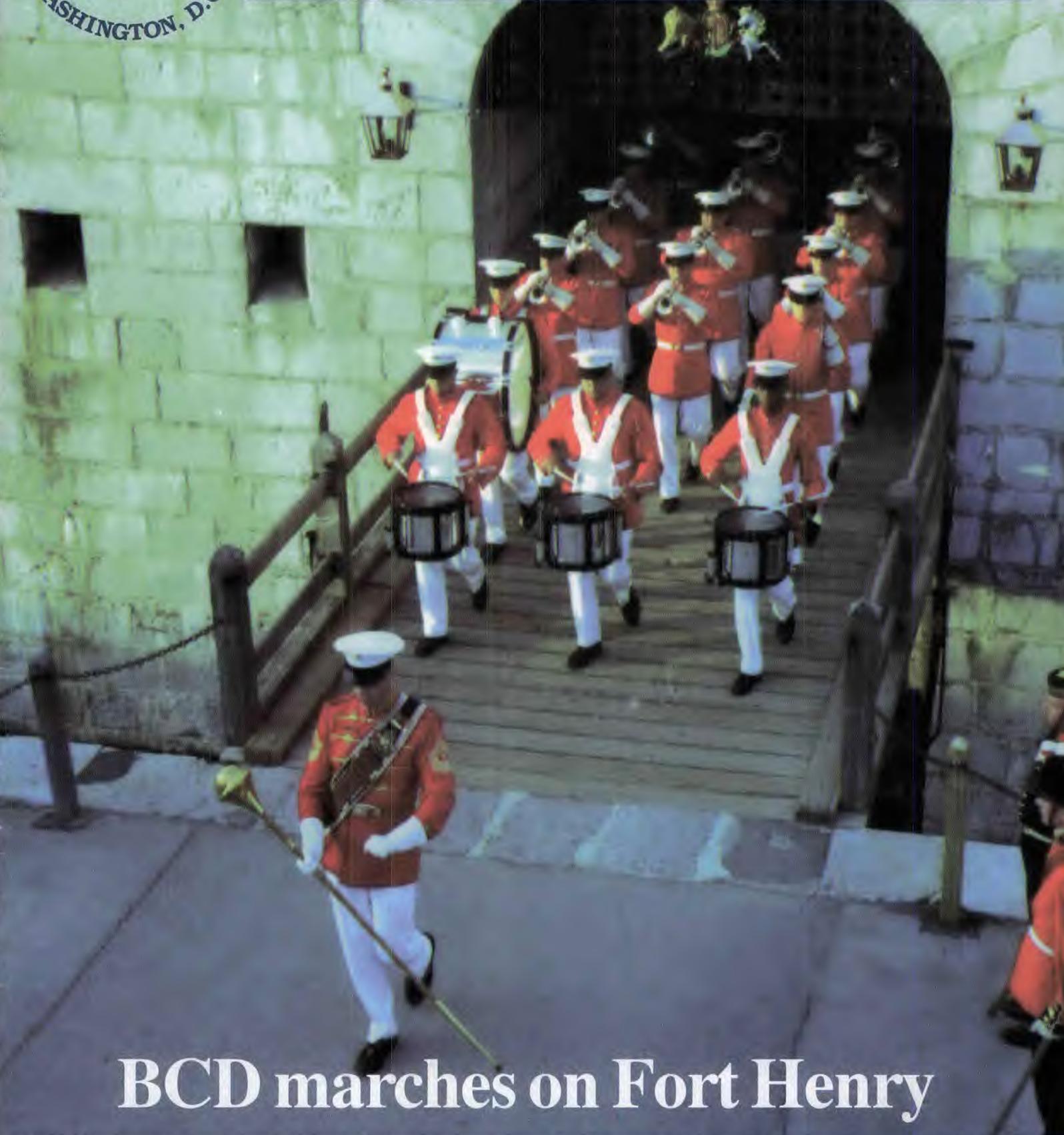




PASS IN REVIEW

Serving "The Oldest Post of the Corps"

September 1999



BCD marches on Fort Henry

Sgt. Maj. McMichael visits barracks - Staff NCO Parade - CCI

Marines, congratulations on a job well done

by *Capt. Kenneth E. Lucas*
Public Affairs Officer

Marines,

As another parade season comes to an end, I feel it necessary to reflect on the accomplishments and feats we have attained as Marines of "The Oldest Post of the Corps."

Answer this question for me, how does it feel to prepare the barracks, host and perform for 107 stars? Each and every Marine can attest to that answer as that is the number of general officers and guests we hosted this year alone. From the Silent Ceremonial Drill Schools, to bleacher week and the first parade, the season was filled with highs and lows. High and lows punctuated with historical events that mark our Corps' history books with changes in the highest of leadership billets.

As we look back over the season, each Marine will have different memories; however, I would like to highlight some of the ceremonial accomplishments we successfully achieved during the "Evening Parades" for the 1999 Parade Season.

Starting with the "Friends, Family and Neighbor Parade" April 22, every Marine received a "baptism by fire" at the first parade as we all learned our roles in displaying the barracks' magic for the upcoming thousands of guests. Right after the Marine Corps University hosted the "Evening Parade" April 30, we hosted our first CMC parade for General Charles C. Krulak on May 7, which officially started our public parade season.

The season continued with the barracks hosting a variety of noteworthy individuals across the spectrum of government and society including: Mayor Anthony Williams of Washington, D.C.; Vice Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff; Georgia Senator Sam Nunn; Mr. Michael Heyman who is the superintendent of Arlington National Cemetery; the chief of staff for the United States Army; freshmen at the United States Naval Academy; and the humorist Mr. Art Buchwald.

As spectacular as our overall performances were, one week stands out more than any other does. The week that was literally "filled" with back-to-back parade rehearsals and a parade every evening. I am talking about the last week in June when the barracks pulled off an unprecedented number of parades in its history. What a week!

