



Pass in Review

December 1990



Happy
Holidays

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Pass in Review

Vol. 10

No. 6



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The Santa pictures on the cover is proof that there is a little bit of "Marine" in every one. Happy Holidays from the staff of the Pass In Review.

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General discusses Saudi issues

SAUDI ARABIA -- They call him "Bear" and "Stormin' Norman." He's linebacker large at 6-foot-3 inches and when he speaks, his words carry an equally large message.

Army General H. Norman Schwarzkopf has commanded units from platoon-level to now what is the largest American buildup of forces since the Vietnam War -- Operation Desert Shield. He shared his thoughts on the operation and issues surrounding it with a group of five military journalists representing each branch of service.

A common topic on the minds of all servicemembers here is possible rotation dates. That was the first question asked of the general, and he smiled as though he expected it.

"That's probably the top priority item that I have my component commanders working on," he said. "Input will come from the component commanders based on their operational requirements; I'm trying to come up with a universal policy because I don't think it's fair for one service to stay here six months and another to stay nine months or a year.

"The most important thing," he continued, "is for us to maintain our fighting power. I'll have a recommendation to the Joint Chiefs of Staff very soon, but one thing we should remember is that the rotation policy will be pegged very much by the "end game" - and the end game hasn't

been fully established by our policy makers."

Another policy that hasn't been fully established, is that of rest and relaxation, and on that topic, General Schwarzkopf said there are suggestions under consideration, but nothing's final.

"The armed forces are obviously going to a contingency-based force, and this is obviously going to be a great learning experience for all the services as to what we are going to need in the future to execute this type of operation."

"Rest and relaxation was established as a result of studies done during the Korean War, he began, giving background on his answer. "They showed that when troops first began combat, they still take care of themselves, but after a period of time, they fall out of that, and become less effective.

"But you take them out of that combat. We're not getting shot at."

He paused before he went on. "What we're looking at doing is getting troops to rotate from a field environment to somewhere where they can take a hot shower, sit by a pool, or just do nothing if they want to. That's

already happening with some of our forward units."

The general said other suggestions including sending field units to a location close to Saudi Arabia, "where they could get away for two to three days or a weekend," and long-term R&R.

"But we're a long way from that six-month point. The rotation policy has to be set first. After all, if there's a six-month rotation plan, what good would it do to have R&R every six months?"

The general tackled broader topics with aplomb. Asked about his decision to field a lighter desert camouflage uniform that has less reinforcement at stress points (and are therefore more likely to rip and tear during strenuous operations), he took a "lesser of two evils" approach.

"My intention is to make the troop in the desert comfortable. I've been in this part of the world the better part of two years, and

"One of the greatest benefits in my mind that we'll derive out of us being here is the knowledge of the culture our servicemembers will receive."

I once ran into an Air Force unit in the middle of Egypt during an exercise. Of all the things they could complain about, their

main beef was that the uniform was too hot.

"I challenged the Army to do something about this, and they've responded with the new uniform," the general continued. "My theory is this -- if I can put that soldier, Marine, airman or sailor into a lighter, more comfortable uniform, then I'll do that. And if it tears or rips, we'll simply replace it."

He went on to discuss all-weather and jungle boots versus a boot especially made for the desert.

"They're going to find that all Americans aren't religious infidels, gangsters or drug-addicted young people, and we're going to find out that all Arabs aren't close-minded when it comes to religion, and that they all don't go around trying to blow up people that they don't like."

"We don't have a satisfactory desert boot. The jungle boot was designed to let water out, when you get a hole in it, it lets sand in. And I don't know about you, but I don't like marching around with sand in my boots, your feet can get really hot."

General Schwarzkopf said he again challenged the Army to do something about that, and

the fruits of their labor will debut soon. "I've been promised a new boot that will be rough-surfaced, so it'll be low maintenance, and it'll have a comfort band around the top. As I said, my intention is to make sure the troop in the desert is comfortable."

"And it wouldn't hurt if the men and women here learned something about the desert and its people while they're at it.

"One of the greatest benefits in my mind that we'll derive out of us being here is the knowledge of the culture our servicemembers will receive.

The average American doesn't understand this part of the world, and let's face it, the people here don't understand us either.

