

# GLOBE

Presidio of Monterey, California • Vol. 13 No. 19 • October 31, 1990

*Serving the military and civilian community of the DEFENSE LANGUAGE INSTITUTE FOREIGN LANGUAGE CENTER*

## DLI's beginnings

See page 5

## Life at Goodfellow

See page 8

## Earthquake aftermath

See page 16



Photo by SSgt. Ray Johnson

German students from the School of Central European Languages kneel in front of the banner proclaiming *Grenzenlos* (German for without limits or borders) after performing a symbolic dance for the German Unification ceremony held here Oct. 3. *Grenzenlos* is also Golf Company's slogan and was regarded the most appropriate for the ceremonies celebrating the historic day at the Defense Language Institute and observed around the world. For more on the story turn to pages 11-14.

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The GLOBE welcomes letters from readers. Mail letters to Editor, GLOBE, Public Affairs Office, Presidio of Monterey, CA 93944-5006, or deliver them to Room 133, Building 614. All letters must be signed and include a return address and phone number; names will be withheld on request. The editor reserves the right to edit letters for clarity, length and good taste.

## In Brief . . .

### Winter Fest '90 celebration slated

This year's DLI Winter Fest celebration will take place Dec. 14, 2- 6:30 p.m. The purpose of the Fest is to bring together all Defense Language Institute students, faculty members, military and civilian staff members, families and friends for an afternoon of seasonal festivity. Events will include entertainment, music, and booths selling food and hand-crafted items. Anyone interested in selling hand-made craft items can call Chaplain Babcock, 647-5565.

### Camerata Singers Christmas concert

The Camerata Singers of Monterey County under the direction of Dr. Vahe Aslanian will present their Annual Christmas Concert on: Dec. 7, 8 p.m. at St. Paul's Episcopal Church in Salinas; Dec. 8, 8 p.m. at Carmel Mission in Carmel; and Dec. 9, 3 p.m. at the San Antonio Mission in Jolon. For more information call 484-1217.

### Astronomy institute offers lecture

The Monterey Institute for Research in Astronomy will present a free public lecture Nov. 10, 8 p.m. in the PAC Auditorium at Santa Catalina School on Mark Thomas Drive, Monterey. Andrew Fraknoi, executive director of the Astronomical Society of the Pacific, will give the talk, entitled *Are We Alone? Is there Life among the Stars?* For information call 375-3220.

### POM Thrift Shop needs volunteers

The Presidio of Monterey Thrift Shop is growing and needs new volunteers for both the morning and afternoon shifts. It is open Tuesdays and Thursdays, 10 a.m. to 4 p.m. For more information call 372-3144 or 375-5071.

### DLI Christmas-New Year break

The FY91 DLI Christmas-New Year academic break will begin at 3 p.m. Dec. 18 and end at midnight Jan. 3. For civilian employees and permanent party military service members Dec. 18 will be a normal duty day. A liberal leave policy will be in effect Dec. 19-Jan. 2 for permanent party military service members. Civilian employees will remain in duty status unless they request and are granted leave.

### Open fires and barbecues restricted

No open fires or barbecue grill use are permitted at the Presidio of Monterey in troop barracks or work areas, according to Lt. Col. William L. Moore, POM garrison commander. Centralized barbecue and picnic points will be established within units.

## OPINION at the Presidio of Monterey

By PH2 Ken Trent

**Q: What effect will the unification of East Germany and West Germany have on the United States?**



**Joyce Fredette, German language instructor**

*"The reunification is a harbinger of hope not only for Americans but also for the whole world. Change and the advancement of human rights can come about peacefully. The watchword "containment" is being replaced by "cooperation," not only in Germany but also throughout much of Europe."*



**PFC Deanna LaLonde, Company G**

*"It's my opinion that the greatest effect the reunification is bringing about is within the world economy. Not only will the reunification affect Germany but also the USSR, the United States and Europe. So many things are happening; for example, the beginning of a new European Common Market, the government budget reductions in the United States and the crucial food shortages in the USSR."*



**TSgt. Kevin Hart, German B Department**

*"To the United States, German reunification means contending with a new world economic superpower. The Germans have a strong economy, they're very industrious and are much more focused, economically, and politically, than the United States. I would expect a readjustment of U.S. priorities and goals in Europe so that the United States doesn't lose too much more ground over the next decade."*

## Army fire protection reduces fire potential

By Capt. Chris Combs,  
Office of the School Secretary

As the newly appointed Area Fire Marshal for the Defense Language Institute, I was asked to provide the readers of the *GLOBE* a few words of wisdom concerning the Army Fire Protection Program and also to comment on how we, as a community, can take further strides to eliminate the causes of fire and to reduce the potential for loss of life, injury, and property damage.

Every Army activity has a fire protection program based on its size, mission, and available resources. Since DLI is a sub-installation of Fort Ord, it falls under Fort Ord's operating rules and regulations.

As a general rule, Army fire protection programs include fire protection training, fire suppression, fire prevention and fire-protection engineering. Because DLI is only a small sub-installation, there is no on-premises fire support; we rely on the City of Monterey for immediate fire response. The fire prevention support DLI receives from Fort Ord is extensive and on-going in nature.

Fire prevention at the Army organizational and unit level is the result of effective and meaningful planning combined with the knowledge accumulated from past experiences. With the support of commanders at each level, unit enforcement of fire regulations and continuing education programs for both service members and civilian employees, fire prevention can become a reality.

How can DLI prevent repeat occurrences such as the near-tragic fire of Oct. 8? Only through the application of common sense by each and every individual can we achieve a safe and fire-free environment.

This is of significance since Central California is in a period of prolonged draught. Consequently, fires, as we have all seen at such places as Santa Barbara and Yosemite National Park, have caused hardship for the immediate victims and have exacted our precious tax dollars as a result. Needless to say, simple prevention could have precluded such monumental tragedies.

# From the Commandant

Oct. 3, 1990 marked a significant day for those of us who have made the military a career. The peaceful unification of Germany on this day says to us that our policy toward Western Europe was successful. All who worked there, moved there, maneuvered there and prepared people for



Courtesy photo  
Col. Donald C. Fischer, Jr., USA  
Commandant, DLIFLC

service there, have made a great contribution to the German people, Europe and the world.

The unification is very symbolic. It is an end and a beginning.

It is an end:

- ▶ To a totalitarian state.
- ▶ To the waste of maintaining borders, security forces, checkpoints, barriers, and ceremonies of fear.
- ▶ To the need to maintain thousands of people in a state of readiness, to maneuver and to impact negatively on a fragile environment.
- ▶ To unnecessary divisions of people, families, cultures and territories.

Sadly, the unification of Germany will reduce our communications with Europe. A wider part of our population experienced Europe through our military commitment there than tourism can allow. Germany won many friends through first-hand encounter with its

generosity, friendliness and energy. With this unification and other events in Eastern Europe, the justification for a large U. S. military force stationed in Europe is diminishing. As a result, we are already planning to reduce the number and size of many bases there. This will have an impact on the Defense Language Institute sometime in the future. How strong an impact or when it will be felt is unclear.

The unification of Germany is the beginning of a new era. In a short time, a united Germany will have the strongest economy in the world. The German people have used well the blessings of the Marshall Plan, a strong dollar, the NATO commitment, the spending of the U. S. forces and their families and an atmosphere favorable to buying German goods and their services.

To stay with them, it falls on us to make our economic and social systems strong. It is for us to develop and maintain our educational system to permit creation of new technology and systems to both lead and keep pace while ensuring that the nations of the world move together. At the same time, we must insure that we do not have to perceive Germany --as well as Japan-- and potentially emerging nations such as Korea--as threats.

We see in Iraq a nation with problems. It is in debt, it has a strong military force that moved. Only with international cooperation and resolve, was Iraq contained. This containment has led to incredible costs and waste in terms of resources that could have been spent on a higher world quality of life. Germany was in similar circumstances 57 years ago but was not quickly contained. The result was a world at war. The lesson is that important to concern ourselves with nations in trouble ahead of time, so that fear and poverty do not give demagogues a chance. That means we must have the courage, as Mr. Gorbachov is doing, to look at ourselves and correct weaknesses that may have the same effect on us.

