is silvered with age and service...(he) never neglected his duty until it pleased heaven to visit him."

In 1826, Gale abandoned the Philadelphia area for Lincoln County, Kentucky, where he purchased 158 acres of land on the Dicks River. There, he lived out his days in poverty and ill health, frequently petitioning a seemingly ungrateful government for a pension. His letter produced first a miserly \$15 a month and later \$30. But even President Martin Van Buren was not moved further by such pleas as, "... (my) children compelled to daily labor to procure a scanty subsistence...this is a hard case after devoting the prime of my life to the service of my country...an old soldier now on the verge of his grave...my dear children, keep them from want."

After 1840, Gale's fortunes worsened. Failure to repay a small loan resulted in foreclosure, and the courts seized his meager possessions and a side of bacon. He began to drink heavily, resulting in confinement to a mental hospital again. In broken health and spirit, Gale appealed a last time for an increase in his meager pension: "...I cannot remain long in this vale of tears, I am now on the verge of the grave."

Gale died on Dec. 12, 1843,

either of tuberculosis or cancer of the lungs. His wife survived him by four years. Gale's children remained in poverty and appealed periodically to receive their father's pension. In 1966, Marine Corps Commandant Gen. Wallace M. Greene, Jr., expressed renewed interest in the location of Gale's grave and the possibility of finding a picture of him. Although a search produced new information on Gale's activities in Kentucky and other historical figures of interest to Marine Corps historians, no picture of the fourth CMC or the exact location of his grave could be found.

What of the other participants in this sad tale? In 1824, Thompson received an appointment more to his liking serving as a justice of the Supreme Court until his death in 1843. Miller performed in the field during the Seminole Indian campaigns in Florida, and after being promoted to lieutenant colonel, commanded Marine Corps barracks in Philadelphia and Boston. Dying in 1855, he never achieved the commandancy he had sought. Henderson became the eminence grise of the ante bellum Marine Corps, serving more than 38 years as CMC.

Gale's demise and short commandancy provide a sorry interlude in this history of the Marine Corps' highest post. His untimely dismissal only underscored the political schemes afoot among many Marine Corps senior officers. While Gale's professional shortcomings were well known, he deserved better treatment at the hands of his fellow Marines. To a moralistic jurist like Secretary of the Navy Thompson, Gale must have been anathema. And Gale's randy behavior and bouts with the bottle, exacerbated perhaps by mental illness, made a change in the Commandancy of the Marine Corps easier to accomplish.

A FEW GOOD KIDS

YOUNG MARINES

story and photos
by Sgt. C.D. Chambers

"A—ten-HUT. Keep your eyes straight ahead, AND QUIT MOVING AROUND," spouts the stern drill instructor. "You're at attention. Your feet should be at a 45 degree angle with your heels on line and touching. STOP SCRATCHING AROUND PRIVATE GREEN." he yells. "Now listen up. Ri-ght FACE. Think now, think."

Sound familiar? Well it should. These are some of the first words uttered to every Marine the day he or she enters recruit training.

And rightly so, these are also some of the first words "Young Marines" hear their first day of recruit training.

Every Wednesday at 5:30 p.m. more than 100 youngsters, ranging in age from 8-17, enter the gates of the "oldest post of the Corps." Dressed in camouflage utilities and combat boots, these kids are ready for action. And action is what they get.

To earn the title "Young Marine," each youngster must first learn the basics; such as customs and courtesies, history, dress codes and regulation, basic drill and PT — just like the real Marine Corps boot camp.

The Young Marine program was organized nation wide by the Marine Corps League in 1964. There are about 52 chapters, most of them located in Michigan and California.

The Washington D.C. chapter has been meeting at the barracks for about five years. Before September of 1983 the program had only 43 young



LCpl. Rich Wright, B Company, and instructor for Young Marines walks through the ranks.

participants. An article ran in the *Washington Post* changed all that, according to GySgt. Pete Gross, staff advisor to the Young Marines. At first the program had kids mostly from single parent families who lived in the public housing projects around the neighborhood. Gross ascertains that after the newspaper article ran,

enrollment tripled. "Our phones wouldn't stop ringing in our office," said GySgt. Gene Polhamus, public affairs chief here. "For two straight weeks our phones rang every minute they weren't in use." More than 200 are now on the rolls; another 160 are on a waiting list.