Monday was the sergeants major of the Marine

Corps' "Post and Relief Ceremony"; Tuesday (considered a breather?) was our "Sunset Parade" at the Iwo Jima War Memorial; Wednesday was the commandant of the Marine Corps' "Change of Command Ceremony"; Thursday was the barracks commanding officer's "Change of Command Ceremony"; and finally, Friday was the "Evening Parade" (another breather?). Like I said, what a week!

We finished strong with the last two "Evening Parades" of the season hosted by our 32nd Commandant, General James L. Jones.

Many of the barracks' most famous or noted guests went unannounced, but were certainly an honor to have aboard. Former senator and "American hero" John Glenn, attorney general of the United States Janet Reno, several notable and prominent senators including Senator Warner of the Senate Armed Services Committee attended parades throughout the season. Each walked away with that sense of patriotism and pride that is demonstrated with every performance.

I cannot count the sheer number of guests I spoke with after an "Evening Parade" that either had a tear in their eye, or a chest about to pop with pride. The American image each of you present truly brings people to tears because of what you represent.

When I spoke with the guests individually or as a group, I impressed upon them that the Marines they saw performing were representing the more than 174,000 Marines stationed across the nation and throughout the world responding to our nation's needs.

In fulfilling Col. G. K. Brickhouse's intent for the barracks, the guests for the '99 Parade Season had the opportunity, "... to know, if only for a fleeting moment, what it is like to be a United States Marine."

As I look back on the final parade season of the century, I am reminded of the words of our 32nd commandant, "Congratulations on a job well done."

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

Commanding Officer

Col. G. Kevin Brickhouse

Public Affairs Officer

Capt. Kenneth E. Lucas

Public Affairs Chief

Gunnery Sgt. Shannon Arledge

Media Chief

Sgt. Michael J. Bess

Editor

Cpl. Sean Fitzpatrick

Staff Writers

Cpl. Justin C. Bakewell

Lance Cpl. Matthew E. Habib



Pass in Review is an authorized publication for members of the Armed Forces. It is published monthly 11 times a year by the Marine Barracks Public Affairs Office, Washington, D.C. 20390, and contains information released by Headquarters, U.S. Marine Corps, Armed Forces Information Service, Navy News Service and public affairs offices around the Marine Corps. Contents are not the official views of, or endorsed by, the U.S. Government, Department of Defense, Department of the Navy, or the United States Marine Corps. All photos are official U.S. Marine Corps photos unless otherwise stated.

On the Cover

Master Gunnery Sergeant James P. O'Keefe, United States Marine Drum & Bugle Corps Company, drum major, leads the D&B across the draw bridge leading out of Fort Henry's parade deck. (photo by Cpl. Sean Fitzpatrick)

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Staff NCO Parade

The Staff NCOs were the highlight of this year's annual Staff NCO Parade.

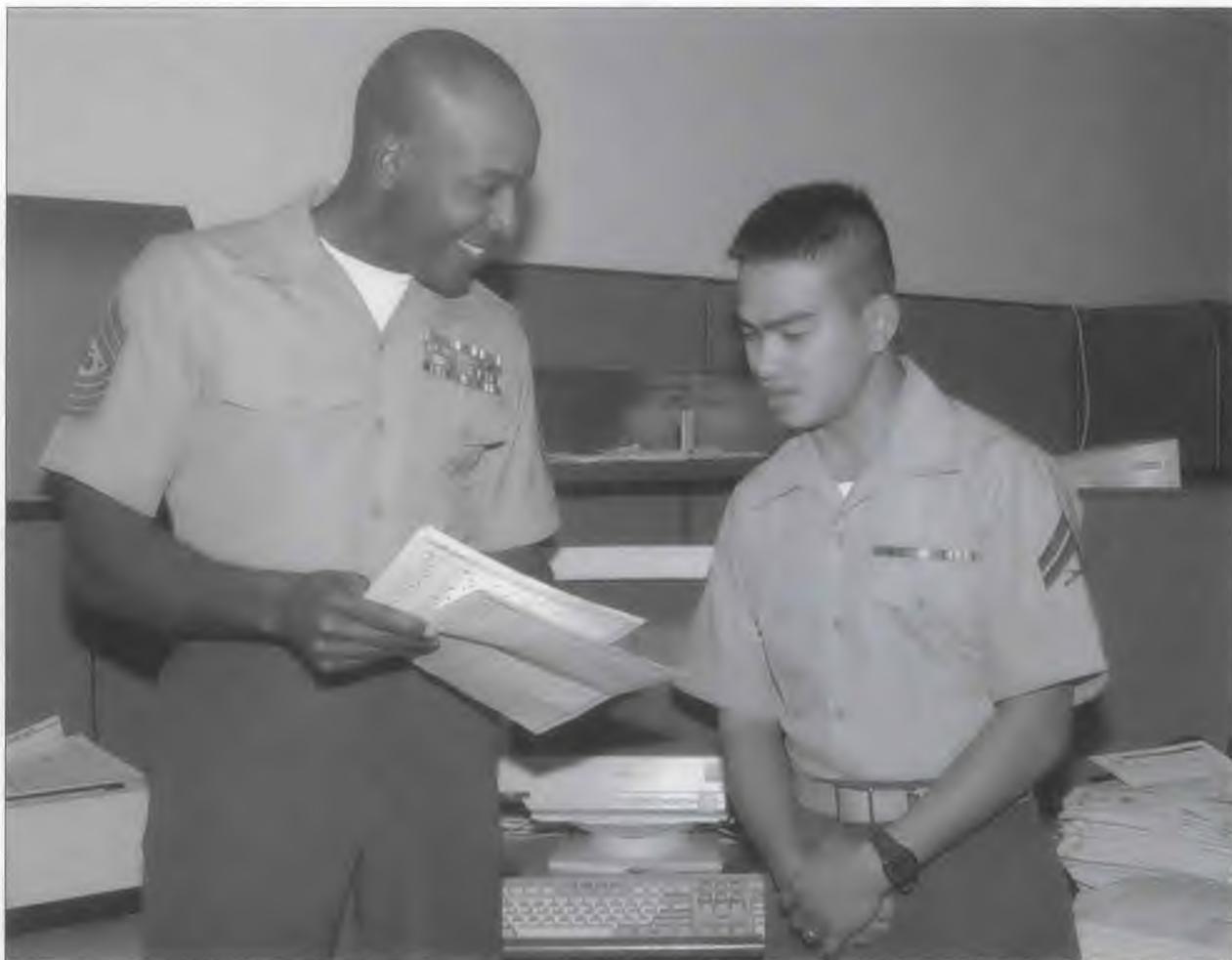
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The Odyssey

