

MARINE

Hawaii

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Marines, Australians share bond

Chuck Little

*Deputy Director, Public Affairs
U.S. Marine Corps Forces, Pacific*

HONOLULU — There is a long-standing, strong relationship that exists between the Australian Army and the U.S. Marine Corps. This bond extends far back in our respective histories, when we fought side by side to assist in the defense of Australia and New Zealand in World War II. It extends through today as Marines and soldiers of the Australian

Army serve side by side in Southwest Asia.

Australian and U.S. services enjoy a very successful officer exchange program, and train together regularly, both in the United States and in Australia, in exercises such as Crocodile and Rim of the Pacific (RIMPAC). Additionally, the Marines Corps' 20th century history has been shaped, in large part, by the Australia-New Zealand Army Corps.

The ANZAC battle for Gallipoli in World War I was the only major

amphibious assault of that war.

In the 1920s and '30s, the Marine Corps carefully studied that campaign, and those studies directly impacted the Corps' amphibious doctrine put into successful play in the island-hopping campaigns of the Pacific in World War II. The battle for Gallipoli is still taught today at the Marine Corps' Expeditionary Warfare School.

One of the more visible reminders of the special bond the two nations and services share is U.S. Marine Corps

Forces Pacific's support for the annual ANZAC commemoration here in Hawaii. Since the presence of Australian and New Zealand military in Hawaii is at a minimum, American military support is needed to observe the occasion.

The first request from the Australian Consul-General for Marine Corps support for this annual event came in 1973, and Marines have honored the request every year since.

See ANZAC, A-6

MAG-24 duo rescues fire victims

Lance Cpl.

Michelle M. Dickson
Combat Correspondent

KAILUA — "They say, 'fools rush in where angels fear to tread,'" laughed Lt. Cmdr. Theresa J. Buratynski, group flight surgeon for Marine Aircraft Group 24, when asked about her and a Marine's courageous efforts to rescue two local civilians from a burning house in Kailua, April 5.

Buratynski was driving to her canoe class after work, just like any other day, when she noticed an abundant amount of smoke coming from a house, just outside the back gate of MCB Hawaii, Kaneohe Bay.

"The first thing I saw was a woman that was on her knees ... engulfed in flames," said Buratynski. "It all happened so fast. I found a puddle of water and put her in it to get the flames out."

At this time, Sgt. John P. Rose, legal chief for MALS-24, arrived on the scene, ready to help out in any way.

"I had jugs of water in my truck, so I took them out to help put the fire out on the first woman on the lawn, and got her across the street to safety," said Rose.

When the flames were under control, the two noticed that there were other wounds on the victim. The woman had been badly stabbed and beaten in addition to being burned. The situation was an attempted murder, not just a house fire, she said.

No sooner was the woman taken to safety across the street, than Buratynski noticed a second woman, unable to get out of the house, and also on fire. Without hesitation, Buratynski and Rose removed the woman from the crumbling home and into safety across the road.

"At that time, someone needed help," said Rose. "Nothing else mattered. Those people just needed to get to safety."

The same types of wounds were found on this woman, and Buratynski knew just what to do.

"We took the clothes off their backs, and doused them in water," said Buratynski. "I applied pressure to the wounds, and took care of a trauma to the chest on one of the victims."

The Emergency Medical Service was called and arrived approximately 30 minutes later. It seemed like an eternity, said Buratynski.

"I think what I did in that situation is what anyone would do," said Buratynski. "It wasn't acceptable to watch them burn. We saw what needed to be done, and we did it."

This isn't the first time that

See HEROES, A-7



Lance Cpl. Michelle M. Dickson

Marines from Bravo Co., 1st Battalion, 3rd Marine Regiment, make their landing onto the ramp of the USS Boxer during the concluding day of the Coxswain's Skills Course at Naval Air Station Ford Island Saturday.

1/3's Lava Dogs ride the waves

Lance Cpl. Michelle M. Dickson
Combat Correspondent

NAVAL AIR STATION, FORD ISLAND — As 1st Battalion, 3rd Marine Regiment, prepares itself for the 31st Marine Expeditionary Unit in Okinawa, Japan, later this year, training continues to ensure the battalion is readily capable to complete any mission with great success.

Part of the evolution, 22 Marines from Bravo Co., 1/3, took part in a month-long Coxswain's Skills Course, successfully completing it, Saturday, and gaining a second military occupation specialty: small-boat coxswain. A Marine must already hold an infantry MOS to be qualified for this job and

must have obtained at least a third-class swim qualification.

The course taught the Bravo, 1/3, Marines to move military from ship to shore, and to conduct night-illuminated coordinated attacks, navigation and small boat handling to surf passages. The coxswain is to be positioned at the stern or rear of the boat, and is responsible for all Marines on the craft and the boat's speed during movement.

