

NAVAL ORANGE



OCTOBER 1987

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Naval Orange

WELCOME ABOARD!

COLONEL SMITH

The first issue of each school year's NAVAL ORANGE always takes on special significance; it serves as an official "welcome back," provides an overview of summer highlights, and underscores future events and plans. I would add my welcome to those contained herein, adding only that the NROTC Unit Staff looks forward enthusiastically to a banner Academic Year (AY) '87-'88.

One change you may have already noticed is our growth in midshipmen and officer candidates. At this printing, the battalion is 230 strong, a gain of 12% over the fall of '86. Our goal remains a battalion strength of 250. We've also grown materially in support facilities, a few which I'll briefly describe:

(a) Approval for construction of a sail locker, located under the rifle range and large enough for all small craft and related equipment - construction to commence Oct. '87.

(b) Along that line, under the direction and leadership of Midn. 3/C Will Guyton, all four LASER sailboats were reconditioned and repaired this summer and are now in an enhanced state of seaworthiness (i.e., they should float!)

(c) We have purchased, and will hopefully soon receive, new and far more comfortable furniture for the fantail; improved study carrels for the passageway adjacent to the battalion office; and, a new computer with NLQ printer for use by the battalion staff, and serious-minded students (both of them!)

(d) Other purchases, far too numerous to list, have been obtained through no small effort of my staff, with the single purpose of providing you with the means and tools to achieve academic excellence and facilitate your military training.

All of this is somewhat meaningless chrome plate if we fail to keep in focus our primary goal: The best in preparation and training for each midshipman and officer candidate that enables them to assume the duties and responsibilities of a commissioned officer in the naval service. In this pursuit, academic excellence remains paramount, leadership mandatory. All avenues of leadership skills and military training should be explored, be it a drill team,



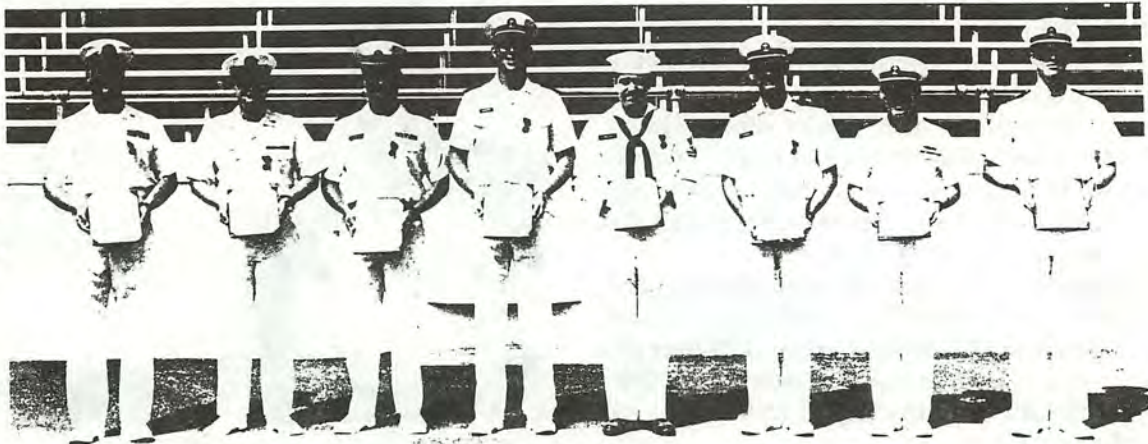
...HAVING BEEN APPOINTED A COM...
...UNITED STATES NAVY, MARINE CORPS...
...I WILL SUPPORT AND DEFEND...
...THE UNITED STATES AGAINST ALL ENEM...
...THAT I WILL BEAR TRUE FAITH AND AL...
...I TAKE THIS OBLIGATION FREELY, W...
...OR PURPOSE OF EVASION, AND TO...
...FULLY DISCHARGE THE DUTIES OF THE OFF...
...ABOUT TO ENTER, SO HELP ME GOD.

pistol team, sailing or intramurals. Each offers a building block for success.

Another, often subordinated portion of any novitiate's training is the understanding, appreciation and participation in his or her organization's traditions. History and heritage play an integral role in our roots. Apart from mere military puffery, most of our social customs, for instance, are derived from events of heroic proportions. Our annual remembrance of the Navy and Marine Corps birthdays are premier example of such. Established in regulation since 1921, the Marine Corps Birthday takes on a virtual holy status. Such has become the case with the Navy Birthday, and this year on 24 October we celebrate both. Unlike others, the Sea Services consider their birthday celebrations and pageants a time to honor all --- those that have been, those that are, and those to be. The birthday is, and should be, the highlight of the social season, and I cannot imagine anything less than full attendance --- certainly on the part of the advanced upperclassmen. Success of events of this nature is incumbent on full participation, not the sweat and labor of a few. If you have no investment in the event, you derive little or no satisfaction from attending. Don't be a fence-sitter, be a pacesetter. The Birthday Ball is a time to enjoy comradeship in a formal setting, hone your social skills, and still allow each to set his hair on fire!