Make no mistake about it. Ignorance and intolerance enslave even the richest. German unification is a unique opportunity for those who lived then to see much of their nation returned. The cost of death and destruction can never be rectified. It can only show the horror that will ensue when people are blinded by emotion and irrationality. For those of us alive now, unification is the end to a chapter in history that must serve to show how necessary it is to educate a population for freedom and responsibility. □

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# A DLI first



Photo by JO1 Jayne Duri

Pfc. Darby O'Connor, right, looks on as Pfc. Kathy Johnson works on the Korean program in the computer-assisted study pilot test at the 107th Military Intelligence Battalion (Light) at Fort Ord.

## Software developed at the Institute receives first field testing

By JO1 Jayne Duri

Software developed at the Defense Language Institute to aid students with language learning is being tested in field units for the first time.

The computer-assisted study pilot test is underway at the 107th Military Intelligence Battalion (Light) at Fort Ord. The test allows this new interactive software a trial run in the field.

This particular instructional software was developed by Won P. Hong, formerly of the Korean Department, currently working at Educational Technology. It is a Korean study program designed on HyperCard for use on the Macintosh computer. The program uses graphics, audio and text. It permits the students to interact with the computer vocally. The program was designed in response to a General Officer Steering Committee tasking to see if this type of software would be economical and cost-effective to continue to develop.

Having met the first goal, which was to develop the software by September, 1990, DLI is now moving quickly through the testing and evaluation phases.

The pilot test now underway at Fort Ord will help courseware developers work out any bugs that are encountered. With this information, a new and improved version of the study program will be put to a more thorough test by linguists at Fort Lewis, Wash., in November.

The pilot test consists of 20 hours of instruction for a control group of at least six students. They will be interviewed after the test to learn how easy the program is to use and to see if the course material is meeting its goal of challenging the 1 + /2+ Korean linguists. "This initial test will give us our first real evaluation of the product," said Maj. Gary N. Chamberlin, pilot test coordinator. "The 107th represents our potential customers. They were all trained at DLI, and are all at different levels of proficiency. We also want to find out what problems the units may encounter in using this program for training."

So far, there seem to be few complaints from the test group. "This type of program enhances flexibility and improves training," said CWO3 Tom Rudd, Command Language Program manager, 107th MI battalion. "Tactical MI units have competing requirements. We go to the field, and we have soldier skills training and many other duties that fill our days. Anything that helps us fit language training into our schedule more easily is always welcome. I think this program has a lot of potential."

"I'm really impressed with this program. It teaches a lot of the military vocabulary that we didn't get at DLI and that we need for our job," said Pfc. Annette Martin, a test student. "The program is very user friendly," said Spec. Vicki Houston, a test student. "It will allow me to come in and study whenever I have some free time."

When this initial pilot test is completed and revamped, another more extensive test to measure actual learning will take place at Fort Lewis. Dr John Lett and John Neff will coordinate the evaluation plan with testing experts at the University of Central Florida. When the final data is in, the next step is to sell the continuation of the program to the GOSC.

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**"The program is very user friendly. It will allow me to come in and study whenever I have some free time."**

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"The objective of the study is to get permission to go further," said Chamberlin. "We'll be comparing the cost effectiveness of this type of training with video teletraining, or with sending an instructor into the field. We'll also be comparing it with the current courses available in the field -- audio tapes accompanied by text. We hope to be able to persuade the GOSC that this type of program more than pays for itself in the long run." □

# The Defense Language Institute: The beginning

**Dr. James McNaughton,  
DLI command historian**

The date: Nov. 1, 1941. The place: Crissy Field at the Presidio of San Francisco. It was then and there that the Army established a secret language school at Fourth Army Headquarters for the impending war with Imperial Japan. Called the Military Intelligence Service Language School, its mission was to teach Japanese. This was the true birth date and birthplace of the Defense Language Institute.

We know some of the details.

Orange crates were used as desks and chairs -- the initial \$2,000 budget did not go a long way, even in 1941. An abandoned aircraft hangar served as combined barracks and classroom building at the tiny airfield near the southern end of the Golden Gate Bridge that had been shut down several years earlier.

**Orange crates were used as desks and chairs -- the initial \$2,000 budget did not go a long way, even in 1941.**

But what do we know about the first students and their instructors? What brought them together? The answer is that many roads led to Crissy Field.

## **The Founding Father**

The real founding father of the MISLS was John Weckerling, who grew up in Louisiana in the early years of the century. The year he turned twenty, 1917, was the year the United States entered World War I. He accepted a commission as an Army second lieutenant. Although he signed up too late to see any combat, he opted to stay in after the Armistice.

In the long years of peace that followed he served in a variety of

assignments. In those days the Army sent two junior officers each year to Japan as language attaches for in-country language training, and in 1928 the Army sent Weckerling there. He returned to Japan in 1934 as assistant Army attache to witness first-hand the rising influence of the militarists in Japan.

**They found Lt. Col. Weckerling languishing in a staff assignment in the Panama Canal Zone.**

When the War Department G-2 staff was looking for an experienced officer in the summer of 1941 to start up a Japanese language school, they found Lt. Col. Weckerling languishing in a staff assignment in the Panama Canal Zone.

## **The Danish West Pointer**

For an assistant, the War Department found another former language attache, Capt. Kai E. Rasmussen. Rasmussen had grown up on the family farm in Denmark, but in 1922, when he turned twenty, he took passage for America. Quickly tiring of washing dishes in Albany, New York, the young immigrant walked into an Army recruiting office and signed up. Within two years he had won an appointment to the U.S. Military Academy, where he graduated in 1929 as a lieutenant in the coast artillery.

After several routine assignments, in 1936 the Army sent him to Japan as a language attache, where he met Weckerling. By 1941 he was back in America, commanding the coastal defenses of the San Francisco Bay. There he met Weckerling again. The two officers

hand-picked sixty students to make up that first class at Crissy Field. They only found two Caucasians who had some prior knowledge of Japanese, a doctor from Hawaii and a former missionary in Japan. The rest came from an unusual group, Americans of Japanese ancestry, or "AJA," as they were officially called at the time.

## **The "Yankee Samurai"**

Between 1890 and 1924 -- when the US Congress forbade any further immigration from the Far East -- tens of thousands of Japanese had emigrated to Hawaii and the West Coast. Many were the descendants of impoverished Samurai warriors who passed on to their children the proud spirit of Japan's ancient martial caste. By 1941 more than 100,000 lived on the West Coast as farmers, gardeners, and shopkeepers.

Their American-born children, the Nisei, had grown up speaking English and playing baseball, more in tune with the Yankee spirit of their adoptive land. When America's first peacetime draft began in the fall of 1940, among the millions of young men put into uniform were several thousand of these Nisei.

In the summer of 1941 Weckerling and Rasmussen personally interviewed more than 3,700 Nisei along a string of newly-built, already-dusty Army camps in California, Oregon, and Washington. They had hopes that hundreds of these Japanese-American draftees could be put right to work as military linguists. To their dismay, they discovered that only three percent were fully qualified in Japanese, and perhaps another

**Many were the descendants of impoverished Samurai warriors who passed on to their children the proud spirit of Japan's ancient martial caste.**

eight percent could even be considered "trainable." From these modest beginnings came the future student body of MISLS. Among this first group of students were the seeds of the school's future greatness. With

**Among this first group of students were the seeds of the school's future greatness.**

their typical combination of pride and humor they called themselves "Yankee Samurai."

#### **The Private First Class from Harvard Law School**

While looking for students, they also found the future academic director for the school, Pfc. John F. Aiso, working as a parts clerk in the motor pool of a quartermaster battalion in Southern California, awaiting his discharge papers -- he had been drafted in April, 1941, but the Army changed its age limit several months later, and he was pending discharge for being overage.

Aiso had been born and raised in Southern California. His father, a gardener, had arrived in 1898; his mother in 1905, the year Japan defeated Russia in Manchuria. Aiso was valedictorian of the Class of 1926 of Hollywood High School, and his parents sent him to Japan for a year of further study. He returned to America to accept a scholarship to Brown University -- where he also became valedictorian.

