

Hawaii MARINE

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Close combat goes nonlethal

Story and Photos by
Cpl. Jason E. Miller
Combat Correspondent



A Marine aggressor is clubbed and handcuffed by two of the students as part of the exercise.

Here's the scenario and question: There is a rioting crowd of protesters outside a U.S. embassy in some third world country, and you are part of the closest unit available. The picketers do not have weapons, but are becoming violent. You have been called in to correct the situation. What do you do?

The proper answer is to apply non-lethal combat techniques and clear the area without seriously injuring anyone.

While many Marines and Sailors receive training in the fundamentals of killing, it takes special training for Marines to learn how to effectively combat an enemy they don't wish to seriously harm.

Thirty future instructors of nonlethal combat from Naval Complex Pearl Harbor and MCB Hawaii, Kaneohe Bay, convened at the Pu'u'loa

Range Training Facility.

For two weeks, the students trained to become certified to instruct fellow Marines and

Sailors in their respective commands on how to effectively use non-lethal means to control opposition forces.

While there, the Marines and Sailors received classes on many forms of non-lethal combat, including baton training, pepper spray, non-lethal projectiles, hand-to-hand combat, See *NONLETHAL*, A-3

HCAO begins

Regiment and support units form SMAGTF-3 on Big Island

Sgt. Alexis R. Mulero
Community Relations

More than 2,200 Marines from MCB Hawaii, Kaneohe Bay, deployed to the lava rocks at Pohakuloa Training Area (PTA) on the "Big Island" Monday, where they will train as a Special Purpose Marine Air Ground Task Force 3 (SMAGTF-3) until July 13.

While out at PTA, Marines from 2nd Bn., 3rd Marine Regiment, and 1st Bn., 12th Marines, will be conducting live-fire exercises with direct support from Combat Service Support Group 3, Marine Aircraft Group 24, 1st Radio Bn., and 4th Force Reconnaissance Co.

One thing that differs this evolution, from the last in October, is that multiple nations are also at PTA in support of the Rim of the Pacific (RIMPAC) exercises happening throughout the Hawaiian Islands during the month of July.

"Not only does PTA give regimental Marines assets that they don't have in Oahu, it also lets them work with other service members whom they would only interact with on an evolution of this magnitude," said Staff Sgt. Ralph E. Scott Jr., regimental ranges and marksmanship staff non-commissioned officer in charge.

"Since the last deployment, new leaders may have taken over certain leadership roles. This training can help them better understand what it takes to accomplish the particular mission," Scott explained.

Important training conducted while deployed to PTA includes individual training for infantry squads, platoons and artillery units.

Additionally, this evolution provides commanders the opportunity to lead Marines in a combined arms training exercise.

"Going out to PTA is another opportunity for Marines to sharpen skills and gain confidence in their specialty," added Scott.

MCBH approved to license motorcyclists

Sgt. Robert Carlson
Press Chief

In a move that allows the Base Safety Center to function as a licensing authority for Marines and Sailors assigned to MCB Hawaii, the Hawaii Department of Transportation approved an agreement last week which waives the road test requirement for graduates of the Motorcycle Safety Education Program (MSEP).

The agreement requires MCB Hawaii MSEP chief instructor Dan Martyniuk, to present the Motorcycle Rider Course in strict compliance with regulations, and it eliminates the need for permit-holding graduates of the program to take the road test at the Aloha Stadium parking area.

The State approved new licensing rules in February, which allow motorcycle-training centers to apply for the licensing authority, but the Department of Transportation does not yet have procedures in place to implement the program. With the new agree-

ment, MCB Hawaii is the only other training center besides the University of Hawaii, which can waive the road test upon completion of the MMSEP.

"This benefits the Marines and Sailors assigned to MCB Hawaii because we can certify motorcyclists here," said Danilo Tolentino, deputy director for the Base Safety center. "Prior to the agreement, riders had to make the trip over the H-3, and through town, to do their road test in a parking lot."

The nationally-certified Motorcycle Safety Foundation curriculum is identical to the one used by the State, and includes work in both the classroom and on the range.

The MCB Hawaii Base Safety Office Motorcycle Safety Course differs from off-base courses in several ways.

First, the course is free for active duty service members and their families. The course also allows students to ride their own motorcycle as opposed to a loaner bike provided by most other schools.

Becoming more familiar with



Sgt. Robert Carlson

Instructor Dan Martyniuk demonstrates a swerve to the students.

their own motorcycle, and avoiding the fees associated with the off-base courses should be reason enough to sign up for the base course. Successfully completing the course usually entitles the riders to an insurance premium discount as well.