This is the first such Birthday Ball for NROTC members exclusively in recent memory. Make it memorable. Be there. Aloha.

Battalion Awards

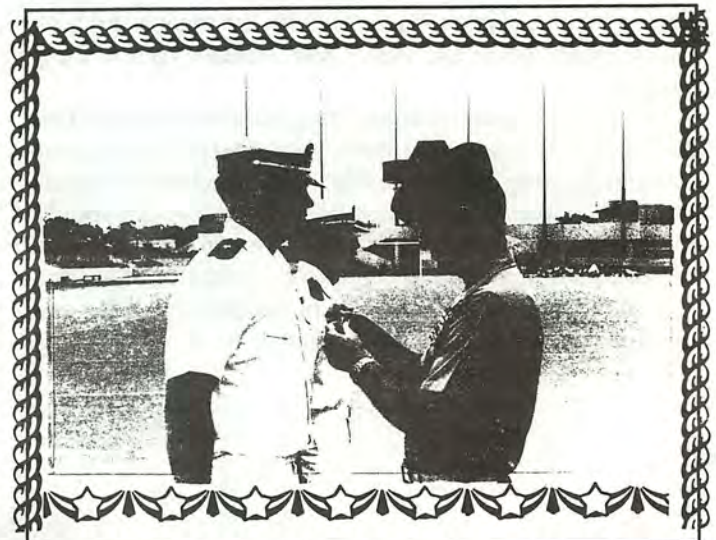


Hard to believe it, but we're getting to the middle of the semester already. Though for many the time may be going by rather slowly, and Christmas seems a long way off, for others the time has gone by quickly. That's not too hard to accept, especially when you're special enough to have earned an award for your achievements. We've all stood outside under the hot sun during those drills and watched these lucky people get awarded, but how many of you really knew what was happening? Granted, it's pretty hard to hear when the wind is blowing and you're more worried about not locking your knees than in listening to the Adjutant read. So, for those of you who haven't been paying attention, we record the names of those personnel given awards for past achievements. And this is for them, too, for they deserve to be honored.

In addition to the above awards, there were quite a few promotions handed out to deserving personnel. These include:

- | | |
|---------------|--|
| OC Franks | Promotion to Rank of Chief |
| OC Means | Promotion to Rank of Chief |
| OC Tissandier | Promotion to Rank of Chief |
| OC Adams | Promotion to Petty Officer 2nd Class (EM2) |
| Sgt Booth | Completed Staff NCO Academy |

- | | |
|---------------|---|
| OC Martin | Good Conduct Medal |
| OC Stogdill | Good Conduct Medal |
| OC Post | Good Conduct Medal |
| OC Smith | Good Conduct Medal |
| OC King | Good Conduct Medal |
| YN Mitchell | Good Conduct Medal (fourth award) |
| QMC Hart | Good Conduct Medal (third award) |
| QMC Wilder | Good Conduct Medal (fourth award) |
| OC Techmeyer | Navy Commendation Medal |
| Midn. Metzger | Battalion Member of the Month (September) |
| Midn. Wright | Submarine Qualifications |





'87 COLOR GUARD BECOMES PART OF DRILL PLATOON

by Midn. 3/C Tim Crump

Late this summer Midn. Lt. Cathy McAuley, Drill Platoon Commander, was informed that this year the Battalion Color Guard would be incorporated into the Drill Platoon. So, with a quick reshuffling of billets, Midn. Ens. James Taylor was made Color Guard Commander. He and Midn. McAuley decided that every member of the platoon would take turns marching in the Color Guard during Battalion Drill and in any special events the Color Guard was invited to attend.

The first such event was the Cedar Chopper's Parade in Cedar Park on 12 September. This gave Midn. Taylor less than two weeks to learn and then teach the ins and outs of a Color Guard. But with the grace of God, the detail was ready for the parade; unfortunately, Mother Nature was not. High winds and rain plagued the detail the entire length of the parade. This detail consisted of Midn. 4/C Houston Ford, Right Guard; Midn. 4/C Jose Gonzales, Left Guard; Midn. 4/C Mike Delmas, Marine Colors; Midn. 4/C Darren Woods, Navy Colors; and Midn. 3/C Paul Gipson, National Colors.

