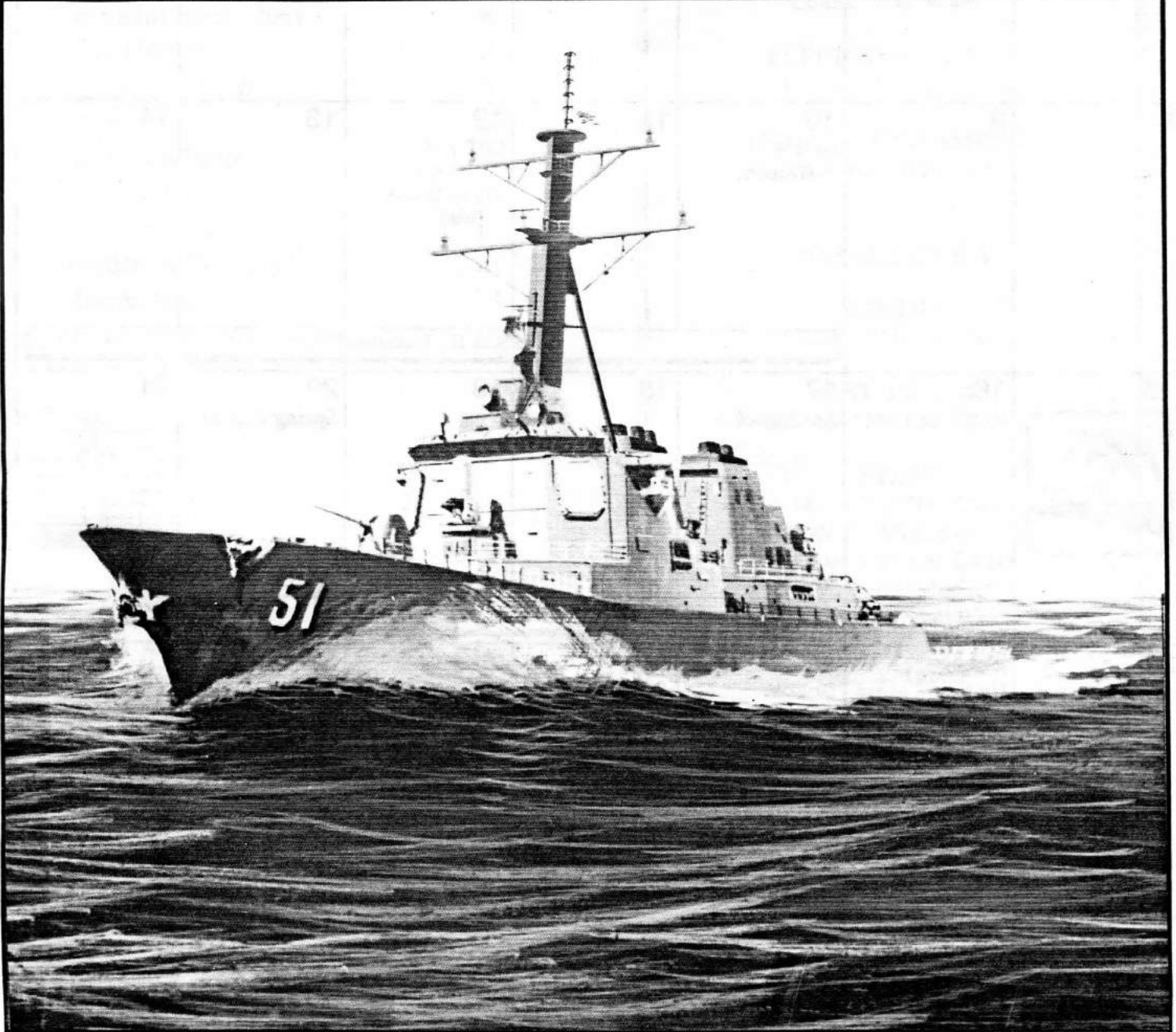


# THE NAVAL ORANGE

Volume XXXIV

Issue Number 1

March 1992



The Professional Journal  
of the  
Naval Reserve Officer Training Corps  
University of Texas



# March 1992



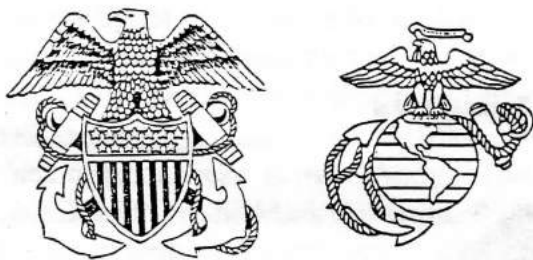
## UT NROTC

SUNDAY	MONDAY	TUESDAY	WEDNESDAY	THURSDAY	FRIDAY	SATURDAY
1	2	3 Drill Cookie Call Swim Test  <i>Mardi Gras</i>	4 <i>Ash</i> <i>Wednesday</i>	5 CPT A-B Volleyball Surface Warfare Brief	6 TGIF	7 Car Wash
8	9	10 Drill W/ Weapons	11	12 CPT A-S Volleyball Safety/DAPA Brief	13	14
<b>South By Southwest</b>						
15 	16	17 <i>St. Patrick's</i> 	18	19	20 <i>Spring begins</i>	21 
<b>Spring Break</b>						
22	23 Uniform Change	24 Drill W/ Weapons Cookie Call	25	26 CPT B-S Volleyball Advisor Time Pistol Comp	27	28
<b>Pre-Bulldog</b>						
29  <b>Pre-Bulldog</b>	30 Aviation Indoc Field Trip Begins	31 Drill W/ Weapons Recruiting Cookie Call Swim Test				