Marines from "The Oldest Post" compete in a contest of strength, skill and determination.

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Sergeant Maj. Alford L. McMichael, sergeant major of the Marine Corps, looks over MCIs with Cpl. Duc T. Nguyen, NCOIC student services department, MCI company. (photo by Lance Cpl. Matthew E. Habib)

McMichael's concern makes impression

by Gunnery Sgt. Shannon Arledge
Public Affairs Chief

The 14th sergeant major of the Marine Corps visited Marine Barracks in August. His two-day tour took him everywhere from the U.S. Naval Academy, to the Marine Corps Institute and every section or department in between.

Sergeant Major Alford L. McMichael approached and spoke to every Marine he could as he traveled from section to section. The Marines, of all ranks, seemed impressed by his intense desire to find out how they operate.

Corporal Duc T. Nguyen, NCOIC student services department, MCI company, said, "It motivates me to see the sergeant major face-to-face. He saw the thousands of



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people we support [through long distance education and training], and now has a better understanding of the grading process [of MCIs] and why some MCIs are delayed. He actually wanted to understand what we do.”

Since Sergeant Major McMichael became the sergeant major of the Marine Corps, he has been travelling with the commandant around the world to visit Marines at various corners of the globe. He is interested in their jobs, what they do, and how they are living.

Growing up in a strong community, he said he knows what it is like to depend on each other for support. Sergeant Maj. McMichael attributes these strong bonds with his easy adjustment to the Marine Corps. “These are qualities I was able to carry into my career as a Marine,” he said.

His desire for a strong bond between all Marines seems paramount and his energetic approach, which shows his love and motivation for the Corps, carries a message for all Marines.

“I want today’s Marines to have fun,” said the sergeant major. “I challenge all leaders to set the example. If the leadership is motivated, enthusiastic, and shows that they are enjoying what they do, the young Marines will follow. [Marines] watch their leaders and grow from the impressions left on them. If we are negative about what we do, then they will follow and mirror that attitude.”

“I enjoyed the visit,” said Cpl. Gerald O. Pageot, Motor Transport vehicle operator, Headquarters and Service company. “He had a great discussion with us and admired our ability to handle business [at a high operational tempo], and said our attention to detail is great.

“This shows that he cares for his Marines and that he is actually interested in what [the young Marines] do for the Corps,” he added. “This says a lot, and I think he is going to make a mark on the Corps and his Marines.”

Since he was appointed to his new title, the sergeant major said it has not changed him, but he does plan to give

it his own touch.

“I try to be myself,” McMichael said. “As soon as the selection was announced, I instantly started to picture how I would perform. I started to visualize how I would take on a flawless institution that is already running well [into the 21st century]. I do want to make an impact and I plan to leave a positive impression with all Marines.”

Lance Corporal Michael P. Naughton, assistant operations chief, U.S. Naval Academy company, said McMichael’s tour of their facilities said a lot for the new sergeant major of the Marine Corps.

“He went through and [it appeared as if] he stopped to speak to every Marine here—not just the senior enlisted. He seemed to be most concerned about our welfare from all the questions he asked. I think his focus is on *all* Marines, not just the operational or front-line forces. Regardless of the job, [I feel] Sgt. Maj. McMichael cares.”

“The Marine Corps is on the freeway of success,” said McMichael. “We have an illustrious history and I do not want to leave as the sergeant major of the Marine Corps and not have met the needs of the Marines.”

The sergeant major spoke to many of the Marines personally, and addressed all the enlisted personnel on the parade deck before his visit was complete.

He said he wants the Marine Corps leadership to continue focusing on the mission and taking care of the Corps and the Marines in it. However, he said he also wants Marines to be proud of who they are and what they do. “I love my job and everyone should love theirs as well, the Marine Corps is great,” said McMichael.

Sergeant Major McMichael hopes to see motivation, pride in self and Corps, love for the job, and passion with the Corps’ leadership. He agreed that with a better attitude about work, the Corps and life it could help retention, and make some good Marines rethink their decisions not to re-enlist. Before these qualities can be instilled, the staff NCOs and NCOs must demonstrate an intensified eagerness on the job to send this message to their Marines.

After his two-day visit, Sgt. Maj. McMichael left saying, “The Marines of Marine Barracks are a symbol of perfection. Everyone who visits here goes away pleased and happy about their Corps; that is a powerful message. Most units only identify with their command [locally], but the Marine Barracks identifies the Marine Corps to the world.”

challenge all leaders to set the example. If the leadership is motivated, enthusiastic, and show they are enjoying what they do, the young Marines will follow.”

Sergeant Major Alford L. McMichael



The missile's test proven capabilities make it "incomparable to any other antitank weapon," according to Army Col. William D. Knox, joint service Javelin project director. (photo by Lance Cpl. Joseph R. Chenelly)

Dragon antitank weapon to be replaced by The Javelin

by Lance Cpl. Joseph R. Chenelly

MARINE CORPS BASE, CAMP PENDLETON (Aug. 26) — Third Battalion, 1st Regiment became the first Marine Corps operational unit to fire the Javelin shoulder-fired anti-tank weapon system Aug. 19 aboard Camp Pendleton.