"The coxswain is responsible for anything that happens," said Capt. Jeff Broadus, assistant officer in charge of the Amphibious Raid Branch of Expeditionary Warfare Training Group Pacific, Naval Amphibious Base, Coronado, Calif.

"It doesn't matter if a first sergeant is on that boat. He will listen to the coxswain and follow his orders, regardless of rank."

The rest of the Lava Dogs of 1/3 traveled to NAS, Ford Island, Saturday morning to finish a launch and recovery exercise. There were no shipping platforms available during the course, but the USS Boxer came into port, allowing the exercise to be completed. Marines loaded up into combat rubber reconnaissance rafts and hit the water launching and recovering from the USS Boxer.

"In real-life situations, this is what they are going to have to do," said Sgt.

See COXSWAIN, A-6

Pegasus flies away as Angels come back

Lance Cpl. Megan L. Stiner
Combat Correspondent

The "Ugly Angels" of Marine Heavy Helicopter Squadron 362 have come back home to Kaneohe Bay, while "Pegasus" Marines and Sailors with Marine Heavy Helicopter Squadron 463 have landed in Iwakuni, Japan.

For the first time in more than a year and a half, HMH-463 touched down in Iwakuni for a six-month deployment. The squadron's service members are supporting III Marine Expeditionary Force. Throughout their time there, they will conduct training in areas such

as the Republic of Philippines, the Kingdom of Thailand, the Republic of Korea and Okinawa, Japan.

Operations scheduled for HMH-463 include Exercise Cobra Gold in Thailand and the Philippine Interoperability Exchange in the Philippines.

The end of March was busy for wives and children of deployed service members aboard K-Bay as well, they prepared reception banners to hang around base to welcome their Ugly Angels home earlier this month.

"Seeing the family members and friends embracing the men and women

of HMH-362 was the best part of getting back," said Sgt. Jonathan N. Brady, administration chief. "Everyone really just cares about the unit; it was a great thing to experience."

While on deployment to Japan, HMH-362 took part in operations in the Republic of Philippines, the Republic of Korea, and throughout Japan. Exercise Talon Vision and Exercise Balikatan 2004 were among the squadron's operational commitments.

"The most memorable place was Osan, Korea," said Sgt. Andrew C.

See PEGASUS, A-7

MCBH NEWS BRIEFS

H-2 Closes Two Days

The Honolulu-bound lanes of the H-2 freeway will be closed to vehicular traffic from 10 p.m. to 6 a.m. on Friday and Saturday. All north-bound traffic will be redirected to Ka Uka Blvd., which is Exit Ramp 2. Also, the Honolulu-bound lanes of the H-3 freeway will be closed to vehicular traffic from 7 p.m. to 7 a.m. on May 1-2, for routine tunnel maintenance.

For more details, call Scott Naleimaile at the State Department of Transportation at 831-6712.

Luncheon to Honor Federal Employees

The 2004 Excellence in Federal Government Awards Luncheon will be held June 8 at 10:45 a.m. in the Hawaii Ballroom of the Sheraton Waikiki Hotel to recognize outstanding federal employees and private citizens who contribute significantly to federal government agencies/commands.

Three MCB Hawaii personnel will be recognized: Mr. Edmund M. Urabe as the Federal Employee of the Year for Professional, Administrative, and Technical; Mr. Gary M. Chun as the Federal Employee of the Year for Trades and Crafts; and Lance Cpl. Bernabe Hernandez for Exceptional Community Service.

To attend the event, pick up tickets through May 12 in Room 6, Bldg. 216, for \$26, which includes tax and gratuity. Validated parking will be available at the Sheraton Waikiki Hotel and Royal Hawaiian Shopping Center. Also, government transportation will be available for MCB Hawaii personnel and residents.

For more information, contact Mr. Daniel Gonzales at 257-8808.

Mokapu Road Repairs Begin

A major sewer line repair project is underway and expected to last approximately four months aboard MCB Hawaii, Kaneohe Bay.

Lane closures along Mokapu, "E," and 5th streets will occur during certain phases of the project.

For more information, contact Lee Yamamoto at 257-2171, ext. 222.

Hawaii MARINE

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OPSEC is important in both war and peace

No matter what you do and where you work, information can be as powerful a weapon as anything in our arsenal.

Ed Ferrick

MCB Hawaii Security Manager

A number of years ago, the University of Maryland fielded a football team with an outstanding quarterback — Boomer Esaison, one of the best in college football. His remarkable passing skills led Maryland to an exceptionally fine year; however, when Maryland played against the University of Miami, Esaison experienced one of the worst days of his career.