# *Inside the ORANGE*

BNCO's Corner	4
Financial Fees Chart	4
Jim's Haircuts	5
Inquirer's Group	5
Get Fit	6
Plastic Pollution	7
Fast Attacks	10
Aviation Indoc.	12
Academic Success	13
Marine Party	14
45 Mornings in Newport	14

## TEAMWORK



UT at Austin

## PROFESSOR OF NAVAL SCIENCE

Colonel T.D. Walters

## EXECUTIVE OFFICER

Commander J.R. Haley

## PUBLICATIONS ADVISOR

Lieutenant D.P. Stuart

## NAVAL ORANGE

### EDITOR

MIDN 1/C Daryl Foster

### ASST. EDITOR

MIDN 2/C Michael Titcombe

### STAFF

MIDN 2/C Tina Clark

MIDN 2/C Mark McCluan

MIDN 3/C Scott Daniel

OC Paul E Mueller

MIDN 3/C Samuel Wesson

### Photography

MIDN Chris Stacy

### Photographers

MIDN 3/C James Cooley

Sgt Rudy Uribe

MIDN 3/c Matthew Bokmeyer

MIDN 4/C David Geddie

MIDN 4/C Rhonda Reynolds

The experiences, views, and opinions expressed in the articles of The Naval Orange are those of the authors, and may not reflect the official policies of the United States Government, Department of Defense, or the United States Navy or Marine Corps.

# BNCO'S CORNER

OC DALE SEELEY

## DIRECTIONS...

Directions are our guide. We follow directions to find places of interest. Directions are used to orient ourselves in our global coordinate system, i.e. North, South, East, and West. We also use directions to complete unfamiliar tasks.

Where do we get direction from? We can read a map if we are going somewhere or an instruction manual to operate our VCR. In most cases direction is provided by someone else who has been there and is able to relate how he or she got there.

In order to establish your direction you must have an idea of the end result you wish to obtain. This can be your destination on a trip or your goals in life.

What I want you to consider as you read this article is your goals. You should not only be thinking about the immediate future, the completion of a homework assignment, or the intermediate future, graduation and commissioning, but you should also have at least a vague notion of where you want to be ten and twenty years or more from now. You need to look at those long range goals in order to determine the shortest path be-



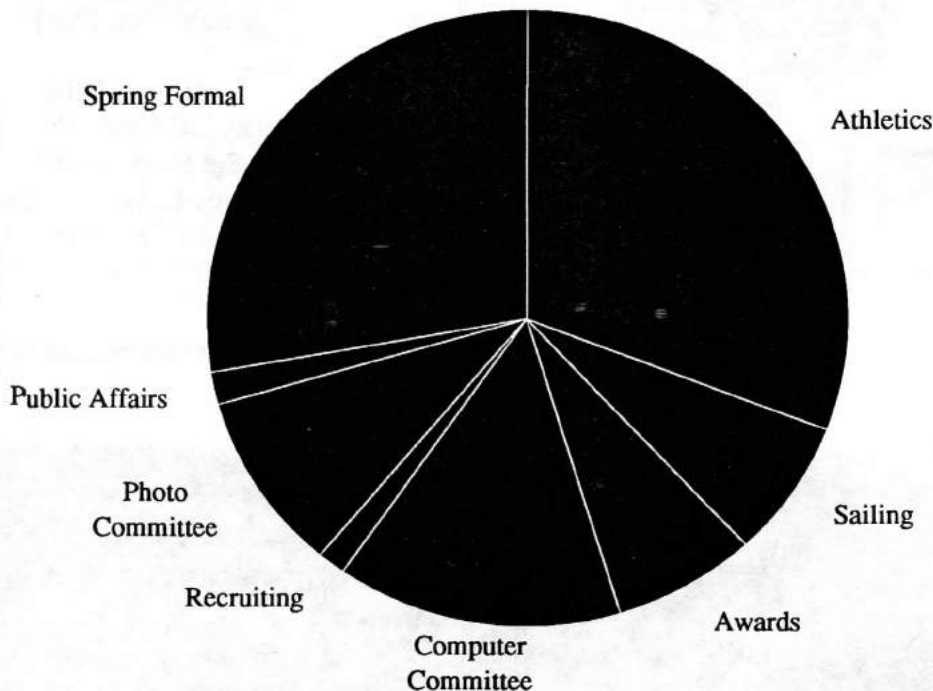
tween two points. Once you have determined the general direction you can plot your course. Not everything in your path is going to be in your control; be aware of this so you can make the appropriate heading changes. Keep your eyes on your goal, set your direction.

