

# *PassIn Review*

February 1989

***Iwo Jima  
Eyewitness***

*page 8*





**Cpl. Greg Harper, a former Silent Drill Platoon member, instructs H&S Marines in drill for the inaugural ceremonies**

*photo by SSgt. Matthew Perez*

For the first time since 1976 H&S Co. Marines served as ceremonial marching Marines when they participated in the inaugural ceremonies Jan. 20. The H&S Marines represented the entire Marine Corps at Andrews AFB to bid farewell to outgoing President Ronald Reagan. To train the Marines for their special duty, H&S called in its duty experts on drill. Former Silent Drill Platoon members Cpl. Greg Harper (above), Cpl. George Lloyd and Cpl. Ronald Williams shared their expertise with the Headquarters Marines.

## Pass In Review

February 1989

Volume 9, Number 2  
Marine Barracks  
Washington, D.C.

### On The Cover

Feb. 19 marks the passage of 44 years since Marines of the 4th and 5th Marine Divisions landed on Iwo Jima. For an eyewitness account of the battle see pages 8-11.



### 6 "Motor T" -- Keeping 8th & I on the road

Getting there on time is a trademark of 8th & I's Motor Transport section. The drivers, dispatchers and mechanics who work there take pride in keeping 8th & I on the road.

### 8 Iwo Jima Eyewitness

Forty-four years ago this month one of the greatest battles in Marine Corps history was fought: Iwo Jima. Dick Dashiell, a former Marine Corps Combat Correspondent remembers it like it were yesterday.

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Since the early days of World War II the United Service Organization has served the men and women of the armed forces. They still have a lot to offer -- especially in the D.C. area.

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The Barracks basketball season has begun, supplying 8th & I with some fast paced round ball action.

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Commanding Officer

Col. Peter Pace

Public Affairs Officer  
Public Affairs Chief  
Editor

Staff

Capt. M.D. Visconage  
SSgt. R.H. Odermann  
Cpl. J.D. Moore

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## Command Brief

The word's out!!! THE BOOK is about to hit the streets.

The old adage "Every Marine a Rifleman" is about to take on a new meaning. New, because emphasis in field training for non-infantry Marines has been greatly diminished since World War II. What began with Gen. A.M. Gray's declaration of "warrior" training has been transformed to Battle Skills Training.

Word has it that the Battle Skills Training/Essential Subjects Training handbook, the newest material in the Corps' educational arsenal, will be in the March mail, according to Terry Franus, chief of the Special Programs Department at the Marine Corps Institute.

What happened to the old essential subjects handbook? Frowned on by many Marines as "too easy" and "not thorough enough", it will go the way

of the dinosaur June 1. The new handbook has twice as many chapters. It will probably become a "best seller" as Marines cram to pass their new BST/EST test.

"The most noticeable difference," said Franus, "will be lack of written tests." All BST/EST tests will be performance evaluated.

The content of the new handbook was determined by input from units throughout the Corps. The goal was to provide information, "that every Marine must know to be proficient in combat," added Franus.

**SSgt. R.H. Odermann**  
**Managing Editor**

## Barracks Talk

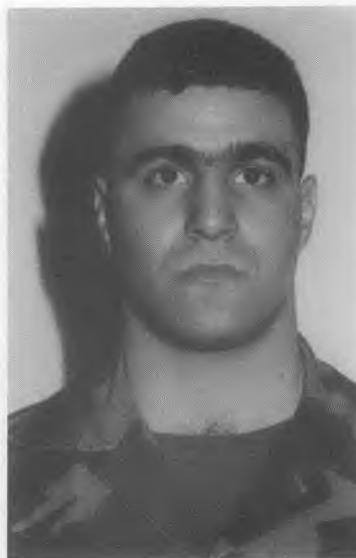
**Have a gripe or a suggestion?** Write it down and drop it off at the Public Affairs Office and we'll print your comment and an answer from a command representative in this column. All submissions must be signed.

## *What does the Marine Corps War Memorial mean to you?*



**MSgt. Edward Bigger, MCI Co.**

"It represents the courage and discipline the Marines had when they took Mt. Suribachi."



**Cpl. John Vivona, A Co.**

"It symbolizes the sacrifices of the Marines who have fought for our country."



**PFC John Busse, H&S Co.**

"For me it represents the heritage and fighting spirit that inspires Marines today."