"The kids want to belong to.

something,” said Gross. “But, it’s better to belong to something you can be proud of.” He speculates that perhaps they “like the uniforms — along with the idea that the Marines are the toughest.”

Some of the responses Gross has heard from parents are: “Johnny comes home now. He gets up in the morning and makes his bed. He has a better attitude towards life.”

Currently there are 10 Marine volunteers from the barracks and one from the Pentagon working with the kids, ranging in rank from lance corporal to gunnery sergeant.

Gross says, “You play the roll of a D.I. and put fear into them. But sometimes you also have to play the fatherly role too. You have to remember that you’re working with children. And we screen all the volunteers before they enter the program as an instructor.”

Much like the Marine Corps the youngsters enlist in the Young Marines only for a period of one year. But, after that year he or she may reenlist to stay in the program. Like the real Corps the kids have service record books SRBs, a Young Marine guidebook, a special drill platoon and even a color guard. Gross says they get more requests for parades and ceremonies than they can handle. The Young Marines special drill platoon and color guard might not be like 8th and I’s own, but it is something to see.

“What the kids really learn from the program is courtesies and a sense of pride and personal appearance,” Gross said. “What they take with them out of the gates of 8th and I is a better attitude towards their parents, school, life and selfworth.”



LCpl. Kenneth Henderson, A Company, counsels a young troop on the rifle manual.

RUTT DWELLERS



....There's a need for counseling, but are the indicators strong enough to reveal when the time is right?

by SSgt. Eric Stradford

Ever have one of those days when no matter how hard you try, you can't get started? The intent is there, but you just can't find the motivation to get the job done. This lack of motivation has all-too-often led to what we've come to know as procrastination; putting off for tomorrow what really should have been done yesterday.

The majority of us like to think of ourselves and our jobs as important. We experience a sense of accomplishment even when we complete the most menial of tasks. Unfortunately, there's always a rut just waiting for us to fall into. It's not very difficult to see it forming. Usually there's a little slipping and sliding along the edge before the big drop.

We fool ourselves into believing tomorrow will be a brighter day when we've done absolutely nothing to correct today's deficiencies. Thus, we slide deeper and deeper until we can no longer see over the edge of the rut.

The next step? Cry for help of course. But too often the help solicited is too little and too late. "Why couldn't someone have gotten to me before the plunge?" we ask. "Why couldn't my boss see this coming? Isn't that what taking care of your own is all about?"

From the subordinate view, one can almost always see the need for a leader to take action. There's usually a desire to signal the leader, but just like the problem itself was compounded by procrastination, so is the degree of difficulty in obtaining the solution.

Although leaders are responsible for the welfare of their subordinates, they can't always tell when they're

needed as a motivator. The result, unfortunately, is one very demotivated rut-dweller.

Put yourself in the leader's place. Are the signals strong enough for recognizing the problem? As you can see, it's not an easy place in which to be.

What all this demotivation, procrastination, and rut-dwelling equates to is a definite need for counseling. A leader has, basically, four approaches from which to choose to get you out of your rut, keep you out of it, and motivate you to do what has to be done. The leader must decide whether your attitude can be best adjusted by the use of *directive*, *non-directive*, *eclectic*, or *reality* counseling.

In using the directive approach, the leader, or counselor, runs the show. He decides what the rut-dweller, or counselee's problem is. The leader then arrives at possible solutions and suggests or directs the course the counselee should or will take. In more familiar terms, "You will get out of that rut. You will get your job done. And you will be happy about it." Although the directive approach nets rapid results, it's positive effects are usually short-term.

Some leaders, under certain circumstances prefer the non-directive approach. The counselor believes in and stresses the counselee's ability to identify and solve his own problems. During this approach, the counselee has a vested interest in making the solution work. He owns both the problem and the solution. He must accept

responsibility for correcting the deficiency.