With a single shot, they successfully destroyed a retired M-60A1 main battle tank 1,500 meters away, leaving a fiery shell after the missile blew open the side and top panels.

The missile, a "decade" ahead of any other anti-tank technology in the world, will replace the Dragon anti-armor system, according to Army Col. William D. Knox, joint service Javelin project director. The Javelin provides greater survivability for the gunner and more than doubles the range of the Dragon."

"The world has changed. This is one of the premier weapons of the future," Knox said to the crowd gathered on Range 407 to see the historic firing. "With the Javelin, the individual Marine is more deadly to a tank than it is to him. The missile can penetrate

and destroy any armor known to man."

The Javelin can be "soft-launched" and works on a "fire-and-forget" system. The Dragon does not have either capability. The Javelin also has a minimal heat signature, making it difficult for enemies to locate its firing position and return fire.

The soft-launch capability allows firing from a concealed area or inside a building. The Dragon can be fired in enclosed areas, but is recommended only in life-or-death situations.

The "fire-and-forget" system requires all elements of directing the round to be completed before firing. This enables the gunner and assistant gunner to reload quickly or move positions immediately after firing.

By comparison, the Dragon works on a wire-guided system. The gunner must stay in the firing position and remain sighted on the target until the round strikes. Dragon missiles travel 1,000 meters, the system's maximum range, in 11 seconds.

The Javelin's maximum range is 3,000 meters - range the Marine Corps plans to exploit through thorough training.



The extended range enables infantry units to strike from farther away, lessening the chance of being attacked, and implements an imaging infrared guidance system for pinpoint accuracy in all weather and light conditions, according to Knox.

"The sights on this weapon are the best in the world," Knox said. "In complete darkness or thick, smoky battlefields, they can lock onto a target with ease."

Once locked onto a target, the missile is fired from a disposable launch tube. The combined weight of the tube and guidance system is less than 50 pounds. The system is fully portable and requires a two-person crew.

All 27 Marine infantry battalions should to be equipped with the Javelin by mid-2000, and the Marines of First Battalion, Third Marine Regiment are scheduled to become the first Marines to deploy with the Javelin on a Marine Expeditionary Unit next summer.

“Marine’s Hymn” documents campaigns and history

by *HQMC Reference Section,
History and Museums Division*

When Lt. Presley N. O’ Bannon and his small force of Marines hoisted the American Flag for the first time over a fortress in Derne following the war with the Barbary Pirates in 1805, the Colors of the Corps was inscribed with the words, “To the Shores of Tripoli.”

After the Marines captured and occupied Mexico City and the Castle of Chapultepec, otherwise known as the “Halls of Montezuma,” the words on the Colors were changed to read: “From the Shores of Tripoli to the Halls of Montezuma.” According to tradition, a Marine on duty in Mexico composed the first verse of the “Marines’ Hymn” at the end of the Mexican War. For the sake of euphony, the unknown author transposed the phrases on the Colors so the hymn would read, “From the Halls of Montezuma, to the Shores of Tripoli.”

Colonel A.S. McLemore, USMC, and Walter F. Smith, second leader of the Marine Band made a serious attempt to trace the tune of the “Marines’ Hymn” to its source as revealed in their correspondence. McLemore wrote, “Major Richard Wallach, USMC, said when he was in Paris, France, in 1878, the aria to which the “Marines’ Hymn” is now sung was a very popular one.”

Major Wallach secured the name of the opera and forwarded part of the chorus to Mr. Smith, who congratulated Wallach, because the aria of the “Marine’s Hymn” is certainly from the opera ‘Genevieve de Brabant.’

“The melody is not in the exact form of the ‘Marine’s Hymn,’ but is

undoubtedly taken from the aria,” said Mr. Smith. “I am informed, however, by one of the members of the band, who has a Spanish wife, that the aria was one familiar to her childhood and it may, therefore, be a Spanish folk song.”

In a letter to Major Harold F. Wirgman, USMC, dated Oct. 21, 1936, John Philip Sousa confirmed Wallach and Smith’s conclusion, saying, “The melody of the ‘Halls of Montezuma’ is taken from Jacques Offenbach’s comic opera, ‘Genevieve de Brabant’ and is sung by two gendarmes. [The opera was presented at the Theatre de Bouffes Parisians, Paris, on Nov. 19, 1859].”

The hymn has changed several times since its introduction, and every campaign the Marines take part in gives birth to an unofficial verse, like the verse after campaigns in Iceland:

“Again in 1941
We sailed a north’ard course
And found beneath the midnight sun,
The Viking and the Norse.
The Iceland girls were slim and fair,
And fair the Iceland scenes,
And the Army found in landing there,
The United States Marines.”

Copyright ownership of the Marines’ Hymn was vested in the United States Marine Corps per certificate of registration dated Aug. 19, 1991, but it is now in the public domain.

Many interesting stories have been associated with the “Marines’ Hymn,” and perhaps one of the best was published in the Stars and Stripes, the official newspaper of the American Expeditionary Force, Aug. 16, 1918.



Just as artist Sidney Riesenberg’s painting “The Flag Raising” (above) depicts Marines in the Caribbean in 1913, “The Marine’s Hymn” describes the feats of Marines throughout the Corps’ proud heritage.

“A wounded officer from among the gallant French lancers had just been carried into a Yankee field hospital to have his dressing changed. He was full of compliments and curiosity about the dashing contingent that fought at his regiment’s left.”

A lot of them are mounted troops by this time, he explained, for when our men would be shot from their horses, these youngsters would give one running jump and gallop ahead as cavalry. I believe they are soldiers from Montezuma. At least, when they advanced this morning, they were all singing “From the Halls of Montezuma to the Shores of Tripoli.”