Some upcoming activities include the presentation of Colors during the National Anthem at several UT football games, such as the Longhorn's first victory of the season over Oregon State, and on 18 October at the dedication of a new elementary school in Kerrville, which will be named in honor of Adm. Chester Nimitz.

BE ALL YOU CAN BE...

By Midn 4/C Richard Woolbert

QUESTION: How do you...

- A) Increase your overall military bearing
- B) Meet people from other ROTC programs
- C) Make lasting friendships
- D) Have a great time doing all this?

ANSWER: Join Praetorian Guard.

How does one go about joining PG? Simple—you pledge. Though Praetorian Guard is made up of ROTC personnel (both male and female) and is run as a military unit, it is still a fraternal organization, and as such a pledge period does exist. As a pledge myself, I can tell you it is not easy, but then nothing worth having ever is. As a pledge you work together with the other members of your pledge class to realize a set of common goals. Training includes everything from going out on weekend training exercises to fulfilling certain pledge requirements. The pledge class goes from a group of individuals from different ROTC programs to a highly motivated unit in a very short period of time. The members of your pledge class become your best friends. Though being a pledge is tough, it isn't all work and no play. There are quite a few social events which take place during the semester, from backyard parties to a final Formal which marks the end of pledgship. Though being a pledge is hard, with the right attitude you will love every minute of it.

THE PLATOON FROM HELL!!
CNR.

GREG HERVEY'S



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ANCHORETTES

by Kim Kirkwood

SEPTEMBER MIDSHIPMAN OF THE MONTH-- 4/C METZGER

Left to right from the front: Anne Yeaman, Jennifer Reilly, Missy Peery (sec), Lisa Sturm, JonAnn Alex (v-pres), Kim Kirkwood (pres), Lisa Carey, Carrie Esparza (treas), Tamara Schreiber, Kim Looney, Angie Gibbs, Mary El-Mahmoudi, Krysi Gonther, Tracy Brown, Kristi Pate, Shannon Boone (pledge trainer), Jennifer Tucker, Kristen Barnebey, Denise Smith, Leah Smith Julie Jenkins, Kim Schneider, Yvonne Vale, Shari Osofsky, Britton Jackson, Danelle Draehn (asst. pledge trainer), Danielle Gensler, Michelle Moon (historian), Valerie Card and Susan Haley. Not pictured: Sandy Dorman, Maela Kothman, Ginger Braswell, Lisa Brooke, Mary McLaughlin, Lisa Breed, Andi Tamas, Mikel Pullium, Karen McGuinness and Barbara Wiatrek.

We would like to congratulate the Anchorette pledges! Anchorette Fall Rush ended September 28th with the tapping-in of our pledges. Fall Rush entailed a Welcome Tea, held September 20th, where the rushees and active Anchorettes got to know each other. On Wednesday, September 23rd, we had our "Meet the Mids" function at RAS and then headed to the Crow's Nest for a party. Rush week was capped off with a TGIF on September 25th at Pease Park. Our final Rush function held Sunday, September 27th, was interviews.

Our Dining Out is planned for November 13th and we would like to invite everyone to attend. More details will be coming soon. We would also like to invite all the 4/c to our Lil' Brother picnic on November 8th, for those who are interested in getting a Lil' Sis'. Look for more details at a later date.

On 15 Sept. 1987, Midn 4/C Richard Metzger received the honor of being named Midshipman of the Month. Nominated for the award by his platoon commander, C-3 CO Bruce Hamilton, Metzger believes that an emphasis on the ideals of leadership in his daily conduct contributed to his achievement. Another factor that helped is his great involvement in the Unit- Richard taught CPR class, was a lifeguard and first aid instructor, played on Jim's softball team, is 1/C swim qualified, R-class sail qualified, and has an outstanding PRT of 294. All this was accomplished with a 19-hour semester while maintaining a cumulative 3.0 GPA (in Aerospace Engineering). Midn. Metzger joined the Unit in the spring of 1987. His value to the Battalion has already been felt. Congratulations to Metzger are in order.



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FEATURE ARTICLE

THE EFFECTIVENESS OF SWEDISH DEFENSE POLICY

By Midn 4/C Daren Mealer

Those who are unfamiliar with Swedish defense policy should first be aware that Sweden's security and foreign policies are based on a position of non-alliance. In effect, the Swedes maintain that they hold both NATO and the Warsaw Pact in equal regard, although recent events would indicate that this view may not be altogether true. Sweden has a long history of neutrality, and today she seeks to perpetuate that tradition by declaring a defense status of armed neutrality. Her decision to maintain such a policy is not without its problems. Several national leaders argue that her strategy with regard to national defense would be ineffective in a war, but many also argue that her alternatives are no more promising.