The eclectic approach to counseling relies on a combination of the direct and non-direct approaches. Here, the counselor and counselee exchange alternatives and possible solutions in resolving the problem.

The fourth recognized approach stresses personal involvement, facing reality, and rejecting irresponsible behavior. This approach is referred to as reality counseling. It requires the leader to function as both teacher and role model. Although reality counseling is the most difficult and involving approach of the four, it allows the counselee to develop responsible behavior and realistic plans to fulfill his goals.

Whether or not you're willing to accept it as fact, many of the folks you come in contact with are able to demonstrate these approaches. They are either able to help or get help when it's needed. There's usually time to prevent falling into a rut. The decision on the next and possibly harmful step, however, is yours. You can either step deeper into the problem or seek the guidance to step away.

On The Road Again.... naturally

story and photo
by SSgt. Eric Stradford

For most of 8th and I's ceremonial leathernecks, a rained-out Friday Evening Parade means an early start to a well deserved weekend off. "T.G.I.F." is the most quoted phrase, when in all actuality the underlying thought might be T.G.I.R. or thank goodness it rained.

Although rained-out Friday parades are normally few (sources recall only about five to 10 in the last five years) when they do happen, a lot of people get awfully upset. On Friday, June 2, government officials, Marines, past and present, seasoned spectators, and first-timers from Oshkosh to New York came to the Barracks hoping to see a parade. On this night they would be denied — all 3,000 of them.

While the phrase "tomorrow will be a brighter day" offers little comfort to soggy spectators, it is indeed reality. More often than not, the Saturday morning sun shines on the ceremonial road crew known as the Battle Color Detachment. While dampened spirits of the previous night's spectators become a page in history, others anxiously await another colorful ceremony. As the age old axiom so appropriately states, "The show must go on."

It could be hundreds of miles from the home turf of historic Marine



Be it overland or by air, members of the Battle Color Detachment are constantly enroute to or from "just another job."

Barracks. It could be just across the D.C. line. In either case, some 130 pair of dragging feet return to this place which most avoid on weekends. Once again they're ready to depart, to make something special happen somewhere for someone. "Does anybody know where we're going today?" asked a member of the "Commandant's Own." "No. Does it matter?" another jokingly responded.

At a minor league baseball stadium in Hagerstown, Md, some 6,500 local folks sat patiently (though obviously anxious) under a warm, overcast sky. It first seemed the Friday night Washington, D.C. showers had tagged along to rain on

another Marine ceremony. This time there were no generals present. There were no congressmen, no ambassadors or even a governor. There were however, some pretty important folks in attendance.

Steven and Mary Faulders of Smithburg (just outside Hagerstown) had driven into town for a special reason. Their son, Donald Mitchell was to leave for Marine Corps boot camp the following Monday. According to Mitchell's recruiter, GySgt. Bruce Allen, Mary Faulders had wanted to become a Marine herself. At her parents disapproval, she didn't. Now her son Donald would be fulfilling that dream for her.

There was much pride to be expressed in Hagerstown on this partly cloudy Saturday. It could be heard in the voice of Ed Klitch as well as in the applause of Hagerstowners who'd come to watch. The stadium is home for the Hagerstown Suns. In case you didn't know, that's the farm team for the Baltimore Orioles. From the press box, Klitch, the Suns' homegame announcer pointed down to the field where Willie Mays played minor league ball. "We're pretty proud of our little stadium. The city and county have gotten together to make some real improvements here," said Klitch. According to Ed, some of the pretty important people in attendance included Hagerstown Mayor Steve Sager, some members of the Chamber of Commerce, and of course, the executive staff of the local boy scouts. The occasion for the day's gathering was the local observance of the Diamond Jubilee (75th anniversary) for the Boy Scouts of America.