This semester there have been a number of changes. We have sharpened our focus on academics. The CPT program has been adjusted to limit the amount of time in the afternoon and evening hours required by the Battalion. A computer center is being installed on the third deck for personal use. The schedule has been carefully planned to limit the number of weekends required. All these changes have been designed to provide you with the time and material resources necessary for you to excel academically. This is the Battalion's direction; provide the required military

training in the minimal amount of time, and the resources for each midshipmen and Officer Candidate to attain their goals.

The Battalion as an administrative organization is on track. We are providing the training and the time. You must make the commitment and the sacrifices to achieve your goals.

### Where Your Financial Fees Are Going



## JIM'S HAIRCUTS

Gearing up for another championship season.

by MIDN 2/C Mark Runstrom

Last Fall both Jim's Wednesday and Friday night teams finished with winning records for the first time in several seasons. Wednesday night (7-3) finished in third place while Friday night (9-2) finished in a disappointing second place having been forced to forfeit the championship game because it was played over Christmas break. Last season's success gives fans and players great hope for both teams in the Spring '92 season.

The Wednesday night team promises to continue its success with the return of offensive stars Billy Surina, Boyd Kile, Tom Ramieh, and Launtz Rodgers and gold gloves Keith Harris and Brad Slocum. Pitching responsibilities will be shared by Craig Blackburn and Rodgers while the proven leadership of coach Chris White directs the team toward a victorious season. The addition of freshmen Paul Burns and J.D. Barosh gives depth to an already proven team.

Jim's Friday night is a combined 19-3 over the last two seasons. With most of this winning team returning, the team will again spell trouble for the Pleasant Valley Sportsplex competition. Returning all-stars Tom Comfort and White lend experience to an infield that now includes Kile, Mike LaPlante, and Tony Defrias. Returning outfielders are success stories Andy Miller, Mark Runstrom, Joe Fauth and Mark Calderon. Rick Fabby's promotion to the Friday night team, Carl Smith's long awaited return, and new faces Gary Bennett and Bob Salvia add diversity and muscle to the already mighty team. Last season's leading hitter Chris Kelly will continue in his flawless role as pitcher.

What does all this mean? It means that Jim's Haircuts fans can look forward to another successful season for both teams. So show your support by coming to games and cheering on the team. Fan support will undoubtedly give the teams the inspiration they need to carry on in victory.

## INQUIRER'S GROUP

by MIDN 2/C George Olson

Do you remember Chaplain Hamme? He was the funny little guy with a moustache who claims to be a former Marine Corps helicopter pilot. He spoke to us last semester on suicide prevention. Ring a bell anyone?

Now he is starting a group called "Inquirer's Group" specifically geared toward teaching us and the cadets about what the Bible has to say on the things we talk about. Right now the topic of discussion is Biblical leadership. Soon he will be talking about things like multiculturalism, relationships, scientific advancement, maximum sex, how to relate to the opposite sex, freedom, prophecy, trouble in the Middle East, healing the wounds of the past, and other things.

As everyone who knows him can attest, Chaplain Hamme is very knowledgeable about these subjects, and he would like to see everyone come to the group that can. The meetings will be at 1700 on Wednesdays in the Wardroom.



# GET FIT

by MIDN 1/C Carl Smith

An important part of our training here at the NROTC unit is physical fitness. This may seem to be an over discussed subject; but perhaps we can look at it in more focused terms. Usually, we hear nebulous statements like "stay in shape" or "the PRT is only four weeks away, begin to prepare." These are positive statements but they don't quite penetrate to a personal level. Normally the majority of us wait until a week before to prepare, regardless of what anyone says. The Battalion has taken a more definitive stance by stating a goal and providing an incentive to pass. While the goal to excel is positive and is stated as an 'excellent' score, the incentive to pass is negative and consists of the threat of remedial PT.

The issue here is and has always been personal motivation. We must not view the standards set by the Battalion as goals someone else has imposed on us. In order to truly excel, we must internalize these parameters and make these goals our own, hopefully raising them a notch or two. Let's see if we can bring this to a more personal level. People do things for one of two reasons; either to gain pleasure or to avoid discomfort. We need to change our fitness program from actions born out of a need to avoid discomfort (i.e., remedial, bad evals) into activities designed to gain pleasure. This doesn't mean a change in the type of exercise done, but a shift in the motivation for following a program.

There are several reasons to keep in shape:

## 1. HEALTH BENEFITS

- For an individual 25% overweight, the death rate doubles.
- Energy levels increase with level of fitness.

## 2. SELF IMAGE

- It is well known that a positive and increasing self image has a lot to do with high productivity and confidence level.

## 3. IMPRESSION ON OTHERS

- High level of fitness demonstrates personal discipline and pride.
- Subordinates find it difficult to follow a leader they don't respect. Would you?

## 4. MISSION

- Downed aircraft.
- Adrift at sea.
- Ship casualties.
- 20 mile hump.
- Enough said.

## 5. SPRING BREAK

When one sees the benefits of keeping fit, and decides to do so for personal reasons, significant results will take place.

