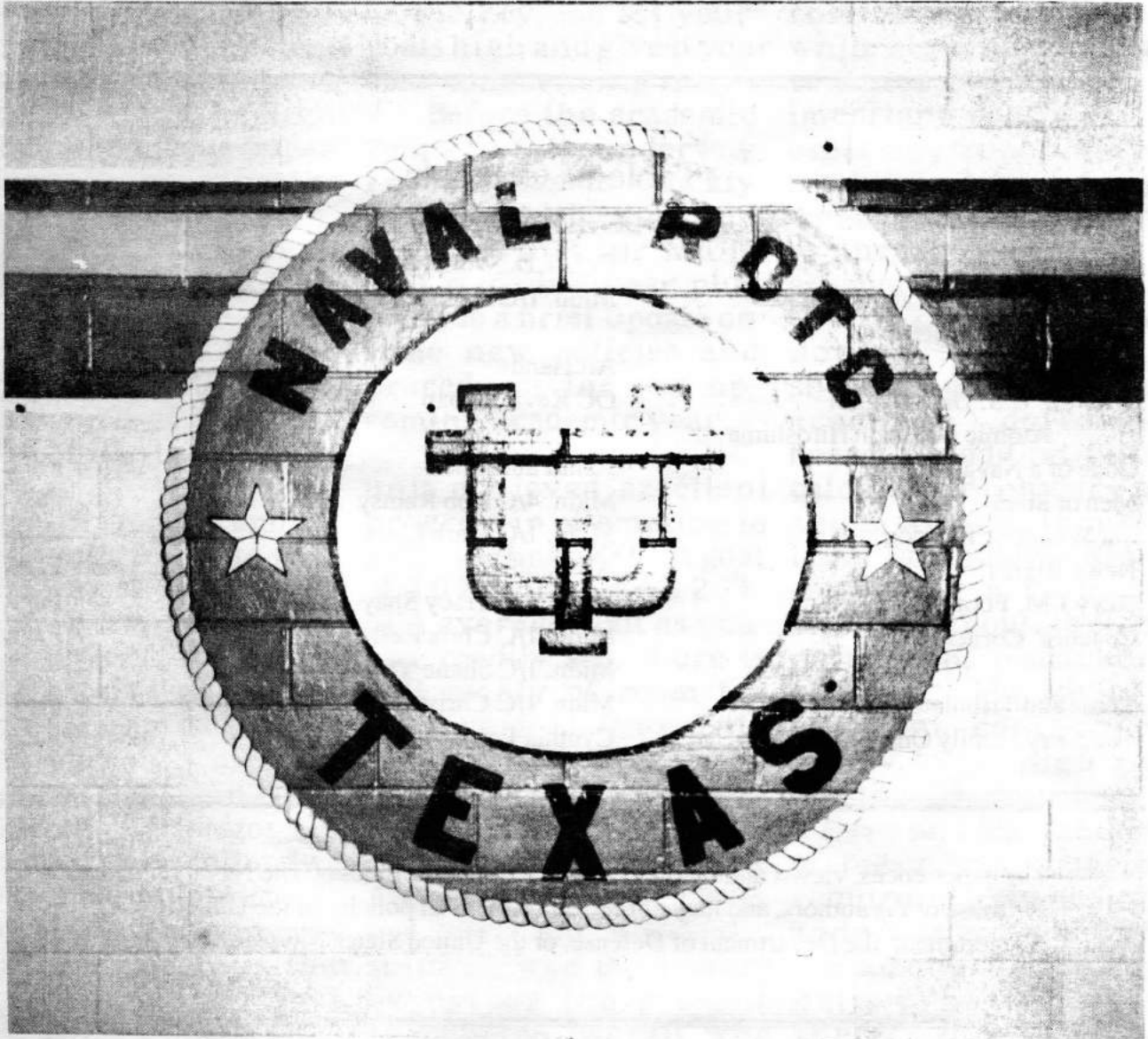


The Naval Orange

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Table of Contents

Colonel's Corner	Col. T.D. Walters	Page 2
A Note From The Battalion Commander	Midn. 1/C Jeff Baumgarten	Page 4
Red Fleet Watch	All Hands	Page 5
Why the U.S. Dropped an Atomic Bomb on Hiroshima	OC Kevin Snoap	Page 7
Code of a Naval Officer	John Paul Jones	Page 6
Men of Steel	Midn. 4/C Rob Ramsy	Page 9
Six Weeks of Bulldog	Midn. 1/C Mark Lwin	Page 10
News Bights	All Hands	Page 11
Navy I.M. Football	Midn. 2/C Tracy Shay	Page 12
Coaches' Corner	Midn. 1/C Chris Kelly & Midn. 1/C Shane Yates	Page 12
Trials and Tribulations of CPT	Midn. 1/C Christopher Young	Page 13
The Navy Family Ombudsman	Cynthia Laramie	Page 13

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COLONEL'S CORNER

As we commence a new academic year with high expectations and aspirations, the members of my staff and I extend a hearty welcome back to our returning and new midshipmen/O.C.'s alike. Whether you found yourself aboard a nuclear submarine enroute to an exotic port or on the flight deck of one of our super carriers, we hope that the summer proved to be both professionally challenging, rewarding, and enjoyable as well. Your batteries should be recharged for another wonderful year at the best NROTC unit in the good old U.S.A.

First, I wish to remind you of your ultimate goal while here, namely, to become a U.S. naval officer. Never forget that being a Navy or Marine Corps Officer is a noble and honorable profession. One that will bring you countless challenges and rewards while allowing you to accumulate many fond memories and enduring friendships that will be a source of enjoyment wherever you go.

I wish everyone of you success in achieving that worthy goal. But attaining that goal will be no easy task. It will require

dedication, enthusiasm and sacrifice. An earnest commitment to overall excellence, especially academic excellence, will be essential to achieving your commission. But ultimately, your efforts will be the key. So set your goals high and give it your best, commencing now!

Before the academic year gets fully underway, I would like to quickly review with you the progress that our NROTC unit made last year plus provide a brief update on some new policies and procedures for the upcoming academic year.