His passing game was terrible; every time he tried to throw a pass, he was either sacked or rushed so hard that he threw an incomplete pass. After the game, when asked by reporters about his performance, he could only shake his head and say, "They always seemed to know when

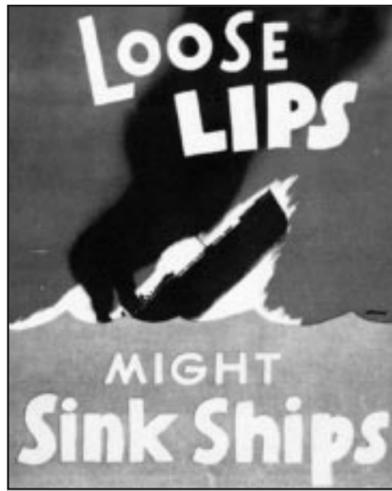


Image Courtesy of National Archives

This World War II poster warns against the dangers of security breaches.

I was going to throw."

The Maryland coach, concerned with the apparent ability of the opposition to anticipate the quarterback, spent the next week with his staff reviewing tapes of the game. Upon close observation, they discovered the problem: Esaison was tipping his hand.

When he called a running play, he left the huddle and immediately placed himself behind the center.

However, when he called a pass, he left the huddle, paused, licked the tips of his fingers and then took his stance behind the center.

Those unconscious habits were a clear signal to the Miami defense that a passing play was about to occur. Miami had completed its homework; it had viewed tapes of Maryland before the game and identified the indicators.

What is OPSEC?

Esaison's story illustrates two of the central facts in which Operations Security (OPSEC) is based: First, seemingly innocuous activities can sometimes be pieced together to reveal future plans; second, failure to recognize one's vulnerabilities in the face of a threat can lead to disastrous consequences.

Operations security is the process used to deny our enemies information concerning our intentions, capabilities and vulnerabilities by identifying and protecting critical information associated with our operations.

While many security programs exist to protect classified information, OPSEC seeks to protect mostly

See *OPSEC*, A-4

'Shut your mouth, Marine!'



Sgt. Joseph A. Lee

Base tenants are reminded to adhere to the regulations prohibiting chanting beyond this marker near the back gate of MCB Hawaii, Kaneohe Bay, on Mokapu Road. Signs like these are directed by the base commanding general and should be adhered to as if he were standing there himself. Violations are punishable under the Uniform Code of Military Justice.

Legal preparation eases passport stress

Honolulu Passport Agency Press Release

HONOLULU — Did you know that since July 2001, the law requires that both parents provide consent for a child under 14 to obtain a U.S. passport (or even to renew one)? This law was enacted to prevent children from being taken out of the country by one parent without the knowledge and consent of the second parent.

If you are a military member who is deploying, and you have a child who may need to obtain a passport while you are away, you must write out a statement of consent in advance. The statement must include your child's name, date and place of birth, your specific statement giving permission for your child to obtain a passport, and your signature.

Many military members prepare a general Power of

Attorney prior to their deployment, giving their spouse the legal power to act on their behalf for the child's welfare. However, if the Power of Attorney does not specifically give permission for the child to obtain a U.S. passport, a passport cannot be issued. Lacking a specific Power of Attorney, a written statement of consent from the deployed member is required, for the protection of the child.

Customers can visit the Web site travel.state.gov or e-mail NPIC@state.gov to obtain official information on passport requirements, application forms, a list of Regional Passport Agencies, and other passport and travel information. For more information, contact Mr. Howard Josephs, customer service manager at the Honolulu Passport Agency, at 529-6565.



For Tourist Passports at MCB Hawaii, Kaneohe Bay

- Pick up applications at the Traffic Management Office located at Bldg. 209.
 - The DSP-11 (passport application) requires proof of U.S. citizenship through a current or expired passport or a certified birth certificate with the official original registrant's seal and the filing date (no photocopies or notarized birth certificates are accepted.)
 - If you are a naturalized citizen, the naturalization document can be used as proof of citizenship. If you were born to U.S. parents overseas, a citizenship certificate or a U.S. consulate report of birth is proof.
 - You must provide two professionally procured and identical passport photos. Proof of identity must accompany the documents, which can include a picture driver's license or military ID card.
 - Finally, a completed but not yet signed DSP-11 form must be submitted in person to an authorized passport agent, along with other documents and processing fees in the amount of \$85 per passport application.
- The normal passport processing time is five weeks.

Feel the burn

Marines look past the pain of the oleoresin capsicum spray

Oleoresin: A naturally occurring mixture of oil and resin extracted from various plants.

Capsicum: A well-known pungently aromatic condiment served either whole or powdered.

Lance Cpl Megan L. Stiner
Combat Correspondent

The definitions of oleoresin and capsicum seem fairly harmless when you break them down. However, for Marines who have been sprayed with the O.C. mixture, just the sound of these words could make their eyes water.

Throughout the Marine Corps, one by one, service members are becoming more aware of the effects of O.C. spray. And in jobs such as the military police occupational field, Marines must

receive training to be certified to use the spray. Still other Marines may get sprayed with O.C. to become qualified as greenbelt instructors.

When a Marine is sprayed with the O.C. mixture the experience is not soon forgotten. After classroom instruction designed to familiarize students with the mixture and its effects, the students are tested. Anticipation builds when Marines see the course of five stations they must maneuver through once they have been sprayed.