The most compelling reason

to sign up for a motorcycle safety course though, is that the knowledge you gain may save your life, and now the road test for licensing is waived after completion of the course.

To sign up for the Motorcycle Safety Course, or for more information, call 257-1831.

CSSG-3 partners with Army sealift transporters

Wheeler Army Airfield lends a hand with deployment, sealift training for CSSG-3's officers



Terri Kojima

Marines with CSSG-3 receive training on deployment by strategic airlift.

Terri Kojima

599th Transportation Group, Wheeler Army Airfield

More than 30 Combat Service Support Group 3 officers filled the auditorium at Wheeler Army Air Field to learn from the Army's transportation experts how to safely and swiftly deploy war fighters by strategic sealift.

The officers learned about the 599th Transportation Group — a major subordinate command of the Military

Traffic Management Command — and the Navy Fleet and Industrial Supply Center, Pearl Harbor, roles and capabilities, as well as information key to deploying their forces through Pearl Harbor.

Army Capt. Genotra Brown, chief of the 599th Transportation Group's Command Operations Center, teamed with James Staeger, a strategic planner, and Carlos Tibbetts, a traffic management specialist, to provide critical information and overview of special requirements to conduct efficient port

operations.

A recurring theme emphasized throughout the training was "proper planning coupled with cooperation and teamwork equals mission accomplishment."

"Joint training is an effective tool for ensuring our service customers know current sealift requirements," said Army Col. Peter J. Gitto, commander of the 599th Transportation Group. "This supports our efforts to

See *CSSG-3*, A-6

MCBH NEWS BRIEFS

NEW IMMUNIZATION POLICIES GOVERN ALL 7TH GRADERS

Hawaii has new school immunization requirements for all 7th graders who attend school here.

The new law requires that all students entering the 7th grade must have completed the following vaccinations by the first day of school:

- 3 Hepatitis B,
- 2 MMR, and
- 1 or 2 Chickenpox (Varicella, or a physician-documented history of chickenpox disease).

A 7th grader may only attend school on the first day if their school has received one of the following:

- A yellow 7th grade Student Immunization Record card, signed by the student's doctor, indicating that he or she has completed all required vaccinations (or the documented history exception),
- A signed note from the doctor, indicating that the student has started but not yet completed the vaccination series, or
- A physician note indicating that the doctor does not currently have a supply of required vaccine and the student will be recalled when the shortage has improved.

Students who have not complied with the new school immunization requirements will not be allowed to attend school.

"It is important that parents do this now and not wait until doctors' offices get busy during the summer," said Dr. Paul Effler, Communicable Disease Division, Hawaii Department of Health (DOH).

There are also new immunization requirements for children entering preschool and kindergarten, and children who are entering school for the first time ever in Hawaii.

Visit the DOH Web site at www.VaxToSchool.com or call 586-8323 for details.

MASS TRANSIT GETS REIMBURSED

Active duty military, appropriated and nonappropriated fund civilian personnel, and members of the reserve serving on active duty are eligible to receive up to \$100 reimbursement for commuting costs spent on mass transportation via the VanPools or The Bus.

Eligible commuters must complete an application form for reimbursement and provide copies of their used or unused bus passes. Obtain applications at www.fmo.navy.mil/services/tip.htm. Contact Roger Badua for more information at 257-8807.

Hawaii MARINE

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CG'S MAIL BOX

"...Allow their Marines the opportunity to play baseball."



BRIG. GEN.
MCABEE

- Submitted by Gunnery Sgt. Daniel Boening, HQ Battery gunnery sergeant, 1/12

"My request is to create an MCB Hawaii baseball team. As we look into the future of varsity sports aboard MCB Hawaii, it would be a travesty to overlook America's favorite pastime.

I have played aboard Camp Pendleton; however, in the late 1980s the Marine Corps Bangers were having trouble acquiring funds and support. We had a number of Marines that played under the base name, but paid the funds out-of-pocket for the love of the sport.

When I came aboard MCB Hawaii in 1999, the baseball program had just been abolished. I tried to gain interest, and many Marines wanted to play — unfortunately MCCS didn't.

As I recall, we have a collegiate pitcher's mound tucked away in MCCS, so the cost would be minimum to create a league.

I feel the units aboard MCB Hawaii would be more willing to allow their Marines the opportunity to play baseball vice football, due to the injury risk. This would allow more of our Marines to participate in an MCB Hawaii varsity program that has taken off leaps and bounds and reflects sportsmanship and good play on already established programs.

This would also enhance our Marine Corps recruiting effort. I know as a successful recruiter, that having varsity sports aboard our Marine Corps bases only enhances the recruiters' opportunities to enlist a potential Marine.