# Plastic Money: Handle Credit Cards With Care

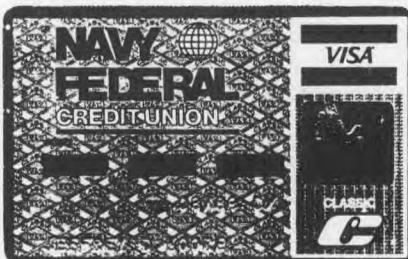
For years individuals lived with the philosophy that money was everything. In today's fast-paced society having a good credit rating can be equally as important, especially for military personnel residing in a transient environment.

For many major purchases in life such as a house, vehicle or even a large household appliance, individuals often fill out a credit application and make payments for the item. Many banks and credit institutions make these purchases easier by issuing their members credit cards. This plastic money can make buying easier and quicker.

Credit cards are issued with the understanding that the holder either has the money to pay the item off or has the ability (credit rating) to make payments under an established rate. Those who

do not pay their charge immediately will incur interest charges in addition to the purchase price. This interest or finance charge varies depending on the financial institution. The difference can be substantial.

## Your credit rating:



## Don't abuse it.

All states have laws regulating interest rates, however, the rates for the type of credit card issued are not standard. An individual holding a

VISA card from a bank in Ohio may pay an 18 percent interest charge, while a person from Washington may only be paying 14 percent for his VISA charge card. Additionally, some financial institutions also carry an annual usage fee in addition to monthly rates.

Buying items on credit is intended to make purchasing easier for the cardholder. Make it enjoyable, shop around, and remember the biggest problem cardholders have is overspending. Don't abuse the privilege and get yourself in trouble. The credit card should not be a temptation for exceeding a financial limit, but a convenience when you can afford it.

**SSgt. Dan Bell**

"The Flight Jacket"

# Is Going Smokeless Really Better?

Today's ads in magazines and on television portray smokeless tobacco as the new, healthy replacement for cigarettes. The ads may imply that chewing and dipping is something new that can't hurt you. But the ads don't show the long-term effects.

Just like cigarettes, smokeless tobacco is still tobacco and is habit forming. The nicotine in tobacco gives you a lift and then lets you down. These up-and-down effects on the nervous system create a steady craving.

Continued use of smokeless tobacco also leads to unnatural tissue changes. Leathery white patches can appear from the direct contact and irritation of tobacco juices. This tissue is referred to as leukoplakia and approximately five percent of

leukoplakia cases develop into oral cancer.

Tobacco juice also decreases the sense of taste. So tobacco users often increase the amount of salt and sugar with their food. Increased use of salt and sugar means increased health risks.

The payoff for using smokeless tobacco includes receding gums, increased tooth decay, bad breath, stained teeth, high blood pressure, and disfiguring cancer.

You have the ability to decide what is good for you. When your choice is made how long will you live with your choice?

**Lt.Cmdr. Greg Bernard**

"Torii Teller"

## Feature

# Motor T

They belong to one the most "loved/hated" military occupational specialties in the Marine Corps. When late, they are cursed. When early, they are a most welcomed sight. Nobody can dispute the positive effect on morale when seeing a motor transport vehicle at the end of a weeks hard work in the field; or, the disappointment after finding that "the vehicle" isn't at the trails end.

Getting there on time is a trademark of the Marines in 8th & I's Motor "T" section. It's not a wonder, though. They are doing what they signed on to do -- driving -- and plenty of it. The result is a maximum number of vehicles on the road everyday.

"We've always got people out," says Capt. Shawn P. Tatum, Barracks Motor Transport Officer. "If a commitment calls for a unit to depart at 5 a.m., my people are up at 3 a.m. and stay afterwards to do vehicle checks. It doesn't matter what time of the day you walk into the "pool". You may find one or two drivers, or a dozen."

There are 48 Marines stationed here; approximately 37 primary drivers, four driver/mechanics and the staff section consisting of the dispatch, maintenance and operations Marines.

Their garage is a large white building on the Anacostia Naval Air Station. At first

glance it appears

to be an old hanger. Opening its large heavy sliding doors reveals a workbay with forklifts, overhead winch and usually four or more vehicles in various stages of disassembly.

A plywood office, similar to a construction site building, and a tool cage take up a portion of one corner of the bay. Constant traffic through the office, coupled with talk about maintenance, and the echo of tools clanking outside make it a beehive of activity. Equally as busy, there are often engine parts strewn on the wooden planking of the office deck. Having been inspected by the "duty expert" the parts now await pickup for replacement or repair.

As the only MOS trained mechanic in the pool, SSgt. Lawrence J. Stephens' primary job as maintenance chief also requires him to be the chief wrench-turner. "There is too much work. So, we train some of the drivers to help out with maintenance," said Stephens.

To do this effectively and always with safety in mind, Lawrence uses a repair order system. After identifying a problem, the work is supervised through every step.

