

GLOBE

Serving the military and civilian community of the Defense Language Institute Foreign Language Center and the Presidio of Monterey



Presidio Portrait

of
Lt.Col. Jack Dees
Commander, 229th Military Intelligence Battalion, DLIFLC

DLIFLC trains military linguists from all branches of service, but this Army lieutenant colonel oversees Army-unique training for more than 1,450 students and permanent party personnel assigned to the historic Presidio of Monterey.

Lt. Col. Jack Dees commands the 229th Military Intelligence Battalion, formerly Troop Command. He has overall responsibility for all soldiers — students, staff and faculty — assigned to the seven different companies of the battalion. The 1,200 Army students are assigned to companies based on target languages, while 250 permanent party members belong to Headquarters and Headquarters Company.

“I am responsible for all military training, in particular our Training and Doctrine Command, or TRADOC-mandated soldierization program,” Dees said. “I also run multiple after-duty hours programs to reinforce the resident academic mission, and conduct close liaison with the different schools for academic and administrative support for students. I oversee other Army training and support programs such as security, reenlistment,

equal opportunity, personnel administration, the command budget, barracks management and Army discipline.”

Although this is an Army installation, the 229th provides logistics and administrative support for other military services.

Dees has commanded the battalion since June 1994, but he is no stranger to DLIFLC. He studied Arabic from 1985-1986, and in 1987 graduated from the Jordanian Army Armor Officers' Advanced Course. His civilian education includes a bachelor's degree from Florida State University and a master's degree from American University.

For military assignments, Dees served as an assistant to the director of the Army Staff in the Pentagon; a Mideast intelligence analyst with Headquarters, Department of the Army; and deputy G-2 or intelligence director, 1st Armored Division. He also served as the S-3/operations officer, 501st Military Intelligence Battalion, 1st Armored Division, and as a company commander of Company A, 124th Military Intelligence Battalion, 24th Infantry Division.

Dees' mission philosophy combines



Lt. Col. Jack Dees
the jobs of military linguist and soldier.

“We linguists are all soldiers first,” he said. “It doesn't mean we aren't here to be the best possible linguist, it does mean that we should also be physically fit, versed in our common soldier skills, and ready to go where the Army sends us. It means we might enjoy the challenge of studying a foreign language, but that we must love the Army and being a soldier.”

Dees wanted to remain at DLIFLC to study French, but the Department of the Army has other plans for him. He will be reassigned in July to the Washington, D.C. area. Lt. Col. Jason Ploen will be the new battalion commander.



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ABOUT THE COVER:

A young student to this year's Language Day gets the camouflage treatment from a soldier. About 4,000 visitors from all over California and Nevada converged on the Defense Language Institute Foreign Language Center to see classroom teaching methods, Video TeleTraining and computer lab demonstrations. Students also had the opportunity to see cultural displays, including native dancing from different countries while sampling international foods from Germany, Korea, Japan, Russia and Arab countries. See story on page 7. (Photo by Petty Officer 1st Class T.E. "Scoop" Hansen)

Colonel Devlin explains his command philosophy

By Bob Britton

Col. Daniel Devlin assumed command of DLIFLC and the Presidio of Monterey Feb. 26. In an interview with the *Globe*, he shared his thoughts about the Institute and what to expect from his leadership.

Q: Sir, what are your impressions of DLIFLC after you've been in command a short time?

A. I'm impressed with what's happening at DLIFLC. I'm amazed with the progress of Video TeleTraining and Mobile Training Teams. We're doing a good job of supporting Command Language Programs for language sustainment around the world.

I've had linguists work for me over the years who are contacting me now that I'm the new commander/commandant. They've told me great things about e-mail, the computer access web sites and LingNet. They can get into the language system at DLIFLC, and receive information and help. Technologically, I think we're leading the pack with electronic media training.

Q: I understand you've known Col. Robert E. Busch II, the assistant commandant, and Col. Ila Mettee-McCutcheon, the POM garrison commander, for 14 years. How important was it for you to have these key team leaders in place when you arrived and assumed command?

A. Obviously, one of the first things you want to do when you take command of a new organization is to build a team that works cooperatively. When you're working with two people you've known for a long time, you certainly know their capabilities and credentials. Their experiences and backgrounds make it a lot easier. It's good to hit the ground running

so that you can trust each other, know you are going in the same direction and make progress from the beginning. I didn't know they were here, so this assignment was a surprise to me in two ways: when the job was offered to me, and secondly, finding out friends were here.

These are old friends, for whom I have great respect and knowledge of their capabilities. It was a great pleasure coming back here and renewing these old friendships.

Q: What specific future goals do you have in mind for DLIFLC?

A. DLI needs to evolve as an Institution to continue to provide linguists for Department of Defense requirements, and to provide continuing linguistic support to commanders in the field. If changes come from commanders in the field, we will need to respond to those changes. What I want to do is meet the needs of commanders in the field -- DoD's requirements. That's the direction we'll go.

Q: In the next few years, do you plan to reorganize any of the schools?

A. To some degree, the facilities determine how the institute is organized. For example, larger buildings such as Nicholson Hall can accommodate a combination of the large Russian and Persian-Farsi classes. We will continue to make changes as required for the needs of the schools by size.

Our schools are based on facilities available and the timing of when the classes start. If we put only Russian students in one building, then we would have part of a building vacant part of the year. I think we are doing the best we can in terms of time and space management. We also have many historical buildings

built around the turn of the last century that we can't tear down, so we use them as classrooms and offices. These are smaller buildings, so you have to have smaller programs in them. It's a matter of putting the right size class in the right facility. You have to consider the staff and faculty, the size of the classes and the facilities available.

Q: Do you foresee DLIFLC continuing to be on the leading edge of technology for language learning?

A. I told you about the calls coming in about the electronic bulletin board and web site access. There's no question that we are a smaller world linked by computers, Video Teleconferencing and TeleTraining capabilities. It's a money-saving issue for one thing, but more than that, it's a sharing of instructor capabilities, providing linguist support to the field.

We can set up sites anywhere in the world and talk directly with linguists around the world. Why not do that? Why not share the experiences where linguists are located with the instructors at DLI? This builds a tremendous support base and a strong linguist capability worldwide. We want to sustain their language background and build linguistic capabilities for the future.

Q: How about the new Army Regulation 611-6, Army Linguist Management? How does this fit in with DLIFLC teaching and maintaining language proficiency skills?

A. Regulations provide guidelines. We are close to meeting all requirements in the regulation. Now, here's a problem. It appears that we may have a requirement for increased student capacity in the future. We can do that, but that means we

need a budget to provide for extra instructors, extra facilities, and we can't afford to lower requirements in linguist recruiting. You can't reach higher numbers in terms of objectives by lowering the requirements for linguists.

I've met with students every day since I've been here and met with large groups of students within the past few days. I'm impressed with the quality of the people the different military services are recruiting and sending to us. The majority of students have some college training. That is not to say that students coming right out of high school are not capable of being the best linguists out there. We have a very sharp group of people here.

The senior NCOs and officers are motivated, because they know where they are going after DLI. That's why they are at DLI to study languages. Motivation is not a problem. All the students are tested before they get here and are motivated to learn a language

Q: Do you plan to increase student language proficiency, so more linguists graduate with 2/2/2 levels in listening, reading and speaking?

A. We will provide the best linguists we can. The goal is 2/2/2 levels in listening, reading and speaking when linguists leave DLI. A few linguists are very good at reading and writing or speaking, but don't test well. The key is the overall capabilities. The goal is to provide commanders in the field with the quality linguists they need. We want students to improve their test scores. There won't be any inflation in scores. We want accurate testing, since that is part of our job as well.

We want to make sure our evaluations are logical, reasonable, and the tests we provide don't suffer from inflation -- that the tests are an accurate measure of the students' abilities. What I've seen so far is that we are doing a better job than ever and providing good linguists for the field commanders. That is our job.

Q: I understand some mid-level officers come here to attend language training



Col. Daniel D. Devlin

U.S. Army Photo

for the first time. How difficult is it for them to grasp languages the first time, compared to first-term service members?

A. Language is more easily learned at an early age. That doesn't mean you can't learn a language when you are older. Often officers and NCOs are better motivated than younger people, because they know where they are going after DLI and the kind of job they will be doing.

No one gets to DLI without having been tested for language aptitude. We can determine early on if someone has little or no aptitude for learning languages. We have a very small percentage of people who come here without any language

aptitude or desire. A few people might test well on language aptitude tests, but do miserably with the actual language memorization, structure or grammar. We ask students of all ranks to do the best they can. Occasionally, students are overwhelmed by the language classes and need to restart or recycle to get a better grasp on the basics. A few years ago, our most difficult language courses were increased in length by 16 weeks, and we saw a dramatic improvement in results.

I appreciate the Military Language Instructors. They do a super job. They have language experience and know what is

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expected in the field. MLIs are much closer to civilian faculty members than I've seen in the past. Staff and faculty members are meeting more and more with students to help them. Our first customers are our students. If we didn't have them, DLIFLC wouldn't exist. We have made tremendous progress in helping students after hours with the language labs and more interaction between students and the civilian and MLI faculty. We've also provided more language mentors for students. We now have stronger students helping their slower-learning classmates in or after classes.

Q: How about future global hot spots? How prepared is DLIFLC to meet language assistance needs?

A. Our most recent experiences where we weren't prepared were Somalia and Haiti. We didn't have enough trained instructors or students in those languages. We can't accurately predict where we'll need linguists next. When contingencies occur, we screen student and instructor records to see who is already fluent in a particular language. We can try to train or upgrade those linguists who have learned a language in the past but have lost fluency.

We can try to crosstrain some linguists who have a language that's close to the requirement. That training can be accomplished more quickly. For example, crosstraining Russian or Czech linguists into Serbian/Croatian.

Both Somali and Haitian-Creole are two relatively new languages in terms of literary acceptance. Neither one had hundreds of years of literary history and accepted usage. That's an additional problem. For example, in northern Somalia, people spoke a different dialect of the language than the people in southern Somalia. It's easier to work with languages that have 200-1,000 year old histories than newer languages.

Somali was only about 20 years old as an accepted language, and we found

that only about 25 percent of Somali people could read or write, so this made it difficult communicating with them.

Regarding Bosnia, we were working with the Serbian/Croatian language in the former Yugoslavia for the past 50 years. That's what our linguists learned. Now there are more than 10 languages or dialects recognized in the former Yugoslavia. You must be able to get the right dialect or the right national language to reach the audience you're trying to talk to. It's very difficult for us to do this on short notice.

Q: I understand DLIFLC sends out basic language survival kits to units in the field in different languages. How effective are these kits?

A. We're told by troops in the field that they are very helpful. These kits are designed as stopgap measures for emergency purposes. We provide the basic language cards to communicate with local nationals. These emergency language cards are for nonlinguist soldiers.

Remember, that simple memorized phrases can be a problem because the responses to the phrases are not understood. A local may misunderstand the speaker's capability. Cards are designed to provide very basic communication.

I think there will always be a need for trained linguists on the ground. The only way to really understand what is being said in a foreign language is to understand the situation, and look at facial expressions and body language of the person you're talking to. You can't see these expressions talking over a telephone line or by radio.

The best answer is training completely fluent linguists, but we can't do that here. We train highly-proficient military linguists, using different scenarios based on what field commanders need.

Q: Why did you switch careers from armor to military intelligence to psychological operations?

A. I didn't. I'm an armor officer with other skills and training as a Russian lin-


guist and East European Foreign Area Officer. I'm also a fully trained psychological operations officer, which became a separate specialty after I was commanding a psychological operations battalion. I cannot carry all three designations at the same time. I can carry the armor designation and one of the two other specialties at any one time. I couldn't carry the psychological operations officer designator when I was a battalion commander. The system at that time was critically short of Russian-speaking or East European Foreign Area Officers. When I was promoted to colonel, I changed secondary specialty designator to psychological operations.

When they started searching for a new DLI commandant, my name did not surface immediately, because they were looking at Foreign Area Officers. When they asked for graduates from a language program at DLI and for a fully qualified Foreign Area Officer, my name surfaced.

I have gone through the language program here. I know the importance of languages and have worked in assignments where linguists worked for me. I've worked in the field and know what language requirements are. That's why I got this job. Now I can apply experience as an armor officer/Foreign Area Officer, who also has a PSYOP specialty.

I've not had three separate careers. It's one career with three separate parts to it, all very much related.

Q: With your different assignments to armor, Foreign Area Officer and psychological operations, what do you consider as your most rewarding or challenging assignment?

A. Every one of them has been rewarding. I haven't sought particular assignments. For the past 20 years, I've served with soldiers, sailors, airmen and Marines in joint assignments. I've enjoyed every job and try to do the best I can in each one. I tell staff, students and faculty to do their best in whatever they do. Don't worry about your next job or assignment, Do your job today and do your best. 

Language Day provides food, culture, entertainment

Story by Bob Britton
Photos by Petty Officer 1st Class T.E.
"Scoop" Hansen

DLIFLC language students, staff and faculty members took a break from their rigorous classroom schedules April 19 for Language Day as they entertained the public, high school students and teachers from all over California.

"We estimate we had about 4,000 visitors for this year's Language Day," said Air Force Capt. Tom Gallavan, Language Day coordinator. "I coordinated with people from the different DLI schools who were going to be project managers in their areas of expertise. Last year was the first year that high school students actually got to see DLI classroom teaching in different target languages."

For this year's Language Day activities, many things were improved over previous years. For example, high school students and teachers saw DLI target language demonstrations in European and Asian languages in two different locations, compared to only one last year. Bus parking was better organized, the information booth was centrally located and there was a roundtable discussion for high school language educators, mentioned Gallavan.

Visitors took in the DLI Video TeleTraining, classroom teaching and computer lab demonstrations, saw cultural displays, including native dancing from different countries, and sampled international foods from Germany, Korea, Japan, Russia and Arab countries.

"For high school students and teachers, this field trip to Monterey shows visitors what languages DLI teaches students," said Gallavan. "Many people

don't realize how extensive is the language training taught here, so this is why we have Language Day once a year. It also gives high school students an insight

into what to expect if they come into military service for language training by seeing the modern electronic technology

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Dressed in German attire, Capt. Jeffrey Elliott, HHC Company Commander prepares a Bratwurst at this year's Language Day.



Dr. Karl Kruger, a German instructor, converts visiting students names from English to German.

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gies we use in teaching.”

During the event, some DLI students were on different work details behind the scenes, while others dressed in native costumes, performed cultural dances or gave classroom or computer lab demonstrations. Other students and faculty members explained cultural displays to the visitors, printed students’ names in different languages, explained military equipment or painted faces with camouflage grease paint.

“I’m glad we had this break from classes to do something like this for Language Day,” said Pvt. 2 Noel Webster, a Persian-Farsi student from Company F, 229th Military Intelligence Battalion. “We’ve face painted about 60 people, including some DLI students. When we put on camouflage paint, we use a combination of five different colors and can face paint a person within two minutes.”

For a break in normal routine, Army Capt. David DeTata, a DLIFLC Japanese student in Foreign Area Officer studies, was wearing a typical Japanese costume and helped perform in A Coal Miner’s

Dance with 20 other students.

“There’s a good turnout for Language Day, and it’s interesting to see the different departments,” said De Tata. “It’s a good cultural experience for the students from the different DLI departments. This dance ties in with our Japanese classes

and culture. We’re learning the language and some of the culture and customs.”

Navy Petty Officer 2nd Class Steven McCrosky, a Thai student, put some of his knowledge of the Thai language to practical use during Language Day. He and other DLI students were translating high school students’ names into Thai and several other languages. Some visitors wanted to get their names translated into as many languages as possible on Language Day certificates.

