

NAVAL ORANGE

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ELECTION DAY

NOVEMBER 8TH, 1988

*"The Executive power
shall be vested in a
President of the
United States of
America. He shall
hold his office during
the term of four years,
and together with
the Vice President,
chosen for the same term,
be elected as follows...."*



NAVAL RESERVE OFFICERS' TRAINING CORPS
THE UNIVERSITY OF TEXAS AT AUSTIN

CONTENTS

Happy Birthday	1
OP/ED	2
The Candidates	4
Negative Campaigns	6
Greek Politics	7
Long Hair in the Military	7
Being A Leader	9
Mess Overruns	9
Military History	10
Pledge Life	11
Alumni News	12
Red Star Rising	13
Health Tips	16

JUPENA'S SPORTS CORNER

Let's talk sports. The unit's football and softball teams concluded their season during the past month. And one team is the champion. So this is how they all turned out:

The intramural football came to a close with neither team going to the play-offs. The co-ed team finished up with a three and two record, the final victory being an impressive romp of the opposition even though it was possibly the worst refereed game that I've ever seen. Just ask Walter Watkins about that one. The men's team finished up 2-3. In the final "game", a very exciting contest, we lost to the Army 12-7. The game was so close that it came down to the final series in which Matt Wade and the offense had an excellent drive down to the opponent's four yard line. But victory was denied when on the last play, an Army lineman deflected the ball to produce an incomplete pass. One positive note seen: a defensive player being slightly aggressive when he pushed the Army ball carrier out of bounds into the referee, which sent both the ball carrier and the referee tumbling to the ground. I won't mention a name, but it was awesome... A rematch, in which we will win, will be played on December 3. This is a must-see type of game.

The softball season came to a close with the Wednesday night team coming back strong with a 1-7 record. According to the manager, Dan Starling, the Wednesday night team is right on track. "We are in the middle of a rebuilding period, and I think you will be surprised when we are done," said Starling. The Friday night team finished a very impressive season with a victory and a championship trophy for Jim Hanen. Mike Martin was selected the MVP of the championship game when he notched two K's in the 9-3 win. Jim's Haircuts II finished with a 7-1 record. Softball will continue this semester on Tuesday nights with

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only one team competing. James Taylor will take the helm while Dan Starling will sit out until spring, when the Friday team returns to the field.

Well, that's how the teams finished up. I would like to thank all the fans who supported us throughout the season and hope they will continue their patronage for the Tuesday team. To reemphasize, we still have some more unfinished business left on the football field. The game will be played on December 3 in which we must, as far as I am concerned (along with a hell of a lot of other people), BEAT ARMY. That's all for now.



VIEW FROM THE BRIDGE

Well, when you have as many contributors as I had for this issue, the hard part becomes fitting it all in. Something had to give, so it might as well be my column. It came down to a choice between cutting this and cutting Sport's Corner, and I had to leave that in. After all, we did just win the championship, in my first full season as manager. Jupena's column mentions my name more than I do in my own, so it stays. Besides, I would just talk about voting some more, and that is a subject which is more than adequately covered in this issue. So enjoy, and I'll be back in December.

Pubs

HAPPY BIRTHDAY!

by Major K. A. Vietti

Well Marines, we're going to be 213 years old next week. We very appropriately began our celebration last Saturday night by joining with the Navy in a great ceremony commemorating both service birthdays in our annual Navy/Marine Corps Birthday Ball at the Stouffer Hotel. Who better to celebrate our birthday with than the Navy? After all, the close association between the Marine Corps and the Navy as co-equal services within the Department of the Navy is the key to the Marine Corps' unique capabilities as the nation's premier "force in readiness".

These two hundred and thirteen years we are celebrating have all been tough. A great number of them found our Corps fighting enemies of our nation in every corner of the world. Not much needs to be said about the high standards of excellence our predecessors understood and possessed. Their total successes at Belleau Wood, Iwo Jima, the Chosin Reservoir, Vietnam, to name only a few, speak for themselves. Our generation of Marines have inherited a tradition of success in battle unparalleled in the history of military organizations of the world.

Unfortunately, during many of the years that the United States has been blessed with peace, the Marine Corps has had to fight other battles -- for its existence. The questions of "why does the United States have a Marine Corps, and what is its mission" are only asked during times of peace. As Colonel Smith said during a recent class with the Marines, "The American people want a Corps because they feel safe having one," and that "a Marine in dress blues displays our national resolve and commitment to defend the citizens of this country." As true as these statements are, this type of rationale is not quantifiable, and, though very important, is too abstract for many critical of the Corps' existence to deal with. Now that the United States is entering its fifth straight year of decline in the defense budget, and in view of the fact that this situation is not likely to be reversed in the near future, questions about the utility of the Corps will continue to be asked.

Critics of the Marine Corps say that the large-scale amphibious assault is outdated. They further point out the problem with the shortage of amphibious shipping, exacerbated by the Marines' tendency to become heavier. Also they say, during this day and age of "SMART" weaponry and improved technology, the amphibious mission cannot be carried out.

The critics notwithstanding, the Marine Corps has an important role to play in the national security of the United States, even in the high-

tech era of the late 20th century. To begin with, the Marine Corps is the nation's primary expeditionary force, and the only one with a sustainable forcible entry capability. It provides flexible fleet Marine forces of combined arms, including an organic supporting air component for service with the fleet in the seizure or defense of naval bases and for the conduct of such land operations as may be necessary to achieve the strategic goals of a naval campaign.

A naval campaign involves the employment of sea control and power projection capabilities of the fleet in order to achieve strategic ends. The amphibious element of the naval campaign involves far more than just amphibious assault. It involves bringing to bear a force, through a combination of amphibious assault (forcible entry), maritime prepositioned assets, and follow-on forces capable of defeating a given enemy, thereby ensuring that the strategic goals of the naval campaign are achieved. The Marine Air Ground Task Force (MAGTF) may operate ashore, but it is primarily designed to work closely with the other elements of a balanced fleet.