"They're going to find that all Americans aren't religious infidels, gangsters or drug-addicted young people, and we're going to find that all Arabs aren't close-minded when it comes to religion, and that they all don't go around trying to blow up people that they don't like," Gen. Schwarzkopf said.

He added, however, that he doesn't want servicemembers to "win the war and lose the peace."

"We don't want a few of our people to make the people here believe all those things the extremists say about us. We want to accomplish our mission and leave a favorable impression on the Arabs at the same time."

One theme that could have a major effect on mission accomplishment (albeit in a

roundabout way) is rumor control. General Schwarzkopf, in his usual manner, answered a question regarding the topic bluntly.

"The most important thing is for us to maintain our fighting power."

"With rumors, you deal with them head-on; correct them if they're false, and if they're true, verify them with official information. One of my first initiatives was to get a radio station--not for rumor control, but because the men and women of our armed forces are bright and articulate and what they want are news, sports, and music, in that order.

"We wanted to make sure we got them that information."

Another factor in mission accomplishment is interoperability between the joint services of U.S. Central Command. Given an example of a Marine ground unit calling for close air support from an Army Apache unit, General Schwarzkopf said the mission has given the services the impetus to get the job done, no matter what.

The attitude is, "We've got a job, let's get it done right," he said. "Here, I haven't had to make any judgments regarding interoperability - units are working it out among themselves."

The general hasn't had to interface in any potential squabbles between services of different nations either.



Lance Cpl. Nathan Tudor scans the desert for movement from his Observation Post in his battalion's forward area. (Photo by Sgt. Brad Mitzelfelt)

"It certainly is a very complex, diverse set of forces coming in from all sides. Decisions have to be weighed very carefully. But there haven't been many problems because we're all here for the same cause and I think that alleviates a lot of problems before they start.

"My job is to take care of the politico-military decisions that have to be made during any large deployment like this one. The warfighting is left to my component commanders and their staff," the general said. He emphasized that as a joint operation, Operation Desert Shield has been extremely successful.

"CENTCOM's force in readiness consists of COMIDEASTFOR (Navy for "Commander, Middle East

Force"), I MEF, 19th Army Corps, and the 9th Air Force.

"It certainly is a very complex, diverse set of forces coming in from all sides.

Decision have to be weighed carefully. But there haven't been many problems because we're all here for the same cause and that alleviates a lot of problems before they start."

Each are essential in a joint environment," the general explained.

"Now I have been very uncomfortable having just the

82nd Airborne out here with no air cover, and that's where the Air Force came in, providing that. Then the Marine Corps arrives - they're highly mobile, and got here quickly. From a flow standpoint, you hear about a couple of ships broke down and that it should have gotten here faster; well that was never a showstopper; when we really needed it, it was all coming just fine and the flow was great.

"This is basically a contingency-force effort," Gen. Schwarzkopf added. "The armed forces are obviously going to a contingency-based force, and this is obviously going to be a great learning experience for all the services as to what we are going to need in the future to execute this type of operation."

The general went on, saying that although USCENTCOM doesn't have a forward base in its area of responsibility, he doesn't feel it was necessary (because of the contingency-free effort) and has promised host governments that USCENTCOM has no intention of having a permanent base in the area if American presence isn't wanted.

The 56-year-old general took time to reflect on a 34-year career that has given him opportunities to lead in Vietnam (where he served two terms), Europe and Grenada. He spoke of it as a cycle.

"The week I left for Berlin in 1961 they put up the Berlin Wall.

"Now that we've come full cycle and the wall has come down, to me that is a tremendously satisfying cycle because it says the policy of containment...of forward deployment the United States and its allies pursued was a successful application of military force."

The general said, "I've been through the other part of the cycle, too. One of the blackest days in my life was the day Saigon fell. I got very close to many of the Vietnamese and I recognized that what they were fighting for was completely just.

"At the time I was stationed in Alaska, and I asked myself about the thousands of lives lost, the many years of U.S. military involvement, and the cost to the taxpayer not to mention the families of people who were killed, and what was it for? At that time, it may have appeared it was for nothing. I'm not sure whether it wasn't a piece of the Berlin Wall coming down and being played out elsewhere."

The general, who was quoted in the non-fiction book, Friendly Fire as saying if he was ever in a combat situation again, he'd ask himself if it was worth it, was asked if Operation Desert Shield was indeed, "worth it." He didn't hesitate.