Some of those not attending were the Swopes of Williamsport (two miles outside Hagerstown); Allen and Cheryl Swope didn't make it to see the Marines perform, they were vacationing in California — how unfortunate. Their son, LCpl. John Swope had returned home for the weekend. He is a member of the Marine Corps Silent Drill Platoon. Swope, 19, had been looking forward to this shot for two months. It's not hard to imagine why he was "steamin" upon being assigned mess duty two days before the job. It's just as easy to imagine his rejuvenation when he got the word Friday evening that he would be going to Hagerstown. For the Swopes, the 47

minute Battle Color ceremony was a cherished moment.

"My girlfriend, Patty Keely of Hagerstown was shocked. She said she couldn't believe her eyes and ears," said Swope. Grandmother, Ellen Swope, did attend, but didn't hear the Drum and Bugle Corps concert, according to Swope. "She didn't say a word after the performance, I saw a tear form in the corner of her eye, and slowly roll down her face, you see, my grandmother is deaf," said Swope. "...I got the message."

On the bus ride back to D.C., unaware of the affect they had on the people they'd just left, weary Marines yawned, stretched and fell asleep. To most of them it had been just another

job. There would be another like it tomorrow, and still more to come in the weeks ahead.

Before D&B's horns and drums cooled off; Before the encased battle color wrinkled; Before the sweaty blue coats worn by the Silent Drill Platoon could air; it was time to go again. Fresh uniforms, cleaned rifles and shined instruments erased all but the memory of Hagerstown's warm reception. It was early the following morning — Sunday. The destination was Villanova University near Philadelphia. Rain was once again in the local forecast, but so what. The United States Marine Corps Battle Color Detachment was on the road again...naturally.

Newsline

Will the family be covered?

SBP POSSIBLY MISUNDERSTOOD

(HQMC) - Many Marines may not know that the Survivor Benefit Plan (SBP) is one of the most important financial management tools to be considered when planning for the continued well-being of their families.

According to Maj. Ruben Baca, head, Retired Affairs Section, HQMC, "Contrary to what many people think, when servicemembers die, retirement pay stops — leaving their dependents without financial stability at a time when security is important."

SBP, which began in 1972, guarantees survivors of retired military personnel up to 55 percent of their sponsor's retirement pay. Before SBP, there was no security of this type available to the survivors of members of the armed forces. Retirees had to find their own way of ensuring their survivors were well cared for. Today, more than 80,000 survivors receive benefits through SBP.

A Marine's eligibility for SBP starts when the individual becomes eligible for retired pay or completes 20 years of active duty service and is transferred to the Fleet Marine Corps Reserve.

Marines who remain on active duty after the 20-year mark are automatically enrolled in SBP at no cost to them. However, retirees who enroll pay a percentage of their retirement pay into SBP. The amount they contribute depends upon the annuity amount they would like their

survivor to receive. The cost for SBP is withheld from the servicemember's gross retired pay by the Marine Corps Finance Center and is not federally taxable. The annuity value will always be 55 percent of the base amount that the servicemember elects. The maximum base amount is the gross monthly retired pay and the minimum is currently \$300.

Once a base amount is decided upon, the servicemember's contribution equals 2 1/2 percent of the first \$300 and 10 percent of the remaining base amount. The total of these two figures is the monthly cost. For example, if the elected base amount is \$1,706, the monthly annuity would be \$938. The monthly cost is \$148.10 The cost for "spouse and children" or "children only" coverage depends upon the ages of the children.

Military personnel who are not married, and have no dependents upon retirement, may be eligible for SBP at a later date. But, the decision to enroll in the SBP must be made within one year after marriage or acquiring a dependent child.

Many Marines perceive SBP to be expensive because it is something they pay for out of their retirement. "But," explains Baca, "compared to some life insurance policies which charge customers for administrative costs, taxes and a profit margin, SBP provides more purchasing power with an untaxed dollar. Cost-of-living increases are also added to future annuity values. In most cases, it only

takes two or three years for the survivor to recover what the servicemember contributed to the program."

Presently, all Marines are required to be counseled on SBP prior to retirement. This policy was announced in ALMAR 083/85, (CMC Message 230711Z April 1985). And, the ALMAR states, spouse participation in counseling is of vital importance.