The naval character of the Marine Corps is the key to its future. While this is sometimes not appreciated by defense analysts, by many within the halls of Congress or by individuals within the Department of Defense, it should be understood within the Navy Department. Surprisingly, this is not always the case. Some within the Marine Corps are willing to loosen its ties with the Navy in pursuit of a mission associated with low-intensity conflict. Some in the Navy are willing to sacrifice amphibious shipping and Marine aviation to fund more carriers. Both carriers and amphibious forces are necessary for power projection. The two complement each other.

If the Marines allow themselves to be cut adrift from their maritime moorings, they lose their uniqueness, becoming a duplication of the Army. The point is that while the Marine Corps may be a separate service, its doctrine is quintessentially maritime. The MAGTF fights ashore, but it does so as an integral part of a naval campaign, involving the employment of sea control and power projection capabilities of the fleet in order to achieve strategic ends.

And what does the future hold for the Marine Corps? Naval forces in general and amphibious forces in particular have a great deal of strategic utility in the modern world. The United States, after all, is a maritime power with maritime interests. In view of the changing strategic environment and the shifting threat to U.S. interests worldwide, Marines remain one of the most effective means for projecting naval power ashore in order to ensure that those interests are properly defended.

O P / E D
A MATTER OF CHOICE

by Cathy McAuley

If you are in the military, you have to vote Republican. Right? Everyone knows that Republicans put more into defense spending than Democrats. Therefore, if the defense budget is larger, each service will have more money and, according to the trickle-down theory, each individual will have more money. Republicans in general are great proponents of the trickle-down theory. If you cut social and welfare programs and at the same time give tax breaks to the rich, you will encourage capital investment and industrialization, which will in turn spark economic development and create jobs. This has been the Republican program for the last eight years, and it has worked to the extent that the U.S. is still here, we have not all hit the soup kitchens and the bills have not come in from the hot checks that the government has been writing.

From television and newspapers, a person not familiar with the word 'liberal' (and even a few that are) would think it is a very derogatory name. This election for some reason is continually likened to the election of 1960, so if you will allow I will make the same comparison. John Kennedy was unquestionably a liberal. He was also patriotic ("Ask me not..."etc.). He also spent a good deal on defense. Although Republicans may be associated with a strong military, a Democrat in office does not necessarily mean a weak military. This is not a zero sum situation. A Democrat or liberal may be just what this country needs. After the Carter years, Democrats got a bad rap. On the rebound, eight years of Reagan has tipped this country so far toward conservatism that even the word 'liberal' has a negative connotation.

None of this is a problem, yet. But I do think it is necessary to recognize the trend of American politics to the right. Let me hypothesize for a bit by way of explanation. Assume that Bush is elected president and the economy does not collapse or World War III break out or anything else significant. If his programs go through Congress,

are implemented and achieve what Bush claims they will, the United States will have taken the circular road to the right in the direction of conservatism and arrived at the left, or liberalism. In other words, Bush's programs are so far right that they are left.

This is not an unbiased observation by a Bush-hating radical liberal Democrat. For the record, I am an independent. If you analyze Bush's YES (Youth Educational Services) Program from an academic viewpoint, it sounds remarkably like communism, or at least socialism. Bush intends for middle-class and upper middle-class kids to help the less-privileged. This will all be done in the private sector (no federal money) but with strong presidential leadership. The fact that Bush would have much more time for this type of endeavor as vice president than as president and never did it is beside the point. This whole scenario of tax breaks for the rich, economic development, low level of social programs, and high patriotism is reflective of the authoritarian regimes of Latin America and the fascist regimes in 1940 Europe. This is still on the right side of the scale, but the culmination of all this would be left.

Doesn't the idea of the privileged voluntarily helping the poor until everyone in society is equal sound like something right out of the Marxist-Leninist doctrine? In trying to build military strength to fight communism, fascism or authoritarianism, we may become the very thing that we are fighting. The security of America is contingent on the maintenance of balance in politics.

This is not a plug for either candidate, but rather a hypothetical exercise designed to provoke thought. Vote Republican if that is what you believe in. Don't vote Republican solely because you are military. As long as Americans still have the ability to think and self-criticize, liberal democracy is safe, but as soon as we start blindly following, the great liberal democratic experiment called America may just be a historical anomaly.

A note on editorial policy: Naval Orange is not in the business of endorsing candidates or platforms. Our purpose is to provide a forum for our readers to express their opinions. The views stated on the OP/ED pages of this issue are those of the individual authors, and should not be interpreted as expressing official positions of the Department of Defense or the University of Texas at Austin.

Opposing viewpoints are, of course, welcome.

O P / E D

BENTSEN'S DILEMMA

by David Adams

To Texans, Lloyd Bentsen has always been a known quantity. In the 18 years he has served us he has displayed the values that are important to most Texans. He has voted for tax cuts, a strong defense, aid to freedom fighters, and against federally-funded abortion. It is unimaginable that he would vote for a nuclear freeze, multilateral defense policies, abortion on demand, gun control, or federally-mandated health insurance that would cripple the Texas small businessman. This must lead us to some serious questions about Bentsen's support for Mike Dukakis.

Bentsen's answer is: "The Governor does not want a clone of himself." This is a fine answer except that most Americans believe that issues count. The differences in these two men's records are by no means trivial. Lloyd Bentsen votes with the White House a startling 80% of the time. He now slams the Republicans for the debt, but voted for the tax cuts and every budget since 1980. On the contrary, in a primary debate Dukakis attacked his opponents on their votes for the cuts. The simple fact is direction matters. Dukakis wants to lead in a different direction than what Bentsen's record seems to indicate he favors.

If Bentsen were at the top of the ticket, many Texans and Americans would select him easily to be our next president. This is unfortunate. His support for Dukakis can only lead us to one of two conclusions. Either he's a closet liberal, like LBJ, whose conservative voting record is a sham, or he's supporting someone who's not in tune with his political philosophy for his own personal political gain. Either choice has very bad ramifications.

Lloyd Bentsen asserts, "I don't make very many mistakes, but when I do it's a real doozy!" Supporting Mike Dukakis is one of those kinds of mistakes.

