

GLOBE

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Serving the military and civilian community of the DEFENSE LANGUAGE INSTITUTE FOREIGN LANGUAGE CENTER

Operation Desert Shield

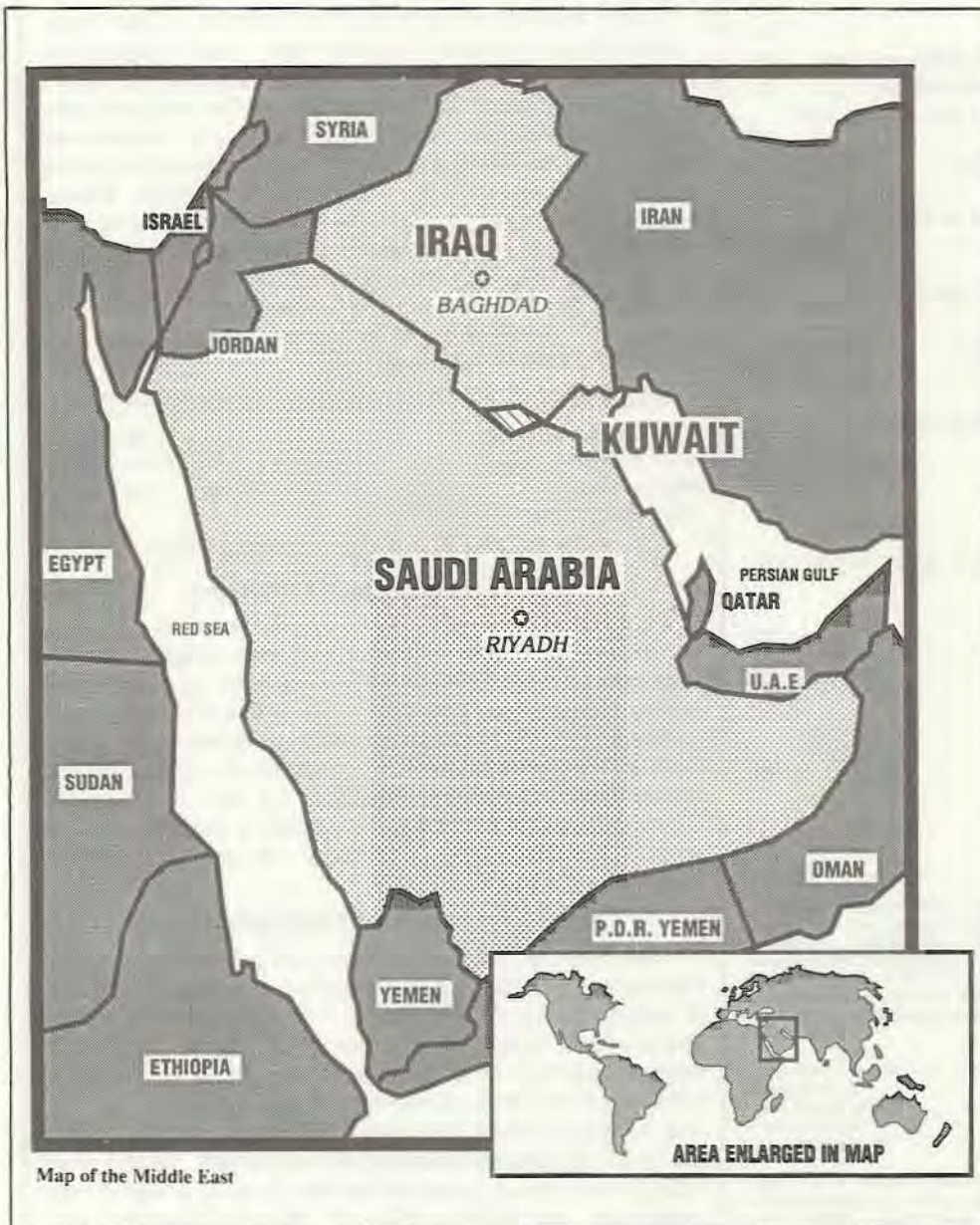
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The GLOBE welcomes letters from readers. Mail letters to Editor, GLOBE, Public Affairs Office, Presidio of Monterey, CA 93944-5006, or deliver them to Room 133, Building 614. All letters must be signed and include a return address and phone number; names will be withheld on request. The editor reserves the right to edit letters for clarity, length and good taste.

In Brief . . .