"O.C. spray is equivalent to squeezing the juice from seven or eight Habanero peppers directly into a person's eyes," said 2nd Lt. Tito M. Jones, training officer in

See **BURN**, A-7



Photos by Pfc. Rich Mattingly



Above — Lance Cpl. Megan L. Stiner learns, first hand, the effects of oleoresin capsicum spray.

Left — Lance Cpl. Michelle M. Dickson navigates through one of five stations after being sprayed in the face with O.C.

The art of the O.C. spray

Lance Cpls. Michelle M. Dickson and Megan L. Stiner
Combat Correspondents

"Put the lotion in the basket. It puts the lotion on its skin, or it gets the hose again." Ah yes, a classic line from Jame "Buffalo Bill" Gumb, played by Ted Levine in the educational film, "The Silence of the Lambs." A heart-warming movie that really makes you think to yourself, "Boy, I really hope I never get hosed down in a well....right before I get skinned."

Well, recently, we did, in

fact, get hosed in the face, and it did, in fact, feel as though our face had been skinned off like one of many victims in that clever little film.

What ever do we mean, you ask? Well, superior intelligence struck again as we thought it would be a simply marvelous excursion to get sprayed by oleoresin capsicum, or O.C. spray, just to see how much it really did hurt.

When being instructed on what would happen to us, the excitement and happiness welled up inside as the Military Police explained to us that the pain was equivalent to giving birth. Now, we could get a certificate of contamination, along with a hands-on professional military education on why safe sex is so important. We were ready to learn.

Upon entering the field, we could see the military police gathering their pads and training batons for the course we were to complete after receiving the liquid evil.

The military police members then circled around us, and told us to turn our back to the person who was to spray us.

As we waited for the whistle to blow, which was our cue to turn around, we started to think to ourselves, "I wonder what would happen if I just ran

away? Would people still be my friend?" But we anxiously waited it out, and before we knew it, it felt as if someone had lit our faces on fire.

All we could do then was frantically hobble towards the voice of Sgt. Steven Schram, training noncommissioned officer at the Provost Marshall's Office, who guided us to each obstacle where we had to execute everything from knee thrusts, to getting pummeled by MPs the size of Andre the Giant, to beating someone's legs with a training baton.

Time seemed to stop as we couldn't see anything, and just continued to drool profusely while attempting to scream at the top of our lungs, "Get back! Get down!" During the final obstacle, we had to keep our baton away from an "attacker," order him to get on the



See **O.C. SPRAY**, A-7

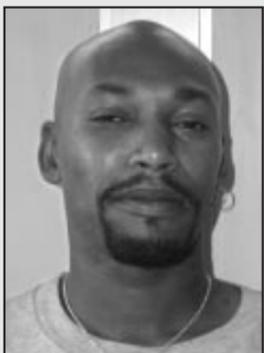


Photos by Pfc. Rich Mattingly

Before

Word on the Street

Do you believe in extraterrestrial beings?



"Yes, I believe there is a possibility. In this day and age, I have to be naive."

Clyde Evans
Custodian
Labor Shop



"I wouldn't say no, but I have my doubts."

Petty Officer 1st Class Samuel Rodriguez
Financial clerk
Navy Personal Service Detachment



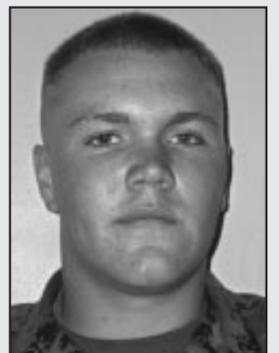
"Maybe. It's just too hard to figure out."

Cpl. Byron Martin
Training NCO
Supply Co., CSSG-3



"I am an extra terrestrial."

Pennywise
2,648-eons-old
Family member



"Yes, probably. We have no proof that there's not."

Lance Cpl. Jake Bachmann
Machinegunner
Bravo Co., 1/3

Survivor recounts Holocaust



Lance Cpl. Jon Doir Ferrell

Dr. William Samuelson spoke to Marines, Sailors and their families at the Holocaust Observance Ceremony about his experience during World War II.

Lance Cpl. Jared Plotts
U.S. Marine Corps Forces Pacific

CAMP H.M. SMITH — Dr. William Samuelson, professor emeritus, author and Holocaust survivor, spoke at the Holocaust Observance Ceremony at the base chaplain's building here recently.

Marines, their families and others who attended the ceremony listened in silence and with great respect to the moving and intense speech by Samuelson.

"My mother, older brother, younger sister and I were in a mass crowd outside the ghetto, and the man in the front had a meter stick. He was measuring children to see if they were big enough to work in the slave camps, or just be shipped off to the death camps," Samuelson's shaky voice continued. "The guard stepped in front of my mother and hit her. He said in German to 'throw

"... it is still unbelievable to me. I will never understand."