After graduating from Harvard Law School, he found work with a British company doing business in Japanese-occupied Manchuria. In 1940 a bad case of hepatitis forced him to return to California. He was at home recovering his health and making plans to start a private practice in April, 1941, when his draft notice came.

By the time Weckerling caught up with him later that summer, Aiso was thoroughly fed up with Army life, and was irked by the discrimination against Japanese-Americans.

When this strange lieutenant colonel asked him to help set up a school, he initially declined. Then the colonel did something unexpected. He put his hand on Aiso's shoulder and said, "John, your country needs you." Aiso was stunned; no one had ever called America "his country." His answer was "Okay, sir, I'll do it."

Weckerling found another instructor in Oakland, California, Shigeya Kihara, a recent graduate of the University of California at Berkeley with a masters degree in international relations. Although many Berkeley instructors and graduate students of Japanese ancestry at that time were reluctant

to have anything to do with the U.S. Army, Kihara's studies had led him to a different perception about the real threat of Japanese militarism.

Together, this unlikely combination of officers, draftees, and civilian instructors laid the foundation for a school that has lasted for nearly half a century. Many roads led to Crissy Field in 1941, and those who met at the hub found that from that time on their lives were unalterably linked. During the war the school graduated more than 6,000 students who contributed immeasurably to our victory over Imperial Japan and who were essential to the occupation that

helped built Japan into the modern democracy it is today.

**Aiso was stunned; no one had ever called America "his country."**

## **What happened to the founders and instructors?**

- **John Weckerling** was reassigned to the War Department G-2 during the war and retired from the Army in 1952 as a brigadier general and deputy assistant chief of staff for Intelligence. He died in 1989.
- **Kai E. Rasmussen** rose to full colonel and became the first commandant of the school during the war, moving it from San Francisco to Camp Savage, Minn. in 1942, to Fort Snelling, Minn., in 1944, and finally to the Presidio of Monterey in 1946. He retired in 1955. He died in 1988, and the Defense Language Institute headquarters building is named after him.
- **John F. Aiso** returned to the practice of law in Los Angeles after the war and became the first Japanese-American named to the state judiciary on the mainland. He retired in 1972 as an associate justice of the California Court of Appeals. He died in 1987, and the DLI academic library is named after him.
- **Shigeya Kihara** stayed on the staff of the school after the war, retiring in 1974 as the director of Research and Development. He lives in Pacific Grove and is active in the Military Intelligence Service Association of Northern California.

# A soldier's day at Goodfellow

## *A typical 24 hours doesn't include much leisure time*

By Pfc. Todd Smith

In the quad service environment at Goodfellow you might see Air Force trainees marching down the troop walk, Marines performing physical training and Army service members sounding off with Jody calls, executing field training exercises or practicing basic rifle marksmanship.

A typical day for a soldier is pretty full. Pvt. Joe Motivated's day is a good example.

Motivated rises at 4:15 a.m., cursing the early hour. He puts on his gray PT uniform, stops by the latrine and then double-times it to the 4:45 a.m. formation. He hears the cheerful growl of a drill sergeant's "Good morning," and then his resounding cadence and Jody calls during the exercises.

The private performs physical training five days a week. Monday, Wednesday and Friday he typically runs from two to five miles after a thorough warmup and stretching session. Tuesday and Thursday he usually does a complete upper body workout of all the muscle groups used in the situp and pushup exercises. Physical training sessions usually last about an hour. After PT, Motivated has about one hour to take care of personal hygiene, prepare his room for inspection, eat breakfast and arrive at the 6:45 a.m. formation 10 minutes early.

Following the morning report and any administrative announcements or promotions, the formation proceeds to the school. Motivated is in class from 7 to 11 a.m.

After the academic day, Motivated's military day continues. He usually has military training such as Common Task Training -- a review of the 30 tasks learned in basic training, including map reading, chemical protection training, first aid procedures and military protocol. Generally, all military training is completed by 4:30 p.m., and Motivated once again heads for the chow hall. By 6 or 6:30 p.m., he's finished chow and personal errands, so he returns to his room to work on laundry, cleaning, boot-shining, preparing the next day's uniform and maybe writing or calling home.

He is required to spend some time

in study hall. Based on how well he does in training and in fulfilling other requirements, study halls are scheduled among his other activities between 3 and 10 p.m. They usually consume one or two hours a day. On week nights Motivated gets to bed around 10 p.m. to get sufficient rest.

Other factors, such as inspections, basic rifle marksmanship qualification or field exercises can affect Motivated's typical day. These occur periodically and dramatically affect his free time. More military responsibilities are added to his schedule if he becomes a student leader -- a squad leader or acting platoon sergeant.

The kind of class pass he has also affects his free time. Each of the three levels of pass -- C, B and A -- offers increasingly more freedom. All trainees progress through the levels as they complete different phases of their training at Goodfellow.

Among other things, the level C pass requires that Motivated remain in uniform or in PT uniform at all times and that he not leave the base. A level B pass permits him to wear civilian clothing before and after class and training time and allows him weekends off the base. A level A pass lets Motivated maintain essentially all the freedoms of any fully-qualified soldier.

Still, time stretches to include social functions, physical activities and relaxing, but Motivated must be well-disciplined to enjoy this luxury. Maybe that's why study hall is closed on weekends. Weekends serve as an escape from the rigors of the weekday routine. His time for escape and relaxation generates enthusiasm and energy for his upcoming week. □



Photo by Pfc. Todd Smith

Students will find themselves passing through the compound controlled entry point many times on their way to classrooms.



# Army students switch dialects

By Ben De La Selva, dean, Middle East School

As a result of recent developments in the Persian Gulf, the Middle East School has been directed to shift a number of Army students in five classes from Egyptian and Syrian dialects into the Iraqi dialect. This change will double the number of Iraqi assets available to the Army without additional cost to the government in either dollars or work years.

The idea of switching dialects without additional cost came up during brainstorming sessions within the Middle East School. Accordingly, teams with enough Iraqi instructors already on board

were identified for the shift so as to gain one or more Iraqi sections. The first two classes identified, graduating in March and May respectively, will represent a gain of 28 more Iraqi graduates during the same period of time.

The Arabic Basic Course program, 63 weeks in length, is predominantly Modern Standard Arabic, the

language used in the newspapers, radio and television and also used on formal occasions such as delivering lectures. Embedded in the 63 weeks is the dialect component. Dialects, or colloquial languages, are systematic

derivations of MSA and vary according to the region. The farther apart two geographical regions, the less intelligible the dialects are for their speakers. Thus Iraq and Morocco, located at the farthest ends of the Arabic world, have dialects quite different from each other. Students are also heavily exposed to Educated Spoken Arabic, used by educated Arabs such as our instructors, to communicate

with other Arabs from different geographical areas. ESA is basically MSA influenced by the dialect of the speaker (see chart). This situation of dialect and MSA (or ESA) usage is called *diglossia*.

The shift was effective on Oct. 9, a little over two months after the tanks of Saddam focussed the attention of the world on the Arabian Peninsula.



## Troop commander wants ready soldiers

JO1 Jayne Duri

Lt. Col. Harry K. Lesser took the helm of Troop Command at the Defense Language Institute on June 22. Since then, he has identified a few areas within the command that he feels require reemphasis.

"I want to put the emphasis back on basic soldiering," said Lesser. "It's important to get *sergeants time* on the training schedule so sergeants have additional hours necessary to give their subordinates training on technical and tactical skills."

Lesser has realigned the Common Skills Training schedule to help soldiers to get off to a better start with their language studies. "We've decided to hold off on the Common Skills Training for soldiers until they're about midway through their course of study here. This allows them to get a strong foothold in their language," said Lesser.

To insure that DLI soldiers are properly prepared for transfer, Lesser

hopes to establish a closer relationship between Troop Command and the intelligence schools at Fort Huachuca, Ariz. and the 344th MI Battalion at Goodfellow AFB, Texas.