“Everything about Language Day has been positive so far,” McCrosky said. “This includes the cultural displays put on by the different departments, which helps the high school students who come in here. Language Day broadens the idea of language studies and gives some understanding for people who have never studied a foreign language before. I’ve been studying Thai for about eight months and I love the Thai people and studying their language.”

Irma McGuire is a 17-year DLIFLC Russian instructor and a former teacher in the target country. She’s a member of Russian B team, European School I. During Language Day, she and other Russian faculty members were explaining Rus-



DLIFLC's French Choir performs in front of a large gathering on the main stage.

sian culture and customs to high school students and their teachers.

"I think Language Day is very good and is fun for those high school students here," McGuire said. "Students are eager to learn something in the Russian language. Today, I am signing high school students' names in Russian and told them how to say thank you in Russian. They were very pleased with that. Several students asked information on the Russian language, the country and politicians. One visiting lady asked us about education in Russia and how it is with students, who are slow to learn the language. It's quite different in Russia, so we talked quite a bit about the education system there.

"Many of my DLI students had details or worked with me and told visiting high school students about the DLI Russian courses," she continued. "They tried to express themselves in Russian, even more than they use in class. They wanted to show students they learned something in DLI classes."

Visiting high school language students were impressed with Language Day, the wide variety of languages taught at DLIFLC, electronic language techniques and the international food, customs and culture exhibits.

Jennie Irvine, a senior from Pleasant Valley High School, Chico, Calif., is studying French and also came to Language Day last year. Both times she liked the Mexican dancers with their native costumes, including some small Mexican-American children learning their culture at an early age.

"I enjoyed taking the different language classes because you get to hear the different alphabets and pronunciations," Irvine said. "I like hearing the sounds of the different dialects. I did this with Arabic, Russian, and German, which was the easiest to understand. I also talked with some of the DLI students who were giving the presentations during Language Day about their computer learning and long classroom hours. They spend many weeks here studying the language.

"When I study French in high school, our class meets once a week before school and we have a conversation hour," Irvine continued. "Other than that, I'm on independent research, so five hours a week I'm doing paperwork or watching French movies. I wouldn't want

to be a DLI language student because it would be hard to study the language six hours daily. You would have to really be motivated to study a language that interests you. At the same time, you would learn so much more and you would be more fluent in the language." 🌟



Gunnery Sgt. Jose Ruiz provides information to students during the Language Day activities.

Language 'athletes' square off at DLIFLC Olympics

Story and photos by Petty Officer 1st Class T.E. "Scoop" Hansen

"Let the games begin!" declared Lt. Col. Jack Dees, the 229th Military Intelligence Battalion commander, at the opening ceremony of the Worldwide Language Olympics. And so they did, as the Defense Language Institute Foreign Language Center, Presidio of Monterey hosted the games, May 6-10. The 229th MI Battalion sponsored the event.



Air Force Russian linguists show the "host" their correct question to an answer and the point total they wagered during the Jeopardy competition.

A total of 272 individuals encompassing competitors from 58 U.S. government agencies, Department of Defense organizations and all branches of the military services came together for the five-day competition from as far away as Alaska, Japan, Korea, Hawaii, Germany, England and Panama to compete in two-person teams. The games, a competition of the mind, and a few good athletics thrown in for good measure (for the Verbal Relay translating/running competition), assists language enhancement programs by challenging linguists' proficiency, while

providing both individual and unit recognition for sustainment programs.

"Welcome to beautiful Monterey — we're glad you're here," said opening-day guest speaker, the Honorable Dan Albert, mayor of Monterey. "Enjoy the area, the weather and most of all, the games you are about to compete in. Monterey has come to be known as the language capital of the world and you people here today epitomize that statement — you're some of the best linguists in not only the military but the world. Good luck in your week-long games, have fun and enjoy yourselves."

From the lighting to the extinguishing of the Olympic flame, global language skills were exercised in Modern Standard Arabic, Korean, Russian, Spanish,

Chinese Mandarin and for the first time, Persian-Farsi.

Military linguists also competed across the country via the Institute's Video TeleTraining network.

The six-event competition included Jeopardy, Speedword, Draw Me a Picture, Get-the-Point, Verbal Relay and Hand-copy.

The events tested participants in all phases of their target languages, including listening, reading and speaking proficiency.

Each event tested specific skills, such as recording or relaying information in the target language, background knowledge, vocabulary, information retention and translation.

During Hand-copy, participants listened to a tape containing dialogue in the target language while trying to retrieve information. Once the tape ended, the judge tested the participants, who used their notes to answer the questions.

In Draw Me a Picture, a "describer" attempted to describe an image in the target language to the "drawer," who then drew the picture to the best of his or her ability.

For Speedword, a "prompter" gave clues in the target language, attempting to get the "guessers" to say the correct word or speedword. This was a new event this year and took the place of Password.

During Jeopardy, the "host" provided answers to which the participants posed questions, all in the target language.

In Get the Point, participants read and translated a text while trying to memorize key points. The judge then removed the text and tested the contestants on the amount of information they could retain.

In Verbal Relay, participants received a short English text, ran a lap around the Soldier Field track, then relayed the important text information in the target language to a team member. The team

member then ran a lap and finished the course by relaying the translated information to a judge, who checked for accuracy.

According to Sgt. 1st Class Richard Warring, a Russian linguist, former platoon sergeant with Delta Company, and the 1996 Language Olympics coordinator, each unit was limited to six two-member teams with no more than three teams in any language. Activities were allowed to enter joint service or mixed military/civilian teams.

Warring, who began coordinating the games in the middle of September 1995, said he was happiest with the Jeopardy games as well as the support he received. Acknowledging one member of the supporting staff, he said, "I want to thank Staff Sgt. Brian Lange for all of his hard work. He became the assistant coordinator in mid-December and has been working full-time on the games since then.

"He handled the entire Video TeleTraining competition and did an outstanding job," noted Warring. Adding thanks to others, he added, "I'd also like to thank Carol Green and Master Sgt. Jerry Poulin. Without them, we would've never pulled off the way Jeopardy was performed this year. Right up to the last minute, during the opening ceremony, we were uploading Chinese fonts for the game. I was very nervous, but it worked nicely thanks to Carol and Master Sgt. Poulin. I was also a little apprehensive about the social we had on Monday night but that too, went very well. We had great support from the top on down — The Base Realignment and Closure Office authorized use of the barracks on former Fort Ord for us and basically, for anything we needed, the support was always there," he said. As for the competition, Warring said the same scoring system that was originated by Staff Sgt. Raymond Criswell and implemented last year was once again used for this year's games. There were three main factors in determining scores. The first factor was computed by finishes within each language. Points were awarded to the top five teams — 100 for first, 80 for second and down to 20 for fifth. The second factor

determined the best overall unit through a weighting system and the number of total medals won to come up with a team score. The third factor was the placing in each event such as Jeopardy, Speedword and so forth. This determined the best team for the language.

Warring also said it was nice to see two tactical units walk away with top three finishes. "The 525th Military Intelligence Brigade out of Fort Bragg, N.C., finished runner-up with a score of 170.11. They trailed only the On-Site Inspection Agency, Washington, D.C., who took top honors with an overall score of 214.19. Third place went to the 224th Military Intelligence Battalion from Hunter Army Airfield, Savannah, Ga. They had a score of 159.43," he noted. "Usually, it's the On-Site Inspection Agencies and the Regional SIGINT Operations Centers that clean up on the awards." Finishing fourth overall was On-Site Inspection Agency, Rhein-Main Air Base, Germany, with a score of 155.78, while fifth place went to the defending champion 694th Intelligence Group out of Fort Meade, Md. Their final tally was 150.30.

This year, only one team from DLIFLC competed in the games, but was not allowed to compete for the overall best unit award. The team of Cryptologic Technician (Interpretive) seaman Josh Edwards, a Persian-Farsi intermediate student assigned to the Naval Security Group Detachment, and Cryptologic Technician (Interpretive) seaman Mark Stickley, a Persian-Farsi Basic graduate, also assigned to NSGD did extremely well. They placed second in Jeopardy, third in Speedword, third in Draw me a Picture, fourth in Get-the-Point, second in Verbal Relay and took top honors winning the gold medal in Hand-copy. Their overall team score was a 420 which, if allowed, would've placed them second overall for the silver medal in the Persian-Farsi language category.



An Army Spanish linguist wheels to the finish line during the Verbal Relay competition.

"We were basically asked at the last minute to compete in the games because only five Persian-Farsi teams were entered in the Olympics," Edwards said. "It definitely has worked for me! It's a great experience and neat being able to network with people from the field and see what's out there — what opportunities exist for Persian-Farsi CTIs out in the real world."

Both Edwards and Stickley said they were pleasantly surprised at how well they were performing. "We're doing much better than I thought we would," Edwards noted. "I'm having a lot of fun and using this as a gauge to see where I stand with my language proficiency. I'm also meeting a bunch of folks that I went through the Persian-Farsi Basic course with. It's a friendly competition and not stressful at all — the good thing is that we're still on speaking terms with all the competitors."

Stickley said the week was challenging but fun. "I'm enjoying this and am kind of surprised at how we're doing," he said. "I just graduated from the basic course and

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Contestants read an answer in the target language before attempting to pose the correct question to the "host" during the Jeopardy Russian phase of competition at the Weckerling Center.

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this is helping me to make field contacts and see what things are like out there. It is somewhat upsetting that we're not allowed to compete for the overall team title, though this experience is an award in itself. From what I heard, the command group didn't want the possibility of the team trophy or any trophies staying at DLI — they wanted to be gracious hosts with the awards going out to the field units."

"I thought the entire week was a success," said Staff Sgt. Brian Lange, an Arabic linguist and the assistant coordinator of the resident games. "I'm exhausted but happy, and from some of the comments I've heard about how this was the most organized Language Olympics from the opening ceremony until the closing ceremony, well, that just makes all the hard work worthwhile and satisfying."

A former Arabic Military Language Instructor, Lange said as chaotic as everything was leading up to and through the games, it all seemed to come together during the week of competition. "From the nice touch of the DLI run team

carrying the torch through downtown to opening day guest speaker, the Honorable Dan Albert, to the banner placed above Alvarado Street downtown right to the remarks of closing ceremony guest speaker Maj. Gen. Claudia Kennedy, the Army assistant deputy chief of staff for intelligence, to the presentation of awards to the top teams and individuals by Maj. Gen. Kennedy and Col. Devlin, I was happy with the way things went," he said. "Of course, it would've been nice to have seen more spectators observing the games, but then again you always hope for more spectators."

In addition to the resident competition at the Presidio of Monterey, units with access to video studios competed in the Language Olympics live over the DLIFLC Video TeleTraining network, April 30 - May 3. VTT competitions were held in five events consisting of Speedword, Draw me a Picture, Hand-copy, Picture Perfect and What's My Job? Languages used were Arabic, Russian, Korean and Spanish. Taking first place honors in the VTT competition was the Goodfellow Air Force Base Training Center in San Angelo, Texas. The team

was made up of Army, Navy, Air Force and Marine Corps linguists. Their final score was 312.68, which encompassed winning 19 total medals, eight of which were gold, seven silver medals and four bronze medals. Medina Regional SIGINT Operations Center, Medina Annex, Lackland Air Force Base, Texas took runner-up honors with a score of 283.77. They won a total of 16 medals.

"VTT this year was a tremendous success with no real glitches. It was highly competitive and all the contestants seemed to enjoy themselves. This year's VTT went four days with four different languages and five units participated consisting of 24 teams," said Lange, who also served as coordinator for the VTT competition. "There were a lot more teams involved this year and I believe the VTT games will continue to grow. Last year was the first time that VTT was involved in the Language Olympics and the competition was held for two days in two languages with two units participating."

Lange, who along with Warring, practically lived at the Weckerling Center for the week of the resident games, said the competition provided two main objectives. "The main focus and purpose of the games were for the units to take a look at their language program — to see where they stood in comparison with other units, how they stacked up and then to evaluate how successful they were or if they were in need of refining," he mentioned. "I'd like to take a moment to thank the Military Language Instructors and civilians who dedicated over 200 hours of their time in developing game materials, writing Jeopardy games, and rehearsing quality control to make the games a success. All of them should be thanked for their hard work." Warring said that not only are more competitors being drawn to Monterey each year for the annual event, but also language 'scouts'. "Because of the concentration of top-notch military linguists, people are starting to be drawn here during the competition," he noted. "Two OSI

Russian interviewers were here observing all the Russian games and conducting interviews with students. Additionally, a 97 Echo (interrogator) branch manager and a 98 Golf (signal intelligence) branch manager were both here to talk to people about their careers."

As the coordinator, Warring said he knew the challenge would be interesting, but hard. "It was more difficult than I thought it would be with a lot of hard work," he said. "If I could sum up the week in two words, I'd say controlled chaos! The competition was keen and some of the units participating took the games very seriously — they had been preparing for the games for over a month and it payed off for them. It was unusual not to see the 694th Intelligence Group from Fort Meade, Md., walk away with hardware. That's the first time that's happened in a long time as OSIA Washington took top honors this year."

Marine Corps Cpl. Mike Teerlink, a Korean linguist from First Radio Battalion, Marine Forces Pacific, Hawaii, said he thoroughly enjoyed the week-long competition. "Some events were harder than I thought they would be, but for the most part, I've really had a good time," he said. "I love the area and I feel that overall, the games have run quite smoothly. It's an honor to come here and represent my unit while being around fellow linguists and seeing how their proficiency levels compare to our team's level. It's money well spent and a good experience. My partner and I did fairly well in the games too"

Teerlink's partner, Cpl. Charles Chapell, was impressed with the way the games were established. "Event to event, everything has run very good and just like my partner, I too, am honored to be here representing a battalion of Marines, he mentioned. "Monterey is a great place to be — it's not too hot or cold."

Sgt. James Hopper, an Arabic linguist from the 704th Military Intelligence Brigade, Fort Meade, Md., said that after he and his partner got past the first two events, the games became more enjoyable.

"Hand-copy and Get-the Point were really difficult — they reminded me too much of the stressful Defense Language Proficiency Tests," he noted. "After that though, we had a lot of fun, specifically with the game-show type competitions like Jeopardy and Draw Me a Picture.

"The logistics ran very smoothly and the organizers did a great job," he continued. "It's such a big project that you're always going to have a few minor glitches, but they did a superb job working through them. I'm just happy to be here! It's funny, kind of like the old saying, 'The grass is always greener on the other side.' Well, when I was here before, I couldn't wait to leave! When I left, I wanted to come back. This is a great assignment! It is also a definite honor to be selected from my unit and a reward given to the better linguists."

Cryptologic Technician (Interpretive) 2nd Class Shawn Waddoups, of OSIA San Francisco, left DLI last November after completing his Russian language training. "Being here as a student last year, I kind of saw what went on during the Language Olympics and was impressed by it," he

mentioned. "When I got the chance to compete for my unit in this year's games, I said to myself, 'why not go back down to Monterey and spend some time?'"

Waddoups, like many of the other linguists, said it is an honor to come to the Olympics and represent his unit. "There are 27 people in our unit including civilians," he noted. "Basically, any one of those 27 folks could've come down here and competed, but it generally works as whoever is available and can make it, can come down and compete — as an OSIA, that's what is expected of us anyway — spur of the moment circumstances. We did all right and took fifth place in both Hand-copy and Get-the-Point, and a fourth place in Speedword, which is a big improvement over Password which was used in past years games." Next year's sponsoring unit of the games will be the Naval Security Group Detachment. Warring had some words of advice for his sister service. "Plan early and don't wait," he said. "The time went from March to May in what seemed a few days!"



A judge totals up points for a linguist team during the Draw Me a Picture Korean competition.