"Absolutely. Beyond the shadow of a doubt. Detractors

have asked why are the troops defending oil? Why are they protecting a monarchy?"

"Well, anyone who asks that is dumb--there's no other word for it. We would not be here unless it was in the best of American interests. We're not fighting for oil, per se, but for world order. What if we stood back and did nothing and let Saddam Hussein get away with his blatant, naked raping of that country (Kuwait)? That would only tell every two bit dictator in the world the United States will look the other way if they invade their neighbor.

"Well, that's not going to happen, and in Saddam's case, I think parallels between him and Hitler are completely valid. Look at how Hitler wanted to create a master race, and how Saddam wants to create a Pan-Arab' nation, with himself as the leader. We don't want history to repeat itself. Yes, this effort is worth it for world order."

Story by Sgt. Stephen Gude

Across the Miles

The following poem was submitted to the "Pass In Review" by someone who has been personally affected and touched by Operation Desert Shield.

Duty calls and so we are parted
A risk we understood when
this first started.
But no one prepares our heart for the
pain of the separation
No exercise to rid our souls of fear
in the preparation.

With God's help we do what
we know we must
A vigil prayer with unwaivering
love and blind trust.
As shadows grow long and the storm
clouds of loneliness amass
Look for the light inside; weather
it out -- let it pass
Distance is a condition of being
separated in time.
Our hearts are together always;
one body -- one mind.

--Kay Gardner--

B Co. holds A Co. during MOUT exercise



Lance Cpl. Dan P. Burns, an A Company Marine, takes cover behind a building at Combat Town in Quantico. (Photo by Capt. Cathy Engels)

QUANTICO, VA-- The sound of small arms fire in the distance broke the silence and echoed through the small town. Inside a bleak cinder block building, a radio crackled to life.

"I can see them coming. They're moving in from the west."

Suddenly the air turned bright yellow and smoke spilled into the streets. The Marines of "B" Company, Marine Barracks, Washington, D.C. braced themselves for the counterattack they had prepared six hours to face as part of their recent training in military operations on urban terrain at Combat Town, Marine Corps Base, Quantico, Va. during Operation Capital Shield-90.

"Hold your rooms to the death!" was the last bit of guidance given as the 132nd Sylvania Militia, better recognized as "A" Company, Marine Barracks, Washington, D.C., flooded from the treeline.

"Our mission was to attack, seize and defend the town and hold it against a counterattack," said Capt. David L. Close, "B" Company Commander. "We cleared the town when we got here and focused our effort on preparing for a counterattack."

To do this, two platoons split the town down the middle, divided up the buildings and immediately went to work turning each building into a small fortress. The town be-



Capt. David L. Close briefs his company on defending against a counterattack during MOUT training at Quantico, VA. (Photo by Capt. Cathy Engels)

came a whirlwind of activity as the Marines blocked windows, barricaded doorways and boobytrapped ladderwells with whatever materials they could find to keep the enemy preoccupied.

"In urban warfare, every alley and street becomes a kill zone," said Close. "Putting up obstacles and fortifying the buildings makes it harder for the enemy to get inside and channels them into the kill zones where the Marines can pick them off."

And while the effort to make life difficult for the enemy continued within the town, the two remaining platoons of "B" Company, along with a surveillance, target and acquisition (STA) team, were already making things tough for them beyond the surrounding treeline.

"We've sprung our ambush," came the report to the "B" Company command post from one of the platoons assigned as a screening force north of the town.

"The screening forces were our eyes. As close as the

treeline was to the town, without the screening force, the enemy could have gotten in close without any warning before attacking. The screening team kept this from happening and with their ambush, delayed the enemy to give us more time to set up our defenses," said Cpl. Andrew Hamel, "B" Company Training NCO.

"We use screening forces like these to not only give us an early warning, but to also do enough damage to scatter the enemy forces and confuse them," said Close.

But any confusion the screening forces might have caused did not show in the Marines of "A" Company as they sprung their counterattack on the town. The fighting became fierce as each "B" Company Marine battled to hold on to their small bit of space within each building.

"Things happen on all sides of you and communication becomes really difficult," said Hamel. "You never want to be the only one left in a room. You want to have at least one other person with you so you

can yell to each other and watch each other's backs.