Last year our NROTC unit achieved excellent progress in attempting to achieve the CNET GPA goal of 3.0 by attaining a 2.71 GPA average. But as you can readily see, there is still plenty of room for improvement. Bravo Zulu to our NECP and MECEP candidates who achieved rates of 82% and 50%, respectively, for top honors. Among the various classes last year, our 4/C Midshipmen won top honors by having the greatest percentage overall who attained the CNET goal followed closely by the 3/C Midshipmen. If you achieved the CNET goal of 3.0, my staff and I extend

a personal congratulations. If you did not achieve the CNET goal this past year, you are encouraged to renew your efforts more diligently this year. While academic excellence is not the sole focus of your development while here, it has and will continue to play a very important role. This is especially true as CNET has established higher academic standards as well as thresholds for being academically deficient. A GPA of 2.5 or below will now necessitate a Midshipman going before an academic deficiency board. In addition, failing calculus or physics will automatically incur an LOA. Obviously, CNET is conveying a very clear message about the importance of academic excellence. My advice to everyone concerned is simply to set high goals and then do your best.

Navy and Marine Corps of today and tomorrow require highly dedicated and educated leaders who are among the best our nation has to offer. Therefore, you must establish a pattern of excelling if you wish to compete with the best.

In addition to academic improvement last year,

our unit excelled in numerous competitions. To mention a few, we defeated U.T. Army ROTC unit both in football and basketball, plus won first place in the intramural track competition on campus, our pistol team placed very high in a pistol meet, our baseball team won second place in an out-of-state tournament, and we are off to a great start this year with another consecutive defeat of the U.T. Army ROTC unit - this may turn into a tradition. I am very proud of the many talented and highly motivated Midshipmen and Officer Candidates that participated in these events and other similar feats. Well done and I look forward to another great year!