How does one go about doing this? The most important thing to do once you decide to get into or maintain a level of fitness is set clear, attainable goals. It may be a PRT score, a run time, or even a weight. The next step is to establish a program and keep a record of progress. There are a number of Battalion members and staff who are very knowledgeable in the area of personal fitness. Use your resources

to develop a program tailored to your needs. Consistency then becomes the key to your success. Find a partner who is willing to push you and be pushed to excel.

If one follows these steps, a new energy level and awareness will begin to emerge. One gains so much from a small investment of time, it's hard to understand why such a large percentage of the military is unfit.



# PLASTIC POLLUTION

by MIDN 2/C Tina Clark

"For all at last returns to the sea..." said late great conservationist Rachel Carson in the JAN/FEB 1989 *Animals*. In the United States, this seems to apply particularly to plastic. Many see plastic everywhere, and it appears quite harmless. Warnings exist only to keep it out of the reach of young children to prevent death due to choking or suffocation. Yet, millions of tons of plastic end up in the oceans and kill astounding numbers of unsuspecting marine-life: millions of seabirds, 100,000 sea mammals, and countless fish each year, according to the MAY/JUNE 1986 *International Wildlife*. Congress' Office of Technology Assessment reported that plastic pollution posed more of a threat than oil, pesticides, and contaminated run-off.

And what exactly are the effects of plastic upon marine life? Most incidents involve either ingestion or entanglement. Many marine mammals mistake plastic for food. Because it is indigestible and difficult to excrete, it becomes lodged in the animal's digestive tract where it blocks food intake. Eventually the animal cannot get enough food to survive and dies slowly of starvation.

Other marine animals find themselves in different predicaments. They entangle themselves in synthetic monofilament nets and other forms of plastic, such as six pack rings and cargo strapping. According to *International Wildlife*, synthetic monofilament nets are the culprits behind most entanglements, which lead to death by drowning, strangulation, or infection due to wounds inflicted by the nets.

After hearing about such tragedies, volunteers have responded to this outcry. According to *Animals*, in 1988 alone Texas volunteers collected 125 tons of garbage, more than half of which was plastic, over 100 miles of beach. Cleanups by volunteers in other states have revealed similar, if not greater amounts of plastic.

Legal actions are also being taken. According to *Animals*, Marpol Annex V, part of an international treaty signed by approximately 30 countries, bans ships from dumping plastic within those countries' waters. Congress ratified this treaty, which went into effect 1 January 1989. Although the U.S. Navy, as well as other public vessels, are not included in this treaty, Congress decided to restrict them also. By 1993, the Navy will be banned from disposal at sea of all plastic. The plastic will be compacted and stored aboard ship until it can be properly disposed of. To uphold this, the Navy plans to install trash compactors and

sterilizers aboard its ships.

The solutions to reduced plastic pollution seem quite apparent. All plastic should be recycled. Plastic manufacturers should be equipped with filters on their outflows. The plastic industry, government, and the public itself should strive harder to solve the problems. Many believe education is the key to reduction of plastic pollution. As Judie Nielson of the Oregon Fish and Wildlife Department asserts in *International Wildlife*, "Most people are not aware of the devastating effects of plastic pollution. When they are educated, they will begin putting pressure on those who are causing the problem."

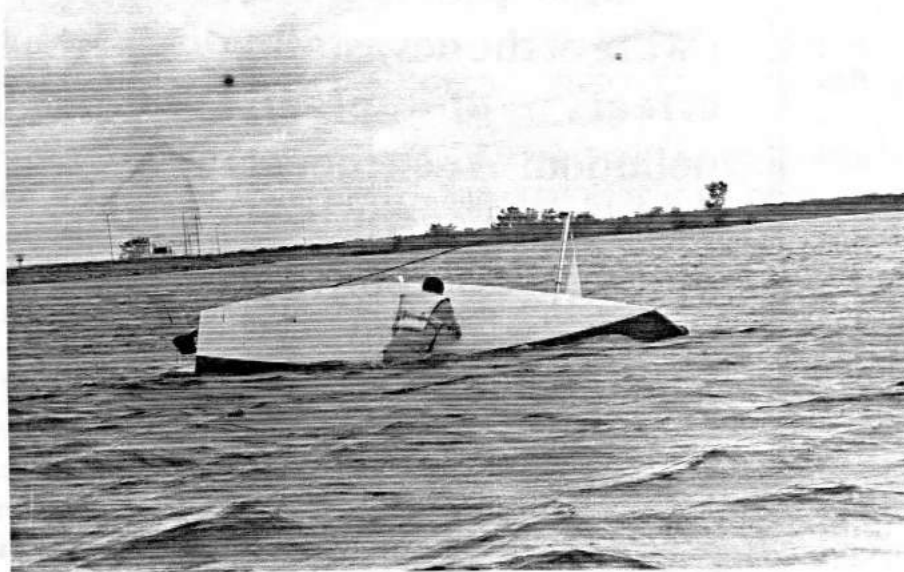
**"Most people are not aware of the devastating effects of plastic pollution. When they are educated, they will begin putting pressure on those who are causing the problem."**