Thank you for your considerations, and as we show the world that not only is America's 911 force good at fighting, we are also good athletes."

Respectfully submitted,
Gunnery Sgt. Daniel Boening

Gunnery Sgt. Boening:

I have been asked by the commanding general to respond to your email of May 21, since your recommendation falls within my staff's responsibilities. The CG appreciates that you've taken the time to participate in the "CG Mail" program.

The commanding general fully supports your recommendation to establish a robust baseball program aboard MCB Hawaii for our Marines and Sailors. He has approved a winter league to run from January to March 2003.

Marine Corps Community Services will establish the program and will provide implementation details in a forthcoming edition of the *Hawaii Marine*.

Marines and Sailors desiring to participate at a higher level of competition can contact the MCCS Varsity Sports Coordinator, Mr. Steve Kalnasy, at 254-7590. He will be able to provide referral services to the Hawaii Senior Baseball League

of Kailua, or you can call them yourself at 263-6248.

Thank you for your suggestion and for allowing us to inform the community about baseball. Our goal at MCCS is to provide quality programs of interest to our Marines, Sailors and family members.

Lt. Col. M.B. Williams
Assistant Chief of Staff, MCCS

"I would like to inquire as to when we should expect to have the Pond Road playground equipment replaced. It was removed over two years ago.

First, we were told that the wrong equipment size was ordered, then that equipment would not be replaced as our housing area was due to be replaced in 2002.

I understand that our housing area is now tentatively slated for destruction in 2004.

One of the advantages to the new equipment is that it would be mobile for the planned housing replacements around the base, so being on this destruction list should not be an issue.

I have seen a large playground built on Bancroft and Lawrence, then a toddler playground built on Bauer and Bancroft, and now another toddler playground being built on Bancroft and Lawrence (further down on Lawrence).

I realize that it is costly and takes time to replace all these playgrounds.

Here is a list of families on Pond Road that support a playground on our circle: The Lipps, Eversoles, Schalms, Aldridges, Perebooms, Castellvis, Millens, O'Dohertys, Kouskys, Czajas, Kauffmans, Budds, McDougalls, Beys, Roses, Kissoons, Bakers, Hastings, Rentsz, Richards, Knapps, Westins and Burns families.

We have over 60 children living in our housing area and would very much appreciate having playground equipment.

Thank you in advance for your consideration in this matter."

Sincerely,
Debbie Morgan

Mrs. Morgan:

I have been asked by the commanding general to research and to respond to your email of June 18, since your recommendation falls within my staff's responsibilities. He appreciates that you've taken the time to participate in the "CG Mail" program.

The Family Housing Department has made a concerted effort to replace playgrounds around the base that do not conform to present day safety standards.



Sgt. Robert Carlson

(Clockwise from top) Tyler Duncan, 6, Denver Shadden, 4, and Drew Pevear, 7, play on the new equipment installed behind the Commissary. Permanent new playgrounds are springing up all around the base, but housing areas slated for replacement will get temporary playground equipment until the housing in those areas is vacated.

Whenever possible, the older playgrounds are left in place until the new playgrounds are available.

Unfortunately, the playgrounds in your area had to be removed because they had become unsafe and could no longer be economically repaired. They have not been replaced because, as you mentioned in your email, a housing replacement project was tentatively scheduled for your area in 2002.

Congress did not approve that project for 2002 because of limited funds, but it appears that it will be included in the FY03 Congressional Defense Appropriations.

As such, the housing replacement project is tentatively scheduled for award in April 2003, with construction to start in August 2003. Once approved, affected Pond Road residents will be informed on the specifics of that project.

As the area is scheduled to be replaced next year, we cannot go through the expense of constructing a full playground because expensive site work is required to prepare for the equipment and proper fall protection for your children's safety. Also, contrary to perception, the new equipment is costly to move once installed.

Even though we cannot put in a complete playground at this time, we will do our best to support you and your neighbors by putting in several stand-alone pieces of playground equipment over the next several months.

Thank you again for taking the time to express your concerns.

Mr. Kent Murata
Assistant Chief of Staff, G-4

(Editor's Note: Letters of any length may be trimmed and edited in the interest of good taste and brevity.)

The commanding general invites input from the base community via C.G. Mail on the following topics: What are we doing that we shouldn't be doing? What are we not doing that we should be doing? What are we doing that we should be doing better?

Responses should include a recommendation that will help solve the problem and must include your name and return address so that staff may respond.

For more information about how to send C.G. Mail, see the MCB Hawaii C.G. Mail page at www.mcbh.usmc.mil/command/cgmail.htm.