As a result of an extensive programs and policies review last year, the following improvements for this year's program are in effect:

(1) Our company advisor's role has now shifted to that of a class advisor's role. Each class now has an officer who will be his class advisor for academic and administrative matters. For the 1990-91 academic year, Lt. Stuart is the freshman class advisor, Lt. Takesuye

the sophomore class advisor, LCdr. Shannon the junior class advisor, while Cdr. Haley is the senior class advisor. Strictly military matters are being conducted via the Battalion chain of command with Capt. Dwiggin's advising. Each company still has an officer who will act as their "sponsor" for athletic and social events to include company competition. This system of advising will afford officers a better opportunity to evaluate and advise members of the Battalion due to almost daily contact via classroom teaching plus facilitate uniquely class administrative requirements.

(2) In keeping with guidance from CNET, the senior leadership and management course I, NS 368, is no longer being offered. In lieu of this course, Navy option seniors must enroll in the equivalent course in the Business Department entitled, Management 336 (Organizational Behavior and Administration).

(3) Our NS000 drill course is being improved to include instruction in naval ceremonies and formations, plus additional instruction on uniforms and leadership.

Three of the four drill periods each month are very similar to previous drill periods last year, but with more opportunities to lead, while the remaining period will emphasize in depth inspections and associated instruction. The objective here is to afford more individuals an opportunity to use and develop their leadership skills early on while better preparing each person for their future role as an officer.

(4) An academic honor society is being established which will closely parallel the current PNS honor list. Members are expected to assist our Freshmen, plus finding ways to promote academic excellence in the Battalion as a whole.

In closing, let me assure you that my staff and I remain committed to assisting each of you to develop into a truly professional and dedicated officer who is imbued with personal excellence, dedication and ethics. I ask you to renew your dedication and efforts to excel in all your endeavors. I look forward to one of our finest years yet! HOOK 'EM HORNS!

A Note From the Battalion Commander

Welcome! I realize that this is late in the semester to begin an article with such a simple message, but it is an important one and I would like to thank the Naval Orange for the opportunity to convey it to the entire Battalion.

The Battalion Staff and I are learning a great deal in our positions this semester, but we have a long way to go before we're perfect (a whole hell of a long way). This is a training environment and everyone is going to screw things up. If you see that something can be done in a better way than I would ask that you tactfully pass it up the chain and if you have a workable alternative we'll implement it. My point here is that each and every one of you is going to be a Naval Officer within four years; you should begin to act as a leader today. There is no need to wait until you are a member of the battalion staff; our job is to make decisions based on alternatives we think of and those presented by hard-charging individuals. As Sgt. Gardner pointed out to me, there is nothing wrong with being wrong, but it is important to be

able to correct yourself (if necessary) and move forward.

I am sure you have noticed two major changes from last semester: the return of CPT, and a move to two platoons per company. We brought CPT back to encourage physical fitness, promote esprit de corps and create more opportunities for leadership on the company level. I am familiar with the hardships that CPT can impose, but I remind you that you are supposed to be a cut above the rest of this University and more will be required of you. I am very pleased with everyone's performance, especially the Athletics committee which has dealt with the initial problems and is now running an effective and professional program.

The move to two platoons per company was made necessary because of the lower number of people in the battalion this semester. There is no real leadership involved in a squad leader position when a squad is only one or two strong. If the number of yearly entrants to the UTN ROTC program remains between 20 and 30 then the Battalion will be

less than 100 strong within three years. It will be a challenge to future battalion staff members to accomplish the same tasks with fewer people, but I am confident (as usual) that you will rise to the challenge when the time comes. I can imagine that it may be necessary to move to two companies before some of you graduate.

Looking forward, I would like to encourage all of you to attend the Navy/Marine Corps (and no Sgt Gardner I didn't mean Marine Corps/Navy) Birthday Ball coming up on November 3rd. I've been to every one since I got here and they're always a lot of fun. Ask a friend if you can't get a date and arrive early for the social hour. If you sit at the Bravo company commander's table, edible projectiles will figure into the evening. He is also a stunning, if not short, conversationalist.

Everyone should be training for the PRT and I expect an abundance of outstanding scores. Physical fitness is an important aspect of leadership in the military and elsewhere.