VOTER RESPONSIBILITY

by Bruce Hamilton

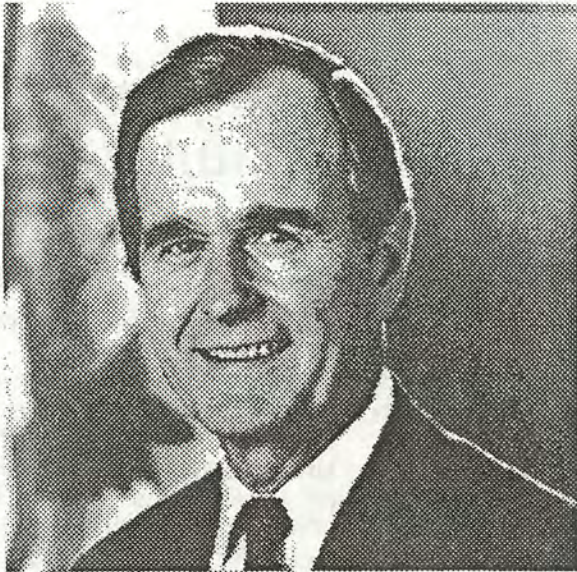
As members of a democratic society United States citizens should recognize their responsibilities. These responsibilities begin with their right to vote in governmental elections.

Presently, the United States has one of the worst records of voter turnout of any nation in the free world. This is true because the government of the United States does not take the bolder approach to elections that other governments do. For example, in Canada, government workers go door to door to register voters. In the 1984 national election, 75 percent of the registered did indeed cast a vote. In Italy, citizens are automatically registered to vote by their government. Throughout the 1970's and early 1980's, the average turnout was approximately 90 percent. In addition, an average of 94 percent in Australia and 92 percent in Austria turned out to vote between 1969 and 1986, 84.3 percent in West Germany last year, and 86 percent of Sweden this past September. By comparison, only 53.3 percent of those eligible to vote in the United States did so in the Presidential election of 1984.

In virtually every other industrial democracy in the world, government promotes participation. However, this is not so in the United States. Although no one is discouraged from voting, citizens are not led to the polls by hand so that they can vote. One must make an effort to register and to get to the polls on election day. I believe that this is the way it should be. I feel that voting is my privilege, and I will make the the effort to exercise my right to vote. In an important election year such as 1988, I highly encourage you to do the same.

COMING NEXT MONTH IN NAVAL ORANGE:

"For Conspicuous Gallantry...", the long and sometimes colorful history of America's highest decoration, the Medal of Honor.



VICE-PRESIDENT GEORGE BUSH

George Herbert Walker Bush was born in Milton, Massachusetts, on 12 June 1924. He graduated from Phillips Academy, Andover, Massachusetts, in June 1942, and on his 18th birthday he enlisted in the U.S. Navy Reserve as a Seaman 2nd Class. Receiving his wings and commission while still 18, Bush became the youngest pilot in the U.S. Navy at the time. He was awarded the Distinguished Flying Cross.

When the war ended, he entered Yale University, completed his

economics degree in 1948, graduated Phi Beta Kappa, and captained the varsity baseball team.

After graduation, Bush moved to Texas. In 1953, he co-founded Zapata Petroleum Corporation, and one year later, at age 30, Bush became president and co-founder of Zapata Offshore Company.

Bush was elected to the U.S. House of Representatives in 1966, and was reelected without opposition two years later. From 1971 to 1973, he served as the United States Ambassador to the United Nations, and as Chairman of the Republican National Committee from January 1973 to September 1974. In October 1974, Bush traveled to Peking and served for more than a year as Chief of the U.S. Liaison Office in the People's Republic of China. In 1976, he served as Director of Central Intelligence.

In July 1980, Bush was selected by Ronald Reagan to be his running mate at the 1980 Republican Convention; on November 4, Bush was elected Vice President. On January 20, 1981, he was sworn in as the 43rd Vice President of the United States.

Vice President Bush is married to the former Barbara Pierce. They are residents of Houston, Texas.

SENATOR DAN QUAYLE

Dan Quayle, U.S. Senator from Indiana, was born in Indianapolis on February 4, 1947. He graduated from Huntington High School in 1965, received his B.A. in political science from DePauw University in 1969 and earned his law degree from the Indiana University School of Law in 1974.

From 1969 to 1975, Quayle served in the Indiana National Guard. He was chief investigator for the Consumer Protection Division of the Indiana

Attorney General's Office in 1971 and administrative assistant to Governor Edgar Whitcomb from 1971 to 1973. He also worked as associate publisher of his family's newspaper and practiced law before his election to Congress.

Quayle was elected to the U.S. House of Representatives in 1976 and again in 1978. In 1980, he became the youngest person ever chosen to represent Indiana in the Senate.

Quayle is married to the former Marilyn Tucker. They live in Huntington, Indiana.

GOVERNOR MICHAEL DUKAKIS

Michael Stanley Dukakis, third-term Governor of Massachusetts, is the son of Greek immigrants. Born in Brookline, Massachusetts, on November 3, 1933, Dukakis attended Brookline High School. He graduated in 1951, and that same year finished 57th in the Boston Marathon. After high school, Dukakis entered Swarthmore College in Pennsylvania, where he majored in political science. He graduated Phi Beta Kappa with highest honors in 1955.

Dukakis served in the U.S. Army from 1955 to 1957. He was stationed at Munsan, South Korea for sixteen months with the 8020 AU, the support group to the U.N. Command delegation to the Military Armistice Commission in South Korea. Dukakis returned to Massachusetts after his Army service to attend Harvard Law School, where he graduated with honors in 1960.

In 1959, while still a law student, Dukakis was elected as a town meeting member in Brookline, and was elected Chairman of the Brookline Democratic Town Committee in 1960. In 1962, he was elected to the Massachusetts House of Representatives. In 1967, his colleagues voted him the year's



Outstanding Legislator. In 1970, Dukakis was nominated for Lt. Governor, but was defeated. He returned to his career as an attorney, and also served as moderator of "The Advocates," a public television debate program. Dukakis was elected to his first term as Governor in 1975. After failing to be renominated in 1978, he was appointed to the faculty at the John F. Kennedy School of Government at Harvard University. Dukakis was reelected as Governor in 1982.