What Sweden does in maintaining neutrality during times of peace is largely dependent upon US and Soviet activity. Conflicts with both nations that have recently occurred have greatly influenced Swedish opinion and defense planning. One such conflict involves the discovery of Soviet minisubmarines gathering intelligence in Swedish coastal waters. According to Orjan Berner in his book *Soviet Policies Toward the Nordic Countries*, recent polls have shown that 80% of the Swedish population now believe that the Soviet Union has an unfriendly or hostile attitude toward Sweden, a direct result of the submarine affairs. And, according to Berner, to remedy deficiencies in anti-submarine warfare capacity, \$280 million will be spent by 1994.

Of course, several factors have caused political groups to reconsider the entire defense budget. William J. Taylor, in his book *Nordic Defense: Comparative Decision Making*, names a few such budget constraints which may lead to the alteration of future military spending: the high rate of inflation and rising deficits over the last three years; the pressure of increasing military manpower costs and wage costs of weapons productions; significant losses in the purchasing power of the krona due to rising dollar exchange rates; and insistence on a larger share of the budget for welfare programs.

It is evident that the military budget must be tight, but this does not mean that the ability to produce high-technology weapons systems is lacking; 75% of Sweden's military equipment is provided by the Swedish defense industry, with the other 25% consisting of highly advanced

systems which are acquired from western nations. The Soviets view Sweden's western imports as a negative factor in their relations with the Nordic country, but at the same time they recognize that the imports are necessary to maintain that country's neutral position.

So long as Sweden responds more to US appeals, and disregards Soviet requests, tensions will continue to mount in the Nordic arena. Berner lists the following items cited by the Soviets in their attack on Sweden's cooperation with NATO: Swedish officers were regularly trained in the United States; Nato officers had "inspected" Swedish military institutions, been trained in Swedish aircraft simulators, flown the new Viggen airplane, etc...; Nato weapons and military equipment had been shipped through Sweden to Norway; Swedish military maneuvers were sometimes held so as to coincide with Nato exercises; modern military equipment was purchased in large quantities from the US, and agreements on the exchange of military information had been concluded with Washington; and detailed maps of Sweden which could be used for cruise missile route planning had been given to the Americans. While much of this is true, it may also be noted that the Soviets probably have access to much of the same information concerning Sweden's defense status. The means by which it may have been acquired, be they diplomatic or not, is left to speculation.

Although Sweden boasts a high standard of living and a large GNP, she nevertheless does not possess the purchasing power required to maintain a military strength comparable to that of the superpowers. During wartime, her defense strategy is based on the doctrine that any aggressor will have many of its resources tied up in other areas and that the cost of attacking and controlling Sweden would be too high to promote any desire to do so. As Taylor says, Swedish doctrine calls for "total defense," including: 1) military, 2) civil, 3) economic, 4) psychological, and 5) other defenses (e.g. telecommunications and medical care).

Territorial defenses, as they are referred to by Swedish strategic planners, consist of land-based ground forces able to mobilize rapidly with relatively inexpensive weapons. The Swedes claim that in 72 hours, the army can mobilize 800,000 men, 100,000 of which serve in the home guard.

The decision for such a massive buildup is due, in a large part, to the country's non-nuclear status. Nuclear armaments would undermine the credibility of

which serve in the home guard.

The decision for such a massive buildup is due, in a large part, to the country's non-nuclear status. Nuclear armaments would undermine the credibility of the neutral state, while at the same time making Sweden a target for massive strikes in the event of a global war. In this respect, her military strategy has been one of repelling attack rather than of retaliating against aggression. Recently, large appropriations have been made to improve the inadequate and sometimes ineffectual weaponry of the land forces. This is largely in response to the Soviet military buildup in the Kola peninsula. Soviet land forces could very likely attempt to move through Sweden to attack NATO installations in Norway should a large-scale war between the superpowers occur. In light of this possibility, military planners have embarked on a major defense plan along the Swedish-Finnish border.

Equally important to territorial defense, however, is peripheral defense. In 1984, Sweden had twelve submarines, 175 ships and boats, and approximately 400 aircraft. The largest military appropriations in recent years have been for maintaining a formidable airspace security capability, and these actions have not been taken without the most crucial considerations in mind. The Flygvapnet (Swedish Air Force) is thought by many military strategists to be the most effective deterrent to an invasion of the neutral state. In the event of foreign aggression, Sweden can mobilize over four hundred aircraft consisting of the Saab-Scania AJ 37 Viggen and the older Saab-Scania J 35 Draken, both of which are Swedish designed and assembled. In 1987, Sweden will begin to phase out its current aircraft in favor of the ultramodern designed Saab-Scania JAS39 fighter/attack/reconnaissance Gripen (Griffon), which is currently being developed by Industri Gruppen JAS.