Troop Command deactivates, 229th MI Bn. unfurls colors

Story and photo by Bob Britton

DLIFLC's Troop Command inactivated and cased its colors March 21, when it was formerly redesignated the 229th Military Intelligence Battalion during a Retreat Ceremony at Soldier Field. The headquarters element and all companies of Troop Command cased their guidons simultaneously. Then all units unfurled their new blue-colored MI colors.

It makes sense, since most of the DLIFLC soldier-linguists go into military intelligence assignments after graduation from the Presidio of Monterey. Also, it will give soldiers a sense of belonging and esprit de corps, mentioned Lt. Col. Jack Dees, 229th MI Battalion commander.

Oriental blue and silver-gray colors on the crest signify the military intelligence branch. The crest features a mythical creature called a griffin, which has an eagle's head and wings and a lion's body. Its keen eyesight symbolizes surveillance. Two griffins back to back indicate vigilance and the unit's global missions. A wavy line on the shield notes the Panama Canal, commemorating the unit's decoration in battle during Operation Just Cause in 1989-1990. Strength from Intelligence is the unit's motto.

This new DLI unit, with a student, staff and faculty population of 1,200 soldiers studying and supporting 22 foreign languages, is one of the largest battalions in the Training and Doctrine Command. Missions support language students, staff and faculty in the academic environment, provide military training and TRADOC-mandated soldierization, and give operational, security, administrative and logistical support to assigned soldiers.

The new 229th MI Battalion consists of a headquarters and headquarters company and six student company units. Five

are dedicated to soldierization of initial-entry soldier linguist-trainees, while the other company supports student NCOs, provides professional development training for junior officers, and works with the Foreign Area Officer training.

DLIFLC's 229th traces its heritage to the 29th MI Battalion (Combat Electronic Warfare and Intelligence or CEWI) activated as part of the Regular Army in Panama on April 1, 1985. It became a subordinate unit to the 193rd Infantry Brigade, whose mission was to defend the Panama Canal. Battalion assets included signal and human intelligence and ground surveillance equipment. In June 1986, the 29th MI Battalion (CEWI) came under the operational control of the 470th MI Brigade, Intelligence and Security Command.

During Operation Just Cause in Panama from December 1989 to January 1990, the battalion earned the Army Superior Unit Award for providing timely and accurate intelligence information for contingency plans, policies and operations critical to national security.



Lt. Col. Jack Dees, 229th M.I. Battalion commander, and Command Sgt. Maj. Marvin Cobb activate the unit's colors.

The 29th MI Battalion (CEWI) was inactivated Oct. 17, 1991, and reactivated Dec. 7, 1995, as the 229th MI Battalion. DLIFLC's Army Troop Command was officially redesignated the 229th MI Battalion March 21, when all units furled their old guidons or colors and unfurled new ones.

In recent years, DLIFLC soldier-linguists provided temporary language related contingency support around the globe, or for domestic disaster-related deployments. DLIFLC soldier-linguists have recently been assigned to Bosnia, Iraq, Thailand, Russia, Morocco, Germany, Panama, Korea, Saudi Arabia, ar on ships off the coast of Mexico. 🇺🇸

TRADOC commander visits DLIFLC

By Bob Britton

Gen. William Hartzog, the commanding general of the Training and Doctrine Command, Fort Monroe, Va., visited the Presidio of Monterey and the Naval Postgraduate School March 18-19.

This Army four-star general must like to be around famous waterways, since many assignments have taken him near oceans, bays or rivers. He grew up in a southern port city, went to school near another port city and spent military tours in Vietnam, Panama, the Hampton Roads area of Virginia, with one tour at West Point and one in Washington, D.C. Now he is surrounded by water again.

Joined by selected members of his staff, Gen. Hartzog ate lunch with Military Language Instructors at Combs Hall Dining Facility, received command and base operations briefings, toured the Presidio and the POM Annex. The BASOPS overview gave him insight into base opera-

Photo by Petty Officer 1st Class T.E. "Scoop" Hansen



Gen. William Hartzog, TRADOC commander, checks out a Serbian/Croatian computer program, while Air Force Col. Robert E. Busch II, DLIFLC assistant commandant, and Provost Dr. Ray Clifford observe.

tions, the local base realignment and closure, or BRAC situation, excess Fort Ord property, and the environmental cleanup.

Col. Daniel Devlin, installation commander and DLI commandant, and Col. Ila Mettee-McCutcheon, the garrison commander, briefed Gen. Hartzog on the status of DLI, the POM Annex and BRAC.

Staff members briefed factors affecting the transfer of Fort Ord property. These include environmental cleanup and land restoration, and transferring infrastructure utilities such as water, sewer, buildings and roads. Soil contamination includes ground water, soil and unexploded ordnance in the impact area. BRAC and environmental people have contractors clean up contaminated soil with a bioremediation facility on the former Fort Ord. Ordnance removal costs will be about \$100 million over the next 10-15 years.

During the briefings, Hartzog said the Army will remain executive agent for DLIFLC, since more than 65 percent of language students are Army.

The TRADOC guests saw Video TeleTraining, resident language training and Computer Assisted Study demonstrations. During the CAS portion, Hartzog sat down at a computer and learned about Serbian/Croatian training capabilities.

Afterward, the general received a briefing from Rear Adm. Marsha Evans, the NPS superintendent.

Hartzog's Fort Monroe, Va., headquarters overlooks historic Chesapeake Bay, and features the Army's only installation with its own moat. He served a previous tour there as the executive officer to a former commanding general. Before becoming the TRADOC commander, Hartzog was the deputy commander in chief and chief of staff of the U.S. Atlantic Command, Norfolk, Va., which is across the Chesapeake Bay from

scenic and historic Fort Monroe.

Hartzog grew up in Wilmington, N.C., and graduated with a bachelor's degree in English from the Citadel, located in the port city of Charleston, S.C. He also has a master's degree in psychology from Appalachian State University.


He graduated from the Infantry Officers' Basic and Advanced Courses, the Marine Corps Command and Staff College, and the Army War College.

The Citadel graduate served two tours in Vietnam along the Mekong River delta with the 25th Infantry Division and Military Assistance Command Vietnam. Sandwiched between them, he served as an instructor at the U.S. Military Academy at West Point, N.Y., overlooking the upper Hudson River.

Water was everywhere during his different Panamanian tours at Fort Kobbe, Fort Clayton and Quarry Heights. He served with the 508th Infantry and 5th Infantry, 193rd Infantry Brigade, at Fort Kobbe, and Director of Personnel and Community Activities with the 193rd at Fort Clayton. Later, as a general officer, he was the director of operations for the U.S. Southern Command and then Commanding General, U.S. Army South and Joint Task Force-Panama from September 1990 to July 1991. In Panama, his tours took him through the Panama Canal to the Atlantic and Pacific oceans.

He also served one tour in the Pentagon as Chief, War Plans Division, Department of the Army, Washington, D.C.

Hartzog became familiar with the Republican, Smoky Hill and Kansas rivers during two separate tours at Fort Riley, Kan. He was the executive officer for an armor battalion and commander of an infantry brigade. On a more recent leadership position, Hartzog commanded the 1st Infantry Division (Mechanized) or "Big Red One" and Fort Riley, from July 1991 until July 1993.

Midway through his career, he saw plenty of the Chattahoochee River in Columbus, Ga., as an infantry brigade commander and assistant commandant, Army Infantry School, Fort Benning, Ga. 

Sergeant Major Higdem retires at 30 years

Story and photos by Bob Britton

"My most satisfying achievement was moving the Drill Sergeant statue to the Main Post Chapel at Fort Ord," said Presidio of Monterey garrison Sgt. Maj. Richard Higdem. "This established a lasting memorial to what once was, to what has gone before — to Fort Ord and the 7th Infantry Division (Light). The memorial consists of the statue, a Fort Ord history and commander plaque, and American and California flags."

Higdem retired after 30 years of active duty during a retreat ceremony at Soldier Field March 21. Col. Ila Mettee-McCutchon, the POM garrison commander, presented him with the second award of the Legion of Merit.

He was the last Fort Ord and the first POM garrison sergeant major. Without fanfare, he accomplished all missions assigned to him, he was soldier oriented, looked out for the welfare of his troops and improved their quality of life. He spent most of his military career with the Signal Corps and was no stranger to Fort Ord.

After returning from the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia in June 1993, he served as the senior enlisted advisor for the Directorate of Information Management at Fort Ord. As the 7th Infantry Division (Light) units were preparing for the drawdown, inactivation or relocation, he recognized a need for a garrison sergeant major to assist the garrison commander

until the post closed. He volunteered since he planned to retire in this area.

Higdem became the last Fort Ord garrison sergeant major in April 1994 under Col. Thomas F. Ellzey Jr., the final Fort Ord commander, before the installation formally closed Sept. 30, 1994. Ellzey and his wife, Lorraine, attended Higdem's retirement ceremony.

During the drawdown, he participated in the behind-the-scenes planning and execution of the land transfer ceremony to California State University Monterey Bay in July 1994, when the Secretary of Defense formally deeded the former Fort Ord property to the fledgling university. He arranged for troop support, ground maintenance and setting up the bleachers and the VIP stage. Higdem performed similar tasks for the Fort Ord closure ceremony.

The day after the Fort Ord closure, he became the first sergeant major of the newly formed POM garrison under Mettee-McCutchon, who was responsible for Presidio of Monterey and the former

Fort Ord, now known as the POM Annex.

"During this phase, I helped plan and execute the CSUMB formal dedication ceremony attended by President Bill Clinton over Labor Day last year," he said. "The next major project was relocating garrison activities from the former Fort Ord to the Presidio. Other highlights included assisting and standing by the garrison commander through the turmoil of building a correct garrison and weathering the possibility of the Navy taking over base operations. We improved grounds maintenance on the Presidio and coordinated with the Directorate of Public Works to construct a new reviewing stand on Soldier Field."

Higdem served several tours at Fort Ord with signal units or DOIM. In May 1981, he was assigned to Company A, 127th Signal Battalion, 7th Infantry Division, as a squad leader, tactical platoon sergeant and first sergeant during his four-year tour. After a one-year signal tour in Korea as a first sergeant, he returned to Fort Ord in July 1986 as the



Sgt. Maj. Richard Higdem, POM garrison sergeant major, says farewell during his retirement ceremony. Retired Col. Thomas F. Ellzey Jr., Fort Ord's last commander, and his wife, Lorraine, look on.



Col. Ila Mettee-McCutchon, POM garrison commander, presents the Legion of Merit, second award, to Garrison Sgt. Maj. Richard Higdem, upon his 30-year retirement from the Army.

operations NCOIC and the detachment first sergeant for the Information Systems Command. While stationed at the home of the 7th Infantry Division (Light), he was promoted to sergeant major February 1989, and reassigned to the Camp Roberts Satellite Communications Station as the rea communications chief for a three-year tour of duty.

In March 1992, he went to Riyadh, Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, as the sergeant major, 54th Signal Battalion, and senior enlisted advisor to the Chief, U.S. Military Training Mission, KSA. He considered this as "the best tour in his military career." After this assignment, he returned to Fort Ord in 1993.

Higdem came into the Army in February 1965, and graduated as a telecommunications-center specialist from the Army Signal Center and School, Fort Gordon, Ga. Afterward, he served in this capacity assigned to Fort Bragg, N.C., and later in Vietnam for 34 months with Military Assistance Command Vietnam, or MACV, in Saigon. Moving up in rank, he became NCOIC of telecommunications centers at Fort Baker, Calif.; the Criminal Investigation Division Command in Washington, D.C., and U.S. Army Japan and IX Corps, Camp Zama, Japan. These assignments covered from 1973 to 1981.

After retirement, Higdem and his wife, Mai, will reside in Marina. 🏠

Revised regulation defines linguist management policy

By Chief Warrant Officer 3
Fred Runo
Chief, Proponency Branch, OPP

Revised Army Regulation 611-6, Army Linguist Management, has been released to the field, with an effective date of March 18. This management tool sets policies and procedures for managing Army language programs for the active Army, the Army National Guard and the Army Reserves.

Major changes to the regulation include:

- Establishing Defense Language Aptitude Battery scores by language category for entry into DLIFLC Basic courses: Category I, 85 or higher; Category II, 90 or higher; Category III, 95 or higher; and Category IV, 100 or higher. Though these criteria have existed for several years, this is the first time these scores have been included in the regulation.
- Establishing minimum Defense Language Proficiency Test scores of 2/2 for DLIFLC Intermediate and 2+/2+ for DLIFLC Advanced language course entrance.
- Establishing proficiency requirements to qualify as a linguist (2/2 levels for listening and reading). Soldiers failing the minimum proficiency standards are given remedial language training and are re-evaluated every six months with the DLPT. If minimum (2/2) proficiency isn't met within one year for soldiers possessing a category I or II language identifier, two years for soldiers with a category III language identifier, or three years for soldiers with a category IV language identifier, language qualification will be withdrawn. Reclassification procedures will be ini-

tiated if the soldier is in a language-dependent Military Occupational Specialty.

- Soldiers within the re-enlistment window of eight months to their expiration term of service, or ETS, who fail to meet standards may be extended, according to Army Regulation 601-280, to complete remedial training. If a soldier completes remedial training and fails to meet language standards, he or she may request re-enlistment for retraining in another primary MOS only. Reserve Component soldiers have twice as much time as active-duty soldiers to reach the language standard for the different categories.

- Adding a chapter concerning Foreign Language Proficiency Pay, which supersedes all Personnel Support Command (PERSCOM) messages dating back to 1988.

Copies of the revised regulation are available through unit supply and distribution systems, but electronic information is available now through the DLIFLC LingNet Bulletin Board Service. AR 611-6 will be in Microsoft Word in the public access area to be read on line or transferred electronically to desktop systems.

AR 611-6 is the result of years of Army efforts to redefine and consolidate guidance for language managers. For clarification of any specific points in the revised regulation, or to recommend changes on a Department of the Army Form 2028, direct correspondence to: Commander, PERSCOM, ATTN: TAPC-EPL-M, 2461 Eisenhower Ave., Alexandria, Va. 22331-0457. For DLIFLC guidance, contact Chief Warrant Officer 3 Fred Runo at 242-5047. 🏠

Assistant Marine Corps commandant addresses DLIFLC Marine students

Story and Photo by Petty Officer 1st Class T.E. "Scoop" Hansen

"You're epitomizing what the Marine Corps stands for — you're the most ready when the country is least ready, and I salute you and am proud to be one of you." These were the words of Assistant Commandant of the Marine Corps, Gen. Richard Hearney, who paid a visit to the Presidio of Monterey and spoke with DLIFLC's Marine Corps Detachment, April 16 at the Tin Barn. After addressing the Marines, he presented retired Marine Staff Sgt. Hugh McCauley, with a Purple Heart some fifty years after paperwork was lost on McCauley's wounds.

Gen. Hearney received the DLIFLC command briefing from Col. Daniel Devlin, commander of DLIFLC and the Presidio of Monterey and commandant of DLIFLC, before meeting with Rear Adm. Marsha Evans, superintendent of the Naval Postgraduate School, and Lt. Col. William Johnson, the Marine Corps representative at NPS.

During his address to the Marines, the general spoke of the future of the Corps. He mentioned that 174,000 Marines make up the Corps, of which 42,000 are Reserves and 24,000 are forward deployed.

"The demand placed on Marines becomes higher and higher all the time and I can't see us doing the job that is expected of us below that 174,000 strong," Hearney said. "Our Marines deployed are on the forward edge — what they do, they do well. Congress has said that the Corps is 174,000 strong doing the job of 224,000 with a budget set aside for 134,000."

Hearney also talked about budget trends and procurement. "We're basically paying for the future right now," he noted. "We feel the need for a \$2.1 billion budget, but we're only funded at \$550,000.