Governor Dukakis is married to the former Katherine Dickson. They live in Brookline, Mass.

SENATOR LLOYD BENTSEN

Lloyd Millard Bentsen, Jr. was born on February 11, 1921, in Mission, Texas. He received his law degree from the University of Texas in 1942.

After graduation, Bentsen enlisted in the Army and enrolled in flight school. He served as a Squadron Commander in Europe and was awarded the Distinguished Flying Cross and the Air Medal. He is presently a Colonel in the Air Force Reserve.

Bentsen was elected County

Judge in Hidalgo County in 1946, and served until 1948, when he was first elected to the U.S. House of Representatives. He served as his district's Congressman from 1949 to 1954. Bentsen was President of Lincoln Consolidated, a financial holding company, from 1955 to 1970. In 1970, he was elected to the U.S. Senate, where he has served since. He ran unsuccessfully for the U.S. Presidency in 1976.

Bentsen is married to the former Ann Longino. They are residents of Arrowhead Ranch in McCook, Texas.

"NEGATIVE" CAMPAIGNS NOTHING NEW

by Bill Karau

We hear it on the news just about every day - how fed up the public is with the negative campaigning in this year's presidential race. Let's get it straight, folks. This year's campaign tactics are our fault, and there's really nothing new about them.

I firmly believe that this year's candidates are not mean by nature. Inept maybe, but not mean. They both, however, want to win, even if it means resorting to negative "sound bites" and other questionable tactics. Their philosophy is revealed in their actions; they believe that the ends justify the means. If negative campaigning is what it takes to win, they'll do it. Unfortunately, negativism is what it takes to win in today's race. The networks concentrate on the pre-packaged jabs and headline-grabbing slams, and they do so because the public loves them. How long do you think negative campaigning would continue if everyone changed the channel when one candidate took a pot-shot at another? So, next time you're angered by a political cheap-shot, remember that you're hearing it because you're listening to it.

By the way, if you think that this year's campaign is exceptionally slanderous, I've got news for you. What we're hearing today is nothing compared to the good 'ol days. In the founding fathers' era, verbal abuse was as American as apple pie. Rumors were spread that John Adams (nicknamed "His Rotundity" by opponents)

planned to marry one of his sons to the daughter of George III in order to create an American dynasty. Adams in turn referred to Alexander Hamilton as the "bastard brat of a Scotch peddler". According to Monticello, Thomas Jefferson was "a mean-spirited, low-lived fellow, the son of a half-breed Indian squaw, sired by a Virginia mulatto father . . . raised wholly on hoe-cake made of coarse-ground Southern corn, bacon and hominy, with an occasional . . . fricasseed bullfrog" who, if elected, would produce an America where "murder, robbery, rape, adultery, and incest will be openly taught and practiced". Martin Van Buren was charged with wearing corsets and taking more baths than a real man should. An Illinois lawyer by the name of Lincoln ripped open his opponent's tightly buttoned cloth coat to expose the ruffled silk shirt and velvet vest hidden underneath. Grover Cleveland was rumored to wash down his dinner with beer and then relieve himself out of the window of his Buffalo law office. (He had once been sued by a passer-by who got in the way.) And we thought it was a big deal when Dole asked Bush to stop lying about his (Dole's) record.

So, all this negativism is really nothing new to American politics; it's been around since the beginning and will continue to flourish as long as it works (read: as long as we want it to). It'd be nice if the candidates insisted that honor and integrity apply to means as well as ends, but unfortunately the electorate doesn't force such a change, it only whines about the lack of it.

BATTALION HELPS OUT AT TRAVIS STATE SCHOOL

In what has become something of an annual tradition, Battalion members donated their time and abilities to assist the residents of the Travis State School during the school's Halloween Carnival on October 27th.

As you can see below, it wasn't all work and no play by any means.



POLITICS: IT'S ALL GREEK TO ME

by Pete Wikowsky

With a little push from the Battalion Commander (a completely different story), I motivated myself to write my first and last Naval Orange article. With the presidential election less than a page in history away, I have decided to discuss the process by which we elect our vice president. Several facts are quite apparent. The vice president is elected with the president in the presidential election every four years. These pairs of candidates are commonly members of either the Republican or the Democratic parties. Any further interest concerning details of the election process should be directed to a copy of the United States Constitution.

The focus of this year's election has included the vice presidential candidates more than ever before. Some have said that this is due to an extremely close presidential race, which brings merit to further consideration of who the vice president might be. Consider presidential candidate θ with running mate ω from party α , and candidate ϵ with running mate γ from party β . Now, being a responsible voter having watched the presidential debates and many episodes of 20/20 and 60 Minutes, as well as keeping up with current events, it is my responsibility to pick the best candidate. But what does a responsible voter do when, after listing the pro's and con's of θ and his running mate ω , as well as those of ϵ and his

running mate γ , he is left with $\theta < \epsilon$, $\omega > \gamma$, and $\theta + \omega = \epsilon + \gamma$?

Unlike politics, a sensible mathematician can see that it is easy to manipulate the equation so that one side has more pro's and less con's than the other: $\epsilon + \omega > \theta + \gamma$. So the proper choice is candidate ϵ with running mate ω , correct? No, there is still a problem. Candidate ϵ is from party β and running mate ω is from party α . The current political system affords the voter more rules than common mathematics, such that one must vote for the presidential candidate and his running mate in one unit.

As a responsible voter, I have concluded that the most important office is that of the president, by one order of magnitude higher than the vice presidency. The representative equations are now:

$$\epsilon^2 > \theta^2 \text{ and } \gamma < \omega \text{ such that } \epsilon^2 + \gamma \geq \theta^2 + \omega.$$

Now, without violating the political rules, the proper choice is clearly party β with candidate ϵ and running mate γ . In effect, the responsible voter has voted for a presidential candidate with minimal concern for who his running mate is, hoping that if ever the vice president should assume the role of president he would conform to our original candidate's policies.