"When you fight building to building, it's hard to tell where the front lines are, where units separate and where you need to reinforce," said Hamel.

"A" Company methodically swept through each barricaded structure and quickly established a stronghold - that is, until the "B" Company screening forces were called back to hit the enemy flank and retake what had been lost. When the last of the yellow smoke cleared, "B" Company had regained control of the town.

"The success of a battle like this depends on the training and unit cohesion of the Marines," said Close. "Combat in a built up area is won and lost at the small unit level. Each room and floor is fought for in teams, and the ability of the members of the team to work together will decide the outcome of the battle."

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



Cpl. Haven Smith, the squad leader of 1st squad, 2nd platoon, A Company shows a bit of motivation during a live fire platoon assaults conducted as part of Operation Capital Shield-90. (Photo by Cpl. J.D. Moore)

A Co. takes parade discipline to the field

FORT A.P. HILL, VA. -- The Marines of "A" Co., Marine Barracks 8th & I are well known for their highly disciplined drill. But recently, that "parade deck" discipline was carried over to the field when the company assaulted the Live Fire Platoon Assault Course here.

Discipline is a very important trait for any Marine, but it becomes more important when firing live rounds while other Marines rush forward or maneuver onto the flank of the target area.

"It's not dangerous if the Marines are paying full atten-

tion," said SSgt. Donald D. Smith, 2nd Platoon Sergeant, "A" Co. "It will get dangerous if you let men run amuck. Solid control is the key. If you have solid control everything will be O.K. and you'll have a successful attack."

Retaining solid control of the squads or the platoon was one of the learning points of the training, according to 2nd Platoon's Commander, Capt. Kirk Schlotzhauer.

"This type of training helps develop the platoon standard operating procedures (SOP) and coordination between the squads," he said. "We're train-

ing them to function as one unit. They've gone through the squad live fire course before. We're taking everything they've done as squads and putting it together to work as a platoon. It just takes more coordination," said Schlotzhauer.

In addition to learning how to coordinate more effectively, the platoon also got a small taste of what a real attack might be like.

"With live fire we get the Marines used to simulated combat conditions," said Schlotzhauer. "Live rounds add fear to the training. When

FEATURE



Marines from A Company trek through heavy brush while conducting live fire drills at Fort A.P. Hill, VA. during Operation Capital Shield-90. (Photo by Cpl. J.D. Moore)

you train with blanks it's always like a kid's game of cowboys and Indians. Live rounds make them pay more attention and it's a confidence builder in the unit," he added.

Second platoon trains on live fire courses about once every six weeks, according to Platoon Sergeant Smith.

After running through various frontal and flanking attacks during the day, the platoon settled down, grabbed some chow and waited for darkness. Their next mission would be a night assault.

Second platoon's plan called for 1st and 2nd squads to move forward and assault targets on top of a hill when engaged by the enemy. After consolidating that position,

they would lay down a base of fire on the secondary objective 100 meters to their front, while 3rd Squad maneuvered up to the right flank of the second set of targets. A green star cluster would signal first and second to shift their base of fire to the left, allowing 3rd Squad to envelop from the right. A second green star cluster would signal the base of fire to cease fire and move forward to help 3rd Squad consolidate the second objective.

"We're teaching them not to be afraid of the dark," said SSgt. Smith. "They're learning that they can be just as effective at night as they are during the day."

Shadowy figures move forward slowly. The nighttime

stillness is suddenly shattered by a voice yelling, "CONTACT, DIRECT FRONT!"

The blackness erupts with a fury of fire and sound. tracers streak towards their targets as pop-up flares cast a fluid-like light on the battlefield. Marines scramble up the hill in squad and fire team rushes. Within minutes the first objective is secured, and 1st and 2nd Squads begin their base of fire.

A green star cluster; the base of fire shifts as 3rd Squad assaults the enemy's left. With a second green star cluster the entire platoon consolidates on the second objective and prepares for a counter-attack. A smoothly run night attack by 2nd Platoon.

"The Marines were really locked on and it went just as planned," said Cpl. Haven Smith, 1st Squad Leader. "The violence of action was really good and we took the first objective quickly, and we had a good base of fire for third's envelopment," he added.