*They like me, they really like me.*



*Was it something I said?*



*Oops...*

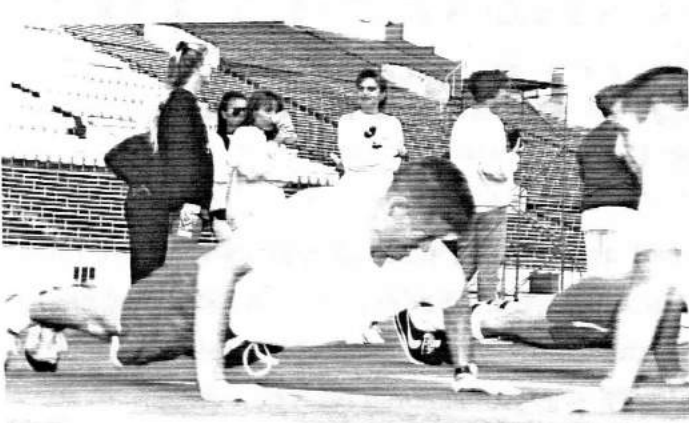


*Oh, I've got them beat now.*



*Fetch it yourself Scotty.*





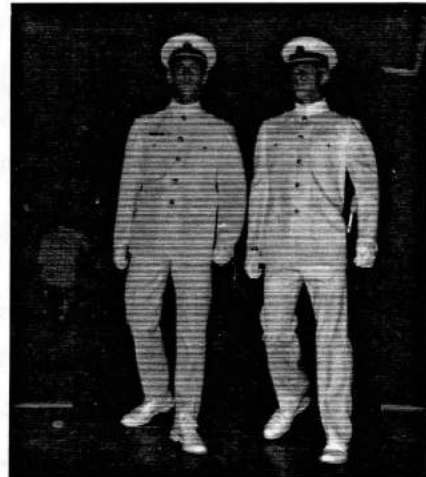
*Thhhrrreeee!!*



*We're going, you don't have to yell.*



*Just one more push.....It's a boy!!*



*Left, right....Hey a camera.*



*Here we see Boyd sporting the new summer khaki.*



*Freeze dirtbag!!*

# FAST ATTACK SUBMARINES IN THE NEW MARITIME STRATEGY

by MIDN 3/C Scott Daniel

In today's environment of shrinking military spending, there is a need for new ideas and original thinking to compensate for the shrinking budgets and changing naval security requirements that are a result of the demise of the Soviet Union. It is easy to see that with the Soviet Union dissolved, the overt threat of mass conventional attacks of C.I.S. (Russian) submarines is greatly lessened. In such an atmosphere, Navy leaders are having a difficult time justifying the present level of fast attack submarines (SSN's). I believe that the reason for this is that the Navy is trying to defend an outmoded doctrine instead of reaching out for bold and innovative new missions for fast attack submarines.

The new mission of which I am writing, is the eventual replacement of destroyers with fast attack submarines. The mighty destroyer has been obsolete since the nuclear powered submarines of the 1950's were able to match the speed of these surface ships. During World War I, destroyers, with their superior speed advantage (23 knots) over diesel-electric submarines (9-11 knots, submerged), provided an excellent way to kill submarines by initiating a search pattern, dropping depth charges, and eventually killing hostile submarines. These tactics were again proven valid during WWII, and continue to form current antisubmarine warfare (ASW) doctrine. Today, submarines and destroyers can travel at approximately the same speed, which makes the use of conventional ASW tactics inadequate unless a destroyer is fortunate enough for a submarine to pass within its limited sonar envelope. Moreover, surface ships will continue to be inferior to subsurface boats with regard to sonar due to the larger amount of self noise generated by shallow

screws and the fact that submarines can hide under thermoclines. Until the development and deployment of blue-green laser ASW detection systems is completed, the only way to accurately "see" what's under a temperature inversion layer is for the hunter to be under the thermocline with the quarry. The new Arleigh Burke-class destroyers are improved versions of surface ships that are more capable of prosecuting submarines due to new improvements such as towed arrays and sound mounted fittings. These are commendable advancements on a ship whose primary function is ASW, however, these and many more technical "advancements" have existed on several classes of submarines for many years. There is hardly any, and some would say no, ASW scenario in which a destroyer can outperform a submarine. It has been said for years that the best way to hunt a submarine is with a submarine, yet we still insist on performing an inferior job of ASW with 325 personnel instead of 130. On top of all of this, we needlessly risk 325 people each and every day to the threat of air attack, to which a submarine is virtually immune. As we look in the annals of naval history, every Midshipman is taught today about the decline of the "battleship" Admirals, which had been brought about by the catastrophic event of Pearl Harbor. I submit that we look to where the future is leading, regarding ASW prosecution with the destroyer platform and begin channeling funds to build these ships to the place where technology will eventually lead, the fast attack submarine.