(Any similarity between this article and the 1988 elections is purely coincidental)

LONG HAIR IN THE MILITARY?

by Colin Polsky

After my first few weeks here at UT, I noticed something very unique about myself--I was the only student in the Battalion who was a Plan II major. For those of you who don't know, Plan II is an extension of the Liberal Arts Department, accepting only about 150 freshmen every year (which is probably why you haven't heard of it). "Why is that?", I thought to myself as I was turning my head 45 degrees on the command of "Eyes right!" Is it because kids growing up in military families (mine was not) are told to revere the GOP and stay away from people with guitars, tie-dyed t-shirts and earrings? I think not. Is it because kids growing up in liberal families are taught to laud the principles of Marxism, give every extra cent to the poor, shudder at the sight of the NRA and live in a commune? I think not. Then why is there such a disparity in the number of liberal arts majors among military people?

Among the many reasons, one seems quite apparent. It's because most young aspiring collegians are told that if they major in botanical gardening, or something equally as restrictive, they never have to take another history class, so

they jump at the opportunity. Sure, I liked the idea of studying only what I was good at during my four years of college, but I realized that to be the best leader that I can be (to borrow a trite phrase from a lesser service) I need to have as well-rounded an education as I can get. Yes, I do plan on leading and setting an example for others; among my past responsibilities was serving as President of my high school.

What I am really trying to say is that it is just too unfortunate that we are only in college for four years. Now Congress has made it possible to extend it an extra year, but the truly sad thing about it is that even five years isn't near enough time to take all of the classes that I would like to take.

Is this article starting to rub you the wrong way? Well, to terminate the chance of creating a "bitter end" with anyone in the unit, I need to say that I haven't written this so that I can parade (rest) my accomplishments past you, but just to offer a unique supposition on what we're all going through. No, I'm not going to grow my hair long and start reciting anti-capitalist chants (as it looks like some of my classmates do); I'm just going to polish my belt buckle and help Alpha Company win the honors--again.



JIM'S BARBER SHOP



Our Man

*His college softball players
Will be our future mayors
Now they are boys
Enjoying the noise*

*But we are men
Drinking our gin
We are not players
But we are soothsayers*

*At poppy time in November
He always does remember
His donations cover the carpet
At our flea market*

*He stands tall
From winter through fall
Did you know in that foreign harbor
You were fighting for Jim the Barber?
Comrade Stinson (VFW)*

ALL STYLES OF MILITARY CUTS

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BEING A LEADER

by Dominic Gaudin

You know, being a leader, especially your first experience at it, is not easy. The hardest thing about it is taking charge of a group of people who are your friends. You feel that you don't want to tread on anyone's toes: if you do, you won't be their friend anymore.

Well, folks, I got some bad news for you. In order to be a good leader, you're gonna have to tread on some toes. They may be your friends, but when it comes time to get the job done, they'd better realize that it's your job to get the group moving. If they can't handle it, then they weren't very good friends anyway.

All this, by the way, is written mostly for my benefit, but you can indulge as well. Your first leadership experience can be a harrowing one, especially if you weren't prepared for it. Going from a job where you take orders to one where you give them can be a challenge. Here are some pointers:

1) The first thing you've got to do is tell yourself you are the leader. Take charge. Announce to yourself and the group that you are the boss. Not only will it help you psychologically, but it will also help the group get used to the idea. It is especially important that you establish yourself as the leader right away. If you don't, people will run all over you. It may be necessary to be a little strict at first, but that is only to get the group used to you being the leader. After a while, you can relax a

little bit, once you've established your authority.

2) The next thing you have to do as a leader is distance yourself from the group. I know it's hard, but you've got to get that leadership distance. You can't let anyone be too friendly. Your friends may make it harder for you to be a leader. They'll ask you for special favors, etc. Don't do it!! You've got to maintain distance. You are the leader and they are the group. If they get too friendly, they'll start taking advantage of you, so it is imperative that you maintain distance.

3) Once you make a decision, don't let people dissuade you. Don't be wishy-washy. The best thing for you to do is be firm in your commitment. If they start to sway you, and learn that they can do it, they'll take advantage of you. So, when you make a decision, stick to it. However, if you want to ask for opinions before the decision, that's OK.

Well, as you can see, all these things are very common-sensical. But sometimes you find it is not as easy as it sounds. The transition from follower to leader can be a difficult one. The most important thing in becoming a leader is to let yourself know that you are one. Even if you have to look at yourself in the mirror, slap your face and yell "I am a leader!", do it, especially if it helps.

That's it for Dom's Leadership Tips. If you have any questions or suggestions, don't give 'em to me. No, just kidding. Good luck, have a pleasant leadership experience, and remember: if you want to be a good leader, you have to act like one!

THE PROBLEM OF MESS OVERRUNS

by Dominic Gaudin

Maybe many of you seniors have noticed lately that the small added charge on your mess bill keeps getting larger. Why is that? Are there mice in the cupboard, or trolls, or what? I've sometimes heard it attributed to spontaneous combustion. Let's get real folks. The real question here is one of the good of the many versus the good of the few. Put in another way, teamwork. Now, you may ask yourself, what does teamwork have to do with mess bills? Well, relax and I'll tell you.

First of all, when people accidentally forget to mark a food item on their chits, they are doing it for their own interest, be it conscious or unconscious. This can be interpreted as the good of the few. Now, let it be known that I accuse no one of consciously omitting food items on chits or of integrity violations. I only mean to say that these unintentional omissions can be interpreted as going towards the good of the individual, not the

team. And here is the important relation, the team. Since we are all devoted to teamwork and leadership, it only makes sense that one would strive to promote teamwork. Promoting it is not difficult. But one must often practice what one preaches in order to be a good leader, especially if one is part of a team, which we all are. Thus, I guess what I am trying to say is that those who unconsciously forget to mark down items on their chits are not completely upholding the idea of teamwork. How can a team function if some people don't hold up their end? How can a machine work properly if someone forgets to oil it or give it a tune-up? The answer to both questions is that it can't. Therefore, the only answer is responsibility of action. Each person, as a member of the machine (team) must keep his part well-oiled. He or she must take charge of their own responsibilities, and that will provide for the efficiency of the team. The more a person holds up his end, the less others will have to do for him. If more everyone pulls their own weight, the better and stronger the team is.