"The workload is very heavy here because of the necessary fast turn around time to support the unique commitments," said

**Skilled Mechanics back up the Motor "T" sections' drivers.**

*photo by SSgt. Matthew Perez*



Stephens. "We've got four drivers that pull double duty as mechanics. Because they must be supervised, they work days as mechanics and drive evenings and nights."

Although Stephens oversees all maintenance work, he believes his job is made easier when there are quality individuals to work with.

"I have to depend on them to follow the repair manuals so when I check their work the turn-around is smooth," he said. "Not everybody can turn a wrench."

The vast amount of support required to maintain the Barracks' ceremonial and training functions has the bulk of the 42 vehicles on the road at any given time.

"The life expectancy of a vehicle is 4-to-6 years, on the average," said SSgt. Samuel Henley, Operations Chief. "However, the quality of maintenance is so good that they last longer."

Maintenance, notwithstanding, the drivers here are also responsible for the vehicles upkeep, before, during and after driving. In other motor pools drivers have a vehicle assigned and are responsible for its maintenance. A name plate often adorns the vehicle showing who it "belongs" to.



**Constant maintenance enables 8th & I to keep the maximum amount of vehicles on the road.** photo by SSgt. Matthew Perez



**It also takes a lot of administrative work to keep 8th & I rolling.** photo by SSgt. Matthew Perez

"However, our runs are too numerous and varied to use that system," said Henley. "Our drivers drive any type of vehicle they are qualified to drive, when necessary."

To keep up with the varied runs the drivers work in shifts, alternating every other night and weekends in addition to their daily schedules.

Daily traffic congestion in and around the D.C. area seems to be the biggest complaint. Keeping the drivers motivated and their minds on their driving falls into the hands of their section leaders.

"The traffic can be a real challenge. But just getting out and seeing the interesting places and people really motivates them," said Sgt. Antonio A. Coley. "We also have "Safe Driver of the Month" and "Year" awards. These are based on personal appearance, proper work initiative, actions on and off the road and weekly preventative maintenance," added Coley.

Recognition for the monthly

award includes placing the drivers photo and name on a plaque to be displayed for a month, a certificate and chance to compete for Driver of the Year.

"City driving is OK," said LCpl. Herbert Meekins. "But, the traffic and the snow...I don't like it [city driving] at all. If I don't get out on the road everyday though, I do get kind of upset."

The individual drivers also earn a certificate for every 5,000 accident-free milestone. The incentive creates a strong motivation to excel.

"Driver of the Month!" exclaimed Meekins. "That's the biggest thing. And to do my job and not have any accidents."

The section leaders, however, are frequently the second people to find out that a driver is having problems. In these cases it is the dispatcher who sees them last before they depart on a run and first, upon return.

According to Cpl. Scott H. Winter, assistant dispatcher, "The

job requires a lot of patience and understanding in scheduling, last minute changes or whatever."

A mature and responsible attitude is critical to maintaining composure at all times, whether face to face with a dignitary or on the phone with a high ranking official.

"The dispatchers job requires a lot of training. One or two errors will cost you the position," added Henley.

While scheduling errors cost loss of jobs, accidents cost lives. There is no margin for error in a job where mistakes can have an immediate and visible impact within a small close-knit organization like the Marine Barracks.

As one Motor "T" saying goes, "We haul anything, anywhere, quicker, safer".

Drive On!

**story by**

**SSgt. R.H. Odermann**

Feature

# IWO JIMA EYEWITNESS

After four years of bloody fighting on islands such as Guadalcanal, Saipan, Tarawa, and Peleliu America was ready to strike back at Japan. Not just at their major military outposts in the Pacific, but military targets on the Japanese home islands. From airstrips in the Mariana Islands American B-29 bombers flew over 1300 miles and brought the war home to the empire's heartland with thousands of tons of bombs.

During the course of their missions the American planes passed Iwo Jima, a small volcanic island which was held by the Japanese. As the Americans flew by, the Japanese could warn the mainland air defenses of the approaching bombers. When the B-29s arrived Japanese fighterplanes would be waiting for them. After completing their bomb runs the Americans had to fly back to their bases in the Marianas 1300 miles away. Many American fliers were lost when their planes, damaged by the Japanese fighters and flack, were forced to ditch in the ocean hundreds of miles away from friendly forces.

To solve this problem the U.S. military hierarchy decided to invade Iwo Jima. The island would give the U.S. an airbase only 650 miles from Japan where bombing missions could originate and crippled bombers could land.