"This is a unique academic environment, and I think we're doing a great job on the technical training of linguists," said Lesser. "But my mission is to get these soldiers ready for combat. In my opinion, combat hasn't been stressed enough around here. In the final analysis, we've got to be more efficient at killing them, than they are at killing us and I want to make sure all soldiers here understand that."

Lesser comes to DLI from the Pentagon where he was Systems Integration staff officer for Joint Surveillance and Target Attack Radar System and Unmanned Aerial Vehicle Systems. Before that, he served as troop commander of the 511th MI Troop, 11th ACR, Fulda, Germany. Among his many other assignments,



Lt. Col. Harry K. Lesser

Lesser served in Vietnam from 1972-1973. He is the recipient of the Bronze Star Medal, Meritorious Service Medal with 6th Oak Leaf Cluster, and the Joint Service Commendation Medal. Lesser is a graduate of the French course at DLI in 1971. He also speaks German. His wife Joann, son H.K. Lesser III, and daughter Sydney accompanied him to the Presidio of Monterey.

# Handicapped Individuals Program Committee holds handicapped awareness month events

The Handicapped Individuals Program Committee sponsored activities Oct. 1-4 to mark Handicapped Employment Awareness Month.

The events started with two showings of the film *My Left Foot*. The film was about Irish writer Christy Brown who suffered from cerebral palsy. The only limb Brown could use was his left foot, but he overcame his disabilities to become world renowned.

An attitude awareness workshop, Windmills Training, was set up for new Defense Language Institute supervisors. Subjects such as workplace accommodations and handicapped myths, perceptions and prejudices were discussed.

The committee also provided the opportunity for DLI people to receive cholesterol, glaucoma and blood pressure testing.



Photo by PH2 Ken Trent  
Flauzell Johnson, left, another participant and committee member Jacqueline Champagne, far right, take part in the Handicapped Individuals Program Committee Windmills training.



Photo by  
Spec. Wayne J. Schexnayder  
Service members  
at the Defense  
Language Institute  
man the hose to  
prevent re-sparking  
after the fire at  
Huckleberry Hill  
Oct. 8.

# The Wall crumbles, the Iron Curtain falls

## After 45 years of separation, Germany becomes one country again

By Krista Jackson-Foster  
instructor, German Dept. A

Reunification -- a magic idea so many Germans played with for so many years. What if Reunification were to come about? What would they do? How would it affect their lives and their families? Who dared hope for it or predict its happening in this lifetime?

I listened to many discussions at the coffee table as I grew up in post World War II Germany. Every day the five of us, grandfather, grandmother, my mother and younger sister, and I sat around the table, consuming coffee and perhaps some *Apfelstrudel* or *Brötchen*. The conversation invariably changed from

everyday matters to political events. My father was the focus of these discussions. I have a distant memory of a *Luftwaffe* officer, missing since the end of the war; he in a splendid uniform, and I sitting on his lap, touching the medals on his chest. Gleaning from the discussions of my elders, I understood that all was lost: my father's ancestral home in Pomerania, the family and the land just behind the dunes of the Baltic Sea. An iron curtain had fallen; the

other side was never to be reached again. My grandfather's valiant efforts to find my father through the Red Cross and other agencies finally paid off in 1954.

We learned that he had fallen in Berlin several days before the war ended. My mother never remarried.

It was not reassuring to live in a country divided by an iron curtain. Although I did not understand the meaning of that phrase until I grew



older, I knew the barrier divided family and country, that it posed a great danger for those of us living in Bavaria, so close to its border. I remember the chilly feeling generated on hearing, "The Russians could be here within hours."

What led to the division of Germany? Beginning as far back as the end of World War I, the Treaty of Versailles, a severe document, was dictated to Germany by the Allied nations, including the United States,

Great Britain, France, Italy and Japan. The Allies wanted Germany rendered harmless for the future; it had to learn to live without a merchant fleet, colonies, or capital. In addition, Germany had to learn to survive within reduced borders and to live under the constitution of the Weimar Republic, which called for unified and democratic self-government. Germany seemed not quite ready for democracy, having experienced authoritarian states ever since the Germanic tribes first roamed through Europe.

National Socialism arose out of internal conflict and culminated in World War II. This time the Allies, United States, France, Great Britain and the Soviet Union, aimed for total destruction of Germany's military, economic, social, and governing structures after the war. Roosevelt, Churchill, and Stalin

formally approved the Allied occupation of Germany at the Yalta Conference in February 1945. At the Potsdam conference in July and August, Stalin, Truman, and Churchill dictated occupation policies to the

defeated Germany. This occupation called for a four-way division of Germany and of its former capital, Berlin.

Soviet intentions to propagate communism within its occupied territory became apparent as early as 1945. The western Allies turned their attention to practical administration and gave little consideration to Russian occupation policy. Russia dismantled German

(See *One-country*, p. 14)

Photos by  
SSgt. Ray Johnson

German students from the Central European School perform a special dance at the ceremonies held at the Defense Language Institute celebrating the Reunification of the two Germanys.



## DLI, the world celebrate as the two Germanys become one



Dr. Else E. Andretz serves a celebrator some apple strudel at the Germany Reunification celebration.

By Barbara G. Evans, instructor, German  
Oct. 3, 1990: A warm, sunny day, a cloudless sky, and the Presidio of Monterey blessed the Germanic part of the Central European School as they celebrated the Reunification of Germany after 41 years of division. In less than two weeks, the Germanic part of the Central European School organized the one-day educational and cultural celebration they called *Grenzenlos*, German for *no borders*.

Among the morning's highlights were a discussion on the pros and cons of German Reunification, a series of faculty presentations about recent German history and events leading to Reunification, and several cultural and historical movies on the subject.

During the afternoon Col. Donald C. Fiske, USA, DLI commandant, Dr. Ray Clifford, Defense Language Institute provost, and Dr. Volker Anagnosty, consul general of the Federal Republic of Germany, spoke on the meaning of German Reunification.



## Will Reunification work?

By Barbara G. Evans,  
instructor, German C

East and West Germany became one country Oct. 3. How will the euphoria of the day carry over into the future?

Faculty members were both hopeful and cautious in making their forecasts.

German instructor Dan Bender had spent Oct. 3 in Berlin.

Reflecting on popular sentiment he had encountered, Bender said, "The initial euphoria was no longer there because Germans realize it can't happen in one day. They'll have to

wait and see what the next months will bring."

"I see many problems, as there are so many differences between the two Germanys now," said Helga Danos, German language instructor. "Their thinking has changed and the political and economic systems are different. But, of course, they share a common history, language and culture."

German language mentor Heide Wilson said, "It's easy to sign a piece of paper and say we are reunited. Only time will tell what's going to happen."

for both Germany and the world at large. Anding made a special trip to DLI to participate in *Grenzenlos*. He pointed out the important -- and difficult -- role the new Germany will have to play to become a valuable and trusted member-country in Europe and the world. As he spoke, the East German flag, which had been attached to the outdoor stage between Pomerene and Nisei Halls, was blown off by the breeze. Anding drew a parallel to the no-longer-existing East Germany.

Highlighting the afternoon's entertainment was a dance symbolizing the dejection of Germany after World War II, its division and the eventual Reunification of East and West Germany. More than 80 students and faculty members performed. (See related story, p. 14.) The cultural offerings also included a German meal of grilled sausage, potato salad and apple strudel. An exhibit in the Nisei Hall lobby displayed pieces of the Berlin Wall and photos of current developments in Berlin. The observance ended with celebrants singing the German national anthem, led by the Air Force Choir. Performers and spectators appeared deeply touched by the day's events. "It was fantastic," said Pfc. Dennis Wedding, a German language student. "I had a total feeling of reunification. It made me happy for Germany."

Brigitte Olson, German language instructor, said, "It was my finest day at DLI. Everybody was willing to pitch in and participate. It was a great example of teamwork."



The Central European School lobby was filled with paraphernalia for Reunification ceremony visitors to view.



Dr. Volker Anding tells the crowd at the Reunification ceremony what one Germany means to its people.

# Reunification dance shows stages of German history

By JO1 Jayne Duri

The highlight of the German Reunification ceremony, according to most people, was the symbolic dance held at the end. The dance was produced and choreographed by instructors and performed by students. It showed the various stages in German history that led up to the final Reunification of Germany.