MILITARY HISTORY AND THE ART OF WAR

by Mark Lwin

Each of the following questions deals with historical data indispensable to any future officer. They are historical questions relating to why wars are fought, how they are won, and what contributions are made by various individuals and nations. They are questions on a subject rarely discussed: military history. Answer the questions below and test your knowledge:

1. In 216BC Hannibal, after crossing the Alps, met a Roman army at Cannae in Northern Italy. What was the result?
 - a. Hannibal and his Carthaginians overwhelmed the Romans by strength of numbers and an irresistible elephant charge.
 - b. The Romans with superior leadership outmaneuvered and destroyed the Carthaginian expeditionary force.
 - c. Hannibal outwitted the Romans and, after surrounding them with cavalry and infantry, annihilated his more numerous foes.
2. Which of the following admirals commanded the British fleet at Trafalgar, defeating the combined French and Spanish armadas and dashing Napoleon's hopes of invading England?
 - a. The Duke of Wellington under Queen Elizabeth I.
 - b. Lord Horatio Nelson under King George III.
 - c. Admiral Hornblower under King James II.
3. In four successive wars from 1947 to 1973, Israel, vastly outnumbered by her Soviet-equipped enemies, defended herself against the combined aggression of the whole Arab world. What was the key to their success?
 - a. A strong infantry force with multitudes of advanced ATGMs, SAMs and fortified anti-tank emplacements.
 - b. A highly mobile and flexible armored force supported by complete air superiority.
 - c. Utilization of a modern submarine force which prevented resupply of the Arab nations in the Middle East.
4. Fearing the growing power of post-revolutionary France under Napoleon, England, Austria, and Russia declared war on the outnumbered French in 1805. Why were they themselves conquered?

- a. Napoleon isolated the forces of each nation and destroyed them piecemeal in a series of battles.
 - b. France allied herself with the experienced Prussians and routed their opposition with highly trained troops.
 - c. Using skillful diplomacy, Napoleon made a separate treaty with England, freeing his forces to concentrate on the untrained Austrians and poorly equipped Russians.
5. Who were Carl von Clausewitz and Sun Tzu?
 - a. Axis generals from Germany and Japan who formulated the "blitzkrieg" during World War II.
 - b. Postwar scientists who emigrated to the U.S. and helped develop modern dog-fighting tactics using jets.
 - c. Military philosophers whose ideas have shaped the face of battle for hundreds of years.

The correct answers are C, B, B, A and C, but there is no set "passing" or "failing" score. One quiz cannot adequately measure literacy in military history, nor can one claim to possess a high degree of skill in warfare simply by answering five questions correctly. The reader should have a basic familiarization with each of the latter subjects, for all have impacted military thought for ages. For example, consider question number three. No soldier can hope to understand the workings of modern combat without studying the Arab-Israeli wars. Every lesson from armored warfare to aerial dog-fighting to the deadly potential of the anti-ship cruise missile was taught and explored over the Negev, on the Golan Heights, and in the Red Sea. Clearly, the officer who is familiar with the above conflict will have a tremendous advantage in combat against those whose military literacy is not up to par.

This nation trains its officers to be proficient in a wide variety of skills such as leadership, marksmanship, academic intelligence, management, seamanship and bearing: however, other equally vital subjects are often neglected in their place. Whether planning a career in the Army, Navy, Marine Corps or Air Force, every aspiring officer would do well to increase his or her knowledge of military history.

Lessons in tactics and strategy are the most obvious advantages to be found in past conflicts. The most effective method of learning the art of war is to study those who have mastered it in the past. Hannibal's victory at Cannae was the classic example of encirclement of an enemy and demonstrated a devastating attack upon a much

more powerful force. Both before and after Hannibal's era, in countless conflicts, leaders developed a vast reservoir of original tactics, each of which can be applied to modern warfare. The classical military innovators like Hannibal, Alexander, Sun Tzu, Caesar, and many others first laid down the basic principles of fighting a successful war. These are the same principles used today, either modified or unmodified, by armed forces around the globe. Every battle contains a lesson, and every general holds a key to victory.

Knowledge of those principles will provide the officer with the ability to think on his own. The student who is familiar with other forms of combat and principles expounded upon outside of Navy and USMC manuals can adapt to any situation and tailor his training to fit any scenario which arises. The French and Spanish at Trafalgar failed to adapt to the new tactics of their enemy, and they were soundly beaten. Instead of approaching in parallel lines as tradition dictated, Admiral Nelson attacked in two perpendicular rows of warships. An officer who is a puppet acting solely from ingrained dogma and strict formulas for warfighting will quickly find himself outwitted when encountering a novel challenge.

Perhaps the officer-to-be does not expect to lead a rifle platoon, command a task force, or dictate strategy in a campaign. In any case, one will perform to a higher degree of dedication if he is aware of the purpose of his actions. Whether working in the boiler room of a ship or behind a desk with fiscal/supply, every soldier must know his mission and how that mission relates to the units it supports or affects. Every unrestricted line officer is eligible for command of a combat unit; therefore, it is his duty to be prepared for the task.

With the constant bombardment of navigation assignments, calculus homework, NS 603B quizzes, and other tests, midshipmen cannot be expected to turn into Napoleonic tacticians. Future officers should, however, express an interest in an aspect of their career which is seldom given much attention, the art of war. Thousands of books are available on the subject, and many have invaluable lessons to tell. After all, the dirty business of fighting wars is the ultimate purpose of the military.

ANCHORETTE PLEDGE LIFE

by Holly Hanchey

When I was told that I had made it into the esteemed life of an Anchorette Pledge, I was thrilled. To think, I was to be a part of the tradition and history of the University of Texas NROTC Unit. Life was great, it couldn't get better.

Until I learned the pledge requirements. All 904 of them.

First, we were told of the basics: 900 points acquired by November 29. Meetings are worth 20, Bucs practice 10, drills and labs 10 each, etc. I didn't think that would be so hard. Then I remembered that I had to go to class, too. And pass.