The Marines’ Hymn has been sung and played wherever U.S. Marines have landed, and today is recognized as one of the foremost military service songs.



First Sergeant Mitchell C. Cole, Company "A" 1st sergeant and acting parade commander for the Staff NCO Parade, practices marching sequences before the Staff NCO Parade with the Parade Staff. (below) First Sergeant Roland J. Daniel, Company "B" 1st sergeant, leads his company across center walk for "Pass In Review."



Staff NCO

The barracks staff enlisted lead thier Marines on the parade deck for the Staff NCO Parade gives the barracks top enlisted men and women the top

*story and photographs by Cpl. Sean Fitzpatrick
Editor*

The Staff NCOs took the reins from the officers and lead the way for the Staff NCO "Evening Parade" Aug. 6.

According to Gunnery Sgt. Julien C. Duncan, Headquarters and Service Company operations chief and the adjutant for the Staff NCO "Evening Parade," the parade is an annual forum where the command displays its appreciation for the Staff NCO's hard work.

"The barracks has a Staff NCO parade to show the command's appreciation for the Staff NCOs and for all their hard work," said Duncan. "It is also a time for the Staff NCOs to show the barracks what they have."

"It was a blast, a pure adrenaline rush," said Staff Sgt. James P. Drass, D&B, contrabass section leader and acting director for the Staff NCO Parade. "There was a lot of individual practice involved, but I was always confident because the D&B respond so well. As for being in front of the audience and the Drum and Bugle



Evening Parade”

1999 Staff NCO Parade, and are pictured above waiting for “Colors.” The opportunity to replace the officers in key parade billets.

Corps, it was an honor and a privilege to perform on the deck for a ‘Evening Parade.’ The experience just reinforced what I already knew, the D&B gives a powerful and dynamic concert.”

The 1999 Staff NCO Parade lineup:

Parade Staff:

- Parade Commander: 1st Sgt. M.C. Cole
- Parade Adjutant: Gunnery Sgt. J.C. Duncan
- Flanking Officer: Gunnery Sgt. J.A. Stafford
- Senior Staff NCO: Gunnery Sgt. T.L. Hoffman
- Junior Staff NCO: Gunnery Sgt. Bellous Jr.
- Supernumerary: Gunnery Sgt. Edmonds

Company “A”:

- Company Commander: Gunnery Sgt. R. W. Coker
- Plt. Commanders: Sgt. D. E. Paige

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The Parade Staff marches back toward the bleachers after “Officers Center.”



Corporal Michael S. Beames, D&B, Zylphonist, waits for his cue from the director to perform during the D&B’s concert in the Staff NCO Parade. (below) The company commanders form on Center Walk for “Officers Center.”



Staff NCO Parade continued



The spotlight shines down on the Silent Drill Platoon as they begin their drill sequence during the Staff NCO Parade.

Silent Drill Platoon: Staff Sgt. K.D. Lyle
 First Sergeant: Staff Sgt. T.M. Herman Jr.
 Cpl. S.P. Bulmann

Company "B":
 Company Commander: 1st. Sgt. R.J. Daniel
 Plt. Commanders: Staff Sgt. J.J. Mulvak
 Sgt. C.A. Hauck
 Staff Sgt. N. E. Hill
 First Sergeant: Sgt. E.D. Parsons

Sergeant Major:
 Master Sgt. M. T. Peterson

Director, U.S. Marine Drum & Bugle Corps:
 Staff Sgt. J.P. Drass

Drum Major, U.S. Marine Drum & Bugle Corps:
 Staff Sgt. M.S. Miller

Drum Major, U.S. Marine Band:
 Master Sgt. J.R. Barclay

Silent Drill Platoon Rifle Inspector:
 Sgt. R. Bastajian

Narrator:
 Gunnery Sgt. P. J. Wilson



Sergeant Major Alford L. McMichael, 14th sergeant major of the Marine Corps, congratulates the participants of the Staff NCO Parade.



Four Marine officers set out to test their limits of stamina, strength, teamwork and leadership in an adventure recalling the trials of Ulysses in ...

The Odyssey

by *Lance Cpl. Matthew E. Habib*
Staff Writer

Four Marines lay underneath the shelter of the open tent, escaping the touch of the Virginia sun. They checked and double-checked their packs, making sure all required equipment was there, and rearranged them a little, hoping for a better fit. Once in a while, they would look up from their tasks, sizing up the surrounding 45 teams who cautiously watched the 8th and I Team from a respectable distance.

In a few hours, this team of Marines would not only compete against these strangers, but also against themselves in a 25 hour physical and mental battle, spanning 70 miles of every terrain, climate, and hazard imaginable.

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Odyssey continued



Almost 15 hours into the *Odyssey One-Day Adventure Race*, the Marines paddle their way to checkpoint eight, in the heart of the Virginian mountains. (previous page) Kyle B. Ellison, 8th & I teammate, scales "Tungstal's Tooth" during the grueling 25-hour event. (photo by Lance Cpl. Matthew E. Habib)

With the bottom of the sun almost touching the rim of the surrounding mountains, the low playing song "Down on the Bayou" by Credence Clearwater Revival was abruptly interrupted when a booming voice overcame the music. The four Marines perked up with anticipation as game time rapidly approached.

Karl C. Rohr, "8th & I" Team captain, Kyle B. Ellison, Scott A. Burk, and Jennifer A. Ogilvie all paid close attention as Don Mann, Odyssey One-Day Adventure Race director and former Seal Team Six member, went over the rules and gave a few tips on the matter at hand.

The Odyssey would start at 8 p.m., August 8, 1999, and be conducted in the dense forests and mountains of Big Island, Va., 250 miles southwest of Washington D.C. The participants would carry all gear to include: safety and medical equipment, climbing, paddling, and bike gear, as well as food and water. The racers were expected to be completely self-efficient with no support from either the racing staff or volunteers.