The dancers were divided into three groups. Students dressed in gold represented West Germany, students dressed in red represented East Germany,

and students dressed in black represented the wall separating the two countries

The dance began with dancers scattered on the ground. Through the night the black dancers began to form the wall, throwing red and gold dancers on either side. The black dancers with fists clenched watched as the red dancers worked, hammered and marched and the gold dancers smoked, drank and boogied to the sounds of rock and roll music. With music

that represented the thaw in relations, red and yellow dancers started breaking through the wall hugging and laughing together. The dance culminated with the singing of the German Nation Anthem by dancers and audience alike, while the dancers formed a picture of the German flag.

"Some people said that they were moved to goose bumps," said Monica LaVelle who put together the dance along with Krista Jackson-Foster, Brigitte Labrentz and Barbara Evans. "The students were really jazzed that the dance had come off perfectly," said LaVelle. "I think it meant a lot to them to be able to participate in this special day. I think this is something they will always remember."



Photo by SSgt. Ray Johnson  
German students on the left represent joyous West Germans while those on the right represent stoic East Germans during the symbolic dance held at the Reunification ceremony.

## One country——from p. 11

industry and institutions within its occupied territories, and in 1946 and 1947, this punitive destruction of German economic potential was taken as a threat by the western world in general. The situation culminated in 1948 when the Russians closed all borders to Berlin. The western Allies, the United States foremost, responded with the Berlin Airlift.

In 1949 the Federal Republic of Germany was declared. Since the Soviets were unwilling to relinquish their occupied territory, this declaration made the division of Germany official. The Cold War became a stark reality, dividing East and West Germany and East and West Berlin. Soviet desire to control all of Germany and

American determination to stop the progress of international communism blocked any thought of Reunification. The divided Germany became the focus of the cold war and host to destructive weapons and a concentrated collection of armies. However, West Germany went on to build a strong economy and a strong democracy. The worldwide recognition of its success ended Germany's postwar probation. The countries that had fought a National Socialist Germany during World War II endorsed German Reunification.

Consequently, the Berlin Wall and all of the East-West border came down last November. This peaceful revolution was unprecedented and surprised the world.

Through the Reunification of Germany, a reconstruction and continuation of families like mine is now possible. My grandparents and mother would be so pleased. □

# Air Force celebrates 43rd anniversary

Air Force members from all over the Monterey Peninsula celebrated the Air Force's 43rd birthday at a ball held Sept. 28 at the Navy Postgraduate School's Barbara McNitt Ballroom.

Guest speaker for the ceremony was Col. James A. Maxwell, Jr., commander of the Goodfellow Technical Training Center, Goodfellow AFB, Texas. The colonel spoke about how far the Air Force has advanced during its relatively short heritage and how critical it is to our nation's security. He said



Photo by SSgt. John Noonan

Couples dance at the Air Force's 43rd Anniversary Ball, Sept. 28.

that more troops and equipment were transported each day for *Operation Just Cause* and for *Operation Desert Shield* than could be moved in 30 days during the Vietnam War.

There also were two special events for the ceremony. Retiring

CMSgt. Rodger Nunnemaker, chief of OLA 323, was recognized for his accomplishments at the Defense Language Institute. The California chapter of the Air Force association also recognized the eight outstanding Air Force members for the Monterey area.



Photo by TSgt. Irma Ortiz

The 3483rd Student Squadron Honor Guard presents the colors at the Air Force 43rd Anniversary Ball.



Photo by SSgt. John Noonan

The 348rd Student Squadron Choir sings *Battle Hymn of the Republic* during the ball in the Barbara McNitt Ballroom at the Naval Postgraduate School

# EARTHQUAKE!!!



## Personal tremors still being felt

*Beverly Le Roy, secretary, Middle East School, was in the wrong place at the wrong time last Oct. 17. Late that afternoon she walked out of a store in Watsonville, and the earth jerked her off her feet. Watsonville is close to the epicenter of the Loma Prieta Earthquake. Last year Le Roy described her experiences to GLOBE readers, and now, a year later, she describes the aftermath.*

**By Beverly Le Roy**

In Watsonville I'm reminded daily of the earthquake's devastation. Our high school had undergone a million-dollar renovation just before the earthquake. Now unsafe, it must be demolished. Millions were spent remodeling our only hospital -- just before the earthquake. Severely damaged, it must be pulled down, and 65 employees will be laid off. Main Street contains many empty lots, boarded up buildings, and a few going-out-of-business signs. Many businesses operate out of government-provided trailers. The church I attend is still repairing earthquake damage. It's refreshing to see a new post office going up on one dirt lot.

The earthquake has directly or indirectly affected everyone in Watsonville. Recently the local paper

counted a thousand homeless people, many sleeping in cars behind a church parking lot. Watsonville has a housing shortage since most of the older homes crumbled during the 5.7 quake. Landlords raised rents afterwards, making rentals unaffordable for most folks. Luckily, the house I live in didn't sustain major damage, but the foundation had to be rebuilt.

Food agencies say their contributions have more than doubled since the earthquake because many people in the area don't have jobs.

The government still provides several trailer parks and trailers for people whose homes were destroyed. What will they do when the government takes back the trailers? There is no land to rebuild on and no money to rebuild with.

The Watsonville City Council and the Santa Cruz County supervisors have raised taxes to get the town back in shape. No one wins after a tragedy. We all pay.

Though it's been a year since that disastrous day, I'll never forget my feelings of insecurity and loss of control. I recall how carefree I used to be about tumbler, having been born and raised in California and having often experienced earthquakes.

Not much usually moved, and serious damage never occurred. But I no longer feel flippant.

A few weeks ago my sister and I enjoyed a late lunch in Santa Cruz -- until I felt the building move. I reacted immediately, grabbing my purse and preparing to run. My sister grabbed my arm and convinced me it wasn't an earthquake.

I've tried hard the past year to overcome the fear I experienced. I'm not sure I've succeeded. A few weeks after the big quake I suffered anxiety attacks. I'd never experienced those before. I kept telling myself to cool it, that I could control my feelings. Yet those first weeks I slept (when I could) on top of the bed, fully clothed, with my shoes on so I could dive under the table fully dressed every time the earth moved. After a week or so I saw my doctor, who assured me that almost all his patients suffered similarly.

To feel in control again and to be ready for whatever the earth throws at me in the future, I've prepared an earthquake box with a first aid kit and canned food. Since the gas lines last year were miles long, I never let my gas tank get below half full. I've stocked up on canned food, remembering when only a few stores were able to open, and lines were long. I try to keep cash on hand because the last quake knocked the banks out of business temporarily. I try to keep batteries around since our electricity was off for days. I've stored bottled water because our water was off for two weeks. We take so many things for granted, such as lights to see by, heat to cook with and keep warm by, and water to drink, cook with and bathe in.

One never knows when the next quake will occur and whether anything will be left standing. The next one is supposed to be worse than the 5.7 magnitude of last year's. I've learned from my experience, and I'm better-prepared for the next shaking -- but I'm not looking forward to it. □





## NSGD fields flag football teams

By SN Paul Milaski

Every autumn something in the air reminds us of the time and of the season. The leaves change color and fall from the trees, the days get shorter, and the wind becomes colder. For those of us who are sports enthusiasts, the football season hits! Many of us have our favorite professional and college teams, and even our high school alma maters, but only a few of us join intramural teams, get out there on the field and play the game for real. Here at the