There is a question that is probably forming in your mind right now, "What about POWER PROJECTION?" Submarine offensive capabilities concerning surface and subsurface warfare are well

documented, but what about power projection? The answer is Aegis equipped cruisers and submarine TEAMS. These two vessels complement each other beautifully. With the number of carrier battle groups (CVBG's) going from fifteen to twelve, the Navy of the future will need a winning combination of platforms that is much less expensive than an aircraft carrier, but can still cover low intensity regional conflicts. Our saving grace is that future conflicts can be resolved without the requisite massive firepower of a carrier battle group. If the situation calls for a CVBG, then the cruiser-submarine team can cover the area until one of our highly mobile carrier battle groups is able to reach the hot area. How well a team of a few ships work together in zone defense may prove critical in the future as it has in the past.

For example, let's look back at the Libyan conflict and subsequent raid of 1986.

During the brinkmanship of the "line of death", U.S. Naval aviators were flying to defend a multitude of ships against the Libyan air threat. Since we are analyzing a carrier substitute, we could have seen, under the doctrine of the time, a cruiser and a destroyer being subject to the air threat. Here is where a submarine-cruiser team would have been more effective as Libyan planes would have posed ZERO threat to an untraceable Los Angeles-class submarine. Therefore, the cruiser would have had only itself and perhaps a supply ship to defend which would have made the TAO's difficult job much easier. Herein lies the fundamental advantage of submarines in relation to surface ships from the U.S.S. Nimitz to the U.S.S. Stark or any ship in between. It is much easier to identify an air ASW threat flying a pattern in search of a hidden submarine than it is to tell whether a plane is a passenger airliner or fighter enroute to destroy a U.S. Navy warship. As such, the C.O. of the cruiser need only concern himself with defending his ship alone without

worrying about the vulnerable destroyer accompanying him. Also, since the cruiser is tasked with providing the AAW umbrella for the destroyer, the destroyer will be required to remain close to the cruiser which will even further reduce the ASW capability of the destroyer. If naval strategy is revised to reflect the likelihood of a low intensity conflict, the submarine-cruiser team would be the perfect solution.

Another area of concern is the strike capability of the Los Angeles-class attack submarine. Desert Storm taught the value of smart weapons in surgical strikes. The Libyan crisis of 1986 could have been resolved more efficiently, with identical political results, without

**...the eventual replacement of destroyers with fast attack submarines.**

the loss of two F-111 aircrew. How many Tomahawks could have been launched at a million dollars apiece to equal the cost of a lost F-111? With the low flying capability of

a few submarine-launched Tomahawks, lives and money could have been saved. In addition, it is equally politically advantageous to minimize collateral casualties and damage.

Today's U.S. force is required to perform many of the same missions that were required a decade ago. Some missions, such as closing the G.I.U.K. gap, are no longer viable. But the decreasing number of CVBG's will require that submarines play a larger role in the global commitments of the U.S. Navy. The continued large scale deployment of foreign submarines clearly demonstrates the need for an effective U.S. ASW platform, best exemplified by the fast attack submarine. Tough times call for creative solutions, and I believe that re-evaluating traditional uses of submarines is a step in the right direction for the future of the U.S. Navy.

*(NOTE: This article was written before the nuclear power brief. Any connections are purely coincidental.)*

# AVIATION INDOC.

Rarely do Midshipmen have the opportunity to experience first-hand the excitement of flight in a U.S. Naval Aircraft. Except for a brief look at aviation during cortramid, few mids can examine the world of naval aviation for themselves.

All this will change, however, in the next few months. From March 30 to April 2, the unit will sponsor its annual aviation indoctrination field trip to Pensacola, Florida. Lt Stuart, coordinator for the trip, says that this will be one of the best trips to date.

Transportation will be provided on Monday, March 30th from Bergstrom AFB to Pensacola on a Navy C-9 transport aircraft. Many activities are scheduled, which will include running the obstacle course, survival swimming, and visiting the Naval Aviation Museum. This is, of course, in addition to flights provided in various Navy training aircraft.



According to Lt Stuart, free time while on the trip can be spent exploring the many facets of the historical town of Pensacola. "It's the cradle of Naval aviation, and has been around since 1914," said Lt Stuart, "so there is a tremendous amount of history to the base and the town."

Pensacola is also world famous for its beautiful sugar-white beaches and warm weather. Many college students spend their Spring break in the Pensacola area.

Since the trip will occur during class days, each student must make arrangements to make up class work that is missed. Only those in good academic standing will be allowed to attend.

If aviation is a consideration in your future, make plane to attend by contacting Lt Stuart.

# ACADEMIC SUCCESS

USE YOUR RESOURCES!!

by OC Paul E Mueller

Since high GPA's impress people, including Navy personnel, I thought I would share what I credit as the key to my academic success. Academic success is centered on the race against the clock, so if there is a way to learn something faster, do it. I believe almost anyone can learn and understand difficult material if given enough time, but whoever learns more material faster usually gets higher grades. So the key is to save time by using shortcuts (your resources) to learn faster. If you save enough time then you can go out and enjoy life.

We have all seen articles on how to get higher grades so I would like to share some of the things that the other articles may not talk about. Hopefully these things will produce higher grades without taking more time away from the things you like to do. Many of you already do everything I mention here, but if this article helps someone get higher grades then my job is done. Furthermore, since I study engineering, what works for me may not work for everyone.