Here's a trend to take a look at — in fiscal '96, the Department of the Navy allocated funds for 27 aircraft as compared to 302 for fiscal '85. That should tell you quite a bit about current budget trends."

Hearney gave an outline of goals, the direction the Corps was heading and how those goals will be implemented.

"We are really going to be in the joint service business from now on and I hope we continue to get better at what we do," he mentioned. "Marines are going to see some changes that will water your eyes in today's computer age with the technology that is available. We have to keep up with today's technology for our main mission on the battlefield, but still remember that our most important asset is you — the men and women of the Marine Corps."

The general also talked of core values and training. "You've all heard the Marine Corps recruiting motto — 'We're looking for a few good men'. That's true, but we're also looking for Marines with a linebacker type mentality with the finesse, touch and thinking of a quarterback."

Hearney also talked about a recent trip he made to Iwo Jima. "I walked down the invasion beach where 70,000 United States Marines landed and fought in frontal assault and hand-to-hand combat during World War II — where 6,000 Marines paid the ultimate sacrifice for their country and didn't come back home, and then I climbed to the top of Mt. Suribachi where the stars and stripes was raised," he described. "To me, this drove home what it means to be a Marine and wear the uniform. For you and me, our job is to continue resetting the clock. Never forget that you're a United States Marine and never forget our past — continue to instill our proud tradition and history into the young Marines. When trouble comes to our country, Marines are here and ready to do something now and without hesitation."



Gen. Richard Hearney, assistant commandant of the Marine Corps, addresses DLIFLC Marines April 16, and presents a Purple Heart award to retired Marine Staff Sgt. Hugh McCauley, a World War II combat veteran, while his wife looks on.

During Hearney's address, he also gave colorful anecdotes about meetings with computer and business wizard Bill Gates and Desert Shield/Desert Storm hero, Gen. H. Norman Schwarzkopf.

After his talk with the Marines, the general then opened the floor for questions. One query involved the current situation in Okinawa and another pertained to Korea. "As far as things 'heating up' in Korea, well, I don't have a crystal ball," Hearney said. "All I can say is this — keep the powder dry. However, I have confidence in the South Koreans and I feel everything will work out."

The general then made the Purple Heart award presentation to McCauley. "I want to thank you for this ceremony," McCauley said. "I'm still proud and will always be proud to be a United States Marine. After the paperwork shuffle and all this time, it is amazing that I'm receiving this award. I thought this would be a small ceremony in Major Todd Coker's office (the DLIFLC Marine Corps Detachment Commander), I didn't expect that General Hearney would be here to present me with the award."

After the presentation of the award, the entire Marine Corps Detachment honored McCauley by singing the Marine Corps Hymn.



Air Intelligence Agency chief visits DLIFLC Air Force students, staff

Story and photo by Bob Britton

Air Force Maj. Gen. Michael Hayden, commander of the Air Intelligence Agency and director of the Joint Command and Control Warfare Center, Kelly Air Force Base, Texas, visited DLIFLC and the Presidio of Monterey April 10-11. Hayden addressed Air Force Basic-language students at the Tin Barn April 10.

"Most of you will have intensive follow-on linguist and intelligence training at Goodfellow Air Force Base, Texas, after you graduate from DLIFLC," Hayden told the airmen. "You have above-average intelligence to be military linguists. Keep studying, do your best, and never stop learning your target language."

When students go to Goodfellow Air Force Base for advanced linguist and intelligence training, and then out into the field with the Air Intelligence Agency, they can expect long hours and diversified training in cryptological intelligence, data gathering, interpretation, or translation duties in the target language, he mentioned.

Hayden is familiar with the difficulty of studying foreign languages, since he studied Bulgarian and holds 3+/3+ proficiency levels in listening and reading that language. After air attaché and language training several years ago, he served a two-year tour as an air attaché in the U.S. Embassy, Sophia, People's Republic of Bulgaria.

During the Tin Barn talk, he told the students that American forces have some Serbian/Croatian linguists on the ground, but we also deploy airborne linguists and analysts to find out what's happening on the ground. "There's been a civil war in the former Yugoslavia for five years, but only last year the American government decided we needed Serbian/Croatian lin-



Air Force Maj. Gen. Michael Hayden, commander of the Air Intelligence Agency and director of the Joint Command and Control Warfare Center, Kelly Air Force Base, Texas, visits DLIFLC April 10-11 and addresses Air Force students and staff at the Tin Barn.

guists," said Hayden.

One DLIFLC student asked him about promotion chances for Air Force enlisted people and officers in the military linguist and intelligence career fields. Another asked about civilian language opportunities.

"Promotion chances are excellent compared to other Air Force career fields," Hayden said. "I advise military linguists to stay in that field, since the government invested a lot of money training you as linguists. Be proud of that skill when you graduate from DLIFLC. Also, if you leave military service after one tour, large international corporations always need qualified and skilled linguists as interpreters, translators and analysts."

The next day, Hayden received command briefings, saw Video TeleTraining demonstrations, met with Air Force Military Language Instructors, observed language training and Computer Assisted Language labs, dined with students and

toured the 311th Training Squadron.

Lt. Col. Janet Escobedo, commander of the 311th TRS, briefed the Air Intelligence Agency commander on the unit's mission and accomplishments. For academic initiatives, Escobedo informed Hayden about head start language training before new arrivals started their target-language studies.

Other management tools include mandatory study time for probationary students, peer and typing tutorials, computer-assisted studies, and end-of-course student feedback.

Last year, the 311th TRS airmen put in much time and effort toward earning the Air Force Outstanding Unit Award. Winning the award was due in part to turning a large, dark basement storage area into a modern computer language-learning center for students' use after hours. An upcoming project will upgrade computer software and hardware, mentioned Escobedo. 📌

Defense Department comptroller talks with resource management people

Story and photo by Petty Officer 1st Class
T.E. "Scoop" Hansen

Dr. John Hamre, Department of Defense comptroller, was the guest speaker at a general membership meeting and luncheon for the Monterey Chapter of the American Society of Military Comptrollers (ASMC) March 29 at the Naval Postgraduate School. More than 90 members and guests of the ASMC attended. Other dignitaries included Col. Derald Emory, senior military assistant to the under secretary of defense (Comptroller), and Col. Daniel Devlin, commander of DLIFLC and of the Presidio of Monterey and commandant of DLIFLC.

ASMC is a national organization with a local chapter in Monterey. It promotes the education of the individual for the improvement and development of comptrollership within DoD and the Coast Guard. ASMC was started in 1948 and acquired its current name in 1955. There are currently 18,000 members from DoD and the Coast Guard affiliated with this volunteer organization. Lt. Col. Jonathan Lang, deputy garrison commander, is the Monterey chapter president and gave the opening remarks to the meeting.

"We are fortunate to have the DoD Comptroller, Dr. Hamre, as our guest speaker today," said Lang. "It's a very rare opportunity to have a speaker of his stature and indeed a red-letter day in our chapter's history to have the nation's top military comptroller here with us. Dr. John Hamre was appointed as the DoD Comptroller by President Clinton in 1993."

"I am honored to be here today and speak to you folks," said Hamre. "This organization (ASMC) is the most important medium in talking to the DoD Comptroller community."

"There are a few items I would like to discuss at today's luncheon. First and foremost is the question that you folks at DLI probably find yourself asking often and that is — 'Who do I work with and for? the Army? or the Navy?,' he said as laughs echoed through the room.

Hamre also discussed dealing with disbursing, accounting, travel, credit cards, new systems, comptroller personnel and backlogging problems.

"As far as the people who work as DoD comptroller

employees, I can only say this — it isn't like we have wicked people trying to screw-up," he noted. "Nobody comes into work to purposely make mistakes and we don't have government workers just sitting on their butts. I admit — yes, we do have some problems such as backlogging with our pay computer systems, but we're well on our way to fixing these problems — we're getting better and it has the makings of a marvelous success story. We're also improving our accounting systems — we do have problems, but I don't believe in one fix for all style so-




Dr. John Hamre talks with Lt. Col. Jonathan Lang at the Naval Postgraduate School.

lutions handed down from Washington. We're improving and working out the bugs. Additionally, we're working on the credit card system so that we don't choke on small purchase transactions. As far as travel goes, well, I feel we have the worst travel system in the world. However, we're developing a new system based on those used in the private sector."

Hamre said the future looks promising. "Overall, I believe we have a highly elaborate system in place and the things that have happened in the last three to four years have been astounding. I look at our community and I'm very optimistic. So much has happened and we're on the edge of many breakthroughs because of people like yourselves," he mentioned. "We have so many talented professionals with that spark of motivational integrity in our field. We need you folks to continue on with your hard work and your support. I know at times that it takes a lot of courage to tell the truth or that something isn't working, but it has to be done."

After his speech, Hamre then fielded questions from those in attendance.


"As a result of Dr. Hamre's visit, the members of the Monterey chapter of the ASMC now have an increased appreciation for the new and exciting changes that are being made in the resource management field," Lang said. 

Dr. John Hamre's experience enhances Comptroller position

President Clinton appointed Dr. John Hamre as the Comptroller of the Department of Defense on Oct. 26, 1993. Hamre is the principal assistant to the secretary of defense for the preparation, presentation and execution of the defense budget and for management improvement programs. He is the first DoD Comptroller to be given responsibility, through the Office of Program Analysis and Evaluation, for the assessment of weapons and related programs and their adequacy for fulfilling critical military requirements. The Comptroller thus oversees both the programmatic and financial sides of the defense budget.

Before coming to the Department, Hamre served for 10 years as a professional staff member of the Senate Armed Services Committee. He was primarily responsible for the oversight and evaluation of procurement, research, and development programs; and for defense budget issues and relations with the Senate Appropriations Committee.

From 1978 to 1984, he served in the Congressional Budget Office, and became its Deputy Assistant Director for National Security and International Affairs. In that position, he oversaw analysis and other support for committees in both the House of Representatives and the Senate.

In 1972, he received a bachelor's degree from Augustana College, Sioux Falls, S.D. The next year he studied as a Rockefeller Fellow at the Harvard Divinity School. Hamre received his doctorate degree in 1978 from the School of Advanced International Studies, Johns Hopkins University. 

Awards

Meritorious Service Medal - 1 Oak Leaf Cluster

Burkhart, Ray, Tech. Sgt.

Clark, William Jr., Capt.

Danila, Charles Jr., Sgt. 1st Class

Karcz, Jan, Lt. Col.

Meritorious Service Medal

Alba, Rolando, Staff Sgt.

Fischer, Bill, Staff Sgt.

Peters, Allan, Sgt.

Price, Erik, Capt.

Joint Service Commendation Medal

Brazill, David, Sgt.

Montes, Carlos, Sgt.

Qubty, Awny, Staff Sgt.

Joint Service Achievement Medal

Pinizotti, James, Spc.



Army Birthday
June 14, 1996

Reservists catalog DLIFLC Somalia support documents

By Bob Britton

Reserve Component military history detachments consist of three soldiers, but they play important roles by documenting significant events for active forces, either during actual battles or afterward.

"Our wartime mission is mobilizing and deploying to a theater of operations," said Staff Sgt. Melvin Wong from the 51st Military History Detachment stationed at Moffett Field. "We collect and preserve information of historical value related to the mission of the active-duty unit we are assigned or attached to."

Reservists from the 51st MHD, 6045th Garrison Support Unit, 63rd Reserve Support Command, traveled to the Presidio of Monterey to identify and archive DLIFLC documentation and artifacts on Somalia Nov. 4-5.

Dr. Jim McNaughton and Dr. Stephen Payne, DLIFLC's command historians,

invited the unit to help them catalog the Institute's documentation and support of Operation Restore Hope in Somalia.

When McNaughton invited the 51st here, he told Maj. Dave Allard, the 51st's commander and a lieutenant in the Monterey County Sheriff's Department, that the Institute's historians needed to have their operations other-than-war files properly arranged. Military historians collected documents, listed topics, organized material and cataloged it.

"We concentrated on contingency-mission operations on Somalia from lessons-learned documents available at the DLIFLC command historian's office and provided to that office by the Operations, Plans and Programs Directorate," said Allard. "That information needed to be properly identified, cataloged and made available to others."

"Normally, people hand us a box filled with miscellaneous material and we identify it as an artifact or document," Allard continued. "First, we look for critical documents such as operations orders, letters of instruction and memorandums of instruction. These provide us with foundations for establishing time lines of historical events. Then we catalog material into three classifications of historical triage: identification of materials, critical items, and less-critical items."

The unit screened audiotapes, videotapes, posters, survival manuals and operations orders. Somalia material specific to the Institute's OPP directorate included audio and videotapes made in different languages, language survival-assistance kits and similar items.

Military history detachments consist of three soldiers, one vehicle, the same Table of Organization equipment and mission. Fort Bragg, N.C., has one active-duty MHD unit assigned, while the Army Reserves and Army National

Guard each have six detachments located around the country.

Part of the 51st's weekend training was completing tasks in support of their unit Mission Essential Task List, or METL, which includes coordination and movement to the training site. Objectives included scheduling pre-maintenance checks on their Humvee vehicle, loading equipment into the vehicle, driving a one-vehicle convoy to Monterey, linking up with the unit commander at this end, and scanning potential historical papers at DLIFLC. The soldiers' goals were looking at related paperwork on Somalia, cataloging it, determining its historical significance for future references, and preparing same for archiving.

"We looked at everything DLIFLC had on file concerning Somalia," said Allard. "Documents mentioned situation reports, handwritten notes, battle plans, deployment plans and similar things. We inventoried information to find out what will be physically or electronically forwarded to the Center for Military History in Washington, D.C."

As part of the documentation mission, Wong was looking at 1992-1993 operational files from after-action reports on Somalia. He found material on Operation Restore Hope, when U.S. military forces first deployed to that country.

"I learned that Fort Lewis, Wash., asked for 1,070 Somalian Survival Guides from DLI and requested an additional 500 on Oct. 6, 1993," he said. "Unit orders indicated that the XVIII Airborne Corps from Fort Bragg, N.C., and the 571st Military Police Company from Fort Ord also sent troops to Somalia."

During the inventory process, Sgt. Maj. Jerry Roby from the 51st found interesting articles on news media reporting and guidelines on Somalia.

"I found a *Guide for Journalists Visit-*



ing Somalia from the CBS foreign desk in London," Roby said. "I also came across a *National Geographic* magazine document, which was critical on the operations in Somalia. DLI received permission to reprint the article. The news media covering Somalia affected units in the field and the people back home.


Documenting and archiving this process will be critical in future operations."

During the historical search for important documents, Allard dug up some 1941 British maps drawn for the World War II efforts in Africa.

MHDs attached to deploying units in a theater of operation have a bright future. With modern technology such as digitization and laptop computers, information is collected rapidly and saved on computers or discs.

"It took years to develop analyses and catalogue information of historical events, conflicts and military missions," said Allard. "With modern technology, this information will be downloaded onto discs from the field within hours or days of events, put on airplanes and shipped out to a safe area for later analysis."

This DLIFLC mission gave the 51st MHD a chance to work with command historians who are plugged into military history on a full-time basis. Payne and McNaughton told the Reservists what Somalia information was important to DLIFLC, and they understood how the Moffett Field unit can be a resource to their peacetime and combat operations.

"The vision of Maj. Gen. Robert Lame, the 63rd RSC commander, is that in all our training, we should strive to do the right thing right — the first time," mentioned Allard. "DLIFLC mission exercises not only meet our METL requirements, but also develop sound understanding between active components and Reserve activities performing in a joint-operations environment, which is the way we all must operate now and in the future. In modern operations, there are the joint and the dead, and the 51st MHD will be doing its best to ensure the former condition." 