After the brief was given, the teams, made up of soloists, two-man teams, and four-man teams, were called up one-by-one to receive a map. This was the racer's first look and clue to the actual racecourse, and they were instructed to plot their courses needed to reach each of the 12 checkpoints in 30 minutes.

In the dimming light of a sky that only moments ago seemed to be on fire, the Marines raced to plan ways to

tackle the specific obstacles each checkpoint had to offer, and tried to plan the fastest route. With the course plotted and all final preparations completed, the racers formed at the starting line.

Jimi Hendrix' famous recording of the National Anthem played over the speakers and filled the twilight air. With the final note, the racers took their first steps toward the finish of the race.

It appeared that all the racers had different ideas on how to win the Odyssey. The "8th & I" team started out at a brisk walking pace, while others passed them in a run. The majority of the mass stayed together on the paved road and up into the mountains and forests.

From the starting line to checkpoint three, the Marines would be on foot; however, the elevation would change from 1,060 ft. to 2,920 ft. The canopy of the trees prevented any beams of moonlight from seeping into the forest, making it completely dark and leaving the Marines to navigate using only their helmet lights and map.

Because of these factors, spells of urgency and doubt were sometimes cast upon the Marines, according to Ogilvie.

"Usually when a person runs a race, the goal is to get to the finish line by pacing yourself on how hard you think you can go," said Ogilvie. "But in this race, the route was part of the unknown as we were faced with constant questions like, 'Do we go left, or do we go right?' We were not afraid that we would never make it out of there, but with that friction, we had to push on and trust ourselves through the fog of doubt."

During this time, the Marines also faced a challenge that was literally blocking their path.

"We think we saw a black bear as we were making our way through the forest," said Ogilvie. "There was this line laying across the path and as we were staring at it, trying to figure out if it was a cow or a bear, it started to get up.

One of the Marines in our group yelled 'It's a bear!' and that was it – we all took off running. It could have been a bear; it could have been a cow. We were not going to wait and find out!"

"I thought to myself, 'This is crazy. This isn't a test of my mountain biking abilities, this is a test of me pushing my bike up a mountain.'"

Jennifer A. Ogilvie

The adrenaline rush from the encounter was still wearing off around 3 a.m., as the Marines reached checkpoint three and prepared to mount their bikes. After catching their breath and a quick drink, changing into dry footwear, and sharing a quick laugh about “the bear,” the Marines pressed on to one of the biggest challenges of the race, according to Ogilvie.

“I expected the biking to be challenging and grueling,” said Ogilvie. “Instead, we started going up this mountain with a steep, and huge change in elevation. I thought to myself, ‘This is crazy. This isn’t a test of my mountain biking abilities, this is a test of me pushing my bike up a mountain.’”

With the hard work already put forth in the race, this is the point where the Marines first began to feel the mental anguish set in.

“It was three in the morning and the frustration began to creep in as we pushed and carried these bikes up a mountain. Getting over that mentally was just as hard as the physical aspect, especially that first night,” said Ogilvie. “After we reached the top, we could finally bike on our way down. However, the road was gravel, it was pitch-black darkness, and if you went too fast (it was possible to reach 40 m.p.h.) you could fly right off of the side of the mountain.”



Karl C. Rohr, 8th & I team captain, quickly changes into dry footwear before the team mounts their mountain bikes at checkpoint three, and continues through on them to checkpoint five. (photo by Lance Cpl. Matthew E. Habib)

The team finally arrived at checkpoint six at 10:30 a.m. After a grueling 1,400 ft. elevation drop, it was time for the Marines to change over and face the James River rapids.

Due to the recent drought the Eastern region has experienced, the rapids were not the biggest problem the Marines faced while in the water. With the water low, bulky rocks and shallow banks were constantly exposed, making passage for the canoes almost impossible in some parts of the river and making travel consistently slow.

After navigating white-water, two dams, and “Balcony Falls”, the team portaged at a shore underneath a rock formation, designated checkpoint eight. In front of them, four ropes ran up the 159 feet of jagged rocks known as “Tungstal’s Tooth,” and after 21 hours of constant forward motion, the weary Marines made their ways up to checkpoint nine, still with full gear.

From there, it was back up to 2,900 ft. by mountain bike and foot. This time, however, the Marines would travel on a paved road that ran along side some towns, making passage slightly easier. Unfortunately, time had expired for Team “8th & I,” and by the time they reached checkpoint 11, it was already 9:30 p.m., 30 minutes past the 25 hour deadline for official completion of the race.

Aware of the fact they would be late, but not willing to give up, the Marines still pressed on toward the finish, according to Ellison.

“It was never an issue with us whether or not we were going to finish; we were not going to give up,” said Ellison. “We were more concerned about the [race officials] still letting us finish, and the well being of the team- as far as energy and hydration goes. We wanted to finish and we did.”

At 11:40 p.m., almost 28 hours after the start of the race, the four Marines stepped victoriously across the finish line, regardless of the fact they had not made it in the time limit. Out of all the teams that had started the race, only six, including “8th & I,” actually went the distance and completed the entire course. Three teams out of the six, one of them soloist, finished by the deadline.

“This race was a huge gut check for us,” said Ellison. “We pushed ourselves and faced the challenge, to find our bodies and minds can do so much more than we thought. We also found that as a team, we could finish anything that we set out to do. Together, we found the courage, teamwork, and smarts to get out of tight situations.”



Members of the Fort Henry Guard fire a volley from a breech-loading Armstrong six-pound field gun in a "Line of Battle" demonstration.



Colonel G. K. Brickhouse, barracks commanding officer, inspects Members of the Fort Henry Guard with the guard's sergeant major. (below) The drum major of the Fort Henry Guard Band leads its members across the parade deck in front of the reviewing officials.