The Japanese knew the Americans would attempt to take the island away from them and they prepared to meet the "Yankee" invasion. Imperial



**Technical Sgt. (E-7) Dick Dashiell at home after World War II.** photo courtesy of Dick Dashiell

soldiers and sailors along with enslaved Korean workers built thousands of defensive positions, many of which were connected by over seven miles of tunnels. Tanks were buried up to their turrets and naval guns and artillery were hidden in hundreds of caves on the islands high ground. Japanese commander LtGen. Tadamichi Kuribayashi fully intended on defeating the American Marines on the beach, but if that failed his men would fight to the death and bleed the Americans of valuable men and resources they would need on their next invasion--mainland Japan.

Assigned to take Iwo were the 3rd, 4th, and 5th Marine Divisions. On Feb. 19, 1945 the 4th and 5th Divisions landed with the 3rd, offshore, as a floating reserve. After two days of some of the bitterest fighting of the war, the Marine advance was stalled. To add some punch to the attack the 21st Regiment of the 3rd Division was landed on Feb. 21.

Serving in the 21st Marines was 29 year-old Sgt. Dick Dashiell. A native of Chapel Hill, N.C., Dashiell had been an editor with the Associated Press news service when the Marine Corps asked for experienced newsmen to volunteer for duty as Combat Correspondents. These correspondents

would serve in the battle zones reporting on the Marines for newspapers back in the United States.

After boot camp at Parris Island, S.C. and technical training at the Navy Annex, Arlington, Va., Dashiell was sent overseas. After covering the mopping-up after the invasion of Guam, he was assigned to the 21st Marines for duty on Iwo.

Retired and residing in Alexandria, Va., Dashiell recently recalled his experiences during that battle with *Pass In Review*.

**PIR:** You were aboard ship watching the battle for two days before you landed on the 21st of February. What did you see from aboard your ship and what were you thinking knowing that you might soon enter the battle?

**Dashiell:** It was just like a T.V. show. You could see Marines with flamethrowers and satchel charges crawling up the terraces and hills to destroy pill boxes and spider holes. It looked just like a movie. We could see there wasn't a lot of progress being made because of the sand.

Also, we were taking a lot of wounded aboard our ship so we knew it wasn't going so well.

**PIR:** What were the conditions like when you hit the beach? Were you nervous?

**Dashiell:** You're damn right I was scared! If you're not scared in combat you're an idiot.

The landing craft I was in circled for three hours before we headed toward the beach. I was so seasick I had the dry heaves. But as soon as I was on land I recovered. The first thing I saw was a dead Marine leaning over a field piece. The beach was absolute confusion. There were bodies, equipment, supplies and damaged landing craft everywhere. How the beachmasters ever straightened it out I'll never know.

**PIR:** What were your duties as a Combat Correspondent?

**Dashiell:** I was supposed to stay in the limits of the 21st and go where the action was. I would collect information on Marines and then type my story in a shell hole or under the wing of a downed plane. Then I'd turn my story in to regimental headquarters and from there it would go to



**Fourth Division Marines are pinned down on the beach on D-Day, Feb. 19, 1945.** photo courtesy of U.S. Marine Corps Historical Division

hometown newspapers or one of the wire services.

**PIR:** What was the terrain like on Iwo Jima?

**Dashiell:** The beach was very sandy. For every two steps you took forward you'd sink back one step. It was hard to dig a foxhole because as soon as you scooped some sand out it would cave back in. The amtrack and tanks couldn't get their footing in it so that created a lot of problems too.

The rest of the island was pretty scraggly. Because it was a volcanic island, in some places you could see steam seeping out of the rocks. Some Marines would heat their K-rations by holding them over the steam.

**PIR:** What were the Japanese defenses like and how did they incorporate those defenses into the terrain?

**Dashiell:** They were Hellaciously hard to destroy. After all, they had years to work on these things. Most of their defenses were underground. There were thousands of pill boxes most of which had a machinegun which was fired through a small slit in the wall of the position. I saw some of the most heroic actions there. These kids, I call them kids because they weren't much older than that, would charge up to these pill boxes. They'd jump on top and throw a satchel charge through the slit right before they'd get hit by another machinegun.



**Marines fire a 37mm gun at Japanese positions on Mt. Suribachi.** photo courtesy of U.S. Marine Corps Historical Division

You hardly ever saw a Japanese; they were all underground. They would wait for the Marine lines to pass by their positions, then they would pop up behind you and take a crack at you. It was like fighting ghosts. The entire time I was there I only saw two or three Japanese, and they were dead or wounded.

They hid a lot of their artillery in caves in the hills. A door would open on the side of a hill and "BANG!", then the doors would close again.