The effectiveness of adhering to an armed-neutral status in the event of war between the East and the West is largely unknown, and can only be resolved should the actual incident occur. Currently, both the US and USSR question whether the Swedes could and would protect their airspace from the air traffic of belligerent nations. Swedish leaders presently operate with world activities in mind when planning for national security, and they are therefore constantly aware of possible activities in mind which might be detrimental to the country's security during wartime. Whatever military actions taken by the Swedes in the future shall, as in the past, concentrate on Nordic balance and preservation of peace.

* * * * *

August

On the night of 2 August 1964, as the American destroyer Maddox sailed quietly in the Gulf of Tonkin, North Vietnamese torpedo boats rushed out and made hostile runs on the Americans. Later, on 4 August, the Maddox and the Turner Joy, another destroyer, were operating in severe rain squalls. They opened fire on what they believed were more torpedo boats; their radar targets were apparently only images.

President Johnson was not so sure; he ordered bombers from the carriers Ticonderoga and Constellation to carry out the first US strikes on North Vietnam by bombing torpedo boat bases and an oil storage depot. Thus began what would become the longest war in US history and, next to World War II, the costliest.

September

The world's first submarine, designed by Yale student David Bushnell sometime between 1771 and 1775, saw action first in New York Harbor in 1776. The one-man craft, built of oak and called the "Turtle" because of its shape, was powered by hand-cranked "water screws." Capable of exploding timed powder charges against the hulls of enemy warships, its first use against the British was unsuccessful. Understandably, its principal value to the war was as a psychological weapon.

October

On 14 October 1962, an American U-2 observation plane returned from a flight over Cuba. The pictures it brought back were startling--the Soviets were building a missile site in Cuba, only 90 miles from the American mainland. President Kennedy, after considering his options, ordered a naval blockade of the island, and on 22 October he went before the nation with the bad news. On 24 October the "quarantine" went into effect. Kennedy, having notified the Soviets of his intentions, sat back to watch the outcomes of his actions. The blockade consisted of nearly 200 ships, mostly destroyer types supported by cruisers and carriers. The great fleet formed an arc some 500 miles from the island nation and prepared to meet the oncoming Soviet ships. To the relief of the entire world, the Russian freighters, some openly carrying missiles, turned back.

While demonstrating the effectiveness of American Naval power, the Cuban Missile Crisis had taken the world to the brink of nuclear disaster, allowed a peek into the possible destruction, and then brought it back again. The lessons of the crisis were not lost on the Soviets, either, who realized they could not effectively project their military might through a fleet of submarines. A new, massive buildup to catch the American superiority in surface combatants was begun.



unsere Führer


Herr Miller

POW:

AN AMERICAN HISTORY

By OC. Starling

As long as there has been war, there have been prisoners of war, and there have been American POWs in almost every war we have fought. While the treatment of prisoners has varied considerably from war to war, the determination of American POWs to resist and escape has consistently set them apart from their enemies.

During the American Revolution, British efforts to deal with captured Americans were complicated by the fact that England controlled very little territory in the US. Most of the prisoners were housed in converted warehouses and jails in New York City, or in the battered hulks of war damaged and unseaworthy warships. Most infamous of these was the 'Old Jersey', anchored off Long Island, labeled a "floating hell" by the 800-1100 prisoners housed there. There were a number of successful escapes from the Jersey, using such methods as hijacking a boat alongside, diving overboard and swimming for shore, or hiding within seachests being transferred off. Four officers once spent several days carving a hole in the ship's side using their jackknives.

Treatment of prisoners during the Civil War was governed, to some extent, by the first Geneva Convention of 1864, which conceded that prisoners should be properly

accommodated, fed and clothed. Attempts to escape were regarded as a captive's duty and not a crime. However, it was overly optimistic to believe that such rules could be applied to the vast number of prisoners taken during the war, some half a million. Treatment of POWs on both sides deteriorated as the war dragged on, although it was typically better in the North. Conditions at the Andersonville prison in Georgia were so inhumane that the camp's commandant, a Captain Wirz, was hanged after the war.