According to the the Fifth Quadrennial Review of Military Compensation, a DoD panel which reviews the effectiveness of a variety of military compensations, SBP, when compared to commercial options, is as good as, and in most cases better than any alternative plan.

To learn more about SBP, contact your personnel office or the local SBP counselor.

NUC approved

Over the past several months we have had numerous calls from various Marines, of different ranks, wondering if the Barracks was going to get a citation for the Vietnam Unknown "Tomb Shot," and the Presidential Inaugural. Well Marines, you're getting one. That's right, because of the out-standing job you've done, outstanding in the streets of D.C., the lawns of the White House, the drill field at the Iwo Memorial, and the parade deck at the Barracks, you have earned a Navy Unit Citation. The dates it covers are from Sept. 1, 1981 through Jan. 31, 1985. If you were stationed at the Barracks anytime between these dates you can wear the ribbon when it's awarded. Congratulations.

DoD is hot on waste, fraud, abuse

(HQMC) - The Department of Defense is on the lookout for crooked employees and contractors. Filing false claims, wasting government money, and the over-pricing of government supplies and equipment are just a few of the many misdealings that are costing the government millions of dollars each year.

Obviously, fraud, waste and abuse have become serious problems in many government agencies, including the military.

To wage war on those personnel who are abusing your tax dollars, the Defense Hotline provides an

anonymous way to report suspected cases of fraud, waste and abuse. It was established to audit, investigate and inspect those areas of greatest vulnerability.

Investigators aren't limiting themselves to just the "big ticket" items. They are also interested in people who "take a little at a time." Fraud is fraud, where the items cost thousands or just a dollar or two.

Added up, all the "little items" that offenders believe aren't worth much, account for a pretty large portion of the wrongful cost to DoD and the taxpayer.

Presently, more than 20,000 auditors, inspectors, criminal investigators and support personnel are on a relentless search to nab the culprits who are defrauding the government.

The progress made by the Defense Hotline can only continue if all civilian and military employees are alert to situations where resources are being wasted or misused.

Personnel who have knowledge of illegal or improper activities involving DoD programs, personnel, or purchases are encouraged to write or call the Defense Hotline. Tipsters are assured that their identities will be fully protected.

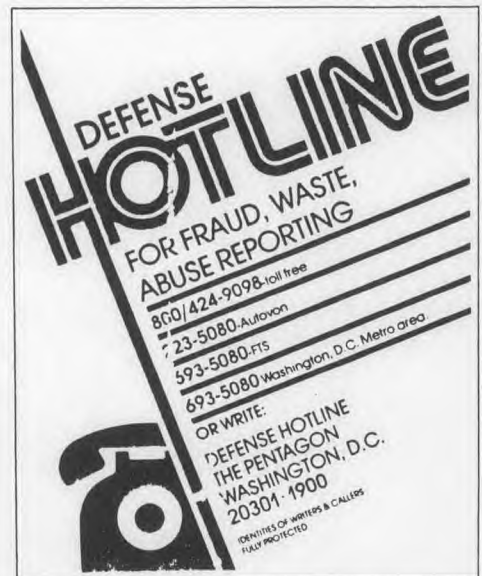
Modification on wear of cover insignia

(HQMC) - Marines were directed by MCBUL 1020, published Mar. 25, to wear rank insignia on their camouflage utility covers at all times. The bulletin instructed Marines to center the insignia directly below the stenciled Marine Corps emblem. The insignia will still be worn, but in a different location, according to ALMAR Message 113/85.

The message, which constitutes change 1 to the bulletin, states, "Marine officers will wear the small insignia of grade centered on the front panel of the utility cap midway between the top of the cap and the top

of the sweatband. Navy officers serving with the Marine Corps units will wear the small insignia of grade below the black miniature cap device (worn in lieu of the Marine Corps emblem) in such a manner so that the two insignia are evenly spaced between the top of the cap and the top of the sweatband."

"Enlisted Marines will wear the metal/plastic insignia of grade centered on the front panel of the utility cap midway between the top of the cap and the top of the sweatband."