One day I was with these artillerymen and we saw the sun reflect off one of these doors opening. We watched two more times and the artillerymen targeted it. The next time we saw it open they blasted the heck out of it.

**PIR:** How did the battle affect Marines physically and mentally?

**Dashiell:** If you didn't get hit it was all right. Out of the 250 Marines in my company only five weren't killed or wounded. Luckily, I was one of those five.

It was cooler on Iwo than on the islands we had trained on and it could get a little chilly at night. When you were shivering you didn't know if it was from the cold or it was because you were scared to death.

One of the worst things I remember is seeing a Marine who had been hit begging a Doc not to



**Pvt. Richard Klatt (L) and PFC. Wilfred Voegeli turn a flag.** photo courtesy of U.S. Marine Corps Historical Division

amputate his leg. He kept screaming "Don't take my leg off. Don't take my leg off." It was a terrible sight. Things like that affect you more than seeing dead men.

**PIR:** What do you recall of the famous flag raising on February 23rd?

**Dashiell:** Lt. Bertelli and I were just sitting there in our foxholes when I happened to look up and saw that the flag was there. So I yelled over, "Hey Bertelli. Look up there. There's the flag." The mortar shells were coming down though, so we didn't spend too much time staring at it. That was about 10:30 a.m. so it had to have been shortly after they put it up.

**PIR:** Did you have any close calls while you were on Iwo Jima?

**Dashiell:** I had just moved about 50 yards from a shell crater with this guy from Baltimore when he realized he had left the lower half of his pack in the crater. He wanted me to go back with him to get it, but I told him to go ahead and I would wait for him to come back. So, he went back and just as he bent over to pick his gear up a mortar round came down and hit him in the head.

Another time I came across this cave. So, like a fool, I stopped and looked in. I didn't see anything so I kept walking. A minute later a squad that was behind me got ambushed from the same cave. The only reason they didn't get me was they didn't want to give their position away for just one man.

**PIR:** Have you returned to Iwo Jima since the battle?

**Dashiell:** I went back with a group of



*Japanese position into an inferno.* photo

American and Japanese Iwo vets for the fortieth anniversary in 1985. It was quite an experience.

**PIR:** What was it like meeting "the enemy" forty years after you were trying to kill each other?

**Dashiell:** I didn't know how to greet them or how they would greet us but everything worked out well. There were some guys that got real "buddy-buddy" with them. I wasn't able to warm up to them that much.

During the battle I took this picture off the body of a dead Japanese

soldier. I had kept it for years so when we returned I brought it with me to see if anybody knew who he was. I met these two Japanese soldiers and showed it to them. As soon as they saw it they started motioning that they didn't want to see it. I think they felt guilty because the soldier in the picture had died and the other two were captured so they had been disgraced.

**PIR:** Over 23,000 Marines were killed or wounded and most of Iwo Jima's 21,000 defenders were killed during the battle. Once the airfields were operational over 2,200 disabled B-29 bombers landed on the island which saved the lives of more than 24,000 American fliers. Do you think the cost of the battle in American lives was worth the final



*Marines raise the flag on Mt. Suribachi.* photo courtesy of the U.S. Marine Corps

*Historical Division*

outcome?

**Dashiell:** Oh, yes! It saved the lives of so many of our pilots that were flying from Saipan, Tinian and Guam. When their planes were damaged they had Iwo to land on instead of ditching in the ocean. Also, at that time nobody knew about the atom bomb. The island would have been used to help stage part of the invasion of Japan. Luckily, it never came to that.

**interview by**

**Cpl. J.D. Moore**

# The USA still needs the USO

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"The USA still needs the USO"

Many Marines are familiar with the United Service Organization's advertising slogan, but unfortunately, many more are not familiar with the USO's services, said Randy Ford, Deputy Director of the Metropolitan Washington USO.

"I think some military personnel are aware of the services that we have to offer them, but many others don't know about us. When they think of the USO they think it has something to do with entertainment and Bob Hope."

Although the USO is famous for its overseas shows, the



**Eighth & I Marines help build a USO parade float.** photo courtesy of USO-Metro

Metro USO has much more to offer personnel stationed in the D.C. area.

"Our job here is to identify the needs of our service personnel and fill those needs," said Ford. "The military does a good job of providing for its people, but it can only do so much. The USO fills in those gaps where the military support ends."

Nancy Krauss, Program Manager and Volunteer Coordinator for Metro USO outlined the many programs the USO provides for military personnel and their families.

"Our ticket center gives away free tickets for sporting events, theater shows, cultural exhibits, lectures and other public events," said Krauss.