In 1929, delegates from a number of nations, including the US and Germany, signed a new Geneva Convention. Under its terms, POW rations were to be equivalent to those given the troops guarding them, and prisoners could not be forced to participate in work that had any direct connection with the conduct of the war. A POW's hours of employment could not exceed those of civilians in the same area, and he was entitled to one day of rest each week. Officers could not be made to work, and NCOs were only required to supervise. For the most part, Germany followed these conditions in the treatment of prisoners from the west. Russian POWs, however, fared little better than victims of Nazi concentration camps. Japan never ratified the Geneva Convention of 1929, and the Japanese POW camps had much in common with concentration camps. The Japanese considered POWs (including their own) disgraceful, and felt no guilt toward killing them in large numbers.

The face of POW treatment changed drastically during the Korean War, when China introduced the 'Lenient Policy', a misnomer for their brainwashing system of rewards and punishments. POWs were rewarded for making statements favorable to the Communist Party, who would use the statements as propaganda. 'Reactionaries' who refused to convert were confined in wooden boxes 5'x2'x3' for days at a time. More than in any previous war, the unique western sense of humor played an important role. In one camp, an entire barracks hid from a Communist interrogator, who thought the prisoners had escaped. When he returned with the camp commandant and several guards, all the POWs were present and all was normal. The interrogator, who was replaced within a week. During "crazy week", POWs in one camp rode invisible bicycles, strode about with imaginary girlfriends, and even pretended to be airplanes conducting flight ops in a field they had designated as an aircraft carrier. Such antics enabled the majority of the US POWs to resist enemy mind control techniques.

In response to the new tactic of brainwashing, President Eisenhower issued the Code of Conduct in 1955. The Code, an appeal to the integrity of US

THE NSI EXPERIENCE

By OC Eric Fitzpatrick

servicemen, itemized what America would expect of her sons in captivity. The first POWs to be affected by the Code were those in Vietnam; in their case, the miracle is not how they survived, but that they survived at all. Since there was no formal Declaration of War, the North Vietnamese felt that they were not bound by the Geneva Conventions, and referred to captured Americans as 'criminals' and 'air pirates'. More than ever before, POWs became major players in the propaganda war. Those who refused to cooperate were dragged through the jungle behind water buffaloes, tied to trees and used for target practice, beaten unmercifully and confined without contact from other prisoners. One American spent seven years in solitary confinement.

The men who survived this treatment possessed a special sort of personal philosophy as a source of inner strength, a combination of religion, patriotism and dedication, with an underlying sense of humor. Their spirit characterizes that of the American POW, who, even before there was a written Code of Conduct, knew the importance of his position as an American fighting man.

Over the summer 200 personnel assembled at Newport Naval Education and Training Center for six weeks of intensive academic and military training. They consisted of almost equal numbers of active duty and enlisted personnel and two NROTC college program students.

The purpose of NSI (Naval Science Institute) is two-fold. Participants complete the freshman and sophomore years of NROTC naval science requirements. Additionally, the USMC Military Instruction staff endeavors to instill a high level of motivation toward degree completion and subsequent commissioning in all personnel. Approximately 80% of those who start the course complete it. The rest are either dropped at their own request or for academic deficiencies. The typical day at NSI lasted from 0500 until 2100 (free time from 2100 to 2200, lights out at 2200). There is seldom a spare minute even during free time; uniforms have to be ironed, shoes and brass shined, etc... But that's good; the days go by fast.

After three solid weeks of military and academic regimen students are allowed their first liberty, which happens to be the Fourth of July Weekend! Dress whites is the prescribed liberty uniform. Wearing your dress whites about the town of Newport invokes a strong sense of pride, accomplishment and tradition, being an obvious part of Newport's long and proud naval history.

Come Monday "mourning" it's back to "business as usual." Discipline is enforced and reinforced by the "gunnys." Few people understand why an environment containing such high levels of stress and discipline is fostered. Our Gunnery Sergeant explained it this way: "We can never duplicate the stress you would actually be under in combat. What we can do is put you under as much stress as possible by demanding a very high degree of discipline. Those who can't hack it need to be weeded out before the lives of others depend on their behavior under stress."

The rigorous standards of conduct and academic achievement expected of each student instilled a strong sense of esprit-de-corps and feelings of personal accomplishment upon graduation.



Good Luck to the Class of 1988

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THE INDISPENSIBLE RE-SOURCE

By Midn Will Guyton

Vol'un-teer' 1. one who enters into or offers himself for, any service of his own free will. n., 2. one who enters into service voluntarily (as opposed to conscript.) 3. the grantee in a conveyance made without valuable consideration, 4. to enter into, or offer oneself for any service voluntarily.

We in the NROTC, the Naval Service, or for that matter in all branches of military service are in a unique position. We have volunteered to unquestioningly follow the orders of our superiors which in a sense means we have held our lives up for the use of the common good of our country. This action by definition makes us all volunteers due to the fact that this decision is made of our own free will and that no price would be considered too high a consideration for the possibilities incurred by the jobs we shall carry out.