According to Cpl. Smith, he learned to appreciate the amount of control it takes to make a nighttime assault successful. The lessons learned in control, coordination, combined with the Marines' "parade deck" discipline, made the training a success for "A" Co.

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

Combat course tests squad tactics

FORT A.P. HILL, VA. -- Forty-three Marines of H&S Company, Marine Barracks, Washington, D.C., got a chance to hone their marksmanship skills at the Squad Combat Course here during the first phase of training for Operation Capital Shield-90, October 18. But unlike annual requalification, which is limited to the M-16A2 for most Marines, these Leathernecks got a chance to feel the firepower behind the M-60 machinegun and the M-203 grenade launcher as well.

The scenario given to the squad leaders was to move the squads from an objective rally point to a position overlooking a road heavily defended by troops and an M13 light-armored personnel carrier. Had this been an actual mission, the Marines from 8th & I might have fared well.

"We're here today to train these Marines in a number of different areas. The most obvious is familiarization firing of the M-60 and the M-203," said



Lance Cpl. Bershon Walker, a Grounds Maintenance Marine aims in during Operation Capital Shield at Fort A.P. Hill, VA. (Photo by Sgt. Debbie Scott)

SSgt. Daniel S. Geltmacher, reconnaissance platoon sergeant.

"Each squad is equipped with three M-203s, two M-60s, two SAWs and 30 riflemen.



Sgt. Aaron Breckenridge, a fiscal accounting clerk, carrying an M203 grenade launcher prepares to patrol. (Photo by Sgt. Debbie Scott)

"Each squad is equipped with three M-203s, two M-60s, two SAWs and 30 riflemen. They also have 90 M-16A2 rounds each and 110 tracers among them," he added.

Geltmacher explained that squad leaders will hone their patrolling skills in addition to the fire training, because a necessary part of assaulting a position is the proper insertion of troops.

"When the squad has finished assaulting that objective, the squad leader must know how to remove his troops. Just as he inserted his flank securities first, he'll remove them in reverse order. This time the flank securities will be the last to leave and will actually move when he does," he said.

The key to an ambush patrol is nondetection while you are positioning your

troops. This is very important because if the enemy detects you before you find them, then you may as well turn around and come up with a different plan. An ambush is described as an attack on a moving or temporarily halted target from a concealed position, so the element of surprise is vital to the success of your ambush," said Geltmacher.

Once the squad leaders have placed their troops, they will lay their ambush and wait. Then when the enemy has been sighted, firing will begin all at one time on the squad leader's command.

"Everyone should be wiped out with the first wave of fire. otherwise the enemy will have a chance to inflict casualties on us and this defeats the purpose of the ambush," he said.

Lance Cpl. Robert M. Manning, a fiscal accounting clerk, said that the training during Operation Capital Shield-90 will help him perform his combat role better.

"If the balloon goes up, my role will be as an 'A' gunner for an M-60 machinegun team, so this training is important to me. I hadn't had the chance to fire the M-60 before today and I'm real impressed with it. I am amazed at the accuracy and the firepower of the weapon," said Manning. "I look forward to training more with this weapon," he added.

Geltmacher said, "This is only the beginning. We don't expect everyone to be experts in the techniques and weaponry we have out here today, but

A C T I O N

Drills teach importance of immediate response

FORT A.P. HILL, VA. -- The enemy waits patiently. Just a few more meters and the American Marine Platoon will be in his kill zone. Just a few more meters and his pistol shot will signal a murderous hail of lead from his squad armed with automatic rifles, machineguns and anti-personnel mines, all trained on the unsuspecting Americans. With that initial rain of death he can inflict up to 40 to 50 percent casualties. If the Marines are not well trained perhaps he will have even more kills. His index finger slowly begins to tighten on the trigger as the American radioman takes another step.

CRACK! The ambush is sprung. How the platoon of Marines does in the next instant will determine their fate. How well they follow their immediate action drills may decide between victory and defeat -- or life and death.

The Marines of 1st Platoon, "A" Co., Marine Barracks, Washington, D.C. practiced immediate action drills during a battalion field exercise held here. The Marine Barracks, 8th & I Leathernecks, usually garbed in

dress "blue-whites" and armed with swords and highly polished M-1 Garands, patrolled the densely-wooded rolling hills here, honing their infantry skills. Top on their list of skills to practice were immediate action drills.