"There is always something to do in D.C., and if you can go to the Kennedy Center or Ford's Theater for free you're foolish not to take advantage of it."

"We also have an information center and lounge at National Airport and the Military Airlift Command terminal at Andrews Air Force Base," she said.

For some of the more than 240,000 servicemen and women who pass through Washington each year, the National Airport USO center provides a place to relax between airline flights.

For those arriving in D.C. the volunteers at the center provide information on transportation, hotels and emergency services in the city.

At Andrews AFB military fliers can take advantage of the USO's information desk in the MAC terminal. The desk is manned by volunteers who can answer questions about flying "space available" on MAC flights.

USO Metro is currently working with several agencies to establish a lounge and information center at Dulles Airport, said Ford.

In addition to the free tickets and airport services, the USO has many programs to help recently arrived servicemen and women and their families.

The USO offers orientation tours around Washington for those new to the city, and educational programs, housing assistance, support groups and job skills training that help people get involved in their new community, said Krauss.

"We're helping them become a part of the community," Krauss said. "When service personnel get involved in these programs they are not just taking from the community, they're giving back a

little too."

The majority of the work that goes into all of these programs is done by volunteers, said Ford.

"Volunteers are a big part of our programs," he said. "Between the Family Service Centers, airport information desks and ticket center, we have hundreds of volunteers working for us each month."

Although their volunteer force is impressive in size, they are always looking for new people, said Krauss.

"We're always looking for active duty personnel to come in and volunteer," she said. "Our schedules are flexible enough so we can find a time when it is convenient for them to work. Besides having a good feeling about helping others, it's a nice way to meet people."

USO volunteers have been helping people in the military for more than 47 years.

The organization was founded in February 1941 when six civilian service agencies consolidated to form the USO.

The Salvation Army, Young Men's Christian Association, Young Women's Christian Association, National Catholic

Community Services, National Traveler's Aid Association and National Jewish Welfare Board joined forces to fulfill the USO's motto, "to serve those who serve our country."

Since then, millions of American servicemen and women have benefitted from the USO's efforts for almost five decades.

During World War II Bob Hope and other stars of Hollywood toured the battlezones to remind our troops of the home they were defending.

Forty years later, Bob Hope and some new faces from "Tinsel Town" performed in the Persian Gulf, entertaining those defending their country.

Although the USO offers much more than just morale-boosting shows for military personnel overseas, those shows represent the continuing service the USO provides at home and abroad.

The USA still does need the USO.

*For more information on USO services in the metropolitan area call 783-8117 between 9 a.m. and 5 p.m.*

**story by**

**Cpl. J.D. Moore**

# In Washington, The USO Needs You.



Suite 200, 601 Indiana Ave. N.W., Washington, D.C. 20004 (202) 783-8117

# 8th & IB-A

## S-4 defeats H&S 67-61

Supply section defeated H&S Co. 67-61 in Barracks intramural basketball action Jan. 13.

LCpl. Joseph Walker III led the S-4 effort by scoring 22 points. LCpl. Kelvin Barr added an additional 19 points along with Sgt. Reginald Goode who was good for another seven.

Although S-4 controlled the court most of the game H&S was able to stay within striking distance. Cpl. Albert Greer scored 15 for H&S leading the team's scorers. LCpl. Archie Pender added 11 to H&S' column along with Cpl. George Lloyd and Cpl. Reginald Howell who each contributed four points.

Despite H&S' efforts, they trailed through the second half to the end of the game.

Cpl. John Branch, S-4's coach, was pleased with the win.

"This was our best game so far," he said. "Barr and Walker both played outstanding games, but it was the team's combined effort that won it for us."

As of Feb. 3 S-4's record was six wins and five losses and H&S was even with seven in each column.

story by

Cpl. J.D. Moore



*Cpl. Aaron Breckenridge puts up two for S-4. The "Four" section beat H&S 67-61 and currently has six wins and five losses to their credit.* photo by SSgt. Matthew Perez

# ball

## Standings

As of Feb. 2

Team	W	L
H&S Co.	7	7
A Co.	9	3
B Co.	4	3
D&B Co.	8	3
MCI Co.	5	9
S-4	6	5
Guard	4	7
Officers	0	7



Cpl. Albert Greer, H&S Co., (left) guards S-4's LCpl. Joseph Walker III as he looks for an open team mate to pass to. S-4 won the game 67-61. photo by SSgt. Matthew Perez

## USCG HQ downs 8th & I 66-61

Taking advantage of their long distance accuracy, the U.S. Coast Guard Headquarters basketball team defeated Marine Barracks 66-61 in their season opener at Anacostia Gym Jan. 9.