Once you receive your commission you will have already volunteered your services and each order you receive will actually reflect what you have said you would give to your country. In the NROTC we work with a similar but slightly different system. While at UT your main job is to get good grades in order to maintain the high standards of the NROTC. In most respects, you are your own boss, with the exception of a few hours a week, and you are the only individual with ultimate control of your actions. None of your superiors in the battalion should resent that fact. The power a battalion officer has over the other members of the battalion is very limited. They cannot order you to do just anything they wish. As a senior member of the organization their main job is to keep their own grades high and to make sure you have the greatest opportunities for enhancing your GPAs.

There comes a conflict when certain purely ROTC functions, events, actions, or requirements need to be carried out. How, if the staff has negligible power, do they get any manpower? Should the person heading up an activity do all the work himself? What activities warrant the headache of the work that goes into them? All of these situations can only be solved by one type of individual: **THE VOLUNTEER**. Here is where all battalion members come into play. Unlike the real Navy or Marine Corps, the majority of what gets done by the midshipmen in the NROTC is voluntary. You have the ultimate control over how effective our programs are, how much fun our planned activities are, and the image we give to the civilian world. You also have a better ability to know what you can help with without interfering with your main objective (school).

There is a common quote about RAS which goes: "I got volunteered for that..." This is a farce. There isn't any verb form of the word volunteer that allows action upon one person by another. No one can volunteer you for anything. They can order you but their power, at least in the NROTC, to do so is very limited. When you do get "volunteered" for something that action comes about from a few longstanding problems in organizations such as ours:

1. Potential volunteers are the only persons who really know how much time their schedule can afford to non-scholastic endeavors.

2. Volunteer seekers would like to do their own job well and need manpower to complete their goals but have a problem enlisting services.

3. At one time in everyone's life they have volunteered for something and found themselves floundering in more than they bargained for.

4. A few very motivated persons end up doing a majority of the work.

The outcome is that for fear of getting overloaded by volunteer work many people are very conservative with the giving of their time. This failure of persons to volunteer frustrates those who seek volunteers because the job they need done cannot be done single-handedly. They feel it is not right to go seek out the help of those few people who are always the ones stuck doing the job, and they know that if they don't get the required manpower each volunteer they do get will be overworked and be less likely to volunteer in the future.

Volunteers forget that they have rights. Always remember that you are entitled to know to a reasonable degree of exactness what is entailed in a job for which volunteers are sought. Also remember that the person heading up the project is ultimately responsible and can only delegate authority, not responsibility.

It is for these reasons I strongly encourage you to disregard times when you feel you have been taken advantage of, and help this battalion to become a more efficient organization. Take a realistic look at your time requirements and be generous with your time. Do not be stingy, selfish and immature and just let things happen around you. If you disagree with the way something is being handled, voice your opinion to the correct person, but do not decrease your participation because that will send the system spiralling ever downward. Take initiative to get the battalion involved in new things with faith that if you manage your project well, you can procure an adequate number of volunteers. Take personal responsibility for the way you manage the projects you head up. If you are in charge, make sure the superiors of you volunteers know how pleased you are with their people.

This is your battalion. The volunteers in this organization are at the helm.

THE WOG

By OC. Paul von Mosch

I had been in the Navy just nine months when I was sent to my first ship. I thought that boot camp and my basic "A" school were enough to qualify me as a sailor. How mistaken I was!

My first day on board the ship had me reeling. I didn't know which end was up or where to go. As if being completely lost wasn't enough, I couldn't even understand what my shipmates were saying. They spoke English alright, I could tell that much; it was a bastardized dialect riddled with jargonese to the point that I could decipher only every third word. I was soon to learn my way around the ship, but the language was going to take awhile.

I'll have to clarify myself for a moment, by the "first day", I mean the first full day. The day that I landed on the ship I was so exhausted from travelling, that the only things I remember were the strange dialect and someone leading me through a maze of passageways. This person, my assigned escort, deposited me and my belongings in a coffin sized space, my rack (or bed), and told me that this was my home for the next six months.

My first day started with a bang! Smack dab on the head as a matter of fact. I was startled out of a deep sleep by bells, whistles, and someone shouting over the "I.M.C." (ships intercom), "...reveille, reveille, heave to and trice up...," so that I sat up and banged my head on the rack above me.