Sergeants and below who dare to become Combat Correspondents and would pride themselves on telling the Marine Corps story can seize the opportunity with a lateral move into the 4341 occupational field. Contact Gunnery Sgt. Rhys Evans, base public affairs chief, at 257-8832 or 257-8840, for more information.



Aggressors, portrayed by devil dogs from 3rd Marine Regiment, attack students holding plexi-glass shields.

NONLETHAL: Trainers get trained

From A-1

shield formations and riot control.

Three instructor trainers from Ft. Leonard Wood, MO's, inter-service non-lethal individual weapons instructor course, made the trip to Oahu specifically to teach the 30 students.

"Go home GI!" shouted Marines from 3rd Marine Regiment, who were acting as a rioting mob during the training. The future instructors quickly constructed a wall made of plexi-glass, hand-held shields to keep back the crowd that was repeatedly rushing them. Soon the trainees began incarcerating the protesters who attacked the formation.

"We are training the trainers here," said Staff Sgt. Shane Sheaffer, a course instructor. "We're not just teaching them the concepts and tactics of non-

lethal combat. We're giving them the ability and expertise to teach to the skills to their troops and peers. It gives their commanders another tool to put in the toolbox."

Students in the class go through 10 tough days of intense training before they become certified to teach others. The training is hard, but for the students who are learning the tactics, the knowledge could prove to be invaluable.

"Last week was the hardest part so far," said Petty Officer 1st Class Christopher Erbe, chief master at arms aboard the USS Reuben James.

"We got hit pretty good with some of the pepper spray, but the whole class has definitely taught me a lot. Now I'll be able to go back to the ship and teach the Sailors there everything I've learned about non-lethal combat."



Students sit in a semi-circle while receiving course instruction from lead training instructor, Gunnery Sgt. Gary A. Long.

Hurricane season demands preparedness

The National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration's Press Release

The National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration's (NOAA) Pacific region hurricane experts said the 2002 Central Pacific hurricane season is expected to bring an above average number of tropical cyclone systems: six to seven.

"This year is the 10th anniversary of Hurricane Iniki and the 20th anniversary of Hurricane Iwa, and both hit Hawai'i during El Nino years.

"The most recent forecast from NOAA's Climate Prediction Center calls for developing weak El Nino conditions to prevail during this year's hurricane season," said Jim Weyman, director of the NOAA National Weather Service Central Pacific Hurricane Center (CPHC).

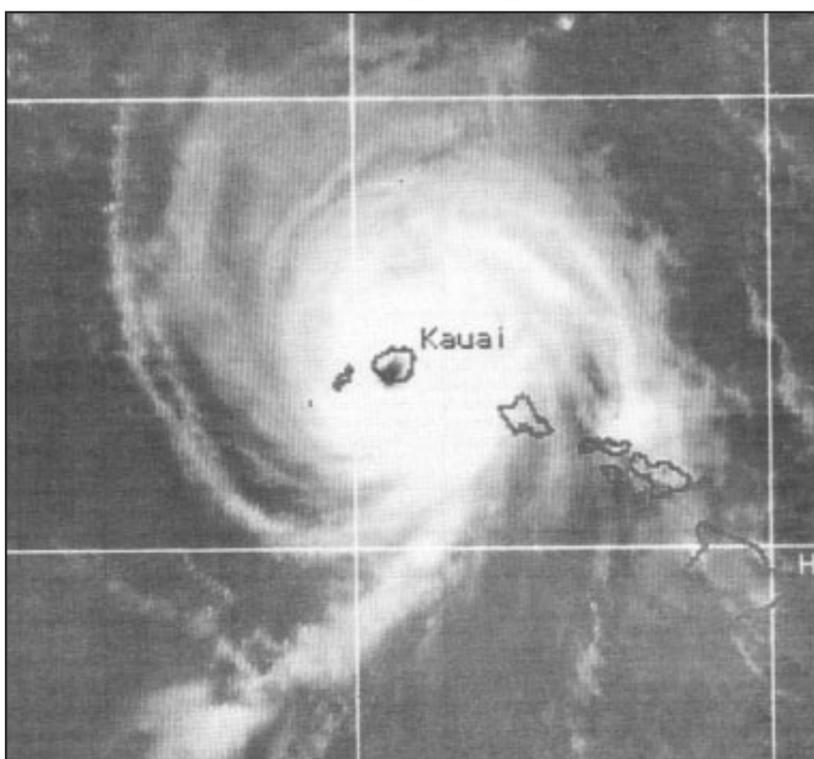
Weyman said while only three hurricanes made landfall in Hawai'i during this century, they left billions of dollars in damages and several lives were lost. He pointed out the islands are also vulnerable to tropical storms and depressions.