"Immediate action drills can be used on the fire team, squad, platoon or even company or battalion level," said SSgt. Timothy Aronhalt, Platoon Sergeant of "A" Company's 1st Platoon. "They're designed to teach Marines how to react in a certain situation."

For 1st Platoon, immediate action for enemy contact to the front dictates that the lead squad in column deploys on-line and returns fire as the middle and last squads deploy on-line to the left and right of the lead squad respectively. Once the platoon is on-line and has gained fire superiority, it will advance by squad or fire team rushes, assaulting the enemy position.

"We practice these drills constantly," said Aronhalt, a native of Pittsburgh, Pa. "We 'What if?' these drills to death," he continued. "What if the enemy is up there? What if he's in those trees? What if he's behind us? These drills are basic practice for any kind of offensive tactics."

Immediate action drills are literally intended to replace thinking for the first, and most deadly, moments of contact with the enemy. It's a kind of grunt autopilot for an ambush.

"In an actual situation, you're not going to have time to think," said 27 year-old Aronhalt. "After that first shot you have to react. It has to be reflex."



Lance Cpl. Marvin Goggins, 3rd Squad for 1st platoon in A Company, leads his squad through immediate action drills at Fort A.P. Hill, VA during Operation Capital Shield-90. (Photo by Cpl. J.D. Moore)

right. The squads rotated positions in the platoon column so each squad learned the drills from any position in the column.

Despite the Marines heavy schedule of ceremonial duties, the platoon still trains in the field at least twice per month during the Barracks' busy summer parade seasons. After parade season, the platoon gets out about once a week.

"We get to train more on a platoon level, working on skills like these," said Capt. James Loving, the 26 year-old Silent Drill Team Commander and former Platoon Commander of 1st Platoon. "We can give the Marines real quality individual training on this level. They get more out of it."

Providing intense, high quality training to his Marines is important to Loving. Half of his former platoon has reported to Fleet Marine Force units within the next three weeks.

The immediate action drill practice has benefitted LCpl. Marvin Goggins, who recently became a squad leader in the platoon and is learning his new job.

"It was difficult at first," admitted the 22 year-old native of Baltimore, Md. "I had to learn to constantly control them and lock in with 1st Squad," added the new squad leader. Goggins reported to 1st Bn., 9th Marine Regiment in December after serving on 8th & I's parade deck for two years.

Aronhalt said he believes some of the discipline gained on the parade deck pays off in the field.

"I think they pay more attention to detail," he said. "On the parade deck we may correct arm swing or rifle carriage, and they'll do it right the very next time, and not half-heartedly. They react to corrections out here the same way."

When the enemy is ready to spring the ambush, 1st Platoon, "A" Co. will be ready, armed with immediate action drills and the discipline to carry them out quickly.

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

H&S prepares for Light Infantry mission

During the day they work as clerks, cooks, guards, maintenance and motor transport providers. But in the event of a conflict, they could be asked to put down their pencils, spatulas, and tools to pick up an M16A2 and fight for the country they serve. These Marines are the Devil Dogs of H&S Company at Marine Barracks, 8th and I.

With this in mind, H&S Company Marines took time out of their normal routines to shoot, move and communicate at Fort A P Hill from October 14 through October 23 as part of Operation Capital Shield-90. Since the designation of Marine Barracks as a Light Infantry Battalion (LIB), H&S Company has been divided into port and starboard sections in order to prepare the Marines for the mission.

The training began in August and will continue each month until the new parade season begins in May. In this particular training evolution, the troops were able to enhance their skills on day and night patrolling, laying a base of fire and fire and maneuver.

According to Capt. Paul A. Brygider, H&S Company Commanding Officer, each training evolution is designed so that Marines take the skills they've learned from the previous one and build upon them, as well as become familiar with other combat maneuvers.



An H&S Co. Marine cammies up LCpl. Phillip R. Hurst, a fiscal clerk, before going on an ambush patrol. (Photo by LCpl. Valerie A. Stroschein)

The training is designed to fulfill a number of requirements. "There are three significant reasons why H&S Company is conducting combat training. One reason is the troops get BST credit which helps promotion flow. Another is to carry out the Light Infantry

Battalion (LIB) mission we have been tasked with this year. The third and most important is that this is realistic training if H&S is needed to augment currently deployed units," said Brygider. It is imperative that H&S Company know their basic warrior skills as well as their MOS

FEATURE



Two H&S Company Guard Marines aim in on the enemy while on a patrolling exercise during Operation Capital Shield-90. (Photo by LCpl. Valerie A. Stroschein)

skills. For example, in the case of war, H&S Company's mission is to establish the perimeter of the Command Post (CP).