The second requirement is that we keep a scrapbook of all Anchorette events. I refused to take my camera to the mud pits of Lake Travis; therefore, no pictures of the slime.

Third, we must keep a notebook that contains three questions, and every active Anchorette has to answer them. Have you ever tried to get every active in the same room at once? The book is due Tuesday and I lack six actives. This has turned out to be the hardest part.

Then our pledge trainers Kristen Barneby and Jennifer Tucker handed out our anchors. The backs have to be signed by 15 midshipmen, 8 Marines, 5 Crow's Nesters, all unit officers, and all active Anchorettes. Same problem as before, and I can't go to cookie call, the place most likely to contain all of the above.

The final straw came when our next fundraiser was announced: the Pledge Slave Sale. The first thought that entered my mind was to run. Fast. No way was I going to stand for being sold to mids for money. Not for me.

As it turned out, once I was on the table, I was more embarrassed than I have been in my entire life. Good thing I was bid on; that was my worst nightmare. Now I am "owned" by three mids. I have no idea what they have up their sleeves.

Despite the little things, I love Anchorettes. Everyone is wonderful; I've had more fun doing the projects outlined for me than I have doing anything else. I have realized that the point of our requirements is to make us meet the neatest people on campus -- the NROTC.

**NAVAL ORANGE - BE A PART OF IT!
ARTICLES FOR THE DECEMBER ISSUE
ARE DUE BY 30 NOVEMBER 1988**

ALUMNI ASSOCIATION NEWS

THE PRESIDENT'S CORNER

by Charles Simons

This newsletter marks our second edition of a semi-annual report to UTNROTC Alumni on the progress of our organization. Certainly the fact that our second edition is being published is no small measure of the fact that we have a viable organization that is working and with your support we can continue to provide a good cornerstone to these young midshipmen who are following in our footsteps.

Let me briefly update you on events since the April 1988 newsletter. First, in April of this year, Judge and Mrs. John Wildenthal hosted a cocktail party, in their home, followed by dinner, for the Professor of Naval Science and Alumni in the Houston area. It was a good start in our effort to establish regional groups that can help to rekindle interest in the alumni association in their areas. Our thanks to John. We have also had ongoing, in-depth discussions regarding the current and future status of the Crow's Nest. There is unanimity on the board that we continue, with vigor, to pursue establishment of the Nest as it once was. A decision was made during the summer not to renew the existing lease, and other alternatives were investigated. The result was obtaining temporary quarters at an apartment complex about six blocks north of campus -- the units are classy compared to the Nests some of you have known and the costs are considerably below market. A good interim fix. Our Nest Board of Directors has spent a lot of time and effort in developing future alternatives. In this regard our thanks particularly to George Haley, Paul Jones and Kirk Cansler. We have also assisted midshipmen in a variety of other ways including a board vote to establish a \$500 yearly scholarship to be provided to a deserving midshipman.

As you are all aware, this newsletter follows closely on the heels of our latest yearly reunion. Based on the feedback I've received to date it was a great success. Speaking for myself I had a "smashing" good time. Again we combined a number of activities including a business meeting, "tailgate" lunch, the UT-Arkansas game, and an evening affair hosted at my home (thanks, Patti). The following were key outcomes of the business meeting:

- \$1,324 collected for Midshipmen/Crow's Nest funds

- Bylaws amended to provide for a minimum of 15 directors, not less than ten of which are residents of Hays, Travis and Williamson Counties, Texas

- Dissolution of a separate Crow's Nest Board and establishment of a Crow's Nest Committee, members of which may or may not be on the foundation board

- Another yearly reunion next year either the first week in October (Rice) or the first week in November (Texas Tech). We hope to improve on this key activity each year and I think we have a sufficient experience baseline and participation to do that (any ideas you have would be appreciated)

- Election of Directors (listed at end of article)

We had super chow following our business meeting and even though we lost the game the Horns made it exciting until the end -- almost a replay of last year. Fortunately we were able to console ourselves during the evening affair. Probably the highlight of the day was the opportunity to again be at the unit and interface with the midshipmen and officer candidates (who again provided a lot of assistance in getting all the work done). These youngsters are quality and more than deserving of our efforts to provide them a supporting organization. For those of you who haven't had the opportunity to attend a reunion, this midshipman interface is the best way for you to validate in your own mind why our dollars and efforts are worth the trouble.

Perhaps now, more than ever in our history, it is extremely important that we maintain the quality of our sea services. Certainly we can make our contribution to this quality where it most counts and is meaningful to us as individuals, through the officers being commissioned at UTNROTC.

In closing, I would like to extend my personal thanks to all the alumni who have provided invaluable assistance over the past year, both here in Austin and elsewhere. Also to all of you who have made donations to our funds. Lastly, John Hitchcock and his wife, Sandy, deserve special thanks for the extensive work they did in computerizing our membership roster and setting up a dues structure. We will send more information on activities as the year passes and hope to see all of you in the fall.

UTNROTC FOUNDATION
BOARD OF DIRECTORS
1988 - 1989

Charles Simons	Austin
Will McCann	Austin
Glen Looney	Austin
Bruce Byron	Austin
C. A. Schutze	Austin
John Wildenthal	Houston
Jack Ritter	Austin
George Haley	Austin
Paul Jones	Austin
Kirk Cansler	Austin
Rex Stallings	Austin
Dan Krausse	Dallas
Tomas Coronado	San Antonio
James Adkins	Houston
RADM Weldon Koenig	Orlando
John Hitchcock	Austin
Ray Adams	Cleburne

FINANCIAL REPORT

By Will McCann

Our financial status as of 1 October 1988 was as follows:

Balance	\$2,706.99
Deposits	<u>1,300.00</u>
	4,006.99
Expenses	-1,173.00
Football Tickets	<u>- 915.00</u>
Remaining Balance	\$1,918.66

As noted in Charles Simons' article, we have subsequently provided a \$500 check in scholarship money to the Professor of Naval Science, collected \$1,324 at the reunion and paid out about \$250 in miscellaneous expenses.