I have mentioned

leadership a couple of times now and I want to stress that the ultimate goal of this unit is to produce leaders. Academics comes first but does not supplant your duty to learn leadership skills while a midshipman, officer candidate, or MECP here at UT. No one will

follow a pencil-necked geek into battle, but it is also important to realize that an officer who squeaks by academically is unlikely to understand the tactical limitations of an Aegis radar system, or the economic implications of the invasion of Kuwait. The Navy

and Marine Corps needs individuals who combine scholarship and leadership, and you should strive to be one of those individuals because of a professional motivation and a desire to get your first choice in warfare specialty.

Red Fleet Watch

from All Hands, Sept. 1990

The Soviet Kara-class guided missile cruiser *Asov* and the *Sovremenny*-class guided missile destroyer *Gremyashch* arrived at Havana, Cuba, recently. It was the 28th Soviet navy ship deployment to Cuba since 1969.

Supported by the replenishment ship *Genrikh Gasanov* the Soviet navy surface action group is the first to visit Cuba since 1988. The visit is believed to be intended to show the continuing Soviet commitment to Cuban defense, as well as assert the Soviet navy's ability

to operate its forces at will anywhere on the world's oceans.

In this time of reduced East-West tensions, the Soviet Union claims to be reducing its fleet by scrapping many older ships and submarines as part of Moscow's plan to reduce personnel levels and cut the Soviet Union's defense budget.

However, according to a Reuter wire service report from Havana, Soviet navy leaders stated that the navy is improving in quality. RAdm. Alexander Gorbunov said in a news conference in Havana that the Soviet

Union is reducing its navy, while at the same time modernizing it by retiring or scrapping old warships and commissioning more sophisticated models.

Final acceptance sea trials began recently for the Soviet Union's newest aircraft carrier, *Tbilisi*, capable of operating modern Soviet high-performance fighters, will join the two other Northern Fleet carriers *Kiev* and *Baku*, at the fleet's home port in the Kola Peninsula area.

Code of a Naval Officer

by John Paul Jones

It is, by no means, enough that an Officer of the Navy should be a capable mariner. He must be that, of course, but also a great deal more. He should be, as well, a gentleman of liberal education, refined manner, punctilious courtesy, and the nicest sense of personal honor. He should not only be able to express himself clearly and with force in his own

language with tongue and pen, but he should be versed in French and Spanish... He should be the soul of tact, patience, justice, firmness, and clarity. No meritorious act of a subordinate should escape his attention or be left to pass without reward, if even the reward be only one word of approval. Conversely, he should not be blind to a single fault in any subor-

dinate, though at the same time he should be quick and unfailing to distinguish error from malice, thoughtlessness from incompetence, and well-meant shortcoming from heedless or stupid blunder. As he should be universal and impartial in his rewards and approval of merit, so should he be judicial and unbending in his punishment or reproof of misconduct.



Why the United States Dropped an

Following a successful test of the atomic bomb on the morning of July 6, 1945, a test which exceeded the most optimistic expectations of all scientists concerned, military plans to invade the Japanese homeland continued. The invasion was to commence on November 1, 1945 and it was estimated that the Japanese would be brought to their knees in the late fall of 1946. Due to the personality of the nation of Japan, it was believed that once a forceful occupation of their homeland had begun there would be an even more bitter fight to the finish than in Germany. General Marshall had informed President Truman "that it might cost half a million American lives to force the enemy's surrender of his home grounds."

Of course, this did not mean that President Truman was not planning on using this new weapon. The Interim Committee which had been established to submit recommendations to the President in concern of the S1 (code name for the atomic bomb) program, prior to the successful testing of the bomb, had advised that the bomb be used

against the enemy as soon as it could be done. The Scientific Panel, which provided technical expertise to this committee, had reported that, "we recognize our obligation to our nation to use the weapons to help save American lives in the Japanese war...we see no acceptable alternative to direct military use." Additionally, Truman later made the statement, "let there be no mistake about it. I regarded the bomb as a military weapon and never had any doubt that it should be used." Clearly, the saving of many American lives was a paramount issue in considering whether or not to use this new weapon.

Another reason the use of the bomb was considered essential was to limit the expansion of the Soviet Union. During the Potsdam conferences in July of 1945, Stalin was making ever expanding demands. As the Secretary of War commented about the Soviet Union, "They are throwing aside all their previous restraint as to being only a Continental power and not interested in any further acquisitions, and are now apparently seeking to branch in all directions.