## 1. Register for good professors.

Obviously, a good professor makes all the difference in the world between a good grade and a bad one. It is vitally important to get the low-down on professors before you register. Four hours spent talking to upperclassmen a couple of weeks before you register can easily save you forty hours during the next summer. In addition, finding out who is easy is not enough. If the course you want to register for is a pre-requisite for others, it may not be wise to get an easy professor if you aren't going to learn anything. That can only hurt you in the long run. Finding the right professor is difficult. If TEX won't let you register for any good ones, try waiting a semester for that class if you have that option.

Time spent carefully planning your schedule is definitely time well spent. Some people like to have all their classes in the morning, others in the afternoon, some like them all bunched together. I personally hate 1 1/2 hour classes because I can't concentrate after the first 45 minutes. I also cannot deal with 8:00 classes. Plan your semester well.

## 2. Do your homework.

I am a firm believer in doing homework. I know that homework usually counts only 10% of the final grade, but most professors make their exams similar to homework. I feel that doing homework is practice for the exam. If you do your homework when it is due, you will not have to cram for the exam the night before. When you do your homework, study with serious students. Rather than wasting your time studying with someone who does not study effectively, find somebody who is serious about it. If you get stuck, go see your professor. Besides the obvious, this has a good side effect. When you go see your instructor, it lets him know that you are really working hard, and frequently this makes the difference in the grade they give you. They have a hard time giving a "D" or "F" to someone they know is really working hard, and will frequently bump it up if you have a border-line grade at the end of the semester. This will not do any good if you do not go to class though. If they see you in class every day, this lets them know you are serious about their class.

## 3. Get old exams.

I have gone through many professors who give out nearly the same exam every semester year after year. Frequently, the best way to study is to work old exams so make sure you hit up all the upperclassmen you know for old exams. The battalion is a good resource for finding old exams.

## 4. Sleep before exams.

All the studying in the world won't do any good if you cannot concentrate when exam time comes.

## 5. Learning Skills Center

Last but not least, go to the Learning Skills Center. They have a lot of good help for most basic courses. This can make a difference.

I feel these tips will help you study smarter and make the best use of your time and resources. The rest is up to you. Good luck.



## MARINE PARTY

by MIDN 4/C Robert Salvia

The Marines hosted a party to celebrate the new semester. This is usually not a good reason to have a party, because it means homework, tests, and a lot of stress. But people showed up in droves, including some fly boys from the Air Force. There was punch and beer, and music was played by Rambo.

The party was a great success and a good idea. Because it got everyone together for a good time, and helped bolster unity among the Battalion. The Anchorettes also showed up bringing along some of the new pledges, which let us see them in an informal setting having a good time. With all of the good these parties do, I hope to see more in the future.



## 45 MORNINGS IN NEWPORT

by MIDN 2/C Mark McCluan

The morning began at 0500. That is when reveille was sounded. We were expected to be on-line and in the uniform of the day at that time. So the days began at the Naval Science Institute in Newport, Rhode Island.

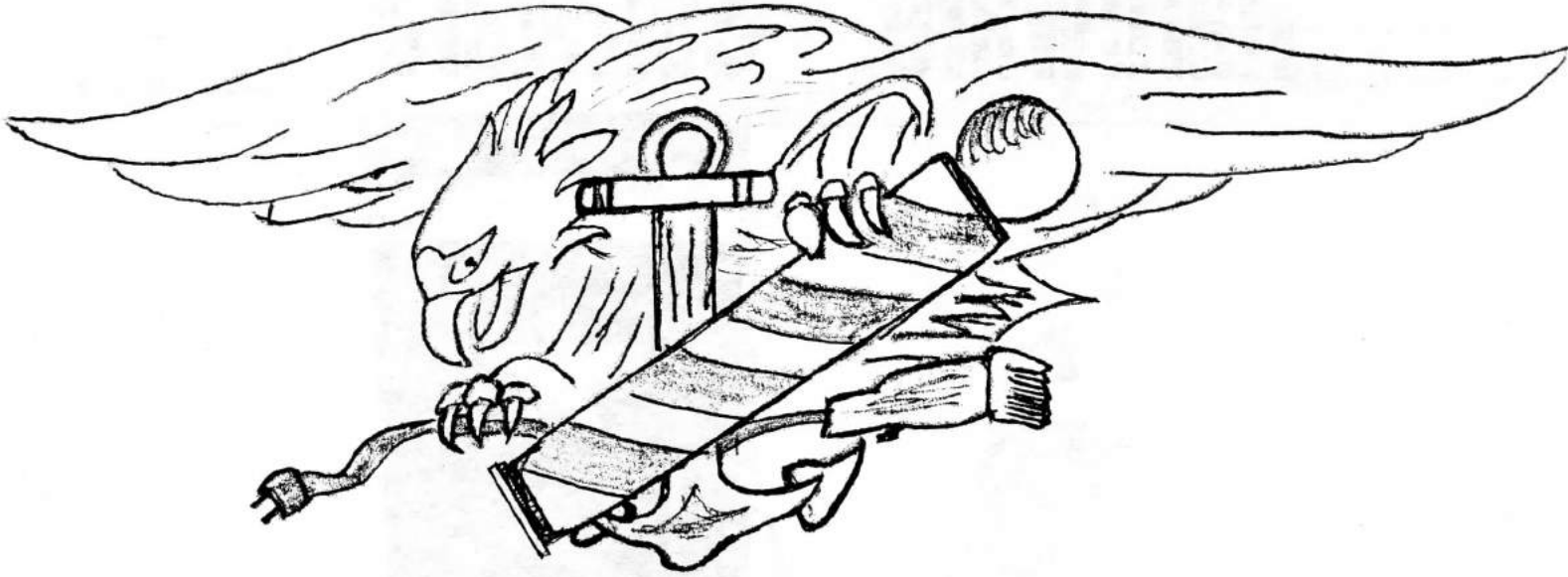
On the first morning, my roommate made it a point to be on-line a good fifteen minutes early. I wasn't awake to see Rick up, my alarm clock must not have gone off. Feverishly I threw on my PT gear. When the bell sounded, I was lacing up my shoes. At that same moment, a gunny burst into the room. Tying my shoes had never been more difficult than it was at that time. I ran out of the room with only one shoe on. I could not have been more noticeable. Punishment must have been imminent. If only I'd been up as early as Rick, I wouldn't be in this mess. I couldn't have been more wrong.