"Since 1961, the four busiest hurricane seasons have been during El Nino years 1997, 1994, 1992 and 1982, but it only takes one storm to wreak havoc in the islands," Weyman cautioned. "With all the improvements in technology, hurricane forecasters are ready for another Iniki, but we must also ensure the public is prepared."

Governor Benjamin Cayetano signed a proclamation making Hawai'i a participant in Hurricane Awareness Week (May 19 - 25), a collaboration between the NOAA Weather Service, the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) and storm-vulnerable states — to increase preparedness and safety among residents.

The theme for this year is "Working Together to Save Lives."

"In Hawai'i, there is a proud tradition of teamwork between government agencies and private organizations such as the National Weather Service, Hawai'i Civil Defense, the Red Cross, FEMA, the media, and others," said Tom Heffner, warning coordination meteorologist at the Honolulu Forecast Office. "This



teamwork helps save lives."

The Central Pacific hurricane season officially begins June 1 and ends Nov. 30. The season, which covers an area from 140 W to 180 or the International Dateline, normally brings 4 to 5 tropical cyclones. However, since 1960, Central Pacific hurricane seasons have produced mixed results: from highs of 11 named storms in 1992 and 1994, to lows of zero storms in 1960, 1964, 1969, 1977 and 1979.

Hurricanes forming in the Pacific Ocean can be devastating to island areas such as Hawai'i and Guam. In 1992, Hurricane Iniki, a powerful Category 4 storm, battered Hawai'i and left \$2.4 billion in damages. Iniki was responsible for five deaths on Kauai and one death on Oahu. In 1982, Hurricane Iwa, a Category 1 storm with sustained winds of 80-90 mph, left \$250 million in damages and resulted in two deaths.

"Ultimately, everyone needs to be prepared for a hurricane," Heffner continued. "Everyone should have an action plan in the event that a hurricane strikes. Every home should have a survival kit that should be checked before the start of the hurricane sea-

son, and everyone should take action when advised by civil defense."

The CPHC issues watches and warnings for the Hawaiian Islands to notify the public of hurricanes and tropical storms:

- A hurricane watch or tropical storm watch means the threat of hurricane or tropical storm conditions exists for designated islands within 36 hours. Listen to NOAA Weather Radio, commercial radio or TV for the latest weather information.

- A hurricane warning or tropical storm warning means hurricane or tropical storm conditions are expected to occur for designated islands within 24 hours. Continue to listen to NOAA Weather Radio, commercial radio or TV for the latest weather information. Be prepared to evacuate if advised to do so by civil defense.

The best source of preparedness information for hurricanes which may impact Hawai'i is the CPHC's website: www.nws.noaa.gov/pr/hnl/cphc/pages/cphc.shtml.

The next hurricane forming in the central Pacific will be named "Alika."

WORD ON THE STREET

"What makes you proud to be an American?"



"America is the best country in the world. Nobody else has the rights and freedoms we do."

Lance Cpl. Jacob Abernathy
Block NCO
Puuhaloa Range

"In any other country, I would not be able to have as much fun in one weekend that I do here in America."

Petty Officer 3rd Class J. D. Gilley
Aviation electronics technician
MAL-24



"This country allows me the freedom to pursue career and personal interests without any restrictions."

Petty Officer 2nd Class Mike Walters
Operations specialist
ComNavSurfPac, Det. 319,
Phoenix, Ariz.

"Other countries do not have the freedoms we have, and the opportunities are not as good either."

Lance Cpl. Josh Barker
Block NCO
Puuhaloa Range



"...The fact that we are able to speak our opinions without being persecuted."

Nancy James
Retail area supervisor
MCX

DoD set to restart anthrax vaccination program

Army Sgt. 1st Class Kathleen T. Rhem
American Forces Press Service

WASHINGTON — Department of Defense (DoD) officials announced today they are restarting a modified Anthrax Vaccine Immunization Program, now that the vaccine provider has passed Food and Drug Administration (FDA) scrutiny.

Only service members, essential civilians and contractor personnel going to or serving in high-threat areas will receive the vaccine, said Dr. Bill Winkenwerder, assistant defense secretary for Health Affairs. This is because half the contractor's vaccine production will be stockpiled for civilian use.

"We recognize there is a domestic need for access to the vaccine," Winkenwerder said during a news conference at the Pentagon. "In collaboration with the Department of Health and Human Services [HHS] and the Office of Homeland Security, we are reserving a portion of the anthrax vaccine for stockpiling ... to use in the event of a domestic emergency."