Sports

D&B nips H&S to

by Sgt. C.D. Chambers



photo by Cpl. J.D. Tasse

Cpl. Keith Crow, D&B Company, rips a ball up the middle through the H&S Company defense.

Drum and Bugle Corps second baseman SSgt. Phillip Mitchell hit a one out double with a two base error in the bottom of the 11th inning to lead his team to a 8-7 edging of Headquarters and Service Company in intramural softball action June 19.

After five innings of scoreless play Mitchell hit a one ball, no strike, line drive to right field. GySgt. H. Smith, H&S' right fielder, charged the ball hard, but a short hop enabled the ball to get by him and Mitchell to score the winning run.

The victory put D&B in first place with a 7-0 record. H&S, unbeaten before the game, dropped into second place with a 4-1 record.

Until the bottom of the sixth, it looked as though H&S had control of the game with a 6-2 lead. But, clutch hitting in the bottom of the sixth by SSgts. Dennis Duckenfield and Richard Taylor brought D&B four runs to tie the game.

From the seventh through the top of the 11th, tough defense by both teams kept the score deadlocked at 7-7.

"We played a tough game," said CWO Richard Barfield, coach for H&S. "I felt we played tough defensively throughout the game. We just didn't hit in the late innings when we needed to. D&B is a tough team, but beatable," he added.

"You either win a game or you beat yourself," said WO Melvin Estes, executive officer for D&B

capture top rank

Company. "And obviously, we won."

"CWO Barfields' biggest mistake was over-coaching and rescheduling the game with us," said Estes. "He said he would graciously reschedule the first game of the season, that we could make, instead of taking a forfeit. He just talked too much and we wanted to beat him bad."

The two teams will meet again for the rescheduled game. It should be interesting to see these two top ranked teams slug it out one more time.

Standings as of 18 June:

D&B	7-0
H&S	4-1
MCI	4-2
ACo	1-5
Band	0-2
Officers	0-5

Let's get physical

by SSgt. Kent Ashcraft

Question. I'm thinking of buying an exercise bike to supplement my running. Do you think that's a wise move, and if so, what kind should I get?

Answer. I think it's a great idea. You can get just as strong as an aerobic workout on a stationary bike as you can running, with much less stress on your lower anatomy. It's almost impossible to hurt yourself on one, and you don't ever need to worry about the weather.

Buy a bike that has a heavy flywheel — the heavier the better. It takes a good bit of spinning weight to properly simulate the inertia of a moving bicycle. And the resistance mechanism should be the nylon belt type, rather than calipers; this is because the belt spreads out its contact over a much larger area, so that the resistance is smoother. With a caliper, the slightest irregularity in the wheel will magnify itself into "hard and soft" spots in the wheel's rotation, and that can really bug you after a while. On moderate resistance, if the bike feels like you're pedaling through thick whipped cream, buy it.

Some models have digital readouts that display mileage, speed, number of calories burned, etc.

Individuals at pay grades of 0-6 or above may possibly be able to justify spending the money for such gadgets; for the rest of us, let me suggest that we not bother. One very useful device, however, is an RPM counter, which looks like a small speedometer but measures the speed at which you turn the crank.

If you do have an RPM counter, you should keep your pedaling speed at least at 80, and possibly 100 or more as you get warmed up. At that speed you won't be able to dial in much resistance, but that's fine — the idea here is to get your heart rate up, not build leg strength. By pedaling fast and easy, you are putting the minimum strain on your knees, and you won't be sore the next day. If you want to build leg strength, do some squats or leg presses, but don't get macho on the bike; it won't do you any good.

The one disadvantage of the stationary bike is the boredom factor. There are numerous ways of alleviating it; my favorite is a stereo headphones, but you may prefer TV or the Wall Street Journal. One word of caution if listening to your stereo: you may pedal faster to faster music. Do NOT listen to Van Halen while pedaling unless you don't need to walk for about an hour afterward.