Thus they have not only been vigorously seeking to extend their influence in Poland, Austria, Rumania, and Bulgaria, but they are seeking bases in Turkey and are now putting in demands for the Italian colonies in the Mediterranean and elsewhere." Now that the Atomic bomb had been successfully tested and all the scientific data was gathered, it was felt as though the assistance of the Soviet Union was no longer necessary. If they participated in the conquest of Japan, it would not be possible to deny them at least a token occupation. On July 28, 1945 Secretary of State James Byrnes commented that "he was most anxious to get the Japanese affair over with before the Russians got in..." A quick victory was imperative if Russian occupation was to be limited.

Experience with the determination of Japan's fighting men made it evident that the war would not be stopped unless their controlling councils were convinced of it's futility. On May 31, 1945 an Interim Committee meeting was held in which it was pointed out "that the visual effect of an atomic bombing would be tre-

Atomic Bomb on Hiroshima

mendous. It would be accompanied by a brilliant luminescence which would rise to a height of 10,000 to 20,000 feet. The neutron effect of the explosion would be dangerous to life for a radius of at least two-thirds of a mile." Though the possibility of a demonstration that would not destroy human lives was appealing, none of the members of the Scientific Panel could suggest a way in which it could be made so convincing that it would be likely to stop the war. Therefore, it was agreed by the Interim Committee that a profound psychological impression on as many of the inhabitants as possible was desirable. Additionally, it was decided that the bomb should be dropped without any warning. This would prevent the Japanese from interfering with the atomic attack and would also provide the shock of surprise that proved so effective. "At the suggestion of Dr. Conant the Secretary agreed that the most desirable target would be a vital war plant employing a large number of workers and closely surrounded by worker's houses."

Four cities were fi-

nally recommended to President Truman as targets: "Hiroshima, Kokura, Niigata, and Nagasaki. They were listed in that order as targets for the first attack." The reason these cities were chosen was because they met the following criteria: "(1) they be important targets in a large urban area of more than three miles diameter, (2) they be capable of being damaged effectively by a blast, and (3) they are likely to be unattacked by next August."

Although Kyoto was originally the first choice as a target, it was not included on the list submitted to the President. Since it was considered "a cultural and religious shrine of the Japanese," a bombing of this city would cause a great deal of bitterness towards America. This in turn might prevent what American "policy demanded, namely, a sympathetic Japan to the United States in case there should be any aggression by Russia in Manchuria." Therefore, Hiroshima became the number one target. It was "an important army depot and port of embarkation in the middle of an urban industrial area," and of "such a size

that a large part of the city could be extensively damaged." Also, due to the surrounding hills a focusing effect would probably be produced which would significantly increase the blast damage.

On July 24, 1945 instructions were sent to Gen. Carl Spaatz stating, "The 509 Composite Group, 20th Air Force will deliver its first special bomb as soon as weather will permit visual bombing after about 3 August 1945..." On July 26, 1945 a joint ultimatum of the United States, the United Kingdom, and China was sent to Japan. No formal reply was ever received, but "on July 28, Radio Tokyo announced that the Japanese government would continue to fight." If they did not capitulate by August 3, the bomb was scheduled to be used. Surrender was not forthcoming and on August 6, 1945 the United States dropped an atomic bomb on Hiroshima. History was made.

Men of Steel

As I looked in the mirror at the new haircut I had just received from Jim, I began to wonder if I could handle the awesome responsibility of becoming a Marine Corps officer. On the outside, a Marine is a "Man of Steel": tough, rugged, and physically fit. But I knew that there is more to a Marine, and I decided I wanted to know what makes a Marine tick. By questioning Capt. Dwiggins and GySgt. Ostoj, I gained the unique perspective of both a commissioned and non-commissioned Marine officer.