— Dr. William Samuelson

that piece of trash away.' He was talking about my sister who was not tall enough to work in the slave camps."

Samuelson paused as tears slowly ran down his worn face, but he pressed on, "She knew right away

and went to the left, to the death camp, my mother was only 30 years old and a beautiful lady. That was the first time I heard, 'you can never forget'," Samuelson uttered of his boyhood remembrances.

Selected audience members read individual tales of those who died during the Holocaust following the hour-long speech. Someone rendered a heart-breaking reading for every million deaths.

They read six stories for six million dead.

Samuelson lingered afterward, to sign copies of his book, an eye-opening biographical novel about his saga. He also took time to pose for photographs with Marines and their families.

"I'm in the winter of my life," he said. "I have read, written and spoken about this phenomenon, this holocaust, and it is still unbelievable to me. I will never understand."

OPSEC: Seemingly unimportant information can reveal a lot

From A-2

unclassified information about our mission.

One of the basic concepts of OPSEC is that we can't protect everything: e-mails must be sent, phone calls must be made and personal contacts must be initiated. The key to successful operations security is to identify and protect critical information that may reveal our intentions, capabilities and vulnerabilities.

How did OPSEC begin?

Although the OPSEC process originated during the Vietnam era, the realization that we had to protect sensitive information was clearly evident as early as World War II, when war posters reminded Americans "Loose lips sink ships."

Late in the war, the Germans believed an allied invasion of France was imminent, but they didn't know exactly when or where the allies would attack. The allies performed superbly by protecting details of "Operation Overlord" — an amazing feat considering it was the largest amphibious attack in the history of warfare.

In Vietnam, poor operations security by U.S. and South Vietnamese forces caused frequent compromises of operations. Early in the conflict, much of the radio communication took place "in the clear" without the use of secure codes. Some units failed to change radio call signs for a year or more. As a result, intelligence sources routinely indicated that enemy forces had advance warning of our intentions.

In many cases, U.S. forces ended up reacting to events rather than seeking out indications of future enemy operations. We faced an adversary who was seemingly able to anticipate our every move, choose the time and place of confrontation, and more often than not, evaporate like mist after doing great damage to U.S. personnel.

As a result, the OPSEC process began: a process to analyze military operations, identify the sources of the enemy's ability to determine our actions in advance of those actions, and to implement countermeasures.

Initially, the OPSEC process started with interviews of operations personnel to see what exploitable activities they were involved with and how that information might be passed to the enemy.

As the process matured and the gathered information was analyzed, it was quickly realized that large amounts of primarily unclassified information were inadvertently being disseminated to the enemy. Our adversaries capitalized on this information, which revealed our intentions, our operations and our methodology for conducting the war.

The most common countermeasures to eliminate these indicators of future activity were simple changes in the procedures that involved how classified and unclassified information were handled.

After the Vietnam War, it was realized that OPSEC could not be treated exclusively as a wartime activity. But, it wasn't until 1983 that OPSEC was recognized as a national program that was applicable to more than just combat operations.

How is OPSEC practiced today?

Fast forward to the present. As we assist transitional governments in Iraq and Afghanistan, our enemies are constantly looking for patterns and indications of our intentions that can be used to target our forces.

As we have seen, information can be as powerful a weapon as anything in our arsenal. No information is more valuable to our enemies than foreknowledge about our plans. The best planned and executed military operations can be seriously degraded, even rendered ineffective, if the enemy has advance knowledge of our intentions.

You can be sure our enemies know the importance of OPSEC. Poor operations security on their part enabled the United States and our allies to thwart a number of planned terrorist attacks around the world. The terrorists have responded by changing tactics, thereby forcing us to look for new indicators, or clues, to their plans.

In ALMAR 07/04, the Commandant underscored the need for operations security by stating: "At no time in history has the need to protect critical infor-

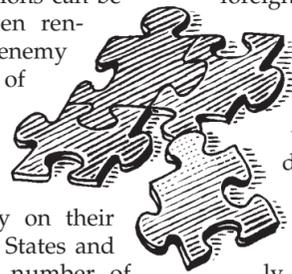
mation been more essential than today. ...Our adversaries will continue to seek all possible advantages, and it is imperative that we protect information that can be exploited and used in an attack against us."

Who should be concerned about OPSEC?

While OPSEC may not seem as important here in Hawaii as it is in a far-off war zone, remember that terrorists and foreign intelligence services are busy at work around the world trying to collect information about our military capabilities and intentions. And while you may think your daily duties are not important in the "big scheme of things," remember that in the hands of a trained analyst, seemingly unimportant bits of information we reveal in our daily duties can prove valuable to our enemies.

Just as you don't need every piece of a jigsaw puzzle to discern the "big picture," our enemies don't need a complete picture of our intentions and capabilities to thwart our plans either.

(Portions of this article were adapted from the OPSEC Handbook.)