As is always the case, we continue to solicit your generous contributions. You may send your tax deductible contributions to:

NROTC Alumni Foundation
C/O Executive Officer
NROTC, University of Texas
RAS 104
Austin, TX 78712

With your assistance we can build a "nest egg" that will allow us to help the midshipmen for which it is intended. That, after all, is what it's all about.

RED STAR RISING AT SEA

by Geoff Henley

Recently, when speaking on campus, Jeanne Kirkpatrick addressed many points about the changing roles of the United States and the Soviet Union in the 'world political arena.' Indeed, Dr. Kirkpatrick was correct. Because of the immense value of these changes, it is expedient that we, as future leaders, learn more about the causes of their evolution. One of the causes would undoubtedly be the increasing strength of Soviet seapower.

Naval supremacy, as Alfred Mahan indicated in The Influence of Seapower upon History, 1660-1783, is paramount in maintaining international hegemony during war and peace. Knowing this fact, the Soviet Union's former Admiral of the Fleet, Sergei G. Gorshkov, compiled several articles originally published in the Soviet naval journal "Morskoi Sbornik" into the book Red Star Rising at Sea. Gorshkov's sole purpose in his endeavor was to persuade the Politburo to increase naval expenditures. His argument is composed of historical analysis of both Tsarist Russia and the Soviet Union, numerous quotations from Lenin, and many of his own colorful descriptions of the tsars and capitalist countries. Gorshkov also manages to obscure and omit some pertinent facts regarding the Soviet Union's past policies, which are clarified at the end of each article by various American service members. But regardless of his rhetoric and omission, his work needs our attention. Perhaps this was best stated by retired Admiral Robert B. Carney, who wrote "Propaganda and any obvious pro-Russian slant aside, this is sound analysis which qualifies Admiral Gorshkov as an author to be taken seriously." He continues:

He (Gorshkov) may, or may not, be an authorized spokesman for overall Soviet naval policy, but the composition, characteristics, quality, and global projection of the modern Soviet Navy, in conjunction with Admiral Gorshkov's analyses, pose disturbing questions that challenge top-level U.S. government scrutiny."

With the admonition of Dr. Kirkpatrick and the warning of Admiral Carney, it is recommended that Red Star Rising at Sea be read.

NAVAL ORANGE
SCENES FROM AN



And we're off!



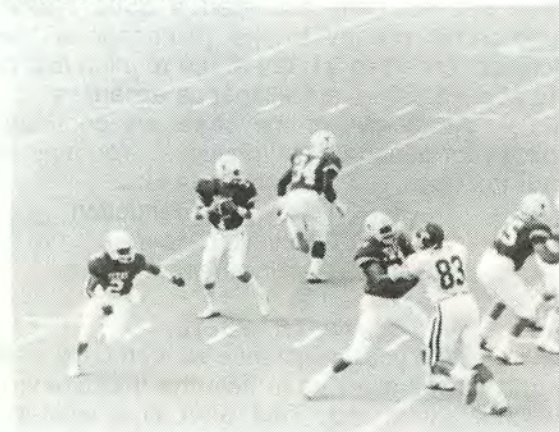
Gunnys ensure captive audience



Battalion Commander welcomes alum



"Hook 'em!"



Horns on the move

NAVAL ORANGE
ALUMNI REUNION



OC Coleman keeps spirits up



"This way to the food!"



Supply/Fiscal Officer on the job



Mrs. Simons discusses architecture



Rest Stop

**HEALTH TIPS:
MORE ON FAT**

by George Post

Ask the average man the part of his body he likes least and, whether he's fit or fat, his eyes will drop to his belly. Why does fat collect around the midsection of men with the firmness of a waterbed? Scientists believe they have some answers. The uncontrollable part of the answer is genetics. For reasons not yet fully understood, fat tends to collect at the waistline in men, while more often it gathers at the hips and thighs in women. The controllable part of the answer is that fat *in* the stomach tends to become fat *on* the stomach. Elliot Danforth, PhD., of the University of Vermont, conducted a study in which men overfed a high-carbohydrate diet gained 30 pounds in seven months, while men overfed fewer calories on a high-fat diet gained 30 pounds in just three months.

These findings contradict the simple notion that a calorie is a calorie regardless of its source. Because dietary fat is chemically similar to body fat in the first place, it converts to body fat far more easily than carbohydrates do. Seventy-seven percent of carbohydrate calories are stored as fat, while a full 97% of fat calories can be stored as body fat.

The best exercise for fat burning is aerobics. Craig Cisar, professor of exercise physiology at San Jose State, says "Think of body fat as a log in a wood stove. The more oxygen you get to that log, the faster it's going to burn."

So the best prescription for a muscled middle is less fat, more fiber, aerobic exercise, and abdominal exercises to tighten the sagging midsection. Incorporate all four and you may be able to turn that waterbed into a washboard yet

(Excerpted from Men's Health Magazine)

YOUR IDEAL WEIGHT

To see how you shape up, use the following Body Mass Index (BMI) formula. It is widely used to determine normal weight guidelines and weight levels associated with risks to health.

1. Divide your weight by 2.2
2. Multiply your height (in inches) by 2.54, and then move the decimal point two places to the left.
3. Square the result of your height calculation.
4. Divide the result of step 1 by the result of step 3.

For instance, if you're 5'3" and weigh 130 pounds, divide 130 by 2.2 to get 59.09. Then multiply 63 by 2.54 to get 160.02. Move the decimal place to get 1.60, and square that to get 2.56. Then divide 59.09 by 2.56 to get a BMI of 23.08. BMIs of 21 to 26 for men and 20 to 26 for women are considered within the normal range.

(Excerpted from Weight Watchers Magazine)

ON BEER

If you don't want a few beers to become too many, order by the glass, not by the pitcher. By observing 234 patrons at five bars, psychologist E. Scott Geller, PhD., of Virginia Polytechnic Institute, found that people drink far less when they order by the glass than by the pitcher: an average of 10 ounces by the glass, 15.1 ounces by the bottle, and 35 ounces by the pitcher. People in groups drank more than lone drinkers; males drank more than females and at a faster rate; and females with males drank more than women with women.

(Excerpted from Men's Health Magazine)



THE REAL "VIEW FROM THE BRIDGE"

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