Selective Service System 50 years old SSS National Headquarters

The Selective Service System celebrated its golden anniversary Sept. 16. Since its inception in 1940, more than 15 million young men have been inducted and well over 100 million have registered. The last draft ended in 1973, and today men are only required to register with the agency. But the system is prepared to reactivate the draft at a moment's notice, if given the go-ahead by Congress and the president in a crisis.

California to observe Rideshare Week

Local Rideshare agencies from Eureka to San Diego -- including Monterey Ridesharing -- have organized promotions and events to celebrate California Rideshare Week, Oct. 1 - 5. Events open to the general public and campaigns involving students and employers all focus on encouraging solo drivers to try alternative forms of transportation -- carpools, vanpools, bikes, walking and mass transit. Monterey Ridesharing will join other peninsula organizations and business to sponsor the *California Rideshare Week '90 Surrey Bicycle Race* Oct 6 at 10 a.m., on Alvarado Street. Call James M. Gittelson, Ridesharing coordinator, at (408)373-6116 for information.

Handicap Employment Awareness

The Handicapped Individuals Program Committee will present Handicap Employment Awareness programs Oct. 1 - 5. Look for the flyers or call your HIPC representative for information.

Fort Ord Red Cross to offer CPR instructor training

The Red Cross will offer a course to train CPR instructors Oct. 6 and 13, 8 a.m. - 4 p.m. Eligible candidates must be certified in CPR for adults, children and infants. After training they will be certified to teach community CPR. Units who want to conduct in-house CPR training for troops are encouraged to send representatives to the course. Register by Oct. 5, 4:30 p.m. The registration fee is \$35 or submit a purchase order requesting the course. For more information call the Red Cross office at 242-7801.

Red Cross needs volunteers

The Red Cross office at Fort Ord has had to handle increasing numbers of requests for assistance because of events in the Middle East. At the same time, Red Cross workers are themselves readying to deploy to support service members overseas. Now more than ever, the Red Cross needs your help to continue serving the military community as efficiently as possible, especially in the areas of emergency casework, health and safety instruction, administration of various Red Cross programs, and help at Silas B. Hayes Hospital, the PRIMUS clinic and the dental clinics. Call 242-7801.

OPINION *at the Presidio of Monterey*

By PH2 Ken Trent

Q: To decrease our need for foreign oil, what are ways that we can all conserve energy?



"The fact of the matter is that over 50 percent of U.S. oil consumption can be attributed to automobile use. While it is our responsibility to reduce fuel consumption by the widely recommended methods of driving at reasonable speeds, walking when traveling short distances and car pooling, these are merely short-term remedies. The answer to ending our dependence lies in new fuel sources. We must use this present confrontation as a catalyst for energy research. Only then will we truly be able to decrease our need for foreign oil."

Spec. Chris Yurko, Company A



"A major way we can drastically reduce our need for foreign oil is to cut our driving. From walking up to the PX to car-pooling on long trips we can save a very substantial amount of gasoline, thereby decreasing our dependency on foreign oil. Any measure implemented, no matter how small, will add up if we all participate."

Lance Cpl. Scott M. Truesdell, MCD



"The conservation of energy should always be on the minds of Americans, but with the present ongoing situation, it should force us to become less dependent on foreign materials (i.e., oil) and force us to use our own resources in our own country and off-shore."

Cpl. Curtis W. Zinn, MCD

Let's get rid of the Middle East oil monkey on American backs

By SSgt. Ray Johnson

There're almost a 100,000 American service people in the Middle East right now. According to the politicians, they are there to protect Saudi Arabia and to force the Iraqis out of Kuwait. But what a lot of them won't admit it is that the military is partly there because of our over-reliance on foreign oil.

When it comes to being a glutton on energy use, Americans win the gold medal hands down. During the late 1970s, President Jimmy Carter tried to warn the American public that we would sometime become prisoners of our energy expenditures. That prediction has come true.

Sure we're helping Saudi Arabia because it is a strong ally, as was Kuwait. But we are also protecting the oil fields of the Middle East: oil fields that keep the oil junkies of America supplied -- oil fields that could also cause the deaths of many Americans.

If politicians really want to solve the problem, they need to get serious about ways to get America off its foreign oil habit. We need alternative energy sources. We Americans need to learn that there is no shame in walking to work or down to the corner market. We need to learn that there's nothing low-class about riding the public transit system and that it's more efficient for four people to ride to work together than in separate cars.