Capt. Dwiggins grew up as the son of a military man. He graduated from Randolph Air Force Base High School in San Antonio. He chose the Marine Corps because he was willing to accept any challenge that was thrown at him and sincerely believed that he would be successful at it. Watching Ba-Ba Blacksheep and The Sands of Iwo Jima, where Marines overcame adversity in many situations, was a catalyst in his service selection. He chose the Marine Corps over the other services, because he believed the United States Marine Corps to be "a proven winner." The knowledge and educa-

tional background most Marine Officers bring with them to the Corps was another impressive factor that led to his decision.

"As an officer in any service," Capt. Dwiggins maintains that, "once you've made the commitment, you must stand by your commitment 110%." As an officer, Capt. Dwiggins also believes that you must "abide by the decisions you have made, be fair and equitable in those decisions, and be strong enough to stand by your decisions." Capt. Dwiggins is a prime example of a successful Marine Corps officer. He has had a wide array of duty assignments and billets throughout the Corps and is also qualified in both scuba diving and parachuting, which he says "is not a big deal." However, when I asked him how many Marines have both of these quals, he replied, "not many."

On the other side of the commissioning fence is GySgt. Ostoj who enlisted in the Delayed Entry Program at the age of 17. Gunny Ostoj gives some sound advice about enlisted men. "Enlisted people make things work. They know how to get things done in the most

expeditious way. Even though they (usually) have no college education, they can still make or break officers." He told me to never take enlisted people for granted and to give people credit for doing a good job when it's due. Some officers "come to learn, are willing to listen, and are not scared to stick their neck out for their men." Still, others "only have schooling and no experience and don't listen to their sergeants." GySgt. Ostoj said that the future of this type of officer in the military is not too bright. "Remember," he said, "those stripes you wear don't mean anything unless you earn your troops' respect."

I hope I have given you some needed insight into what makes a Marine tick. For, I found that these two Marines are not only "Men of Steel," but men of fiber as well.



Six Weeks of Bulldog

Five Leathernecks successfully completed Officer Candidate's School this past summer. Midn. Bunch, Midn. Gundlach, Midn. Harrison, Midn. Lwin, and Sgt. Gardner all graduated Bulldog in July. In addition, Midn. Chapman completed the PLC-junior course at the same time. Bulldog was six weeks long and was located at Quantico, Va. Capt. Dwiggin and GySgt. Ostoj were also at OCS last summer as part of the training staff. Capt. Dwiggin was a platoon commander and GySgt. Ostoj was a platoon sergeant.

The mission of OCS is to screen and evaluate candidates for becoming a Marine officer. Candidates are expected to demonstrate leadership ability and carry out demanding tasks while under extreme pressure. Classes on Marine Corps history, basic tactics, uniforms, first-aid, and other subjects are just a few of the methods of testing candidates. Physical training, drill, peer evaluations, and field training exercises were other methods of evaluation.

Bulldog candidates were graded in three areas: leadership, physical

events, and academics. Leadership was by far the most important area of a candidate's overall fitness. It constituted 50% of each candidate's grade. The leadership evaluation was made up of a number of events such as SULE (Small Unit Leadership Eval.) I and II, the reaction course, billet assignments, and the command evaluation. SULE problems were field exercises which tested the candidate's ability to control a fire team or a squad. The team leader had to examine a situation, plan an attack, find the objective. The reaction course pitted a team of candidates against a complicated dilemma. For example, four candidates might have to make their way across a river with only two short ropes and a barrel. The reaction course demanded quick thinking, imagination, agility, teamwork, and leadership ability. Throughout the six week evolution, different candidates were placed in various billets in the company. The candidates were graded on how well they were able to carry out the mission of company commander, executive officer, company first sergeant, etc... Although

relatively few candidates occupied the position of company commander, every candidate served in at least one or two billets. The command evaluation was the platoon commander's overall rating of each candidate's performance. It was based on the overall impression given to the staff by each candidate and through peer evals. Each candidate was evaluated by his peers and given a corresponding rank in the squad.