DLIFLC provides Haitian assistance

Story and photo by Bob Britton

Whenever combat troops deploy to potential global hot spots, DLIFLC plays an important support role with language-assistance material and people.

"It's a win-win situation when a Reserve Component military history unit assists the command historians and the Operations, Plans and Programs directorate with inventorying, cataloging and archiving lessons learned other-than-war material on Haiti," said Maj. Dave Allard, commander of the Army Reserve's 51st Military History Detachment, 6045th Garrison Support unit, 63rd Reserve Support Command from Moffett Field. He's also a lieutenant in the Monterey County Sheriff's Department.

Last November, Dr. Steven Payne and Dr. Jim McNaughton, DLIFLC command historians, invited the three-member 51st MHD to inventory DLIFLC material on Operation Restore Hope in Somalia. (See separate story on page 22). The unit returned Feb. 9-11 to identify, classify and catalog DLIFLC support documents on Haiti operations from 1994.

Reserve Component military history detachments have the same peacetime and wartime missions: to inventory, catalog and archive significant documentation of an active Army unit's participation in significant world events.

"We found out this time we and DLIFLC were better organized with material and cataloging information," said Allard. "There's more documentation on Haiti, which makes it easier to establish time lines on the sequence of events as they happened. DLIFLC kept Haitian information in sequences and files and in more detail for lessons learned other-than-war preparation. Operations orders were kept in sequence, records and artifacts were better maintained, and the DLIFLC

command historians and Operations, Plans and Programs directorate learned things when we processed Somalia information in November."

Whenever combat units send troops to global hot spots, few people realize the importance of language support the Institute provides behind the scenes. Yet the Institute's mission is just as important as being on the front lines in foreign countries. DLIFLC sends trained linguists, language survival kits and sometimes Mobile Training Teams to assist deploying service members.

Allard mentioned that communications traffic increased significantly for Haiti, with more people and activities involved. The Presidio staff made sure everybody was kept up to date and there was more electronic-mail transmission. Also, the Institute's response time was much quicker for Haiti.

"There were fewer handwritten notes for Haiti and more detailed electronic message traffic," Allard said. "This was better for us historians, since we went through and identified 22 critical documents. Plus, we preprinted a form to make cataloging and inventorying easier. With our documentation, we're learning who's doing the most communicating and with what office or field agency. Once this gets entered into a computer database, you can see what communications are taking place."

Allard thinks people outside the military community only consider DLIFLC as an intensive resident language-training program. Many outsiders don't realize the Institute supports service members and other federal agencies in the field. However, DLIFLC anticipates future trouble spots and is on the cutting edge of computer language teaching and providing

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survival kits, which go in soldiers' pockets and in the mud with the troops.

"The language survival kits are the first thing units ask for," Allard said. "You can actually see a trend how these requests are going. First, units identify language needs before they deploy and plan accordingly. Or, some unit or high government official will get the process started. This now becomes a DLIFLC priority to help the field units, such as with the Haitian-Creole language."

That results in a flurry of activity on what Haitian-Creole material is available. Field units ask about any existing language materials that can help survival kits, such as French. Next come requests for the kits, then Mobile Training Teams. During part of the process, requesters or DLIFLC staffers ask where funds are coming from to pay for this extra training or survival kits.

"Demands for Haitian-Creole from the field were broader and heavier," Allard said. "There were more diverse requests for support and more involvement. There was much discussion on conversion of French linguists into Haitian-Creole, and that wasn't a factor in Somalia. There was a lot of thought process to shift gears from one language to another. The nature of the different military commands being assisted was greater and broader in Haiti, which was a combat operation, while Somalia was a peacekeeping mission."

Anticipating potential global hot spots, Lt. Col. Maria Constantine, the OPP director, and her staff coordinate requests with other directorates and the different Institute schools. Then they prepare kits, print a large quantity of command control cards or make duplicate audio tapes, and ship them to the field. After an initial surge for kits, the process dwindles for a while and then a second surge or request phase takes place, mentioned Allard.

"DLI is at the cutting edge of new electronic language technology," said Staff Sgt. Melvin Wong from the 51st MHD. "DLI was actively involved from day one when the idea for Haiti support first came




Staff Sgt. Melvin Wong, 51st Military History Detachment, 63rd Reserve Support Command, inventories DLIFLC documents on Haiti.

up before troops were sent there. These requests normally come from the Joint Chiefs of Staff level in the Pentagon. When we researched the DLI documents, we found there was a problem translating medical terms from English or French into Haitian-Creole. With French linguists, it was easier to cross train them as Haitian-Creole linguists." How about the overall support the 51st MHD received from DLIFLC?

"It's been great," said Allard. "Payne and McNaughton approached us on the project to archive OPP and command historian Haitian material. Our biggest need was logistic support for billeting and

messaging. They gave us this support and arranged funding for us to stay in the bachelor enlisted quarters.

"We also received excellent in-briefings from OPP and the historians," Allard said. "I told them what we were doing and how we could help their operations. It's a really good support situation and win, win situation for us and DLI. Before we leave DLI, we'll make copies of all our findings, return all the material and brief the historians," he concluded. "Our after-action report will mention keeping all situation reports on file in a separate binder and telling DLI they streamlined their operations to make their jobs easier too." 

Presidio honors women in military service

Story by Bob Britton

Air Force Lt. Col. Maria Constantine, the Director of Operations, Plans and Programs, spoke on unsung heroines — from the American Revolutionary War up to World War II — who paved the way for later women in the military services. Constantine was the guest speaker for the National Women's History Month program March 29 at Weckerling Center. After the speech, three Presidio of Monterey women were honored as woman, supervisor and employee of the year.

Although most of her speech covered the unrecognized and forgotten women aviators of World War II, she also talked about American women who stood up and were counted as making differences in our history.

For example, in March 1776, Abigail Adams wrote a letter to her husband John, one of America's founding fathers and later president. She asked him to consider women's roles and opinions in government and other affairs, especially if the American colonies were considering independence from England and planning their own Code of Laws, Constantine mentioned.

"We have been told that our struggle has loosened the bands of government everywhere," John Adams replied to his wife on April 14, 1776. "Children and apprentices were disobedient, schools and colleges were turbulent, Indians slighted their guardians, and Negroes grew insolent to their masters. But your letter was the first intimation that another tribe more numerous and powerful than all the rest were grown discontented. We know better than to repeal our masculine systems."

Constantine mentioned that throughout history, many extraordinary women spoke out or worked quietly behind the scenes to improve their family, society, religion and government and make these things better than previously.

"Throughout American history, women who wanted to serve had to do so clandestinely, on the sly with few exceptions," Constantine said. "Molly Pitcher, at the Battle of Monmouth (Monmouth, N.J., 1778), brought water to the troops of the Pennsylvania artillery, including her husband. She took his place as a cannoner after he was wounded and became a Revolutionary War hero."

During the Civil War, Harriet Tubman, the "Moses of her people," and an African-American abolitionist, helped 300 slaves escape to freedom in the North through the Underground Railroad, Constantine mentioned.

There was a change of attitude during World War I, when women were recruited by the Navy to serve in clerical duties. More than 11,000 women served in the Navy and Marine Corps from 1917-1918. However, in 1925, the Naval Reserve Act made it impossible for women to work in the U.S. armed forces, until the ban was lifted during World War II.

Several women service organizations were created in 1942: the Women's Army Corps, or WACs; the Navy's Women Accepted for Volunteer Emergency Service, or WAVES; and the SPARs — the Coast Guard's women's corps named after that service's motto, "Semper Paratus," or always prepared. A lesser-known group of women belonged to the Women's Airforce Service Pilots or WASPs.

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Air Force Lt. Col. Maria Constantine, Chief of the Operations, Plans, and Program Directorate, talks about women in military service during the National Women's History Month program March 20 at the Weckerling Center.

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"I chose this group because they are a true inspiration to me and I have the honor of knowing several of them," Constantine said. "These ladies are still active in their 70s and 80s and doing remarkable things in service to the nation and their communities. They teach us that old age is truly in the mind and there is no need to quit being active and making contributions. I would like to share their story with you.

"These lady fliers or WASPs flew bombers, fighters and everything else," she continued. "From 1942 to 1944, they filled an important gap with courage and determination. They were the first American women to fly military planes. Although they were deactivated before the war was over, no more women flew in the military until 1977."

Overseas during World War II, British women aviators were being used in the Air Transport Auxiliary before Americans formed women military aviator groups. American female aviator Jackie Cochran took 25 American pilots to England to study their program and see the merits of the female pilots.

"These women, except Cochran, joined the ATA and became the first American women to fly military aircraft and in unfamiliar foreign territory," Constantine said. "They flew in silence, since no radio traffic was allowed, flew through the constant English fog covering the countryside, and flew under physically-demanding circumstances. They made as many as five flights a day, delivering planes from factories to Britain's Royal Air Force. They flew in a noncombat role, but in combat-like conditions. Enemy aircraft frequently attacked England, so the possibility of being bombed or shot down was ever-present."

While this war effort was going on in England, American leaders formed the Women's Auxiliary Ferrying Squadron, or WAFS, in 1942. Women pilots were required to have a minimum of 500 flying hours and were the first women to fly for the U.S. military. When Cochran returned home after studying the British system, she changed the WAFS name to Women's Airforce Service Pilots in 1943.

After the United States entered World War II, pilots were needed for noncombatant duty at home, while men were allowed to fight overseas. Shortly after the WASPs group was formed, 25,000 women applied, but only 1,830 were accepted for pilot training and 1,074 earned their wings. These female aviators ferried all kinds of military planes from factories to air fields within the United States. They also towed targets for ground and aerial gunnery practice and tested new planes and those just back from repair shops, Constantine said.

According to Constantine's research, WASP training was tough, competition was fierce and living conditions were austere. Candidates trained for the WASP program at Avenger Field, Sweetwater, Texas.

"Besides flying, women learned the Army's ways of marching, talking, telling time and filling out paperwork,"

Constantine said. "They learned navigation, military law, identification of different aircraft, and using a .45-caliber pistol to protect secret equipment used on later planes."

Several of the original women from the earliest days of the service had been ferrying aircraft across the United States and flew thousands of miles. After WASP graduation, many female aviators performed jobs such as flying simulated aerial dogfights with male pilots, towing gliders and acting as drone pilots for the experimental drone program, mentioned Constantine.

During the WASPs' existence, members trained other pilots and transported nonflying officers to different destinations within the United States. They flew 78 different types of aircraft for all missions, except in combat. Thirty-eight WASPs lost their lives in the line of duty of service to their country.

After the WASPs were disbanded in World War II, these forgotten flying heroines were not recognized as military contributors until 1977, when President Jimmy Carter signed the WASPs group on as part of the military system of World War II, mentioned Constantine.


One of the original WASPs, Jean Fitzpatrick, lives in Monterey and is still active in flying today. She was Constantine's guest during the ceremony at Weckerling Center.

"Fitzpatrick is a major in the Civil Air Patrol and the deputy commander for the CAP's Squadron 60," said Constantine. "She is involved in the CAP's search and rescue missions for downed aircraft and is a CAP-designated checkpilot. She teaches flying, flies special missions with law enforcement agencies, and performs mercy angel flights where she flies critically-ill patients from home to treatment facilities. Fitzpatrick continues serving her country today and is quite involved with humanitarian projects."

After the speech, Constantine and members of the POM's Federal Women's Program and Equal Employment and Equal Opportunities Office presented awards to outstanding women of the year. Marine Capt. Julie Schaffer, the Provost Office operations officer and the former executive officer for the Marine Corps Detachment, was honored as the Woman of the Year for all her volunteer activities and promoting the Marine Corps.

"I was surprised on winning the Woman of the Year award," said Schaffer. "They kept it from me and I'm quite honored to receive it. I was just trying to do my job and help people out. I'm very people-oriented, and you can't have jobs or machines without people."

"I thought the honor was richly deserved and that's why we nominated Capt. Schaffer," said Marine Maj. Todd Coker, commander of the DLIFLC Marine Corps Detachment. "We wanted something to recognize the contributions she has given to the detachment and to the Institute for the past year."

The Supervisor of the Year award went to Dr. Gordana Stanchfield, chief of the Faculty and Staff, Directorate of Curriculum Instruction. Pamela Harris, a secretary at DCI, earned the employee of the year honors. 

Students, staff perform Easter play 'Choice'

Story and photos by Petty Officer 1st Class
T.E. "Scoop" Hansen

Forty-one Army and Air Force DLIFLC students, staff members and spouses appeared in a musical drama entitled *"The Choice"* at the Presidio of Monterey's Weckerling Center April 6-8. A separate showing was held for the congregation of Seaside Assembly of God, which provided the actors' costumes. More than 310 people attended the four free performances. Two of the showings were coordinated with religious services. The April 6 showing at 6 p.m. was intended for Catholics as a part of their Easter religious practices and the April 7 performance at 11 a.m. was tailored to take the place of church for the Protestants.

During the rule of Tiberius Caesar, in the city of Capernaum, a young Roman Centurion named Marcus, falls in love with Hannah, a beautiful Jewish girl. She is a follower of Jesus, the radical teacher from Nazareth. As Marcus becomes fatefully intertwined in the tumultuous events leading to the execution of Jesus, he weighs the words and example of Christ against the wealth and power of the world. In the balance hangs *"The Choice."*

The drama is seen through the eyes of Marcus (played by Dean Beckstein, an Army Korean student with Alpha Company). He encounters Jesus and asks his assistance to help heal his servant. Jesus agrees to do so. Marcus is then tested for the first time by making a choice of staying in Capernaum with Hannah (played by Sharon Bronnee, an Air Force Chinese student) and becoming a follower of Jesus or following the career path of a soldier in the service of Pontius Pilate in Jerusalem. He chooses the latter where once again he meets Jesus, only to be one of the Roman soldiers who is ordered to nail him to the cross and crucify him. His

soldiers are then assigned to guard Jesus' tomb, where they witness the resurrection.

These events gave Marcus the assurance that Jesus really was the Son of God, so he decides to follow Jesus and quit his life as a soldier.

"The Choice" is one way of presenting Jesus Christ and his life to people and asking them to make a choice with what they're going to do with their lives," said the Installation Chaplain, Army Lt. Col. Glen Kelso. "It also shows the real meaning of Easter: the crucifixion and the resurrection of Jesus."

"When we began this production and they were asking for people to play the parts, I was the first to raise my hand for the role as Marcus," said Beckstein, following the last performance. "I had always wanted to perform the lead in a musical. I feel fantastic right now — tonight was by far the best performance we had as an entire cast and I feel it was my best night as well. I let it all out tonight both emotionally and physically and I feel a real air of spirituality with me right now."

"I'm sorry it's all over," said Bronnee. "It was very challenging but with a great group of people to work with, it was all a great experience."

Alpha Company Commander, Capt. Douglas Mastriano, who played a Jewish priest, said the production was not only a way to spread the work of Christ, but also a good way to illus-

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Roman centurion Marcus, (played by Dean Beckstein, an Army Korean student with Alpha Company) issues an order to Octavius, (played by Joseph Steinberg, also an Army Korean student with Alpha Company).

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trate how active the DLIFLC Presidio of Monterey chapel is. "This was one way to show how the chapel here can meet the spiritual needs of all the service members at DLIFLC. The drama also demonstrated the different ways people can use their talents and gifts in this military community."

"I watched all three performances and tonight's was by far the best," said LaDawn Keller, an Army student studying Korean. Her husband, Corry, played the part of Jesus Christ. "There were no technical difficulties today and the cast really worked hard and put on a great show!"

"When we started, I wasn't sure if we could pull this off, but about halfway through, I knew we could," said Corry Keller. "I feel all the performances went well."