Heave to and trice up, I was to find out, meant, get up and make your bed. As soon as I'd recovered my senses, my assigned escort was standing over me urging me to hurry up. We had just enough time he said, to grab a "gut-bomb" or "slider" and get to the shop for some "mudd" before the boss arrived. Personally I was looking forward to breakfast. Well, it turned out that a "gut-bomb" was a donut and a "slider" was affectionate for an Egg McMuffin-type thing. "Mudd" was coffee, but the coinage "mudd" said it all.

I wasn't quite prepared for the superlatives that hit me when the boss came in. "Straighten that gig-line, knock off the scuttlebutt and get to the quarterdeck to comshaw some flightline, wog!" Uh-oh, was he talking to me? I caught the first part about the gig-line; I knew that from boot camp. A gig-line is the line formed by the front of your shirt and the point where your trouser zipper, or fly, meet. Fly and shirt must line up at all times. I looked down and sure enough my gig-line was crooked, But that other jabber had me stumped. As I straightened my gig-line the boss shouted, "move," and when I started to stammer a question he came right back with, "Don't question your superiors!" So off I wandered barely recalling what had been said.

Outside the shop I found an airman and inquired as to the meaning of scuttlebutt. Scuttlebutt, he said, was simply idle chatter or rumors. He seemed friendly enough so I pressed my luck. What is a quarterdeck and where might I find one? A twinkle came to his eye and with a sly twist of his head he asked, "What might you be needin' with the quarterdeck?" I told him that I was to report there to comshaw some flightline. It was all he could do to keep from laughing and I was becoming suspicious. How was I to know the quarterdeck was where you entered and exited the ship while in port, and was used as a watch station at sea. Well, as he wiped the smirk off of his face, here's what he said: "Go to the O-two, frame 115, and talk to the person on watch. I did know what this meant. O-two designated which deck or level of the ship, and frame 115 was how far back from the bow it was located.

When I located the quarterdeck I asked the watch (who happened to be the officer of the day), where I could comshaw some flightline. Once again, the old gleam in the eye. He didn't have what I needed but suggested I try the supply office. This went on for three hours. Everywhere I went I was sent somewhere else. About this time an old chief took pity on me and told me that "comshaw" meant to acquire through devious or slightly illegal methods, and flightline wasn't a type of rope, but where aircraft are parked on land.

So, the joke was on me, When I found my way back to the shop everyone broke down laughing, even the boss. This was the most fun they'd had since leaving port. Welcoming me to the shop they told me that this little stunt was pulled on all "wogs." Wog is short for polly-wog, a baby turtle, or in my case a green (new) sailor who hasn't yet been around the horn or across the equator. Through osmosis and initiation while crossing the equator, "wogs" become "shellbacks," or seasoned sailors.

Well, I've been in the Navy now for nine years and have almost mastered the jargon. I even subject my "wogs" to the wild goose chase and jargonese, knowing full well that they're just as lost as I was. Isn't tradition great!



Naval Orange

NAVY SCUTTLEBUTT CALENDAR

WHODUNIT?

He surveyed the Newfoundland-St. Lawrence Gulf area, charted the transit of Venus, circumnavigated the globe, explored the Antarctic coast, discovered various Pacific islands, explored the north-west American coast, and was killed by natives in Hawaii. (1728-79)

A brilliant American Confederate general, who gained his enduring nickname by his stand at the first battle of Bull Run. He was accidentally mortally wounded, at night, by fire from his troops. (1824-63)

He rode against Geronimo, served three times in the Philippines, fought Pancho Villa, and commanded the American forces in WWI. His wife and daughters died in a tragic fire in 1915. (1860-1948)

CHEERS!

Identify these drinks:

I. 1 part Italian vermouth, 2-4 parts rye whiskey, spray from orange peel, dash of bitters, 1 maraschino cherry.

II. Coarse salt, 1/2 oz. lemon juice, 1-2 tsp fine sugar, 1.5-2 oz. tequila.

III. 1 oz. creme de cafe, 2.5-3 oz. vodka.

IV. 1-1.5 oz. creme de cacao, 2-2.5 oz. creme de menthe, .5 oz heavy cream.

TRIVIA:

In a strange town, there are only two barbers. Looking into the barber shops, you see that one barber is messy and disorganized, and has a terrible haircut. The other barber is neat and tidy, and has a beautiful haircut. Which one do you pick to cut your hair and why?

What word, when you add additional letters to it becomes smaller?



OCTOBER

- 24 BIRTHDAY BALL
- 27 COOKIE CALL
- 30 TGIF
- 31 HALLOWEEN/TEXAS VS TECH (HOME)

NOVEMBER

- 6 BATTALION CASUAL
- 7 FIELD MEET/TEXAS VS HOUSTON (AWAY)
- 10 BATTALION C.O.'S INSPECTION/COOKIE CALL



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THE PLATOON
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