Coast Guard forward Petty Officer 2nd Class Dexter Lindsey's accuracy proved to be deadly to 8th & I's defense as he consistently hit 3-point jumpers all through the game.

Lindsey's long shots coupled with the in-the-key efforts of forward Petty Officer 1st Class Steve Weems and center Petty Officer 1st Class Kenny Sanders were enough to stay ahead of the Marines through both halves. The closest the Marines came to threatening the Coast Guard lead was when they trailed by five

late in the second half.

Marine guard Cpl. Kalven Barr led 8th & I in points with 13, all of which were scored in the first half. Forwards Cpl. Joseph Walker III and SSgt. Joe Moore contributed with 10 and nine points respectively.

Personal fouls also played a role in the Barracks team's loss. Eighth & I gave the Headquarters team 10 points from free throws as opposed to scoring only half as many from the Coast Guard's charity line.

PFC James Williams, who was dormant for most of the game, blocked several Coast Guard field goal attempts late in the second half. In addition to his defensive play, he hit two three-pointers as the Marines

tried to depend less on Barr's hard drives in the lane.

As the clock counted down the last four minutes of play 8th & I came alive to close the Coast Guard's 10 point lead to only five points.

But the 8th & I efforts weren't enough to overcome Headquarters' lead.

"We have a lot of new players and we have to work on our defense," said 8th & I coach SSgt. Samuel Henley. "Everybody can play man-to-man, but it will take a lot of practice to learn zone defense and get it just right."

**story by**

**Cpl. J.D. Moore**

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

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

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

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

To enroll in this program a Marine must agree to a reduction in pay of \$100 per month for 12 months, for a total of \$1,200. The U.S. Government will pay an additional \$9,600 for a total of \$10,800 for Marines who pursue

## **What you need to know**

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

some form of higher education after their separation.

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

The money can be used for programs at trade and technical schools, apprenticeship programs and other on-the-job-training,

approved correspondence training, in addition to formal education at colleges and universities.

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

**story by**

**Cpl. J.D. Moore**

## **February at a glance**

### **February 8**

- Barracks boxing smoker.

### **February 9**

- Officer parade staff tryouts.

### **February 10**

- Staff NCO parade staff tryouts.

### **February 13**

- Women accepted into the regular Marine Corps in 1943.

### **February 13 -- 17**

- Battalion field training at Ft. A.P. Hill

### **February 14**

- Valentines day

### **February 17**

- Staff NCO parade staff tryouts.

### **February 18**

- President's Day "72" begins.

### **February 28**

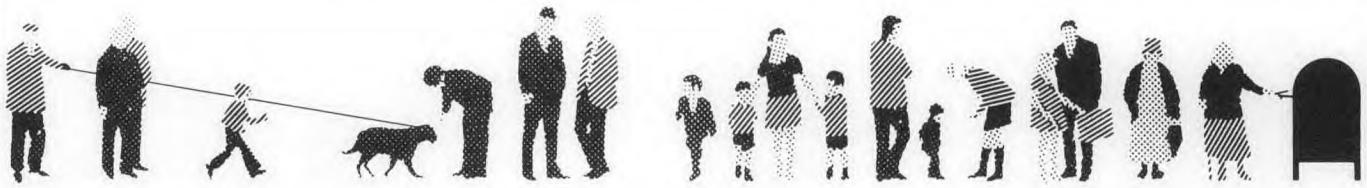
- Last day of February.

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## "Moonlighting" is taxable

If you "moonlighted" at a second job, for instance at night or on weekends, you must report these earnings on your federal income tax return.

Income from any source is taxable, the Internal Revenue Service emphasizes, whether it is received in cash, property or services, unless it is specifically excluded by law.

Even if you do not receive a Form W-2, "Wage and Tax Statement," from an employer,

income from moonlighting jobs must be reported on the tax return as wages or salaries. You should also be aware that you may have to pay estimated tax if little or no tax is withheld on the income from moonlighting jobs.

If an employer indicates that a Form W-2 will not be issued, you should keep your own record, including dates, names and addresses of employers, type of employment and amount of income. Because employers are required by law to issue a Form W-2, you should also notify the IRS.

Some people who do work in

addition to their regular jobs are considered self-employed, not employees. Examples include free-lance writers and repair persons who set their own schedules and work out of their own homes. These people also must report their income. Generally, they use Schedule C (Form 1040), "Profit or Loss From Business." If they have at least \$400 net earnings from self-employment, they must pay self-employment tax, a form of Social Security tax computed on Schedule SE, "Social Security Self-Employment Tax."