In 1998, DoD began a plan to vaccinate all military members against the deadly, potential biological weapon. The program was pared down several times, in the intervening years, as the sole provider of the vaccine shut down its factory for renovations and then had problems gaining FDA approval of its production process.

Vaccine shortages eventually caused DoD to vaccinate only limited numbers of service members serving in "designated special mission units."

The contractor, Bioport of Lansing, Mich., gained FDA approval of its renovated facility in January and is now ready to begin providing additional stocks of the vaccine to the DoD.

Winkenwerder said the new policy is "more targeted" than the previous plan to vaccinate the total force. He said the numbers of service members and essential civilians vaccinated will jump, but he would not say how high.

"We would like that to be a further deterrent to anybody who might think about using anthrax as a weapon."

Dr. Bill Winkenwerder
Assistant Secretary of Defense
for Health Affairs

Nor would he say what areas of the world are considered "higher threat."

"We will identify those areas to the service members before they are deployed to those areas, but we don't intend to talk publicly about that as we describe the policy to the rest of the country, to the media," Winkenwerder said during an earlier interview with American Forces Press Service. "And the reason is, we don't intend to give our adversaries an indication of exactly who and when and where we've immunized people."

"We would like that to be a further deterrent to anybody who might think about using anthrax as a weapon."

The doctor said DoD medical officials hope to start vaccinating targeted service members 45 days before they deploy. The anthrax vaccine requires six shots over an 18-month period for maximum immunity, but a relatively high level of immunity is reached after the first three shots, he explained.

Winkenwerder and Vice Adm. Gordon Holder, director of Logistics on the Joint Staff, said the vaccination program may return to total-force coverage if vaccine availability improves and if the biological threat

changes.

Individuals who started the six-shot series under the previous guidelines will resume the series where they left off. Others who started the shots previously, but who are not currently covered under the new program, will receive the rest of their shots "later into 2002, possibly as late as 2003, and that's because the supply of the vaccine is limited," Winkenwerder said.

He insisted there is no danger in stopping and restarting the series of shots. "Protection lasts months to years at some level," he said.

Under the previous program, 525,000 service members have received a total of 2.1 million doses of the vaccine. Contrary to widespread media reports of service members refusing to be vaccinated, even at the cost of their careers, Winkenwerder said the true number is relatively small compared to the number of doses administered. DoD has no formal method of counting refusals, but service chiefs report 441 service members have refused to be vaccinated. He said there have been no deaths linked to the vaccine.

Even though it is scaled back, the vaccination program will remain mandatory for troops in areas covered by the policy. Winkenwerder said this is no different from any number of other vaccines and "medical interventions" that are mandatory for military people based on where they are serving.

The DoD is working with HHS to develop a new anthrax vaccine that would require fewer shots and be made using a different, easier method, said William F. Raub, deputy director of Public Health Preparedness at HHS. The two departments are also examining the current vaccine to see if its protocol can be changed.

"We fight and win as teams," he said. "If a team of people are in an environment deployed in a military situation, I think the commander as well as all the individuals want to know are we all protected."

The fall anthrax attacks on the U.S. East Coast may have silenced some critics, he added. "This is something that's not just in people's imagination. It is real."

Counterintelligence seeks men

The occupational specialty needs to recruit a select few men to fill shortages

Cpl. Luis R. Agostini
Marine Forces Pacific Public
Affairs Office

CAMP H. M. SMITH — Presidential Executive Order 12333 defines counterintelligence (CI) as "information gathered and activities conducted to protect against espionage, other intelligence activities, sabotage, or assassinations conducted for or on behalf of foreign powers, organizations or persons or international terrorist activities."

The Marine Corps is in dire need of a few good men to execute the order, as the 0211 military occupational specialty is shorthanded, according to Maj. Scott C. Whitney, Marine Forces Pacific CI and the human intelligence officer.

Entry into the CI field in the

Marine Corps is different from other occupational fields. Candidates can't choose this field when enlisting and must complete an intense screening process, said Staff Sgt. Juan Londono, the assistant CI and human intelligence chief.

To be considered minimally qualified for entry into the CI field, candidates must be male noncommissioned officers 21 years old or older, with a GT score of 110, possess U.S. citizenship and a requisite security clearance.

First-term Marines seeking reenlistment are preferred candidates.

Background checks are another element of the selection process, explained Londono. The candidates' financial records, professional and moral character must all be in

good standing.

The ideal candidate also possesses a self-starter attitude and the ability to operate with little or no supervision, stated Londono.

He also noted that some of the benefits and opportunities awaiting potential counterintelligence specialists are: deployments to various locations around the world, opportunities to attend special schools such as language schools, jump schools, survival, evasion, resistance, escape course and many others such as rapid promotions, bonuses of a three-to-five multiple and enhanced professional development.