As soon as morning clean-up commenced, Gunny Black strolled over to Rick. "I'm going to wear you out for making the wind blow in my face!" he boomed. In my haste to get on-line, I had almost collided with Gunny Black. He must have been mistaken.

Rick soon began to recite the definition of discipline while performing mountain climbers. That is, Rick tried to repeat those few words that Gunny had announced the night before. I hadn't quite memorized the definition yet, either. Each time Rick failed to remember, Gunny had him switch exercises. I made sure that before I left the room, I would know each and every word of the definition. I felt more than a twinge of guilt as I listened to Rick melt in a pool of sweat.

Each candidate quickly gained a much more tangible sense of the meaning of discipline. I made sure never to be late again, for my own sake as well as Rick's. Gunny Black later mentioned to me that he often wore people out when their roommates were late. He didn't mention my tardiness specifically, but we both knew the meaning of his words.

# JIM

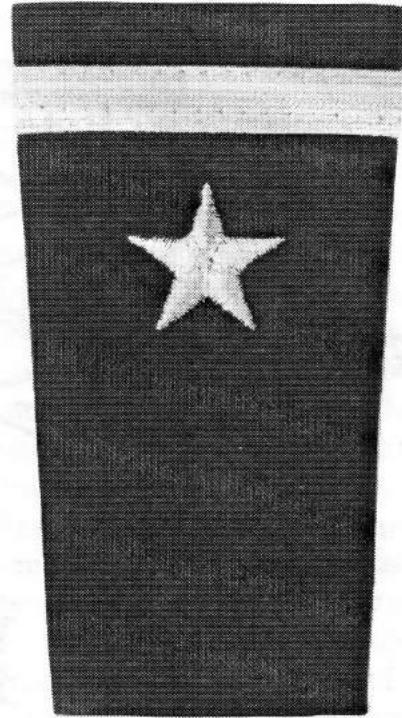


## THE NAVAL BARBER

All Styles of Military Cuts  
Mon 0830-1700 in the Wardroom  
Tues - Sat 0830-1800  
2604 S. First near Oltorf  
442-9988

# Free Hardware.

# Free Software.



## ROTC Juniors and Seniors.

Welcome to the ranks of the upper class. At USAA, we know it's not easy getting to the top. That's why we'd like to reward you with a little "top brass" — a FREE solid brass key ring engraved with your branch of service on the front and a registration number on the back. If you lose your keys, the finder simply drops them in a mailbox, and we'll return them to you as soon as we receive them. It's just one of many

services USAA will offer you throughout your lifetime.

In addition, seniors get something extra — a FREE set of Officer Rank Insignia before they graduate.

So hurry, send for your FREE hardware and software today!

Yours, only from USAA — The financial services and insurance company for military officers and their families.

**YES!** Please send me a FREE registered brass key ring.

Just complete this coupon, then place in a stamped envelope and send to:  
**USAA, ATTN: New Mbrs., USAA Building, San Antonio, TX 78288-0087**



Status:  Junior  Graduating Senior

Rank \_\_\_\_\_ Full Name (please print) \_\_\_\_\_ Date of Birth (M/D/Y)  M  
 F

Social Security Number \_\_\_\_\_ Commissioning date (M/Y) \_\_\_\_\_ ROTC Branch of Service  
 Army  Navy  
 Air Force  Marines

Current Address (street, city, state, zip) \_\_\_\_\_

Permanent Address \_\_\_\_\_

Please mail to:  current address  permanent address

Only juniors and graduating seniors are eligible for the offer(s). One key ring/insignia per student.

**(PC = KEY)**

**CORP MKTG**