The red spotlights center in on the "Line of Battle" for the final fire where t after this photo was taken, the gun smoke obscured the entire parade deck.

Marine Barracks d

by Public Affairs Office
 photos by Cpl. Sean Fitzpatrick
 Editor

The Marine Corps Battle Color Detachment recently revisited Kingston, Ontario, Canada for the 45th Annual Joint "Evening Tattoo" and "Changing of the Guard Ceremony" with the Fort Henry Guard.

The relationship between the guard and the barracks began in 1954 during celebrations marking the 10th anniversary of the Ogdensburg Treaty, an agreement of cooperation and trade between the United States and Canada.

While the guard discontinued their visits to the barracks because of budget constraints, the BCD continues the tradition in the "Changing of the Guard Ceremony,"





The Fort Henry Guard fire all remaining rounds in a single volley. Seconds tick from view on the upper levels.

Defends Fort Henry

diligently protecting Fort Henry for 24 hours after the command, "Two by day, two by night."

During a "Changing of the Guard Ceremony" the FHG turns over the keys to the post as a sign of the trusting relationship developed with the Corps. The ceremony also features each unit's specific drill, including FHG's bayonet movements, the "Line of Battle Performance," and "Final Fire" from the parade deck with six and 12-pound cannons, along with firing the ramparts' three-ton, 24-pound cannons at the end of the ceremony.

The ceremony is repeated the second evening with the BCD returning the keys and the responsibility of the guard to the FHG's sergeant major.

The temperate weather near Lake Ontario and the

continued on pg. 16



Sergeant Major D. Scott Frye, barracks sergeant major, marches off with the keys to Fort Henry after the changing of the guard.

The Fort Henry Guard is composed solely of university and high school students and carries on a military tradition established in 1812.

(left and below) Master Gunnery Sergeant James P. O'Keefe, Drum and Bugle Corps Company, drum major, leads the D&B through the arch way and off/on the parade deck during the BCD's first day at Fort Henry.



Fort Henry continued

relaxed, sociable Canadians makes the Fort Henry trip easily one of the most anticipated shows of the year, according to Cpl. Jose L. Marquez, Company "A," Silent Drill Platoon marcher.

"The Fort Henry trip is great in so many ways," said Marquez. "The people there are so nice and they really go out of their way to make sure that we are comfortable."

The members of the BCD said they appreciated these gatherings between the Marines and the guard, because of the friendships they have made over the years, along with the friendly competitions.

Every year the BCD and the FHG challenge each other to a softball game, a soccer game, and a unique competition called the "Gunner Gun."

During the "Gunner Gun," the Marine's team and Guard's team race to fire twos mid-1800's breach-loading Anderson cannons.

On the BCD's second day, each team receives lessons on how to move and operate the cannon using the drill movements and techniques of the 1800's. On the final day, the two team's alternate cannons throughout three heats for a final grade on time and proper drill sequence.

The FHG clinched another "Gunner Gun" victory, as well as this year's soccer title, but not before the Marines

retained their five-year-claim as softball champions.

"It is great that we can continue to return here every year, exchange ideas, meet new people and visit old friends," said Cpl. Justin P. Byma, Drum and Bugle Corps Company, soprano bugler. "It was wonderful."



Staff Sergeant Thomas M. Herman Jr., Company "A," Silent Drill Platoon, platoon sergeant, leads the SDP out of Fort Henry after their drill sequence on the parade deck.



The D&B performed a concert outside of City Hall in Kingston Ontario, Canada, between performances at Fort Henry.

Close Combat: New system more effective, easier to learn, use, retain

by *Cpl. Justin C. Bakewell*
Staff Writer

A Marine on the battlefield is equipped with various weapons, everything from an M-16 to a howitzer, but when that Marine runs out of ammunition the only weapon left is himself.

The Marine Corps has conducted close combat training since 1775 and continues to find new and innovative ways of training its Marines in hand-to-hand combat.

"As Marines, everyone is qualified with M-16s and has completed either the School of Infantry or Marine Combat training," said Cpl. Jason A. Glover, Company "B," close combat instructor. "Marines leave these schools confident that they can adequately defend themselves with their weapons. But when they run out of ammunition, that is where close combat comes into play, whether it is bayonet tactics or hand-to-hand combat."

The Marines progressed in their training during World War I and II, combining both bayonet skills and hand-to-hand combat into organized periods of instruction. Until then, the close combat training in the Corps was taught very informally. It was not until 1967 that the Marine Corps took a serious look at close combat training.

"In 1967 the Marine Corps developed a physical fitness academy at [Marine Corps Base] Quantico, Va., where the first close combat course was held," said Sgt. Tony A. Polzin, The Basic School, Quantico, Va., close combat instructor trainer.

The Marines went to learn basic combat skills from the course and returned to their units as instructors.



Corporal Jason A. Glover, Company "B", close combat instructor, demonstrates the proper technique to defend himself against a rear headlock with help from Lance Cpl. Daniel M. Carson, Company "B", 2nd platoon. (photo by Cpl. Justin C. Bakewell)

Along with these men, other Marines who were proficient in martial arts, wrestling, or boxing would also be expected to teach what they knew. This form of training was a standard practice in the Marine Corps until 1989 when Linear Infighting Neural Overriding Engagement was developed and introduced to the Marine Corps.

"[LINE] was a good system for the time, however, it relied on the opponent attacking the Marine first. In other words, it was totally defensive in nature," said Polzin.

LINE was also learned in steps, making it confusing and hard to retain. For Marines to become proficient in LINE they needed to train at least twice a week, and with today's operational tempo commanders simply can not spare that much time also in a close combat engagement a Marine does not have time to pause and think about steps. A Marine's actions must be instinctive.