"We sometimes have a tendency to forget what makes us Marines. The Marines must understand their responsibilities both on the job and in combat. This training is designed to help the Marines learn what is expected of them in combat," said Brygider.

"We are still in the beginning stages, but what we lack in skills we have in desire. We have the motivation. I can see it in the Marines' faces; they are hungry to learn," said Brygider. Throughout training, the NCOs are put in charge to lead and instruct the troops as they would in combat. "In this training evolution, we [the junior NCOs] were given the chance to show some authority in leading fireteams and squads while the senior NCOs instructed and



Cpl. Douglas C. Gerwulf plots out his squad's patrolling mission at Fort A.P. Hill, VA. (Photo by LCpl. Valerie A. Stroschein)

critiqued us on how to improve on being in control of situations," expressed Cpl. Douglas C. Gerwulf, Assistant Club Manager.

Although the United States is not currently at war, it is important that all Marines are aware of their primary mission in case of war.

"The A. P. Hill training cycle is a snapshot of H&S Company's

responsibilities in combat. Our training is developed to show the H&S Company Marines what they will need to know," said Brygider. "Everybody could ultimately deploy, and we must be prepared."

**Story and photos by
LCpl. Valerie A. Stroschein**

Holidays: Time for Tradition

This time of year, our thoughts often turn to the holidays of Thanksgiving, Christmas, New Year's Day, or Hanukkah. As these days begin to near, many hearts feel a pull towards home, family, friends, and the traditions which surround our childhood. The Marines of the Barracks come from many different cultures and rich traditions surrounding holiday seasons. The following are excerpts from conversations

I had with several Marines this week. I asked all the question, "What holiday traditions made Christmas or New Years special for you?"

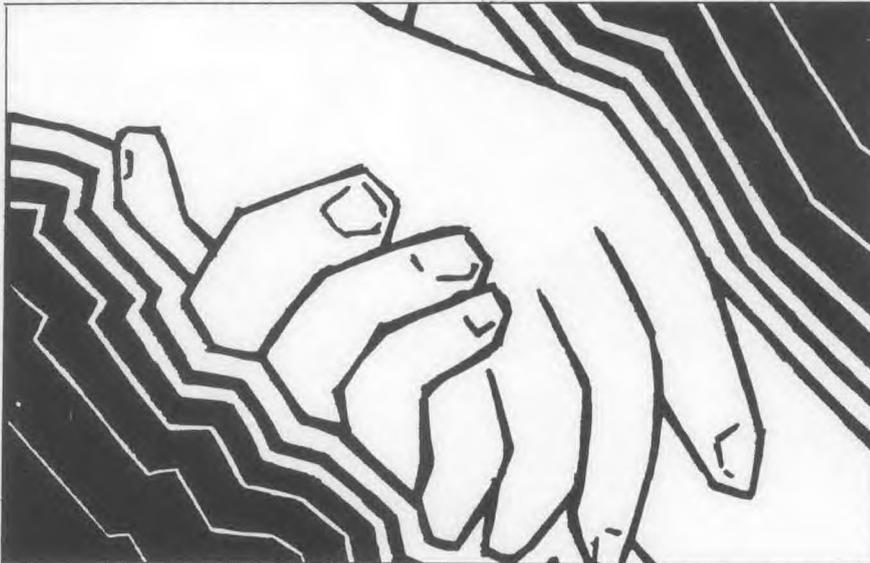
"Family. Everything at Christmas revolved

around getting the family together to share meals, gifts, reflect on the events of the year and to simply relax."

"Food. Nobody cooks like my mom does. Christmas dinner is the event that stands out in my mind the most. Mom, dad, grandparents, brothers and sisters, new nephews and nieces, all crowd around our small table and enjoy a meal."

"A Christmas Tree. Decorating the tree was a family affair. Dad was in charge of getting the tree and setting it up in the living room. The children would string popcorn to decorate the tree with. We would keep the tree up until New Year's Day."