For additional information regarding OPSEC, contact the Base G-3 OPSEC program manager at 257-8845.

Sailors save life in midair

Lance Cpl. Megan L. Stiner
Combat Correspondent

April Fool's Day is supposed to be filled with mischief, innocent white lies and laughter. However, when two MCB Hawaii, Kaneohe Bay, service members flew aboard Korean Airline Flight 7865, no comedy was involved.

Roughly three hours into the eight-hour return trip home to Hawaii, a 57-year-old man began to show signs of uneasy breathing. After the man notified a flight attendant of his difficulty breathing, she responded by administering him with oxygen.

A concerned observer, who took the initiative to make the flight attendant aware of his medical expertise in case of need, occupied the seat directly behind the struggling man.

The flight attendant responded to the worried passenger that the situation was under control, so he and his fellow medic seated next to him relaxed as they kept a careful eye on the ailing man.

After nearly 15 minutes had passed without improvement, the flight attendant then asked for assistance. The two men identified themselves as Navy Lt. David M. Stevens, flight surgeon, Marine Aircraft Group 24, and Petty Officer 1st Class John F. McGaha, a corpsman also with MAG-24, returning to Kaneohe Bay from deployment in support of Operation Foal Eagle in the Republic of Korea.

After gaining approval from both the man and his wife to assist him in his struggle, Stevens quickly determined the man was suffering from acute respiratory distress, due to a severe asthma attack. His wife confirmed that he had a history of asthma.

At that point, the man began unsuccessfully gasping for air.

McGaha took action by retrieving the aircraft's medical kit and locating the materials needed to save the man, while Stevens researched the ailment in a critical care medical book he always carries with him. After the desperate search through the aircraft's inventory, the two medical Sailors realized that the medications needed could only be administered through an intravenous (IV) line.

Their concern intensified, however, when they realized they were only equipped with one IV. McGaha successfully administered the IV on the first shot, and the medications began working magic.

"It took about five minutes before he responded to the medications," said McGaha, who explained that he and Stevens continued to administer medication while also keeping a close eye on the patient, throughout the flight.

"McGaha carefully watched the man and took his vitals all night long," said Stevens.

Stevens added, many



Lance Cpl. Megan L. Stiner

Navy Lt. David M. Stevens (left), flight surgeon, and Petty Officer 1st Class John F. McGaha, corpsman, both with Marine Aircraft Group 24, worked to save the life of a 57-year-old man during a return flight to Hawaii from the Republic of Korea.

odd coincidences helped save the passenger. Before the flight began, Stevens had read a chapter in his critical care medical book to pass the time. The chapter he had just read happened to be about asthma.

The seat placement directly behind the victim was also beneficial for the man. At the time of his attack, most of the other flyers were asleep, and no one else tried to assist the surgeon and corpsman throughout the duration of the res-

cue attempts, he explained.

"If we had not assisted the man, he would have died," said McGaha.

Stevens asked the pilot to alter the course in case an emergency landing was required. Fortunately, that safety measure was not needed. As an added precaution, the pilot flew the rest of the way back at a lower altitude. The adjustment lessened the cabin's air pressure, which increased available oxygen in the aircraft.

After five hours, the plane landed in Honolulu with all passengers healthy and safe.

Stevens and McGaha contacted the airline a couple weeks after their flight, and were informed that the former passenger was in good condition and very appreciative of their help.

"It was an amazing opportunity to help out," the men agreed. "We're just happy we could be there to assist with his recovery."

Tomlin named top chef

Lance Cpl. Michelle M. Dickson
Combat Correspondent

Many people admire the culinary arts, and yet few pursue the craft as a career choice. Nevertheless, Marines and Sailors aboard MCB Hawaii who serve in our dining facilities, take pride in this endeavor, and regularly participate in Chef of the Quarter competitions to demonstrate their skills.

This quarter, though, something that has never happened before occurred: A Sailor finished victorious.

"I was absolutely shocked when I found out I won," said Petty Officer 3rd Class Brandy Tomlin, culinary specialist with Patrol Squadron 4. "A Sailor has never won before, so I always kind of thought it was just a Marine thing."

The winning dish was "Steak Diane," complimented by sliced, baked potatoes; a chilled vegetable platter; spinach salad; and a chocolate-glazed cheesecake for dessert. Tomlin picked those particular dishes to throw a bit of variety into the mix during the recent competition at Anderson Hall.

"Last time I made chicken, so I thought maybe the steak would be a better choice," she said. "This was my third Chef of the Quarter competition, so I guess the third time was the charm."

Growing up, Tomlin's mother always cooked, and she encouraged her daughter to get involved with the culinary arts. Thus, the inspired Tomlin pursued cooking edged on by her mom.

"I've always looked up to my mom," said Tomlin. "Nobody can cook like she can. I feel



Lance Cpl. Michelle M. Dickson

Colonel Richard C. Roten, deputy commander of MCB Hawaii, congratulates Chef of the Quarter winner Petty Officer 3rd Class Brandy Tomlin.