## AFPS

adjusted gross income. The maximum credit that may be taken is limited to \$720 for one qualifying person and to \$1,440 for two or more qualifying persons.

To qualify for the Child and Dependent Care Credit, a taxpayer (1) must have been gainfully employed or in active search of gainful employment when the expense for the child's or dependent's care was incurred and (2) must have paid over half the cost of maintaining his or her household, which included one or more qualifying individuals. Also, the IRS has emphasized that the taxpayer and the qualifying person must have lived in the same home during 1988.

## AFPS

Make your taxes less taxing.  
Do them today.

## Chaplain's Corner

Recently, the Navy Religious Program (RP) specialist rating celebrated its 10th year of existence. The Marines call this MOS, Chaplain's Assistant.

The rating was established so the Chaplains serving the Navy and Marine Corps could minister and leave all the administrative and office work in the hands of the Religious Program specialists.

There are approximately 1,100 Religious Program specialists serving in the Navy and Marine Corps. The job of the Chaplain's Assistant is unique in that our main function is to be the right hand of the Chaplains we serve under. In combat, they serve as a personal bodyguard for the chaplain.

It is a job that involves dealing with all ranks, races and religious backgrounds. We get to see the

joy in people getting married and the tragedy of spouse abuse; the uplifting of the spirit and downcast of despair.

For me personally, I couldn't think of a better way to meet all the Marines in the Barracks and have the opportunity to work for you in any capacity that I can. If the positive aspects of being a Religious Program specialist continue and I am fortunate to work for commands as supportive as this one, then I look forward to celebrating the 20th anniversary of the Religious Program specialist rating.

**Petty Officer 2nd Class Robert Luther  
Chaplain's Assistant**

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### Worth Repeating

"A fundamental principle is never to remain completely passive, but to attack the enemy frontally and from the flanks, even while he is attacking us." -- Karl von Clausewitz, Prussian general

"In peace, and not in war, is the time to judge the worth of a man's or a nation's patriotism. Those who are indifferent to their country's welfare in peace will be of no use to it in time of war." -- Homer Lea, author

# Women Marines 1943--1989

Many of you male Marines out there don't realize the contribution of the women Marines within the Marine Corps. In fact, the women Marines used to celebrate their own birthday, on Feb. 13, until Gen. David M. Shoup (Commandant, 1960-1964) said "No more." Now all Marines, regardless of sex, celebrate on the same day.

The women Marines used to be called Women Reserves, or "WRs." It wasn't until Feb. 13, 1943 that women Marines enjoyed the status of regular Marines.

Throughout the history of women serving in the Corps there have been many "firsts." Lets take a look at some of these pioneer women Marines.

The first hashmark for a woman Marine appeared on the uniform of Technical Sgt. Mary F. Wancheck in 1947. The first women Drill Instructors to graduate a platoon were SSgt. Dorothy E. Sullivan and Sgt. Betty J. Shultz. The first black women recruits were Ann Estelle Lamb and Annie E. Graham. Black recruits came in on the buddy system so they would not be singled out in the early days of desegregation in the Marine Corps. As an added point of interest, Lamb's enlistment contract was signed by Maj. Louis H. Wilson, later Gen. Wilson (Commandant).

The first woman warrant officer was Lillian Hartley. Annie L. Grimes was the first black warrant officer and later became the first woman Marine to retire after 20 years of service.

The first female sergeant major was Doris Derrick. There used to be a sergeant major of the women Marines. The first Marine to fill that billet was Bertha L. Peters. The first master gunnery sergeant was Geraldine M. Moran and the first black "master guns" was Mary G. Vaughn.

The first woman to be assigned to the Fleet



Marine Force was PFC Betty Sue Murray and the first to be assigned to the military police field was LCpl. Harriet F. Voisine.

Here's one you can win a beer with. The first woman to be sent to Vietnam was MSgt. Mary Jean Dulinsky.

Quite a few of our Corps' women have been awarded some prestigious decorations. The first to be awarded the Legion of Merit was Col. Hazel E. Benn. Capt. Shirley E. Leaverton was the first woman to be awarded the Bronze Star with Combat "V" while SSgt. Josephine S. Gerbers was the first to receive the Combat Action Ribbon. SSgt. Gerbers also received the Marine Corps Expeditionary Medal.

Semper Fidelis,

*Smedley D. Smut*  
Smedley D. Smut  
GySgt USMC

**From the attic...**

A detachment of 8th & I Marines march up 8th St. toward Pennsylvania Ave. in September 1864. The building with the square chimneys (upper right) is the old Centerhouse.