Barracks Bulletin Board

Promotions

A Company

Cpl. L.A. El
Cpl. J.R. James
LCpl. K.C. Henderson
LCpl. K.K. Kral
LCpl. W.A. Lockman III
LCpl. P.S. McNeal
LCpl. J.L. Munsey
LCpl. J.M. Winters

B Company

Cpl. D.L. Henry Jr.
Cpl. M.L. Kirkendall Jr.
LCpl. M.M. Bogert
LCpl. M.S. Jolley
LCpl. T.E. Radzyski
LCpl. C.B. Sannebeck
LCpl. J.H. Aldrich
LCpl. C.J. Verbosky

HQSVC Company

SSgt. R. Baker
Cpl. K.E. Ellis
Cpl. M.K. Craven
Cpl. W.P. McClane
Cpl. R.C. McCartney
LCpl. S.L. Mundy
LCpl. A.R. Smith
LCpl. J.D. Zimmer
LCpl. R.M. Delong

MCI Company

GySgt. M.E. Ittner
Cpl. T.C. Walraven
LCpl. C.E. Glenn
LCpl. J.B. Roush

D&B Company

Cpl. M.J. Tatman
Cpl. J.D. Webster

Security Company

Cpl. W.M. Diggs

Cpl. M.D. Aesoph
Cpl. G.A. Morton

Band

LCpl. B.F. Gingrich

Awards

A Company

Meritorious Mast

LCpl. M.E. Miller
Pfc. R.A. Boxwell
Pfc. W.P. Oldroid

B Company

Meritorious Mast

Pfc. C. Rogers

HQSVC Company

Meritorious Mast

Cpl. K.C. Miller
Cpl. P.L. Artis
Cpl. J.A. Woeppel
Cpl. M.J. Carter
Cpl. R.J. Bledsoe
LCpl. S. Ortiz
LCpl. K.E. Ellis
LCpl. R.A. Simonis
LCpl. M.S. Roller
LCpl. J.W. Hubbs

Ltr of Appreciation

SSgt. K.M. McMahon

MCI Company

Meritorious Mast

Cpl. C.L. Drew

D&B Company

Ltr of Appreciation

Sgt. R.E. Rose Jr.

Band

Meritorious Mast

LCpl. V. Seabrooks

Ltr of Appreciation

MGySgt. C.V. Corrado
MGySgt. E.L. James
MSgt. T.H. Prince
SSgt. J.K. Ashcraft

Joins

HQSVC Company

Cpl. C.M. Banks
LCpl. M.T. Hastings
LCpl. G.F. Raggin
LCpl. P.L. Fitzsimmons
Pfc. C.F. Ruffin
Pfc. D.A. Goldfine
Pfc. L.A. Meyer
Pfc. R.A. Covais
Pvt. D.H. Chester
Pvt. R.S. Mey

MCI Company

1stLt. J.W. Denney
Cpl. T.A. Roberson
Pfc. B. Hodore
Pfc. M.T. Pye
Pfc. A.D. Lynam
Pfc. L.B. Stanley
Pfc. A.L. Davis
Pfc. J.A. Eaton

D&B Company

LCpl. J.D. Daugherty
LCpl. D.M. Steffons
Pfc. A.M. Wong

Historical Highlights

July 4, 1800-The Marine Band first appeared in public at an entertainment sponsored by the Society of the Cincinnati at Tun Tavern, Philadelphia.

July 11, 1798-The United States Marine Corps was established by an act of Congress and is considered a successor to the Continental Marines of the Revolution.

July 12, 1798-William Ward Burrows was appointed as Major Commandant by President John Adams, the first such appointment in the newly reestablished Marine Corps. Maj. Burrows is considered the second

Commandant of the Marine Corps.

July 26, 1947-The National Security Act of 1947 became effective, reaffirming the Marine Corps' status as a military service. Within the Department of the Navy, providing for the Fleet Marine Forces, and giving the Corps the mission of seizing and defending advanced bases, as well as land operations incident to naval campaigns.

July 28, 1918-BGen. John A. Lejeune, USMC, assumed command of the 2nd Division, U.S. Army in France.