Air Force Korean student Allyzabette Ramsey said she thought the performance was wonderful. "You could tell the cast put a lot of time and energy into the production and it sure came out great. You could feel the spirituality of Jesus here."

Lt. Col. Jack Dees, 229th Military Intelligence Battalion Commander, who played the part of Pontius Pilate, said he had a lot of fun with the production. "I had a blast," he said. "It was a great time working with all the students."

"We had two goals in mind when we began production on this musical," said Darrin Clinton, an Army Intermediate Korean student with Alpha Company, who directed *'The Choice'*. "We wanted to present the Gospel of Jesus Christ and we wanted to show everyone what the chapel has to offer to fulfill spiritual needs and what they are doing for the service members here. If more people participate in the chapel, the chapel will be able to provide more for the people."



Army and Air Force DLIFLC students, staff members and spouses sing a song during the musical drama, *"The Choice"* at the Presidio of Monterey's Weckerling Center April 8. More than 310 people attended the performances which were free and open to the public.

Clinton, a first time director, said he was a little disappointed with the turn-outs for the musical, but that he had a lot of fun during the production. "We had a cross-section of denominations involved and we let people know that they were always welcome to help out in any way with the play. After all, the main purpose of the chapel is to bring people together and work through it to build faith," he mentioned. "The cast members all worked hard and I believe had an enjoyable experience with the production."

Clinton's wife, Michelle, a cast member, said that she basically saw *"The Choice"* as a faith builder. "I think the musical allowed God to work through us and reach people," she said. "It was a faith builder for most of us in the Lord and one another."

"It really was pretty amazing that we did this well," Clinton said. "Being my first time directing, I did feel inadequate, but everyone kept telling me to just be natural. In all reality, God did the directing in *'The Choice.'* I know people weren't expecting a major production or a great masterpiece, but I think we surprised a lot of people. The cast was great, although I feel I really didn't help them a great deal."


"When we began, we had no lights, no sound system and a small choir," he continued. "Of the cast of 41, only three or four students had any drama experience to begin with. We started from scratch with a lot of willingness to spread God's word and a lot of prayer. We definitely depended on prayer and a lot of hard work, and God definitely blessed us."

Clinton said the decision to perform, *"The Choice"* was an easy one. "I saw it in a book store and knew right then that was the musical to do," he noted. "It was an easy decision — God told me that this was the one."

Clinton said the chapel is looking to put on another production near the end of the summer.

"We've got too much of a good thing going right now to let it slip away," he said.

"I think the performances and the entire production went very well," said Kelso. "The hard work and dedication were evidenced by their performances. We couldn't have conveyed the message of Jesus Christ by our performances any better."

Kelso said the cast practiced twice a week for seven weeks and was able to do so without the students losing ground in their language studies. "Many of the cast brought books with them to practices and studied when not rehearsing," he said. "I would like to thank the Weckerling Center and the folks at the audio/video directorate. Without their help, we couldn't have done this production." 

Arabic students, faculty visit Egypt, see famous sights

By Staff Sgt. Gregory Gray
Arabic student, Middle East I School

(Several DLIFLC Arabic students and faculty toured Egypt over the winter break holidays. For many of them, this was their first visit to the area, which gave them real world experience communicating with Egyptian people and seeing the famous cities and sights. Staff Sgt. Gregory Gray, an intermediate Arabic student in the Middle East School I, describes his experiences).

I wanted to go on this trip for several reasons, first to use my Arabic in a natural setting and see how well I could communicate. Secondly, I wanted to see a new country to collect more stories and pictures of the world. Thirdly, I didn't think I would ever have a chance at such a bargain price again.

(Arabic instructor Anis Said orga-

nized the 17-day tour of Egypt, which included Cairo, the Nile River and the Pyramids of Giza. He plans another trip during next winter break to include Egypt, Israel and Jordan, and this will cost each person \$2,900).

I don't like to use clichés, but it's difficult when talking about Egypt. "A Land of Contrasts," "The Gift of the Nile," and so forth have become clichés because they really are true. Instead, I'll describe a few of my impressions and experiences on the trip.

Everyone starts with the Pyramids of Giza. We drove out to them through the city of Cairo, only getting glimpses every now and then. Suddenly, our bus climbed a hill and there they were.

They really are huge and I know they were built without modern technology over 4,000 years ago. Early in my life and career, I wasn't that impressed. To

me, they were big piles of rocks that had been cut, dragged there and piled up.

What impressed me was being all the way across Cairo and still seeing them on the skyline, nearly as large as my hand held at arm's length. Or, coming back to Cairo from Alexandria on the desert highway and seeing them ahead in the distance. While traveling in the bus, I would look up 10 minutes later from my book and see they aren't much larger for all the driving you've just done. The desert highway comes into Cairo almost directly under them, and it takes a half hour or more from the time you first see them to actually reach them. That impressed me.

Another thing you experience here is that without the Nile River, Egypt wouldn't exist. It's true. At places, the line between greenery and the desert could be covered by your hand. Everything on one side of the highway is sand, and everything on the other side is thriving greenery. Most of the deserts I saw there had no growth, not even solitary cacti or sage brushes dotting the terrain, but every bit of land watered by the Nile was green with crops or trees.

As far as communicating is concerned, I had a bit of trouble understanding the dialect, but I never had any problem being understood. Many people spoke English quite well, including the ever-present trinket salesmen in every parking lot we pulled into.

All in all, it was a very enjoyable trip, which provided me with the opportunity to see many sights and experience another culture as something other than a soldier.


(During the tour, the group visited six cities, took a boat cruise on the Nile River and visited a Red Sea resort, mentioned Said). 

Photo by PFC Adam Grow



DLIFLC Arabic students and faculty visit sphinxes, the pyramids, the Nile River and a Red Sea resort during a tour to Egypt during the Christmas holidays.

Persians celebrate New Year's Day

By Bob Britton

People from different countries, cultures, races and nationalities make up the melting pot of the United States. Each celebrates special days in unique ways. When you think of New Year's Day celebrations, most Americans bring in the new year Jan. 1, while the Chinese Lunar new year comes in early February.

Students, staff, faculty and guests of DLIFLC's Persian Department, East European School II, observed the Iranian or Persian New Year of Now Ruz or Now Rooz (The New Day) at the Weckerling Center March 20. Now Ruz signals the earth's rebirth and is celebrated in Iran, Afghanistan, Tajikistan, Iraq, Pakistan and other Muslim countries with special food, dances and customs.

Dr. Nouredine Ale-Ali, Persian Department chairperson, welcomed guests, while Persian-Farsi students performed Iranian dances and songs. Afterward, everyone enjoyed special Iranian dishes made by staff and faculty members.

Now Ruz, one of the oldest and most authentic Iranian feasts, is normally celebrated March 20-25.

"Some historians date the origin of the Iranian Now Ruz observance to about 800 B.C.," said Ale-Ali. "They emphasize that this special holiday is the most ancient non-religious national Iranian festivity. The Spring Equinox celebrations were part of a national observance when people first entered the Iranian plateau about 3,000 B.C."

Islamic historians trace Now Ruz to the Prophet Zoraster. Around 700 B.C., a year was based on 365 days, plus 15 minutes, which was an inaccurate calculation. By the Seljuk period in the 9th century A.D., Now Ruz was three months and 18 days ahead of summer, according to the Persian Department.

Mathematicians and astronomers of that era were ordered to revise calculations on a year's length, so Now Ruz was

switched back to the first day of spring. To keep accurate tracking of a year's length on a cyclical basis, it was decided there would be five leap years during every 28 years. This enabled astronomers to figure an entire year on the basis of 365 days, five hours, 48 minutes and

45.5 seconds. These revised figures put Now Ruz annually on March 20-21, according to the Persian Department.

During the festivity, it was traditional to set up seven sticks from bountiful trees, including pomegranate, apple, olive and quince with the words "increase," "increased," "increasing," "abundance," "vastness," and "happiness" inscribed on them. Now the fruit of the trees is laid on the Now Ruz table, mentioned Ale-Ali.

Besides the seven types of fruit, the festive table contains seven items starting with the letter "S." Reasons for the letter "S" and the number seven vary. "Sepandan" means "holy" and could account for the "S" objects. There are seven days in a week and seven celestial bodies in the solar system, so either could account for the numerical designation.

Iranians today prepare the following seven foods for Now Ruz: "Espand," or wild rue (a strong-scented woody herb); "Serkeh," or vinegar; "Sekeh," or coin-shaped; "Seer," or garlic; "Somaq," or sumac; "Senjed," or sorb (Old World fruit trees related to the apples or pears); "Samanu," a mixture of malt and sugar; and "Sabze," or greens, according to the Persian Department.

Besides the special food, the Now Ruz

U.S. Army photo



Students from DLIFLC's Persian Class, European School II, performs Iranian folk dances at Now Ruz or Now Rooz (New Day) Festival March 20 at the Weckerling Center.

table also contains colored eggs, a gold fish in a bowl, a mirror, flowers, and the Holy Book Qur'an to indicate birth, life and good omen. Some traditional students think the colored eggs are a possible remote link to the Christian Easter observance, but it is more likely a symbolism for life of the new year.

Before festivities begin, Iranians work hard many days with spring cleaning. Afterward, it is customary for all family members to buy new clothes and wash them before wearing the new apparel. In another tradition, people buy new items for the home before the feast and then holiday food is prepared, said Ale-Ali.

Historical, sociological and economic reasons allow Iranians to place special emphasis on the holiday. During this festive time, Iranian families are reunited, and people travel to their hometowns and places of origin to meet relatives and old friends.

"Iranians, wherever they live, have kept the tradition of celebrating Now Ruz," said Ale-Ali. "All Iranians, regardless of their religion or origin, participate in the holiday. Now Ruz reaffirms the nation's solidarity and the people's pride in their national heritage." ❄️

Presidio community participates with Army Family Action Plan Symposium

Story and photos by Petty Officer 1st Class T.E. "Scoop" Hansen

"We are a community, we are a family and we are a school. The staff, faculty, and garrison exist because the students are here. My philosophy is that I can't help out with issues if I don't know about them. I will give you my support and I will do all I can," said Col. Daniel Devlin, commander of DLIFLC, the Presidio of Monterey and commandant of DLIFLC, as he addressed attendees at the 1996 POM Army Family Action Plan, or AFAP Symposium.

The forum was held at the Weckerling

Center March 27-28 and sponsored by the POM Directorate of Community Activities Army Community Service.

AFAP's motto is 'Mission readiness for America's Army — family, civilian or soldier.' Eighty-five people attended.

The annual symposium brings soldiers, civilians, retirees and family members together to discuss ideas, evaluate, prioritize, and improve quality-of-life issues and lay the ground work necessary for resolution of the issues. A vital part of making this grass roots process successful is the expression of concerns of those delegates at the forum representing the community on the Presidio. The sympo-

sium is a step in the AFAP process which identifies issues of concern from America's Army family that add to or detract from the quality of life. The POM Army family consists of all active duty service members, family members, Department of Defense civilians, retirees, and Reservists.

Issues beyond the scope of an installation commander are forwarded to the major command. Those issues requiring Department of the Army, Office of the Secretary of Defense, or Congressional action are sent to the U.S. Army Community and Family Support Center for the annual AFAP Conference held in Virginia in October.

Over the past 12 years, AFAP has recommended changes of 252 issues. Of that number, 44 changes resulted in new legislation, 103 in new or revised Army policy, and 105 changes in new or improved programs.

This year's symposium consisted of six working groups which gave presentations with recommendations to help improve certain issues which effect everyone on the POM.

Issues submitted 90 days prior to the 1996 AFAP Symposium were in six different categories and consisted of over 150 issues (according to Kevin Moore, ACS director, the 229th MI Battalion submitted 120 of those issues prior to the symposium). Some of these issues included reduced



The family support work group gives its presentation with recommendations on how to help improve certain issues within Child Development Services during the second day of the 1996 AFAP Symposium.

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rates for child care if a spouse is attending college, and the issue of the child care waiting list being too long. A haircut allowance, and the opinion that Variable Housing Allowance pay is too low as well as compensation for excessive required expenses. Other topics of concern were: eye glasses for retirees, and due to costs, having the POM pharmacy stock prescriptions for retirees; quality of life in the barracks; safety and security in living quarters; response time for barracks maintenance; ants in housing areas; single soldiers' privileges in the barracks, and 10 individual submissions on the smoking policy.

After the presentations, Devlin addressed the attendees. "I'd like to thank everyone for being here and I hope to see continued support for events like this," he mentioned. "Another issue that I would like to bring up is the joint service element of AFAP," he noted. "Although this is an Army program and we're on an Army installation, I hope that we continue to receive support from the other branches of the service and that they continue to be actively involved. For example, right now the Navy handles Public Works for the entire Presidio of Monterey and the POM Annex. I hope we continue down this trend of joint cooperation."

Director of Army Community Services, Kevin Moore, then recognized all the people who had supported the symposium. "These issues shouldn't just stop after two days of brainstorming," she said. "Continue to share information on any issues you feel are important — continue to unite and spread the word."

"It was great to be able to have a forum that spanned from age 20 to age 70," said retired Command Sgt. Maj. Chuck Hopper, a delegate at the symposium.

"I observed that people were ready to work on Thursday," Moore said. "It was as though they'd thought about it the night before and were anxious to get go-

ing. It was fun but a lot of hard work. We couldn't have pulled it off without the great job the facilitators did — they were able to direct all the people and get them heading in the right direction. So, yes, I was extremely happy seeing all the people talking and sharing their ideas."

"I thought the symposium was very helpful, informative and productive," said Sgt. 1st Class Margaret Webbert, who represented DLIFLC as a delegate to the 12th Annual AFAP Conference last October in McClean, Va. "The quality-of-life here will be improved because of the symposium. I was happy about the participation and the extensive amount of issues brought forward — they were all good issues with very valid points.

"The main thing is that we continue to strive on," she mentioned. "This annual process does not stop here, it affects the quality-of-lives of soldiers throughout the year. The AFAP process isn't just a two-day event, but something that takes a full year to culminate."

"This is my fourth symposium and I love it," said Wendy Brazill. "I want to continue being involved with AFAP."

"I think it was a very good symposium that went real well," said Command Sgt. Maj. Marvin Cobb, the 229th Military Intelligence Battalion sergeant major. "There were some outstanding recommendations made and in particular at the local level. It shows what can happen when people put their heads together and do some brainstorming. I hope this symposium will have a positive impact on the community, the families and specifically, the single soldiers."

Cpl. Taras Hoy, of the DLIFLC Marine Corps Detachment, and a delegate representing the public works/housing work group, said he thought the AFAP should have been longer. "It was real productive

with a lot of issues brought into the forefront, but I feel another day should be added to more thoroughly cover more ground," he said.

Hoy, who also serves as the vice-president of the DLIFLC BOSS (Better Opportunities for Single Service members) committee, said that many of the issues brought forward will probably be resolved at the local level. "That's my opinion," he noted. "I know for sure that if we had more participation in the BOSS program, we could help take care of many of the issues."

Kathy Elliott, a delegate in the morale, welfare and recreation/family support work group, had much the same opinion as Hoy when it came to the timelines. "It was a very productive two days, but at some points I felt rushed," she mentioned. "Three days would be better."

"This type of forum is invaluable for the command to hear the voice of all service members and their families," said Spc. Robert Banta, a Spanish language student from Charlie Company.



Col. Daniel Devlin, commander of DLIFLC and the Presidio of Monterey and commandant of DLIFLC, talks to the participants and attendees the 1996 Army Family Action Plan Symposium.