I'm getting there, but I could never be that good at it."

Tomlin plans on staying in the Navy for a full career. Upon retiring, she plans on opening her own restaurant, and explained, "My mom will be the first one I hire."

Tomlin is now eligible to compete in the Chef of the Year competition, at the end of the fiscal year.

ANZAC, From A-1

"The participation of the men and women of U.S. Marine Corps Forces Pacific has ensured for more than 20 years the ceremony in Honolulu is one of the most memorable ANZAC Day celebrations anywhere," said the Honorable Paul Robilliard, the Australian Consul-General in Honolulu. "The contribution is a reflection of the close relationship our countries have enjoyed for the past 100 years, including the outstanding record of service our forces have shared with the Marine Corps in the Pacific Theater during World War II, [and] in Korea, Vietnam, Somalia, the first Gulf War and, most recently, in Afghanistan and Iraq.

"Our military and the Marines train together and fight together, and we are honored that the Marines join us as we mark a campaign that began with one of the most famous amphibious assaults in military history," added Robilliard.

Over the years, the ceremony here has become a very special one. It's held at the National Memorial Cemetery of the Pacific, known as "the Punchbowl," a magnificent cemetery located in the heart of downtown Honolulu in a natural crater, which shelters this hallowed ground from outside

noise. The Punchbowl is a magnificent venue for this ceremony. Its Hawaiian name, "Puowaina," literally means "hill of sacrifice."

More than 45,000 military men and women (and their family members) are laid to rest there. The cemetery also is the final resting place for famed World War II correspondent Ernie Pyle, and Space Shuttle Challenger astronaut Ellison Sizuka.

Additionally, the names of more than 28,000 American service men whose remains have never been recovered are engraved on marble tablets in the Courts of the Missing, including some 28 Medal of Honor recipients.

"The National Memorial Cemetery of the Pacific at the Punchbowl has become an appropriate venue for the nations of Australia and New Zealand to commemorate ANZAC Day because this site is known as a symbol of international service and sacrifice to one's nation," said retired Marine Col. Gene Castagnetti, director of the cemetery. "This natural shrine has more than five million visitors, annually, from all parts of the globe, and has hosted U.S. presidents, foreign heads of state and numerous other ambassadors from all around the Pacific Rim."

Honolulu's ANZAC Ceremony will be held Sunday at 11

a.m., so that it coincides with the dawn services in Australia and New Zealand on April 25 (ANZAC Day).

Open to the public and usually drawing a crowd of several hundred people, the ANZAC Day service here will be attended by representatives of the governments of Australia and New Zealand, as well as their respective militaries; by Consuls-General from several other nations, including Japan, Korea and the Philippines; by flag officers and other representatives of the U.S. Pacific Command and its service components; by officials from state and local government; and by veterans' organizations from Australia, New Zealand and the United States.

"This year's celebration once again sees American and Australian armed forces in the field, fighting a common foe," said Lt. Gen. Wallace C. Gregson, commander, U.S. Marine Corps Forces, Pacific. "Our rich legacy, from Belleau Wood and Gallipoli in World War I, through Milne Bay, Guadalcanal and the 'Coast Watchers' of World War II, through Korea, Vietnam and the previous desert wars is once again on display.

"Whenever freedom is threatened, strong men armed from Australia and the United States have met the challenge. We will again."

DUIs are career killers



(Editor's Note: Per the commanding general of MCB Hawaii, those convicted of driving under the influence [DUI], driving while intoxicated or drug-related offenses shall be publicized in the Hawaii Marine newspaper.)

The National Highway Traffic Safety Administration reminds that impaired driving is not merely a traffic offense. Don't be fooled. Impaired driving is no accident nor is it a victimless crime.

You drink & drive. YOU LOSE.

The Military Police Department added the following names to the DUI roster, suspended the license of the driver, and removed his or her vehicle and its DoD decal from the installation unless otherwise noted.

- April 7, Cpl. Stephen H. Phillips of 3rd Battalion, 3rd Marine Regiment, for driving under the influence with a blood alcohol content of .110 percent.
- April 16, Gunnery Sgt. Todd D. Nye of 3rd Radio Battalion, for DUI after refusing a BAC test. Decal was not removed.
- April 17, Chief Warrant Officer 3 Jeffery A. Newbold of
- Marine Heavy Helicopter Squadron 362, for DUI with a BAC of .180 percent.
- April 17, Lance Cpl. Eric M. Kerr of India Company, 3rd Battalion, 3rd Marines, for DUI with a BAC of .067 percent.
- April 19, Cpl. Dangquynh Nguyen of Marine Aviation Logistics Squadron 24, for DUI after refusing a BAC test.



Lance Cpl. Michelle M. Dickson

Private First Class Josh Egolf, coxswain for Bravo Co., 1st Battalion, 3rd Marine Regiment, gives the command to row when departing the USS Boxer.