"Opportunities to deploy to various locations are very likely," confirmed Londono.

For more concerning entry, contact Londono at 477-8903.

Community partners



Courtesy of Megan McCarthy

Mike McKenna (center), a Windward auto dealer, has been named Lanikai Elementary's first "Model Community Partner" at ceremonies held at McKenna's Windward Ford, Friday, June 28. McKenna is flanked by U.S. Marines (from left to right) Lance Cpl. Matthew Strickland, Staff Sgt. Michael Seiner and Lance Cpl. Scott Momper, all of whom are stationed at MCB Hawaii, Kaneohe Bay. The Marines helped Lanikai by providing volunteer workers for school painting projects. Principal Donna Estamago (right of McKenna) and Ken Pilkenton, school board chairman, joined the Marines, Lanikai students, parents and staff extending congratulations and thanks to McKenna.

EVERY CLIME AND PLACE

HMM-265 flies high as 'Squadron of the Year'

Cpl. Benjamin M. George
MCB Camp Butler

MARINE CORPS AIR STATION FUTENMA, Okinawa, Japan — Long hours, hard work and a positive work environment are three reasons Marine Medium Helicopter Squadron 265 (HMM-265), part of Marine Aircraft Group 36, has three "Squadron of the Year" banners posted on its hangar wall.

As the operating force behind the CH-46E Sea Knight helicopter, the Marines of HMM-265 must work efficiently as individuals and communicate as a team to maintain their high standards.

Designed primarily for assault transport of combat troops, supplies and equipment during amphibious operations, the squadron relies heavily on teamwork between crews and pilots to operate proficiently during missions.

"Our main focus is to get troops from boat to shore," explained Capt. E. Ray Pursel, a communications officer who's been flying CH-46s for nearly three-and-a-half years. "We operate during amphibious landings and also conduct resupply missions."

Pursel admits that the CH-46E is unique from most other aircraft because of its tandem-rotor design.

"We can get the '46 in and out of some pretty tight spots — a lot of places a tail-rotor helicopter can't access," Pursel said. "The aircraft is able to start and stop very quickly in comparison to other vessels."

"Its main strength is its flexibility," he added.

The unit's productivity relies heavily on the performance of the pilots and flight crew. The better the communication between the two, the more efficient the mission execution.

"It's our job to work together with the pilots and help them with any problems," said Sgt. Timothy D.

Smith, a CH-46E crew chief. "We assist the pilots in daily functions and serve as in-flight mechanics," he explained regarding the aircrew's flight responsibilities. "If ever there's a problem during an exercise, we can call back and the mechanics at the hangar will already know what to expect."

The unit has many ways to train. From live-fire exercises involving side-mounted XM-218 .50 caliber machineguns to Confined Area Landing exercises, the unit remains ready for any situation at a moment's notice.

"We perform Confined Area Landing exercises to simulate inserting troops and supplies into confined areas expediently," explained Cpl. Peter Calikes, a structural metalsmith and hydraulics Marine. "These training exercises are held daily."

Calikes has been with the squadron for three years. Along with his mechanical duties, Calikes also serves as assistant crew chief.

"I'm just another set of eyes during flight," Calikes said. "I'm also the collateral duty inspector. It's my job to issue jobs and inspect for safety."

"Safety inspections are a big part of our job," added Smith. "We test aircraft all day and turn the information into the Quality Assurance Division, which has the final say. We inspect each aircraft every 100 hours."

"There's a lot people don't see," he added, describing the hours of work that go into making the CH-46E an efficiently operating aircraft.

Despite the long hours needed to keep the aircraft operationally ready, and the hard work it took to put three "Squadron of the Year" banners on the wall, teamwork and positive attitudes keep the Marines of HMM-265 performing to the best of their abilities.

"It's an unbelievable job," Calikes said. "You can't beat it."



Cpl. Benjamin M. George

Pilots and flight crews prepare for take-off by performing several maintenance checks. The CH-46E's performance relies heavily on the coordination between the air-crew and the pilots (above) during flight. Air crew members like Sgt. Dawn Durbin (below left), an intelligence analyst with HMM-265, and Sgt. Timothy D. Smith, CH-46E crew chief, perform pre-, in- and post-flight maintenance checks on the CH-46E Sea Knight helicopter.



Equality: 'All Americans are created equal'

Jim Garamone

American Forces Press Service

WASHINGTON — If the men who signed the Declaration of Independence could see America today, they'd probably be astonished.

When they wrote "All men are created equal," they weren't being literal or inclusive.