Banta's wife, Stacy, a specialist with Charlie Company and a Spanish linguist as well, worked with the relocation group as a delegate and recorder. "I felt the symposium was very beneficial and that it gave the soldiers and other members of the community a chance to share their problems and not feel alone in their struggles," she said. "It gave everyone a chance to work together to solve problems."

Vickie Ashenbrenner, a subject-matter expert for Child Development Services, said that the symposium was very beneficial in light of the constructive criticism. "It brought about concerns to be dealt with which were good, positive issues," she noted. "After all, Child Development Services issues can be very sensitive."

"Quality people, both single and married, are our strength," said Army Chief of Staff, Gen. Dennis J. Reimer. "We don't have big ticket items in terms of weapons; we've got big ticket items in terms of people."

"I am pleased to host a symposium in which the delegates represent the brightest, most dedicated, and caring members of our community," said Col. Ila Mettee-McCutchon, the POM garrison commander. "Due to your exceptional work

at last year's symposium, two major issues, Persian Gulf Illness and Health Care Benefits for Retirees 65 and Over, became the number one and number two issues at the Department of the Army AFAP Conference in October 1995. While the issue of Persian Gulf-related illnesses has often been the subject of print and broadcast news, this was the first time the issue had surfaced at AFAP.


"Kim Hoffman, a Department of the Army civilian, representing the Army National Guard, briefed that 'There are no adequately coordinated efforts to collect and disseminate information about the Persian Gulf Illness,' Mettee-McCutchon mentioned. "The recommendations included creating a national office to coordinate information gathering and dissemination, and setting up a trust fund for education about and study of the Illness, symptoms of which have reportedly been found in more than 10,000 clinically-evaluated Persian Gulf veterans.

"The second issue involved a request to change legislation so that military health-care benefits would be extended to retirees who currently lose their eligibility for the Civilian Health and Medical Program of the Uniformed Services at age 65, be-

cause Medicare cannot reimburse military facilities for their care," she noted.

"These are great examples of how your contributions at the local level can be heard all the way to the halls of Congress. The Army works hand-in-hand with Congress to try to make changes," she said. "Maj. Gen. Jerry C. Harrison, the Army's Chief of Legislative Liaison in the Pentagon also stated, 'Grassroots efforts are the most effective way to get Congress' attention.'

"The challenge for all of us in the Army community is to work together as a team, share our talents, ideas, skills and creativity, and to think forward into the 21st century to improve the services and facilities in not only our community but the Army as a whole," Mettee-McCutchon said. "By participating in this symposium, you are ensuring that quality of life issues will continue to have a future vision."

Moore felt that last year's local symposium issues dealt more with down sizing and closure versus the emphasis this year on entitlements and benefits. "I feel all delegates left with a better sense of community and a broader definition of the Army family," she said. 

Health Fair promotes wellness

By Bob Britton

Local health agencies coordinated efforts for the first annual California Medical Detachment's Health Fair at the Price Fitness Center and the Presidio of Monterey Recreation Center March 22.


"We set up the Health Fair to promote health wellness and the prevention of illness," said Capt. Steven Drennan, the head nurse at the POM Army Health Clinic. "We try to look at the whole person through proper diet and eating habits, exercise, getting outside the house and spiritual and physical wellness. We also wanted people to be aware of the risk of cancer as they get older. Although we focused on active-duty people, we also welcomed retirees and civilians."

There were representatives from the California Medical Detachment, Army Community Service, the American Red

Cross, Outdoor Recreation and TRICARE.

Representatives from two local hospitals performed blood pressure and cholesterol tests, and had dietary and nutrition booths. Two local chiropractic offices gave visitors preliminary exams, and the Lions Clubs International service organization screened people for glaucoma, vision and hearing tests.

Other agencies included the Monterey Rape Crisis Center, the American Lung Association, the Coast Guard Auxiliary on boating safety and a representative from a local bicycle shop promoting fitness and safety.

Visitors picked up brochures on nutrition, blood pressure, family advocacy, smoking cessation, exercise programs and dental care. Other pamphlets were available on mammography or breast exams, safe sex practices, child wellness, Red Cross survival kits, TRICARE, and cancer. 

National memorial honors America's military women

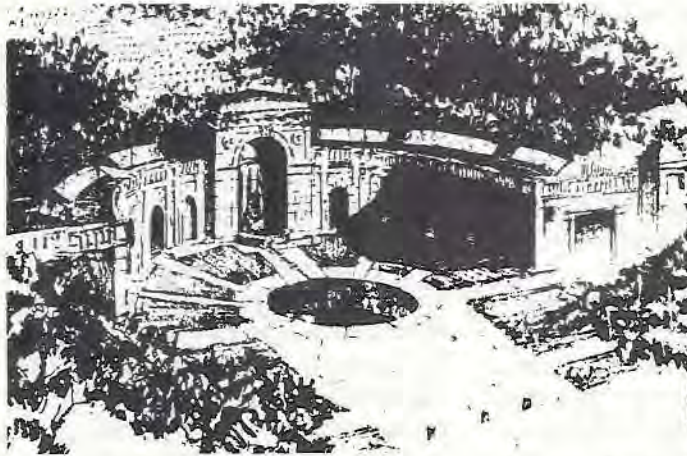
By Capt. Dawn M. Rodeschin

The country's first national memorial recognizing all women who have served in the armed forces will make their contributions a visible part of American history. The Women in Military Service For America (WIMSA) national monument will honor the 1.8 million American women who have served since the Revolutionary War as well as the millions to serve in the future. The WIMSA Memorial will also document the experiences of women, telling their stories of service, sacrifice, and achievement, as it inspires others to join in this legacy.

The Memorial will be located at the entrance to Arlington National Cemetery, the nation's most sacred resting place for its military. It will be centered on a restoration of the stone hemicycle gateway. The groundbreaking ceremony for this historic monument took place on Thursday, June 22, 1995.

Locally, the Women Veterans of Monterey Bay arranged a viewing of the groundbreaking ceremony for the WIMSA Memorial. The Stanton Center at the Maritime Museum (in Custom House Plaza, Monterey) hosted the video showing on May 15. The 90 minute video was professionally produced and is a fitting tribute to America's women veterans as well as all those in military service today.

Many notable speakers gave moving speeches at the groundbreaking ceremony; among them were senators from Alaska and Massachusetts; Gen. John Shalikashvili, chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff; and Dr. William Perry, Secretary of Defense. The First Lady, Hillary Rodham Clinton, spoke as the Foundation Honorary Chair. President Clinton reflected on the change in the world view toward women in the military and noted that 260,000 positions in the military have opened up to women during this Administration. Perhaps the



most inspiring speeches were those by women who served during World War I and World War II; one spoke about her high school graduation trip to Washington, D.C., where she saw women in uniform and said to herself, "That's for me!" She promptly returned to New York where she enlisted in the Navy.

The 33,000-square-foot monument is expected to be dedicated in October 1997. Suitably, one of two award-winning architects for the project is a woman -- Marion Gail Weiss, of Weiss/Manfredi Architects in New York. The four graceful stairways of the Greek-looking monument represent "breaking through the barriers," according to Weiss.

The stunning design will also feature a court with reflecting pool and an upper terrace with panoramic views of the nation's capital. The sound of water will symbolize the voices of American servicewomen, according to retired Brig. Gen. Wilma Vaught. An arc of high glass tablets will stand on the terrace, housing etched quotations by and about these women. Natural light will filter through the glass arc into the Culture and Education Center. Multimedia presentations and exhibits in the Memorial Theater and Education Center will bring to life the stories of the nearly two million women who have served the nation. The heart of the Memorial will be the Register, a computerized database with names,

photographs, and individual stories of each woman's service.

The Congressionally authorized memorial is supported by the Department of Defense and the Department of Veterans Affairs. However, federal funding is not authorized, so money must be raised

through private donations. Wilma M. McCann, the Northern California Field Representative for WIMSA, has been very active publicizing the memorial and soliciting a California state donation for the project. She organized the video showing at the Stanton Center and spoke at the event about funding for the Memorial. State donations received by July 1997 qualify the state to be listed on the Memorial wall; individual donations qualify the donor to be a Charter Member.

The project was initiated by the WIMSA Memorial Foundation, a non-profit organization headed by retired Air Force Brig. Gen. and Vietnam War veteran Wilma L. Vaught. Rep. Mary Rose Oaker (D - Ohio) and Sen. Frank Murkowski (R - Arkansas) pushed the bill through Congress in the mid 1980s; President Ronald Reagan signed it into law in November 1986. The foundation's National Sponsors Committee consists of five past presidents, 10 former Secretaries of Defense, and former Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, retired Gen. John W. Vessey, Jr.

If you are interested in contributing to this cause or finding out more about it, write or call:

Women In Military Service For America
Memorial Foundation
Dept. 560
Washington, DC 20042-0560
1-800-222-2294.

Softball tourney highlights Spring Fling '96

Story and Photos by Petty Officer 1st Class
T.E. "Scoop" Hansen

Puffs of white clouds painted the blue sky to go along with occasional gusts of wind. Sounds of music filtered through the air, yet not drowning out the distinct crack of a softball being met with the sweet spot of a bat. Add the aroma of grilled burgers and hot dogs waffling through the Soldier Field area to complete the setting for the second annual Presidio of Monterey Better Opportunities for Single Service Members Spring Fling Picnic and Softball Tournament from 10 a.m. to 5 p.m., Saturday, April 13.

The Picnic was open to all POM active duty military, family members and civilian employees. The BOSS Committee provided complimentary hot dogs, hamburgers and soft drinks and presented a trophy to the champion softball team, mentioned Spc. Victoria Loges of DLIFLC's Protocol Office. Loges currently serves as the president of BOSS.

The highlight of the picnic was a one-pitch double-elimination softball tournament which ran throughout the day. Games ran 3 innings long or 15 minutes in length due to the number of teams entered; each team paid a \$20 dollar entry fee, according to Loges. "We did have a couple of exceptions including one game that went 14 innings and lasted for over an hour," she noted. "In the end, Foxtrot Company edged the defending Spring Fling softball champion, Alpha Company Dragons."

The day was filled with intense, aggressive play on the diamond and when the dust had settled, Foxtrot garnered the first place trophy for its hard fought 3-2 win over Alpha. Foxtrot ended the day with an overall tournament record of five wins and one loss.

"We never quit and that just happens to be the Foxtrot logo," said their coach, Sgt. Matthew Black. "We lost in our third game of the tourney, but rallied and never quit. We beat Alpha 12-1 in a scrimmage earlier in the week, so we knew we could take them. We've got a good all-around team and we're looking forward to the regular season because we're going to take it all! It was a good tournament with nice weather and the field's in pretty nice shape right now. I'd like to thank my assistant coach Pete Antonian for all his help and the BOSS folks for sponsoring the tournament and for the beautiful trophy — it will look great in the Foxtrot trophy case."

"We're happy with the turn-out and the softball tournament seems to be running smoothly with a lot of participation," said Marine Cpl. Taras Hoy, vice-president of BOSS, as he flipped a burger on the grill. "The weather is great but we would've liked to have seen more involvement from the various companies at DLIFLC and more civilians in attendance today. We need to get the word passed better and hopefully have more participation from service members.

"Everyone is invited to BOSS meetings and encouraged to become involved with our committee," said Hoy, who has been with BOSS for a little over a year. "We meet every other Thursday at the HHC orderly room at 3:15 p.m."




Sgt. Matthew Black of Foxtrot Company is presented the first place trophy by BOSS Vice-President Taras Hoy.

Hoy said ski trips, rafting trips and a pie toss are on the agenda for BOSS activities. They will be open to all single service members on a first come, first serve basis, he mentioned.

Loges was also happy with the day's activities. "I think everyone was pretty happy and had a good time," she said. "I can honestly say this year's Spring Fling went much better than last year's. There was much more participation — specifically with the softball tournament. I'd like to thank Spc. Steve Allen, Sgt. Arturo Flores, Spc. Candy Gallion and Sgt. Maj. Marvin Cobb, all from the 229th MI Battalion for all their support with the tournament. We learned a lot from last year's Spring Fling, and incorporated things to make this year's Fling run a great deal smoother. I'd like to reiterate Cpl. Hoy's comments on BOSS and participation — I cannot overemphasize involvement in the program — we do have a say in matters pertaining to issues and activities here on the Presidio of Monterey. Please do come out and support BOSS."

"The day has been excellent," said Garrison Sergeant Major and BOSS advisor, Master Sgt. (P) Stephen Praksti. "The management and manual labor by the soldiers, sailors, airmen and Marines for the soldiers, sailors, airmen and Marines has been just tremendous and admirable. I want to stress that there was very little noncommissioned officer involvement with this year's Spring Fling. The BOSS folks took the ball and ran with it and did a superb job. They deserve the credit for the success of this event and everything else they're involved with."

People wanting more information or to sign up can call either Loges at 242-5336 or Hoy at 242-6854. 

Foxtrot Company wins DLIFLC hoop championship

Story and photos by Petty Officer 1st Class
T.E. "Scoop" Hansen

Jaden Heil wears the number 1 on his Foxtrot basketball uniform for good reason. After the Foxtrot guard hit the game-winning basket — a driving layup with 11 seconds remaining to give his team a hard fought 66-65 win over the Marine Corps and the 1996 DLIFLC Basketball championship, his team was number 1 for the second consecutive season. Heil pumped in 29 points including 21 in the second half, while dishing out seven assists.

The April 19 title game at Price Fitness Center was a see-saw affair. Foxtrot drew first blood by stealing the ball, canning a layup while being fouled and then sinking a free throw to complete the three-point play. This set the tone for the game. The

Marines took their biggest lead of the game with 3:28 left in the half, 22-18, with the inside work of Kelly Carney and the penetrating drives of guard Adam Arnold. The half closed with the Corps holding a 30-29 lead.

The second half began much the same way the first half did — Heil made a nifty spin move, sank the shot and was fouled. He hit the charity shot to complete the three-point play and give Foxtrot a 32-30 lead. The lead bulged to six at 38-32 with 13:22 left in the game. The high-intensity level continued to rise as the officials received their share of "grief" from both sides.

The Corps fought back twice from six-point deficits and finally caught up with Foxtrot on a three-point bucket by Chad Rhoads to knot the score at 54 apiece. With 3:43 left in the game, Heil hit another driving layup to once again tie the score at 58. At this

point, the game really became an interesting nail biter. Carney grabbed an offensive rebound of a missed shot and scored to put the Corps up 60-58. Heil came right back driving the lane for two and was fouled in the process. He sank the free throw to put Foxtrot up 61-60 with 2:52 left in the contest. With 1:18 left, Rhoads hit his third three-pointer of the second half to give the Marines a 65-61 lead. It would be the last points the Corps would score as an invisible lid seemed to be placed on their basket. Foxtrot inbounded the ball and rushed it up court where John Stamper hit a layup to make the score 65-63.

After a Corps turnover, Stamper again had the ball in his possession with 18 seconds left in the game when he was fouled. He sank the first free throw to make the score 65-64 but missed the second as the Marine Corps faithful fans hooted in delight for an instant, only to let out a collective groan when the Corps couldn't control the ball on the missed shot and turned it back over to Foxtrot. This set the stage for Heil's dramatic game winner at the 14:49 mark of the second half. However, the outcome was still in doubt as the Corps inbounded the ball and rushed it up court. Just as he had done several times during the Corps out-



Foxtrot guard Jaden Heil prepares to let go a one-hand driving layup shot during the 1996 DLIFLC Basketball championship game. The shot was the game-winning bucket and gave Foxtrot Company its second consecutive title by a 66-65 score. Heil ended the contest with a game-high 29 points while dishing out seven assists.

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standing football season, Carney made a beautiful pass to Jimmy McClain who was wide open in the paint under the basket but couldn't get the ball to go down. The Corps had two other shot attempts go for naught as time expired with Foxtrot on top.