Church. All our family would go to midnight mass on Christmas Eve."



"Football. On Thanksgiving, we would gather around the television to watch the Turkey Day game between the University of Texas and Texas A & M."

Traditions are important to maintain. It helps us to keep a sense of identity, continuity, and belonging. Unfortunately, many forces of our world tend to erode or break our traditions. The death of a loved one, divorce, separation from family

due to deployments or duty are but a few of the events which hurt our sense of identity, continuity and belonging. So now we must depend upon our "extended family." Our new extended family could include fellow Marines, friends, neighbors, church members, or others with whom we live and work. When unable to go home for the holidays, bring some of home to where you are. Share special meals with friends. Start some

traditions of your own that you may be able to continue while you are on active duty and can continue later on in life. Especially this time of year, let us focus on taking good care of one another. Remember,

"Greater love has no man than this, that a man lay down his life for his friends." (John 15.13)

Happy Holidays, and May God Bless.

**Lt. Paul Reagan Deaton
Barracks Chaplain**

ROA holds annual expo in January

The Reserve officers Association of the United States has scheduled its sixth annual military exposition to be held in conjunction with its Mid-Winter conference at the Washington Hilton hotel in Washington, D.C., Jan. 20-23, 1991.

The exposition and the conference program are expected to attract several thousand members and visitors from throughout the U.S., Europe and the Far East.

The military exposition provides an opportunity for present and potential defense, supply and service contractors to display and promote their products and further provides opportunities for a free exchange of ideas between suppliers and users.

More than 50 major corporations, companies, large and small businesses -- many of them defense contractors -- have signed on to display their products and services during the three-day period.

Admission to the exhibit halls will be open to members and civilian employees of the armed forces, including retired members, and all other branches of the federal government invited guests of the ROA and those who have an identifiable relationship with the U.S. armed forces. Children under the age of 16 will not be admitted.

The exhibit hall will be open Jan. 21 from 4 to 7:30 p.m. and

from 11 to 2:30 p.m. and 4 to 7:30 on Jan 22 and 23.

For more information, call (407) 322-7000.

ROA scholarships awarded to 75

One hundred scholarships worth up to \$500 each will be awarded for the 1991-92 academic year by the Reserve Officers Association of the United States.

Seventy-five will be undergraduate scholarships to members or children or grandchildren age 26 or under of members of the ROA or ROA Ladies Clubs. Children under 21 of deceased but paid up members also are eligible.

The 25 graduate fellowships will be awarded to members of the ROA.

Scholarships offered next year

The Marine Corps Scholarship Foundation is looking for students who may qualify for Academic Year 1991-92 scholarships.

Dependent sons or daughters of Marines who served honorably for a minimum of 90 days in the Corps, Marines on active duty or in the Reserve or former Marines or Marine Reservists who were honorably discharged or medically discharged or who is deceased, may apply for the scholarship.

Applicants must either be a senior in high school, a high school graduate, currently en-

rolled as an undergraduate in an accredited college or are currently enrolled in a post-high school accredited vocational school.

Applications will only be accepted from applicants whose gross family income does not exceed \$33,000.

Application packet may be obtained from the Marine Corps Scholarship Foundation. Submission deadline is February 1, 1991.

For an application packet or more information, write to the Marine Corps Scholarship Foundation; James Forrestal Campus; P.O. Box 3008; Princeton, NJ 08543-3008.

Midwest needs recruiters' aids

Marines from throughout Oklahoma and Southern Kansas are needed to assist the recruiting efforts of Recruiting Station Oklahoma City. Openings exist in a number of cities including Muskogee, Shawnee, Claremore and Lawton in Oklahoma and Dodge City, Wichita, Independence and Hutchinson in Kansas.

Recruiters' assistants may work in a city near their hometown for up to 30 days of permissive Temporary Additional Duty.

More information may be obtained by contacting GySgt. Cardwell of Recruiting Station Oklahoma City at 1-800-888-1775, or see your first sergeant, sergeant major or career planner.

Lance Cpl. Donald W. Kennedy, an armorer for H&S Company, stands atop a hill overlooking the city of Harper's Ferry, WV during a recent hike. (Photo by Cpl. B.T. Thompson)