In the thinking of the day, all men were equal,

but only if they were white, over 21 and owned a certain amount of property.

Black men weren't equal: The vast majority of African Americans in the Colonies were property.

Slavery would survive as a legal institution for nearly a century after the Declaration.

Even free blacks in the United States weren't equal, because laws forbade them to vote.

No woman of any color was equal because the new United States took most of its laws from Great Britain. Women there couldn't own property, couldn't vote and couldn't do many other things without the express permission of a husband, father or other male guardian.

But times change, and so did the nature of who is equal in America.

In 1787, the U.S.

Constitution enshrined slavery as part of the founding fabric of the republic. In the Constitution, slaves counted only for population purposes, and then as only 60 percent of a white man.

Yet, even as the Constitution was drawn up and adopted by the United States, people pressed for change — the abolition of slavery.

It took a bloody Civil War, but finally, in 1865, the 13th Amendment abolished slavery in the United States. The amendment declared anyone born in the United States to be a citizen protected by the laws of the nation.

In 1869, Congress passed the 15th Amendment that stated: "The right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any State on account of race, color, or previous condition of servitude." Black men could vote, but no woman could.

From the beginning of the country, women in America were more self-reliant than in Europe. After all, it took more to survive on the American frontier than in England or France or Germany.

American women started organizing in the 1830s and 1840s for rights — especially voting rights.

Western states led the way in giving women the right to vote.

Before World War I, "Suffragettes" marched to push for the right of women to vote.

It wasn't until 1919 that Congress passed the 19th Amendment allowing women the vote.

More than the Constitution needed changing. Many Americans harbored virulent racial and ethnic prejudices.

Following the Civil War, the Central Pacific railroad company recruited thousands of Chinese to help build the nation's first transcontinental railroad.

Once that work finished, thousands of other Chinese and Japanese immigrated to the United States.

The U.S. government responded with a number of exclusion laws that progressively limited Asian immigration. The laws declared noncitizen Asians couldn't own property — and prohibited immigrant Asians from ever becoming citizens, no matter how long they lived in America.

Further, the constitutional amendments opened the door of equality for African Americans, but few blacks were allowed to walk through in actual practice.

World War II supplied the impetus for Americans of all colors and both sexes to claim equality.

Women, who worked the factories and farms during the war, wanted equal opportunity following the conflict. People of color, who served honorably in all theaters of the war, also demanded their rights.

The civil rights strug-

gles of the 1950s, 1960s and 1970s resulted in laws with real teeth that enforced the rights of all Americans.

What's more, the vast majority of Americans agreed these rights needed to be honored and protected.

Americans with disabilities demanded access. Asian Americans finally got the exclusion laws rescinded.

Laws, such as Title IX, worked to give women more opportunities. Agencies such as the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission and the Civil Rights Division of the U.S. Justice Department worked to ensure equality before the law.

"All men are created equal" has come to mean "All Americans are created equal."

This does not mean that all is perfect in the Union.

Problems of prejudice and harassment crop up the length and breadth of the nation. But Americans are trying to realize the ideal.

They are trying to be better people and to respect the contributions that all Americans can make to the democracy.

Thomas Jefferson, John Adams and Benjamin Franklin may not have had the Union of today in mind when they wrote the words to the Declaration of Independence, but as men of the Enlightenment, they surely would have approved of the expansion of the idea of equality.

Giving the 'gift of life'



Cpl. Jason E. Miller

Army Specialist Delories Houchens, a lab tech at Tripler Army Medical Center (TAMC), draws blood from Lance Cpl. Brett Chang, a computer tech at Marine Aircraft Group 24. Marines and Sailors from MAG-24 gathered together June 20, at the squadron aid station, to participate in a blood drive put on by TAMC. The center is currently experiencing a blood shortage and is in severe need of donors. If you'd like to donate the "gift of life" or receive more information on blood donations, contact TAMC at 433-6699.

CSSG-3, From A-1

achieve a high state of readiness for rapid deployment."

Both trainers and trainees agreed that the training was well worth the time invested.

"It has been outstanding training to ensure that Marines in Hawaii can seamlessly interface into the Defense transportation system through the 599th Transportation Group," echoed Col. Paul D. Adams, former commanding officer of CSSG-3.

Leaders agreed that the requirement for joint training in deployment by strategic airlift will continue. The Army's transportation professionals are prepared to meet that need, according to Brown.

On-the-job professionalism demonstrated during cargo uploads and discharges conducted at Pearl Harbor by soldiers and Department of Defense civilian transporters from the 599th have earned the Army's transportation experts a reputation for being masters of port operations.