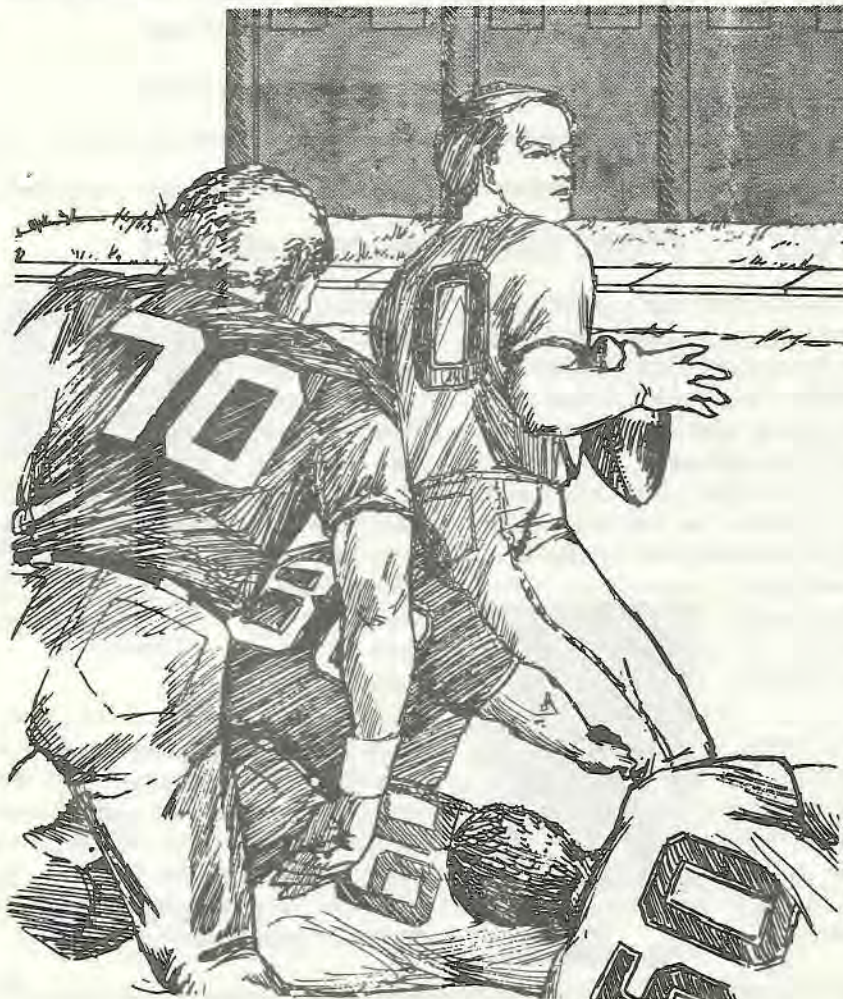
Naval Security Group Detachment, we have fielded men's and women's flag football teams for this fall season.

Men's teams at the Defense Language Institute consist of only nine players on the field at one time. The Navy team is about 20 strong, and half of those are petty officers. Their leadership abilities are important; the team's captain is CTI2 Wayne King, and the defensive captain is CTI2 Sean O'Connell. The team plays ten games, and currently

their record is 1-1-1, with an exciting 10-7 victory over F Company. During the two or three practices per week, the players go over the basics of the game. The offense consists of various option plays with sprint-out passes and veer formations, and the defense runs a series of stunts -- all of which makes for an exciting game. "We are just out to have fun," said team quarterback and offensive captain, Bob Finston, "and we would like to see more people come out and enjoy the games."

The women's teams at DLI consist of seven players on the field at a single time. Right now there are about nine players on the team, including one chief petty officer, ACC Martha Tatum. The women play about eight games in all and at the present time have a 1-4-1 record with a victory over F Company. They have two or three practices a week, go over the basics and work on their free-style offense. "This season has produced a great deal of team spirit, and we have all learned a considerable amount of sportsmanship toward the other services," said team wide-receiver and cornerback, Carmen Satre. "We want to express great thanks to our coaches, CTO2 Kent Ohlis and CTI2 Sean O'Connell, and we invite everyone to come out and enjoy the games!"

From their first game in early September to their final game at the end of the year, the NSGD flag football teams have offered a lot of action and entertainment. So check bulletin boards, action notices and plans of the day for the next game, and plan to attend. Who knows, we might rediscover some of that youthful vigor we left in high school or college.



## More DLI employees than ever rewarded through the incentive awards program

During FY 1990, 797 honorary and monetary awards were given to Defense Language Institute employees. The largest group, 423 employees, was recognized with performance awards, a total of \$242,914.

On-the-spot awards, totaling \$54,072, were given to 279 employees. This award was also used to recognize seven Support Persons of the Quarter. Thirty employees received special acts awards totaling \$12,000. Nine special acts awards went to Instructors of the Year. Quality Step Increases went to 37 employees. Of the 28 employees receiving honorary awards, five received the Commander's Award.

In FY 1990 DLI increased award spending by \$93,000 over FY 1989. Managers presented 40 percent more performance awards, 121 percent more On-the-Spot awards and 15 percent more special acts awards in FY 1990 than before.

Although there was an increased effort to utilize honorary awards, 25 percent fewer of them were given in FY 1990 compared to FY 1989.

## Safety Corner

### Chemical hazards and the Law

#### *It's illegal to dump engine oil.*

- According to Sec. 25190 of the California Health and Safety Code, the unlicensed disposal of automobile engine oil is illegal [on the Presidio of Monterey].
- Penalties for those convicted of knowingly disposing of any hazardous waste include imprisonment for up to 36 months and a fine of \$5000 to \$100,000.
- Ignorance of the law is no excuse!
- Engine oil can be properly disposed of at the AAFES Service Station. Do not dump engine oil elsewhere on our post.

From the DLI Command Safety Office

## EEO Perspective: Meet the new counselors

### By Sharon Monroe, EEO specialist

An Equal Employment Opportunity counselor can be instrumental in identifying problems affecting the workforce so that management can take action to correct the situation. In this sense EEO counselors often help facilitate communication between managers and employees on sensitive and timely issues related to equal employment opportunity.

Two Defense Language Institute EEO counselors who accept the challenge to find solutions to such problems are Khalil Ibrahim and Frank Juran.

Khalil Ibrahim has worked at the Defense Language Institute for ten years. He is a training instructor in the Middle East School. Ibrahim enjoys teaching, especially in an international atmosphere.

He thinks that, since information can sometimes be misinterpreted, having EEO counselors to help along the manager-employee communication process is advantageous to all sides of issues.

Ibrahim believes that we should all treat people as we want them to treat us.



Courtesy photo  
Khalil Ibrahim

Frank Juran is a training instructor in the Czech Department in the Slavic School. He has been with the Defense Language Institute for seven years.

Juran became an Equal Employment Opportunity counselor because he likes to be helpful. His strengths, he believes, are in listening and analyzing. Juran is currently working on a master's degree at the Monterey Institute of International Studies in foreign language teaching.



Courtesy photo  
Frank Juran



# Tell It to the Marines

## The Marine Corps Hymn: a history

### Historical Division, HQMC

Following the war with the Barbary Powers in 1805, when Lt. Presley N. O'Bannon and his small force of Marines participated in the capture of Derne and hoisted the American flag for the first time over a fortress of the Old World, the Colors of the Corps was inscribed with the words: "To the shores of Tripoli." After the Marines participated in the capture and occupation of 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 the Montezuma."

Following the end of the Mexican War came the first verse of the Marines' Hymn. According to tradition, a Marine while on duty in Mexico wrote the first verse. For the sake of euphony, the unknown author transposed the phrases in the motto on the Colors so that the first two lines of the Hymn would read:

**"From the Halls of Montezuma  
To the Shores of Tripoli"**

It is the belief of many that the air of the Marines' Hymn is taken from an *opera-bouffe* (a farcical form of opera, generally termed a musical comedy) composed by Jacques Offenbach (1819-1880), and occurs as a duet by two comedians in "Genevieve de Brabant," which was first presented at the Theater de Bouffes Parisians, Paris, on Nov. 19, 1859. In this operetta is a piece concerning the "Gendarms of the Queen," from which the music of the Marines' Hymn is based. The duet is sung by "Grabuge," baritone, sergeant d'hommes d'armes; and "Pitou," tenor, simple fusilier.

On Nov. 21, 1942, the commandant of the Marine Corps approved a change in words of the fourth line, first verse, to what it reads today. Previously, the Hymn proclaimed:

**"On the land as on the sea"**

The change was proposed by retired Marine Gunnery Sergeant H. L. Tallman, veteran observer in Marine Corps Aviation, who had participated in many combat missions with Marine Corps Aviation over the Western Front in World War I. The change was ratified at a meeting of the First Marine Aviation Force Veterans Association in Cincinnati, Ohio.