"I'm very proud of the team and extremely happy right now," said Jennifer Brown, the coach of Foxtrot. "Even though we played today's championship game without one of our starters, and we only went 5-4 during the regular season, I never lost faith in them. They really gelled and matured in the playoffs."

Brown, who played college basketball at the University of Nevada before joining the Army, said Foxtrot found success through teamwork. "Our winning formula was learning to play with each other as well as the unselfish play of our big guys up front," she mentioned. "Our guards do most of our scoring, but it's the big guys up front who do the dirty work that deserve a great deal of credit as well."

Heil, with his Jason Kidd/John Stockton NBA-type moves and shooting touch, said he was feeling in "the zone" a little more than usual during the championship game. "When I get out on that court and see a hole to the hoop no matter how small it may be, I go for it," he noted. I guess I was feeling it better than usual today."

Stamper assisted Heil in the best supporting-actor

role with 13 points while Stephen Janisch chipped in with eight points. Also scoring for Foxtrot were Dennis Cepress and Daniel Regelbrugge, both with seven points apiece and Jeffrey Tugen with a two-point bucket.

Rhoads led the Marine charge with 18 points, including the three three-pointers in the second half. Carney added 17 points including 11 in the second half and Arnold had 16 points.

"It was a wild championship game with both teams fighting hard," said DLIFLC Athletic Director Dave Fickel. "Either team could have won as the score continued to see-saw back and forth. Both teams in the finals finished in the middle of the standings during the regular season, but played extremely tough during the tournament. I was a little surprised that all the leading teams from the regular season except the Navy were eliminated from tourney play early. It was a good tournament though."

Fickel was somewhat disappointed in the turnout of fans for the championship tilt, however. "We definitely would have had more people in attendance if it weren't for the fact that it is Friday and that Language Day was held today," he said.

The double elimination tourney began April 8 and ran through April 19. Foxtrot began its march to the title by downing the Navy squad, 59-53. Then they

beat Headquarters Company by a 51-35 count before handing the Marines a loss in a semi-final game by a 68-53 verdict. This placed them in the driver's seat for the championship tilt. The Marines on the other hand made their passage to the big game by edging Bravo Company 60-57 in their tourney opener. They then trounced Alpha Company #1, 69-44 before defeating Air Force #1, 65-60. After dropping a game to Foxtrot, they dumped the Navy, 67-60 before falling to Foxtrot for the title.

During the regular season which began in the middle of February, both Foxtrot and the Marines finished tied for sixth place with identical 5-4 records. Air Force #2 won the regular season title with a record of 8-2. They were followed by Alpha Company #1 at 7-2. Navy checked in third with a record of 7-3, followed by Air Force #1 at 5-3. In fifth place was Charlie Company at 6-4 followed by both Foxtrot and the Marines with their 5-4 records. Alpha Company #2 finished seventh at 4-6 while Headquarters Company was eighth at 3-6. Bringing up the rear were Delta Company at 0-7 and Bravo Company at 0-9.

"Considering the season got off to a late start because of the floor refinishing, I'm quite satisfied that we had a smooth-running season with good participation," said Fickel. 🏀



Marine Corps guard Adam Arnold penetrates down the lane and weaves his way to the basket for two points despite being surrounded by Foxtrot defenders. Arnold finished the title game with 16 points in a losing effort.

Graduations

ARABIC

Allard, Lloyd, Petty Officer 1st Class
Armstrong, Jonathan, Cpl.
Cadena, Lawrence Jr., Senior Airman
Campbell, Robert Jr., Capt.
Carr, Stephen, Spc.
Clark, Joseph, Airman 1st Class
Costello, Kace, Cpl.
Fawcett, Jason, Petty Officer 3rd Class
Fiala, Hilaric, Airman 1st Class
Fraser, James, Petty Officer 3rd Class
Goodman, John Jr., Staff Sgt.
Greenawalt, James Jr., Pfc.
Grow, Adam, Pfc.
Hall, Michael, Spc.
Karlberg, Kaly, Sgt.
Kinne, Adrienne, Pfc.
Kruzyk, Jason, Airman 1st Class
Landson, Joseph, Petty Officer 3rd Class
Lawrence, Jeremy, Pfc.
Long, Amy, Airman 1st Class
Neil, Kelly, Pfc.
Nelson, Robert, Airman 1st Class
O'Connor, Damaris, Pfc.
Parnell, Amber, Spc.
Phillips, Jon, Petty Officer 3rd Class
Reyes, Lara, Petty Officer 3rd Class
Reyes, Lory, Pfc.
Robinson, Vanessa, Airman 1st Class
Roehl, Warren, Spc.
Rutherford, David, Pfc.
Shehan, Kimberly, Spc.
Smith, Shawn, Sgt.
Sorenson, Joseph, Staff Sgt.
Stevens, Charles, Master Sgt.
Turner, Teresa, Spc.
Weisheit, Shawn, Pfc.
Wheatley, Nathan, Spc.
Whisenhunt, Jeremiah, Airman 1st Class
Wilkins, Karen, Pfc.
Windmiller, Kimberly, Pfc.
Woodruff, Christina, Pfc.

CHINESE-MANDARIN

Burke, Brenda, Spc.
Burke, Kevin, Spc.
Greenawalt, John, Pfc.
Greene, Andrew, Petty Officer 3rd Class
Lee, Lendal III, Pfc.

GERMAN

Andersen, John, Civilian
Brotzen, Paul, Capt.
Nelson, Sean, Pvt.
Petty, Carl, Lt.
Richardson, Andrew, Airman 1st Class
Schmeeckle, James, Airman 1st Class
Wilson, Todd, Petty Officer 2nd Class

HEBREW

Anderson, Jason, Airman 1st Class
Behm, Thomas Jr., Airman 1st Class
Druecker, David, Capt.
Frantz, Darby, Seaman
Guhl, Kimberly, Airman
Orzol, Jacek, Airman
Redmond, Christopher, Seaman
Rice, Mary, Airman 1st Class
Whitworth, Jennifer, Airman 1st Class

JAPANESE

Harvey, Alison, Civilian
Bishop, Kevin, Maj.
Briganti, Douglas, Civilian
Esteves, Luran, Civilian
Esteves, Rudy, Capt.

KOREAN

Bowman, James, Airman 1st Class
Cox, Ronald, Spc.
Dollar, William Jr., Spc.
Dollar, Susan, Spc.
Erikstrup, Erica, Spc.
Feldmayer, Tonya, Airman 1st Class
Grace, Kevin, Spc.
Green, Robert, Lance Cpl.
Hamman, Danielle, Spc.
Hill, Sandra, Airman 1st Class

Paredes, James, Pfc.
Reeves, Andrew, Lance Cpl.
Reilly, Susan, Spc.
Reppert, Jeannette, Airman 1st Class
Sandusky, Matthew, Spc.
Wallace, Trent, Pfc.
Ward, George, Airman 1st Class
Ward, Robert, Airman 1st Class

PERSIAN-FARSI

Beijan, Shaun, Sgt.
Brammell, Angela, Spc.
Dice, Deanna, Airman 1st Class
Fish, Heather, Petty Officer 3rd Class
Kroeker, David, Pfc.
Lambert, Derek, Airman 1st Class
Patten, Michael, Spc.
Patterson, Phillip Jr., Airman 1st Class
Sedjo, Dawn, Pfc.
Stickley, Mark, Petty Officer 3rd Class
Unger, Danelle, Pfc.
Vogel, Sarah, Petty Officer 3rd Class
Waldrop, Wallace Jr., Sgt.
Zombori, Monica, Pfc.

PERSIAN-FARSI (INTERMEDIATE)

Black, Matthew, Sgt.
Dunham, John, Staff Sgt.
Lien, David, Civilian
Lindsey, Aaron, Sgt.
Meek, Douglas, Petty Officer 1st Class
Reighard, Bobby, Jr., Sgt.
Smither, Edward, Senior Airman
Yarboro, Perry, Staff Sgt.

RUSSIAN

Albright, Melissa, Pfc.
Ames, Caleb, Seaman
Barrow, Henry, Pfc.
Brewer, Bryan, Lance Cpl.

Caron, Laura, Pfc.
Cross, William, Pfc.
Cunningham, Christopher, Seaman
Dailey, Nathaniel, Spc.
Enos, David Jr., Pfc.
Freeman, Dennis, Sgt.
Guthrie, Ogden, Spc.
Hackethal, Anne, Pfc.
Hardman, David, Airman 1st Class
Henson, Mathew, Spc.
Kelly, Daniel, Airman 1st Class
Lopez, Brigitte, Pfc.
McDaniel, Michael II, Pfc.
Perez, Tomas, Pfc.
Post, Jason, Pfc.
Reeves, John, Pfc.
Rodrick, Sean, Lance Cpl.
Roseman, David, Airman 1st Class
Tyson, Joshua, Airman 1st Class
Vega, Timothy, Pfc.

RUSSIAN (INTERMEDIATE)

Adcock, Michael, Petty Officer 2nd Class
Bean, Ronnie, Staff Sgt.
Brederson, J., Petty Officer 3rd Class
Cox, Michael, Sgt.
Dykes, Nollie, Sgt. 1st Class
East, David, Sgt.
Huskamp, Jack, Chief Petty Officer
Laetz, David, Gunnery Sgt.
Mathency, Barry, Staff Sgt.
Muse, Jason, Sgt.
Orologas, Steve, Chief Petty Officer
Poe, Stephen, Sgt.
Stucki, Jack III, Senior Airman
Young, Daniel, Staff Sgt.

RUSSIAN (EXTENDED)

Braun, Kristin, Petty Officer 3rd Class
Corso, Dina, Civilian
Fahden, Sarah, Petty Officer 3rd Class
Fleming, Todd, Petty Officer 3rd Class

user, Shannon, Petty Officer
3rd Class
Lynn, Sacha, Petty Officer 3rd
Class
Maples, Katherine, Petty Officer
3rd Class
Martin, James, Petty Officer 3rd
Class
Noel, Jorja, Petty Officer 3rd
Class

SPANISH

Abbotts, Stacy, Airman 1st Class
Barna, Keith, Senior Airman
Bugaj, Heather, Pvt.
Bumstead, Thad, Pvt.
Campbell, Kolin, Lt. Cmdr.
Campbell, Randi, Civilian
Carter, Shonda, Pvt.
Cuthbertson, Chance, Pvt.
Diprimo, Rosemary, Civilian
Evans, Johnny Jr., Spc.
Fearnow, Matthew, Senior Airman
Garrett, Dale, Maj.
Green, Kelly, Master Sgt.
Grisham, Christopher, Pfc.
Gubera, Eric, Spc.
Guinan, Cornelius, Lt.
Hayes, Robert, Airman 1st Class
Hine, Michael, Pvt.
James, Richard, Petty Officer 2nd
Class
Lapping, Steven, Petty Officer 3rd
Class
Loar, Matthew, Airman 1st Class
Magee, Joseph, Jr., Spc.
Martin, Michael, Airman 1st Class
McGovern, James, Capt.
Morales, Sara, Airman 1st Class
Negrete, Elsa, Pvt.
Pearman, Darrell, Petty Officer 1st
Class
Robertson, Joseph, Airman
Robinson, Summer, Airman 1st Class
Rushing, Bobby, Seaman
Schnedar, Christopher, Cmdr.
Summers, William, Staff Sgt.
Szudarski, David, Pvt.
Upole, Andria, Pfc.

THAI

Boitano, Thomas, Maj.
Marze, James Jr., Sgt.
Oldt, Edward, Staff Sgt.
Riordan, Vincent, Capt.
Werling, Richard, Maj.
Wing, Harold, Sgt.
Woel, Cassandra, Sgt. 1st Class

Deans' List

ARABIC

2nd Semester

Cording, Todd A., Airman 1st Class, USAF
Rochmis, Walter A., Spc., USA
Storey, Stanford M., Pfc., USA
Traugott, Amber L., Pfc., USA
Winningham, David K., Airman 1st Class,
USAF

CHINESE

1st Semester

Ashford, Russell P., Lt., USN
Davis, Angela H., Civ.
Gelsi, Brian J., Airman 1st Class, USAF
Hobbs, Brian S., Capt, USAF
Hobbs, Kayo, Civ.
McElderry, Bradley I., Capt., USAF
McManis, Michael O., Airman 1st Class,
USAF
Roe, Audrey D., Airman 1st Class, USAF
Severino, Olivette I., Petty Officer 3rd Class,
USN
Vankort, Melanie R., Pvt. 2, USA
Williams, Andrew P., Airman 1st Class,
USAF

CHINESE

3rd Semester

Greenawalt, John A., Pfc., USA

CZECH

2nd Semester

Rizzo, William J., Staff Sgt., USA

DUTCH

2nd Semester

Dormido, Ronald R., Sgt. 1st Class, USA
Henderson, James S., Capt., USAF
Payne, Jonathan R., Capt., USAF
Wiese, John M., Lt., USN

HEBREW

3rd Semester

Anderson, Jason D., Airman 1st Class, USAF
Behm, Thomas F. Jr., Airman 1st Class, USAF
Druecker, David, Capt., USA

PERSIAN FARSI

1st Semester

Bruno, Erik R., Spc., USA
Lamb, Brett E., Pvt., USA
Pinson, Lamont R., Pvt., USA
Wojciehowski, Timothy, Staff Sgt., USA

PERSIAN FARSI

2nd Semester

Cook, Jeannette L., Airman 1st Class, USAF
Greer, Derik R., Airman 1st Class, USAF
Holznagel, Sarah B., Spc., USA
Krog, James M., Sgt., USA

RUSSIAN

1st Semester

Hellene, Ted T., Seaman, USN
Lewandowski, Kent A., Spc., USA
Pryor, James E., Airman 1st Class, USAF

RUSSIAN

2nd Semester

Dorris, Takeshi, Spc., USA
Hester, Alan W., Capt., USA
Kirkland, Seth I., Seaman, USN
Lynch, Thomas L., Airman 1st Class, USAF
Patrick, Count A., Petty Officer 2nd Class, USN
Smith, John M., CPT, USA
Sullivan, Jamie L., Pvt. 2, USA
Tedford, Donna D., Airman 1st Class, USAF
Todd, Nathan J., Spc., USA

RUSSIAN

3rd Semester

Baldrige, Tanner K.B., Airman, USAF
Drum, Melody G., Airman 1st Class, USAF
Dyer, Jimmy W., Sgt., USA
Hodges, Mathew M., Lance Cpl., USMC
Martin, Karrie L., Seaman, USN

SPANISH

2nd Semester

Dixon, Albert K., Lance Cpl., USMC
Kaler, Curtis R., Pvt. 2, USA
Prevost, David A., Lt., USN

TAGALOG

1st Semester

Pinizotti, James R., Spc., USA

TAGALOG

2nd Semester

Pinizotti, James R., Spc., USA

TAGALOG

3rd Semester

Pinizotti, James R., Spc., USA

THAI

3rd Semester

Marze, James D. Jr., Sgt., USA
Woel, Cassandra E., Sgt. 1st Class, USA

TURKISH

1st Semester

Folliett, Rochelle L., Airman 1st Class, USAF
Hale, Heather C., Airman 1st Class, USAF
O'Hara, Rahsan S., Airman 1st Class, USAF
Smith, Randy J., Capt., USA



Spec. Robin McGinniss with DLIFLC's 229th Military Intelligence Battalion ignites the Olympic flame, officially kicking off the 1996 Worldwide Language Olympics at Soldier Field. McGinniss is a Chinese linguist and member of the Alpha Company run team. The fifth annual Language Olympics was held May 6-10. See story on page 10. (Photo by Petty Officer 1st Class T.E. "Scoop" Hansen.)