"LINE was active in the Marine Corps for nine years without ever being revised. It was a good system for its time, however it was too limited and impractical," said Polzin. Not to say that LINE had no positive points. It did help instill aggression, and it could be trained with a lot of intensity."

In 1997 a different version of close combat, simply called Close Combat, was being considered by the Marine Corps and quickly replaced LINE as the Marine Corps' form of close combat training.

A board of 10 subject matter experts developed the current Close Combat system. The range of expertise varied from world champion martial artists to Olympic wrestlers.

These SMEs put together the new close combat package which has techniques that are much easier to learn and retain. The new system is based



Corporal Jason A. Glover demonstrates a wrist manipulation for situations where a Marine's life may not be in danger. (photo taken by Cpl. Justin C. Bakewell)

on principles rather than steps, making it much easier to remember. It also introduced lethal and non-lethal techniques restricted within the continuum of force, which states every action has a proper reaction unlike LINE which has every technique ending with the enemy's death.

***"... [with this system]
every Marine can make
up his own mind about
what he is going to use
and when."***

Corporal Jason A. Glover

Close Combat teaches Marines various movements similar to LINE, however, the combination of movements is left to the individual Marine's discretion.

"One of the great things about the Close Combat system is that there are no steps — every Marine can make

up his own mind about what he is going to use and when," said Glover. "This makes the system much more effective and easier to instruct."

The new system is quickly spreading throughout the Corps, and there are currently more than 10 certified Close Combat Instructors who have begun training Marines here. Company "B" and Headquarters and Service Company have been training there Marines since May, while the other companies have plans to begin in the future.

"The Marine Corps system of Close Combat not only teaches unarmed Marines how to close with and destroy an enemy, it also has a positive impact on confidence and leadership that is indispensable in today's Marine Corps," said Glover.

OUTSTANDING!

Lance Corporal Christopher D. Massey, H&S Grounds/Maintenance Facilities caretaker, was awarded the Navy and Marine Corps Achievement Medal for his participation in more than 30 ceremonial commitments held at the commandant's house. Massey also contributes his expertise to improving the surrounding landscape of the barracks. (photo by Lance Cpl. Matthew E. Habib)



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

H&S Company

- Lance Cpl. J. M. Chretien
- Lance Cpl. D. S. Dyk
- Lance Cpl. W. M. Green
- Lance Cpl. A. A. Jeandell
- Lance Cpl. B. B. Lafossemarin
- Lance Cpl. D. A. Langdon
- Lance Cpl. J. R. Morales
- Lance Cpl. W. F. Nelson II
- Lance Cpl. S. M. Roberts
- Lance Cpl. J. C. Shepard
- Lance Cpl. J. N. Tretter
- Pfc. M. J. McGuire
- Pfc. C. E. Church
- Pfc. C. M. Infante
- Pfc. J. V. Signor

MCI Company

- Master Sgt. S. E. Gregory
- Cpl. J. S. Grier

"A" Company

- Cpl. J. Frye
- Lance Cpl. D. F. Alferd
- Lance Cpl. R. W. Almond
- Lance Cpl. S. B. Bondurant

- Lance Cpl. C. W. Chenoweth
- Lance Cpl. A. C. Farmer
- Lance Cpl. C. H. Gabel V
- Lance Cpl. M. S. Hope
- Lance Cpl. J. B. Jones
- Lance Cpl. J. J. Keelen
- Lance Cpl. D. R. Lefler
- Lance Cpl. A. T. Lumpkins
- Lance Cpl. B. A. Luschinski
- Lance Cpl. J. O. McDonald
- Lance Cpl. J. L. Moore
- Lance Cpl. C. J. Scott
- Lance Cpl. J. L. Bridges

"B" Company

- Cpl. J. D. Ayers
- Cpl. B. A. Lawson
- Lance Cpl. M. S. Cutinella
- Lance Cpl. D. E. Edwards
- Lance Cpl. W. E. Greer
- Lance Cpl. J.T. Heurman
- Lance Cpl. T. W. Mack
- Lance Cpl. N. C. Nagel
- Lance Cpl. R. W. Patton
- Lance Cpl. E. J. Pentek
- Lance Cpl. J. M. Piehl
- Lance Cpl. J. B. Reinitz
- Lance Cpl. C. D. Stolte
- Lance Cpl. S. P. Wanders
- Lance Cpl. N. P. Wehunt

Security Company

- Cpl. J. R. Auge
- Lance Cpl. J. M. Beck
- Lance Cpl. L. L. Geffre

United States Marine Band

- Master Gunnery Sgt. R. A. Macdonald
- Master Sgt. J. M. Cradler
- Gunnery Sgt. A. D. Clay

USNA Company

- Lance Cpl. J. D. Thompson

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

Navy and Marine Corps Achievement Medal

- Master Sgt. S. E. Gregory
- Staff Sgt. Raynor
- Sgt. J. Hutton
- Cpl. J. S. Hopson
- Cpl. S. A. Reed

Certificate of Commendation

- Lance Cpl. T. O. Grier
- Lance Cpl. S. R. Levy
- Lance Cpl. J. M. Pendergrass
- Lance Cpl. J. S. Volgren

Meritorious Mast

- Cpl. T. M. Nunnally
- Lance Cpl. D. Y. Burnard
- Lance Cpl. S. R. Levy
- Lance Cpl. A. Morales

Congratulations to Maj. R. Piner, his team of Marines, who helped raised \$22,671 for the 1999 Navy and Marine Corps Relief Society Fund Drive.

Fort Henry Guard Visit

August 7-12, 1972



The Color Guards of Marine Barracks and the Fort Henry Guard marched onto Center Walk for the presentation of the colors during a special ceremony at the barracks August 11, 1972. (photo by Staff Sgt. R. V. Hawkins)

DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVY
PUBLIC AFFAIRS OFFICE
MARINE BARRACKS
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20390-5000