The words and timbre of the Marines' Hymn have been cried and played from the four corners of the earth. Today it is recognized as one of the foremost service

songs. Many interesting stories have been associated with the Marines' Hymn. One of the best was published in the *Stars and Stripes*, dated Aug. 16, 1918:

"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 had 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. *C'est 'epatant, cal.*"

★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★

### The United States Marine Corps Detachment

Proudly celebrates  
the 215th Birthday  
of the United States  
Marine Corps  
with a Birthday Ball

Saturday, November 17, 1990  
★ The DeAnza Ballroom ★  
The Doubletree Plaza Hotel  
1775 ★ *Semper Fidelis* ★ 1990

Our flag's unfurled  
to every breeze



**Don't let forest fires happen**

## Retirement options change

By Linda L. Ford, Technical Services

The package of budget cuts now before Congress includes a provision to repeal the option for civilian employees to withdraw their retirement contribution in two lump sums. Until recently, when employees retired, they could elect to receive the equivalent of their lifetime retirement contributions. In that case their annuity was reduced (according to actuary tables) by 9 to 15 percent. Approximately 70 percent of retirees have elected the lump-sum payments, called the Alternative Form of Annuity. The AFA lump-sum pay-out is now on a 50-50- basis, 50 percent at retirement and 50 percent a year later.

The current proposal is to eliminate the AFA by Nov. 1, 1990. According to the latest information available to the Defense Language Institute Civilian Personnel Office, employees who retire between now and Nov. 1 will receive the AFA on a 50/50 basis. Employees retiring on or after Nov. 2, 1990 will no longer be entitled to the AFA. Since this information is subject to last-minute changes, employees who are planning to retire in order to take advantage of the AFA should call the Technical Services Office of CPO, telephone 647-5625.

A recent report from the Department of the Army shows that there are 26,616 Army civilian employees eligible for an immediate retirement. This is about an 8-percent eligibility rate of the Army's 334,000 civilian population.

## Foxtrot raises funds via pie-in-the-face auction

By PFC Melissa M. St. Pierre

Company F held its first Annual Pie-in-the-Face Auction Oct. 4 at Nicholson Field. The company auctioned 20 pies of various flavors to enthusiastic spectators. The money raised will be used for the Family Support Group and the Morale/Esprit de Corps Committee.

The real pies were donated to the Salvation Army and to the Boy' and Girls' Club of Seaside. Whipped-cream pies made a superbly messy substitute for the actual throwing.

Soldiers bid to be the lucky ones to smear whipped cream on the cadre. Creative throwers had cadre walking, marching and doing pushups into pie plates. Both pie throwers and targets exhibited good sportsmanship and humor as whipped-cream pies flew through the air, across the ground and into the faces.

Foxtrot participants found the Pie-in-the-Face Auction fun and a tasty way to raise money.

**DLI Organization Day**  
to celebrate the 49th  
Anniversary of the Defense  
Language Institute



**49th DLI Anniversary**  
**Olympics Day 1990**



**Nov. 8, 8 p.m. - midnight**

**Lewis Hall Gym**

● **DLI Anniversary Dance Sock Hop** ●

**Nov. 9**

**Soldiers Field**

●●● **Activities will include sports**  
**and a picnic for DLI students, staff**  
**and faculty members.** ●●●

# Co. B golf tourney stresses fun, sun

Enjoying the fun and sun of a Monterey day was the theme of Bravo Company's Golf Tournament held at the NPS Golf Course Oct. 20.

More than 20 teams and 80 players participated in the event which used the four-man, best-ball scramble format.

Taking first place was the team of John Theobald, Leo Paquin, Eric

Peel and Cynthia Marlan with a score of 71. David Briggs, Jason Dutt and Kevin Grimme took second with a 73. Chris Yurko, Ray Johnson, Dom Giordano and Brian McPeake claimed third, also with a score of 73.

Jeffrey Burns won the closest-to-the-pin shot contest. Brian Pettsche had the longest drive.



## AF, Co. B lead DLI football

The Air Force and Bravo Co. men's football teams are sure lock-ins for the Fort Ord flag football playoffs scheduled just a few weeks away.

Air Force has a 7-1 mark and Bravo is 7-1-1.

Alpha has an advantage over several teams for the final third spot with a 6-2-1 record. Charlie A remains close behind at 4-2 with Echo at 4-4 and Navy at 3-3-2.

### Flag Standings

Team	W	L	T
AF	7	1	
Bravo	7	1	1
Alpha	6	2	1
Charlie A	4	2	
Echo	4	4	
Navy	3	3	2
Charlie B	3	5	1
Fox	2	4	
Golf	2	5	
Delta	1	5	
Marines	0	7	1

## Sports Briefs Price Center offers racquetball lessons

The Price Fitness Center is offering racquetball lessons from 6 to 8 p.m. on Wednesdays. Class size is limited to 10-12 people, so interested players should sign up as soon as possible. The lessons are free and open to beginners through intermediate players. Call 647-5641 for more information.

## Martial arts classes held at Price Center

The Price Fitness Center has a way for people to get into -- or stay in -- shape and learn self defense at the same time. The center runs Tae Kwon Do classes at 7:30 p.m. Thursdays and 10 a.m. Saturdays. Call 647-5641 for more information.

## Fort Ord sponsors Half-Full marathon

Running enthusiasts are urged to start preparing now for the Fort Ord Half-Full marathon scheduled Nov. 3 at 8 a.m.

The course is the hilly 13 miles on paved roads through the East Garrison area. The full marathon takes two laps.

Age categories are 15 and under, 16-19, 20-29, 30-39, 40-49, 50-59, 60-69 and 70 and over.

The competition is open to military and civilian runners, and offers categories for teams and individuals.

Awards will be given to the first female and male runner, the top three runners in each age group and each winning team.

The registration fee is \$15, which includes T-shirt and awards.

For more information, Call the Sports and Athletic Training Branch at 242-5510 or 242-4305.

# Community Recreation

Community Recreation Division: Building 2865, 12th St. and E Ave., Fort Ord, Calif. Telephone 242-4919.

Outdoor Recreation: Building 3109, 4th Ave. Telephone 242-7466/3486 or FHL 16-2677/385-1207.

## SCUBA diving

Learn to SCUBA dive with Outdoor Recreation. For \$120 you can be certified by our National Association of Underwater Instructors. Buy your equipment at a discount at the ODR Equipment Center. SCUBA classes are Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday evenings at 6 p.m. Stop by BLDG. 3104 on 4th Avenue or call 242-7322/3486.

## Riding stables

Outdoor Recreation's Riding Stables offers group, private and semiprivate riding lessons, Tuesday through Sunday -- mornings, afternoons or evenings. For information, call Toni Venza, 373-8192. The Stables also offers pony rides for children under 100 lbs. for unit or private parties. Guided trail rides are available for those 11 years old and older. No experience necessary. In addition, you may board your horse and choose self-service paddocks, full board or pasture board. For information call 899-7737 or 242-2004.

## New Fort Ord Ski Club

The new Fort Ord Ski Club meets on the second Tuesday of each month at 6 p.m. in Bldg. T-3104 on 4th Avenue. Anyone interested is welcome to attend. The first ski trip is scheduled for Thanksgiving weekend, Nov. 21-25. Call ODR at 242-7322/3486.

## Aerobics

at the Price Fitness Center, Bldg. 842.  
M - F, 6:30 - 7:30 p.m., Sat., noon - 1 p.m.  
Call 647-5641 for information

## Martial Arts

Register at the POM Youth Center, Bldg. 454 for the Martial Arts Class, Tue., Thur., 6 - 7:30 p.m. at the Center. Cost: \$20 per month per student.

## Piano lessons

The POM Youth Center is offering private piano lessons by appointment for children and adults at the POM Youth Center, Bldg. 454. The cost is \$8 per lesson. Call 373-7480 or 649-2531 for more information.

Bldg. 454, corner of Army St. and Kit Carson Rd.