COXSWAIN, From A-1

J.R. Parker, course director for the coxswain's course at Coronado. "We practice this a lot so the Marines feel comfortable with their job."

"A couple guys seemed pretty nervous at first," said 1st Lt. Robert Merrill, executive officer for Bravo Co., 1/3. "Over time, though, they all got the hang of it and put out really well."

There will be 18 rafts available for the MEU, and each one will belong to a Marine who completed the coxswain's course. He is then responsible for every other Marine he carries on that raft with him.

"Leadership is a huge part of this course," said Broadus. "These are privates, privates first class and lance corporals who are all taking on the roles of noncommissioned officers."



Lance Cpl. Michelle M. Dickson

Two MAG-24 service members worked together to rescue two women who were trapped inside a burning house just outside the back gate.

HEROES, From A-1

Buratynski has found herself in a life or death situation.

"When I was in high school, I was walking home one night and watched a woman

get shot right in front of me. I ... watched her fall," said Buratynski. "The man drove away and I ran up to help her. I would much rather sustain an injury than live with myself knowing I didn't do the right thing."

BURN, From A-3

charge with the Provost Marshal's Office.

Initially, the process is one of suspense and fear, but that quickly gives way to pure determination and guts. After one blow of a whistle, the Marine turns around to face an O.C. stream that lasts from three to five seconds directed straight into his or her eyes. A few of the immediate reactions to the mixture include the involuntary closing of the eyes, mucous filling the mouth and nose, and burning of the eyes and skin.

Once a Marine can physically force his or her eyes open enough to see the correct number of fingers being raised in the air, a second whistle is blown and he or she heads off to the first of five stations.

An escort leads the way, yelling from the direction the fumbling Marine must run toward.

At the stations, Marines demonstrate punching techniques learned in Marine Corps Martial Arts Program tan and gray-belt training, as well as demonstrate their baton skills. A whistle blow also signifies when they have adequately performed each skill. Then they are free to move on, with the constant reminder to "strobe your eyes."

At the final station, the Marine collects his or her wits and gives commands to another Marine he or she is supposedly apprehending. Once finished and with time recorded, the Marine is escorted to a water hose to temporarily provide some relief to the burning sensation on his or her face. The Marine walks in a cool-down circle with the hope of relief in sight, but disappointment comes after 10 to 15 minutes when the pain is still quite prevelant.

The initial reactions of intense pain and burning can stay with the Marine for up to four hours after first contact. It may take up to two full days for the Marine to feel completely back to normal. Nothing during that period seems to alleviate the pain, although most who have experienced O.C. spray claim that No Tears Baby Shampoo is a not a bad investment.

Once a few days have passed and the pain is simply a memory, the Marine may then find pride in the experience. Yet none may be too

quick to go through the training again. Some have even compared the experience to the pain of giving birth.

Marines go through sustainment training on an annual basis, and further experiences with O.C. are probably never as dramatic as the first. Still, they are not a pleasant experience, explained Staff Sgt. Matthew J. McGee, staff noncommissioned officer in charge of the pass house for PMO.

O.C. SPRAY: Relief comes slowly

From A-3

ground, and execute verbal commands that would be applied in a real situation.

Now, one would think when that final whistle is blown, and all is complete, that a huge relief should come over you as success was accomplished and victory was ours.

Were we ever wrong. Ends up, we continued to drool and think about how much we probably resembled Dennis Nedry, the evil chubby man in Jurassic Park, played by the extremely talented Wayne Knight, right before the "Coo Coo Spitter" dinosaur, also known as the Dilophosaurus, had his way with him. Rough times.

We then thought relief would come when we were guided over

to the water hose and doused our heads in aqua heaven. Again, it was the wrong assumption. There was absolutely no relief in sight. In sight, as if we could see anyway. The only thing we could do was stumble around the field, and yes, continue to drool with the never-ending snot waterfall. At least we knew we looked pretty.

It took one full day and night to recover from our fun-filled afternoon, and we still could not see very well the next day.

In conclusion, we want to stress to everyone here aboard MCB Hawaii, Kaneohe Bay, do not ever force the military police to O.C. spray you. In fact, just do not get them angry at all. We speak from experience when we say that the dogs will do significant damage as well.

PEGASUS, From A-1

Crissman, noncommissioned officer in charge of flight maintenance. "We stayed really busy, but we got to see the area a lot too."

Keeping the service members active is a positive way to keep morale high in a unit, explained Sgt. Maj. Richard W. Dorsey, sergeant major of HMH-362. We tend to make sure there is always a job to be done, so they aren't just sitting

around bored, he added.

"Although there was always something to do, no one complained; we all just set our minds to it and got everything done," said Crissman.

The Ugly Angels returned home with confidence that Pegasus is ready to pick up where they left off. According to Brady, it may be hard to follow in their footsteps though.

"What our unit accomplishes is amazing," he said.