Physical fitness was extremely challenging. As no time was given to get into shape, all candidates were expected to arrive in top physical condition. Two hours were set aside each morning for PT, but candidates participated in activities requiring heavy exertion throughout the day. SULE problems inevitably took the candidates up and down some of the biggest hills in Quantico, the reaction course required a 4 mile hike in order to reach it, and the candidates were always humping a number of heavy items. Even the chow hall, located on the opposite side of the base, required a hot march. The PT routine differed each day. The

candidates might work on upper-body development, run as a platoon, or practised the obstacle course. A number of graded events were also planned: the combat-conditioning run, endurance course, combat course, PFT, and Battle Fitness Test. The first three events were courses including obstacles, exercises, and running with combat gear. The combat course evaluated a team of candidate's moving through a series of obstacles before assaulting an objective. The BFT was easily the hardest physical event. It was a 9 mile run in combat gear and packs. No one, including the instructors, wanted to repeat the BFT once it was done.

Overall, the midshipmen from the UT NROTC were well prepared for Bulldog. Pre-Bulldog midshipmen worked out five days a week during the spring semester preparing for the summer. The Leathernecks ran in boots and utilities for every run during the last 2 months of school. Various field training exercises also aided the UT midshipmen at Bulldog. The Leathernecks planned and executed their own "Pre-

Bulldog Weekend" last April. Land navigation, small-unit tactics, and basic leadership principles were all stressed. The Leathernecks also trained at Ft. Hood with reservists earlier in the year. Not only were such wargames a great deal of motivating fun, but midshipmen were given an idea of what life in the field was like. Professional labs here at U.T. also helped candidates at Quantico. Marine Corps History, knowledge of the M-16 rifle, drill, close-combat with pugil sticks, and other skills provided candidates with good foundations with which to begin OCS.

Officer Candidate's School was challenging and exciting. The Leathernecks were ready to go, both mentally and physically. Moreover, they had been waiting 3 years to prove themselves. No amount of training could make Bulldog easy, but the preparation here at the UT NROTC gave the midshipmen a good background for success.



News Bights

from *All Hands*, Aug. 1990

- LCdr Darlene Iskra has received orders to command *USS Opportune* (ARS41), the first woman to be assigned as the commanding officer of a ship. Iskra will take command of *Opportune* which is home ported at Naval Amphibious Base Little Creek, Va., in Jan. 1991.

- The 7th of 14 planned *Avenger* class state-of-the-art mine countermeasures ships has been launched at the Marinette Marine Corporation's construction facility in Wisconsin.

Patriot (MCM7), a 1,300 ton wooden ship, was built by hand. It is equipped with the latest combat systems equipment to enable her crew of 81 to search for and destroy mines while operating independently anywhere in the world.

- *USS Miami* (SSN755) the 5th boat of the "improved" Los Angeles-class nuclear attack submarine was commissioned 30 June at Naval Submarine Base New London, Conn.

Navy I.M. Football

In some parts of the country the leaves are changing color, and the air is cooling as an annual precursor to fall. However, in Austin, the cedar trees do not change color and the air is far from cool. In fact, our only clue to the approach of fall is the start of classes and football season.

In addition to the start of the intercollegiate schedule is the intramural schedule. And once again the battalion is well represented. Last year

the NROTC team went all the way to the semi-finals, only to be beaten by the Wranglers, 28-7. This loss has served as motivation for the veterans of last year.

The team is led by Team Captain Antonio Defrias and James Fabby (Fabian) as his assistant. There are many returning players in addition to the new players.

This season started off with a celebrated victory over Army ROTC, 13-6. "For the first game, our

team looked strong. The guys seem to work well together and with more practice we could go all the way," commented Matt Wade. He is, for lack of a better word, the Coach, acting as an advisor on game strategy and training.

The team plays at 2100 on Tuesday nights at the Intramural Fields. The team would like to thank all the battalion members and anchorettes for their support at the game, it was outstanding!

Coaches' Corner

The Wednesday night team playing for Jim's Haircuts saw a dramatic change in its play in the last season ending in mid-June. Completely dominating its first four games, Jim's Haircuts I averaged over twenty runs a game and exhibited textbook defense - usually. Graduation and summer cruises took their toll on the team, however, as the team dropped its last four games to end the season at 4-4. Ending many seasons in disappointment, Jim's Haircuts I went .500 for the first time in over three years.