Active-duty or retired military family members or DoD-employee family members may participate in Youth recreation activities, along with one civilian guest per eligible participant. Open Tues., and Thurs, 2 - 7 p.m., Fri. 2 - 9 p.m. + and Sat. 1-9 p.m., the Center offers pool tables, air hockey, table tennis, foosball, Nintendo games, board games, a library and a candyless snack bar.

For information call Lela M. Carriles, 647-5277.

# Rec Center

## Al-Anon meetings

Al-Anon meetings take place at the Rec Center every Sunday evening, 6:30 p.m. to whenever. For information call the Rec Center, ext. 5447.

★★★★★★★★

## Rec Center Chess Teams

The chess teams meet on Tuesdays at 5 p.m. Come to the Rec Center to sign up for free membership.

## Chess tournament

Compete at the one-day, 3-round Swiss chess tournament, Oct. 27. It's rated and nonrated. Registration is at 9:30 a.m. Entry fee is \$5 for military service members and \$7 for civilians.

## Chess championship

The Pacific Coast Intercollegiate Chess Championship, 4 rounds, 4-member teams, begins at 9 a.m. Nov. 10 and goes to Nov. 11. Registration begins at 9 a.m. Saturday. The first round begins at 11 a.m. Play from 9 a.m. to 3 p.m., Sunday. The Rec Center will pick up the \$75 tab for registration fees for each team of DLI students. Grab that bargain!

## Information Ticketing and Travel

Yosemite National Park, Nov. 2-4, \$110 per person, (dbl. occ.)

San Francisco get-acquainted tour, Nov. 3, \$20

Hearst Castle Tour #1, Nov. 10, \$35

Warriors vs Chicago Bulls basketball game, Nov. 15, \$28

Disneyland/Universal/San Diego Zoo tour, Nov. 21-24,

\$156 (dbl. occ.)

Ice Capades, Oakland Coliseum tour, Dec. 1, \$27-adult/\$25 child

San Francisco holiday shopping tour, Dec. 9, \$18

Warriors vs Los Angeles Lakers basketball game, Dec. 15, \$28.

Holiday tour to Disneyland/Universal Studios, Dec. 24-26,

\$165 (dbl. occ.)

## ITT Office hours

The ITT Office, Building 843, is open Thurs.- Fri., 11 a.m.-6:30 p.m. Tours are available to all authorized patrons (active-duty and retired military, DoD civilians and family members) on announcement. Tele: 647-5377 or call the Fort Ord ITT Office, 242-3092/3483.

## Rec Center Hours

5-9:30 p.m. Mon.- Thurs.; 5-10 p.m., Fri.; 1:30-10 p.m. Sat.; and 12:30-9 p.m. Sun. and holidays. Tele: 647-5447.

# Stressbreak

## LOANS



Rockwell

"Remember! Never let them see your back."



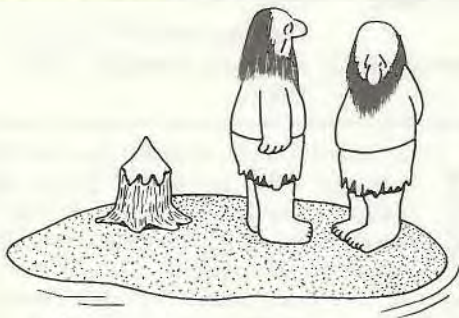
Rockwell

"You have very good reflexes."



Rockwell

"Marry some rich guy. You call that sex education?"



Rockwell

"Don't give me that stuff about beavers! I know you ate it!"

# Achievement

## ☆☆☆☆☆☆ Military Awards

The GLOBE proudly announces the following military awards:

Company F	Company E (cont)
<i>DLI Interservice Soldier of the Month (September)</i> PFC Maria A. Shirley <i>Troop Command Soldier of the Month (September)</i> PFC Maria A. Shirley <i>Naval Security Group Detachment</i> <i>Defense Meritorious Service Medal</i> CTI1 Todd Keeling <i>Joint Service Commendation Medal</i> CTIC Kim Niemeyer <i>Navy Achievement Medal</i> SN Janet Burger <i>Good Conduct Award</i> HM3 Glen Dowling <i>DLI NCO (July)</i> CTI3 Johnny Jakubiec <i>Seaman of the Month (September)</i> SA William Cooper <b>Company E</b> <i>Meritorious Service Medal</i> CWO4 Michael Sluys Maj. John Culp Capt. Frank Miller <i>Army Achievement Medal</i> SFC Richard McCalla	<i>Promotion to staff sergeant</i> Saralee Amos <b>Marine Corps Detachment</b> <i>Joint Service Achievement Medal</i> LCpl. Julian J. Wynn <i>NCO of the Quarter</i> Cpl. Richard C. Constable, Jr. <i>Promotion to staff sergeant</i> Michael L. Chaney Gregory S Robinson <i>Promotion to sergeant</i> Michael J. Taylor <i>Promotion to lance corporal</i> Guy C. Uda Michael A. Walsh Mark A. Hartmann Christopher P. Grasso Robert G. Drew III Steven M. Sarmiento Gary S. Rushing Julian J. Wynn <i>Promotion to private first class</i> David T. Gowans



## Deans' Lists October, 1990

<b>German, Dept. A</b> Beasley, Eddie C. Jr., Sgt, USAF Echterling, Ross A., WO1, USA Mantaro, Mark T., CPT, USA Meis, Troy R., Capt, USAF Scheffler, Robert B., PV2, USA Wingeier, Micheal J., CPO, USN	<b>Czech, Dept. A</b> Atkinson, John T., PFC, USA Brown, Julie D., PFC, USA Holley, David D., SPC, USA McLean, Stacy J., PFC, USA Minich, Laura J., AMN, USA Orsi, Robert S., SPC, USA Rabb, Soon M., PFC, USA Rogers, Keith M., PFC, USA Tryba, Stephanie J., SPC, USA Thorns, Michael A., SGT, USA
<b>German, Dept. C</b> Garceau, Alan J., PV2, USA Hanks, Sussie, CIV Mann, Amy L., CIV Rednour, Jason M., PV1, USA Russow, Robert B., PV2, USA Schaeffler, Scott A., Capt, USAF Polish, Dept. Angerbauer, Alan J., PV2, USA Baty, David B., SFC, USA Berg, David W., PV2, USA Craft, Cherri J., PV2, USA Keeling, Ricky L., Capt, USAF McClurg, John E., CIV Odom, William F., SFC, USA Wagner, Shannon, J., A1C, USAF	<b>Korean, Dept. C</b> Drew, Stephen, SPC, USA Ellis, Ann, PV2, USA Joyner, Mark P., PV1, USA Kelly, Mellisa, AB, USAF Ross, John, PV2, USA Steel, Kevin D., AB, USAF Uda, Guy, Pfc., MCD Valentine, Michael S., Pfc, MCD
	<b>Arabic Dept. A</b> Lorin Davis, PVT, USA Jasen Fisher, Pvt, USA Andrew Garland, PV1, USA Corrina Lahr, PVT, USA Sullivan, Jennifer, PV2, USA

### Updated Gulf mailing guidelines

By F. Peter Wigginton

American Forces Information Service

Here is the latest information from Dod postal officials and area experts on how to send mail and what to send to service members in the Persian Gulf:

**Addresses.** Except for those assigned to the units listed here, send mail to individual service members at their former addresses. It will be forwarded. Deployed Army units already have new APO numbers

listed here:

101st Airborne Div. (AA)	APO 09309
82nd Airborne Div.	APO 09656
24th Infantry Div. (M)	APO 09315
1st Corps Support Command	APO 09657
197th Infantry Bde.	APO 09315
11th Air Defense Artillery Bde.	APO 09656
3rd Armored Cavalry Regiment	APO 09209

Address mail to persons in these units as follows:

Rank/Full name/Social Security no.  
Operation Desert Shield  
APO New York 09---

If you write to a particular person

on board a ship, continue to use the regular FPO number. Since the Navy is always in the business of forwarding mail, the ship's location makes no difference.

All mail sent to Saudi Arabia must comply with international mailing regulations and U. S. customs regulations. A customs declaration form is required on each package.

Ask your local post office for customs, size/weight, postage and delivery time information. Saudi regulations prohibit pork and material contrary to the Islamic religion.