Currently Jim's Haircuts I is 2-4, with

hopes of finishing in a winning Navy tradition.

For the first summer season the Jim's Haircuts II Friday night team had a fair season ending up at 4-4. For the eleven or so players that showed up on a regular basis, the season was pretty good. In the second summer league the team ended up at about .500 again. The same eleven players with minor changes played this season as well, but was plagued by arrivals and departures for summer cruise.

The current season has the Friday night team at 3-3, but they have

played strong games and appear to be headed for a good finish.

Both teams are always looking for more players who want to have some good times and compete, also. The Wednesday night team is a good opportunity for a mid-week break from classes and everybody plays. The Friday night team is a great way to kick off the weekend and is more competitively oriented. For more information, contact the coach of either team (Chris Kelly and Shane Yates) or Jim Hanen, our famous barber.

Trials and Tribulations of CPT

Welcome back Battalion! As we press on into yet another semester of NROTC, I find myself "volunteering" for a Naval Orange article. It will be my first. I was going to write about my 1/C cruise in Hawaii, but I wouldn't want to bore you with sordid stories of debauchery and scuba diving. I chose, instead, to critique our CPT.

To begin with, I think the idea, as a whole, is pretty good. We work out together as a team and strive to push each other to the limit. Unfortunately, there are always a

few rotten apples in the bunch. I don't know if it is the time of day (or night?) or the physical work itself, but some of you just aren't putting your hearts into this. I'm not asking for a boot-camp mentality, but we are out there to promote a spirit of camaraderie and a sense of teamwork. The 1/C, especially, need to show the underclassmen a sharp military bearing, not the talking in ranks or heckling of superiors. Even though we are not in uniform, we are still placed in a military setting. Conduct yourselves in an ap-

propriate manner.

Aside from the lecture, I think CPT has a lot to offer if you make the most of it. Contrary to popular belief, we are out there to sweat, so stop moaning and groaning and get off your butt. With the PRT less than a month away, and from what I observed from the first session, some of you had better take advantage of the program. Work with your fellow platoon members and peers and strive to be #1. See you next Tuesday and Thursday!

The Navy Family Ombudsman

The Navy Family Ombudsman Program helps the Navy take care of its own. In the 17 years since the program's inception, it has proved to be a critical and effective part of the leadership/management team for ships, squadrons and other deploying commands. It can be equally effective for shore commands.

The Ombudsman Program has evolved through time just as the Navy and its concern for Navy Families has

changed. Ombudsmen are better trained today, more professional in the execution of their duties, and very much aware of their role as a member of the commanding officer's team. This double flexibility: to evolve with the Navy and to adapt to the uniqueness of each command, is the source of strength that allows the Ombudsman Program to successfully fulfill its mission of assisting the command by serving the needs of its families. The

Ombudsman is in a position to reach out to individual families with friendship, information, problem-solving skills and a helping hand when needed. The Ombudsman is also able to assist Navy people and their families in using all the programs, resources and services that have been established for them. Whether you are single or married, I am here if you need me! Cynthia Laramie (837-2468)



JIM'S BARBER SHOP



ALL STYLES OF MILITARY CUTS

Monday 0830-1700 in the Wardroom
Tuesday-Saturday 0830-1800
2604 South First (near Oltorf)
442-9988

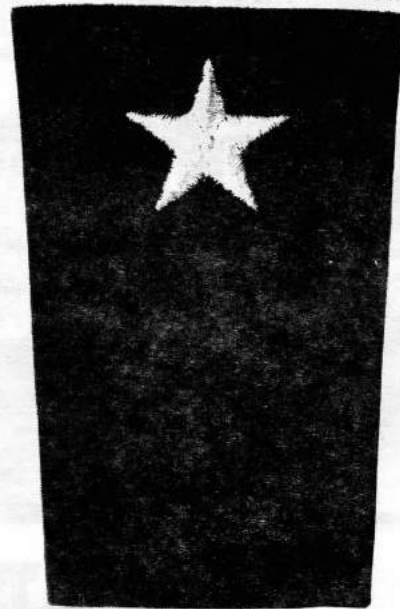


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ROTC Juniors and Seniors.

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

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