If America can cure its habit of buying foreign oil, it can go a long way to solving the Middle East problem in the coming decades. Saddam Hussien invaded Kuwait for economic reasons. He wanted a bigger share of the oil turf and profits on the oil that has become the monkey on America's back.

American military men and women are over there because it's their job, something they swore to do. They are doing their part, but the American public also needs to do its part. It's also time for some politicians to quit representing only a small portion -- the oil-related self-interest groups -- of this country and think of it as whole. Let's get rid of the oil monkey on our backs.

From Area Studies

Cultural awareness important to Desert Shield forces

By Chaplain (Maj.)

John M. Babcock

When the U. S. military takes on a crucial mission like *Desert Shield*, we expect that the Defense Language Institute will be one of the first organizations called to provide linguistic and translation support. But along with DLI's language fame, it's important as a source of information on world cultures and religions is also increasing.

School-trained in world religions and cultures, DLI's instructor of world religions routinely answers requests for information on indigenous religions in regions where various military units may be deployed. When President Bush made the decision to send troops to Saudi Arabia, DLI's Area Studies Branch began receiving phone calls requesting information on Islam. In response to these requests, a fact sheet on Islam in Saudi Arabia was prepared and is being sent to those organizations and units requesting this information.

Like our brothers and sisters in arms across our country, we soldiers, sailors, airmen and Marines here at DLI realize that we, too, might be called to serve in the Middle East as a part of *Desert Shield*. To answer a few of our basic questions about what we should know if we end up in Saudi Arabia, Area Studies offers the following information.

▶ As an oil-rich, modern nation, Saudi Arabia has turned to the West for technology and has begun absorbing some of our Western culture. But as the guardian of the two most holy sites in the Muslim world, it has had to maintain strict adherence to Islamic law. For this reason Westerners may mistakenly think they can act like they do back home. They can also find that they

are in violation of Islamic law and facing unbelievably harsh punishment. Being in the U.S. military may be a partial protection for us, but we can't depend on it.

▶ Islam is a very strict religion. Muslims consider all religious pictures and symbols to be idolatrous. Christian crosses and Jewish symbols must not be displayed while in Saudi Arabia. It is against Saudi



Arabian law for non-Muslims to worship publicly, and it is illegal for non-Muslims to try to convert Muslims to Christianity or other religions. For this reason it is wise not to have more than one English Bible in your possession. Definitely, DO NOT be found around Muslims in Saudi Arabia carrying an Arabic language Bible!

▶ Non-Muslims should not enter mosques without permission. These are special places reserved for Muslims who must ritually cleanse themselves each time they enter a

Mosque for prayer. To indiscriminately enter a Mosque or to deface it or remove anything from it could provoke a major incident. Always act with respect toward people and their sacred/special places.

▶ Women are treated very differently in Saudi Arabia than they are in the United States. They wear veils, have their own separate quarters in their homes and are not allowed to interact with men who are not a part of their immediate family. Women may appear to be very westernized in larger Saudi Arabian cities, but many people still hold to strict Islamic principles. For this reason it is best not to approach a strange Arab woman and try to talk to her. Definitely DO NOT try to "pick up" Arab women. Don't stare at them or make lewd comments or gestures at them.

▶ American women stationed in an Islamic country should dress conservatively and not display bare arms, legs or cleavage. Women should always be escorted by one or more of their male counterparts. Even though it is counter to our culture, women should not handle merchandise in stores and are not allowed to drive vehicles. Women have their own definite place in an Islamic society, and Muslims frown on their stepping outside their bounds.

▶ Here are a few miscellaneous tips. Do not show the soles of your feet to an Arab. Use your right hand when greeting others and when receiving food or gifts. The left hand is reserved for taking care of bodily functions and is considered socially unclean. Don't offer a Muslim pork or alcoholic drinks.

These concepts may seem strange to Americans, but they are an important part of the Saudi culture. There is obviously much more to learn about Islam. Area Studies is available to answer questions. The phone number is 647-5565. □



The Defense Language Institute responds to Operation Desert Shield linguistic needs

By Ben De La Selva,
Middle East School dean

Soon after the onset of Operation *Desert Shield*, the calls to the Defense Language Institute for support began pouring into the Middle East School and the Nonresident Training Division. Shortly thereafter, Col. Donald C. Fischer, Jr., DLI commandant, set up an operations center headed by Col. William K. S. Olds, DLI school secretary, to serve as a planning body and a clearing house for all the requests from the field. The first needed support was translation requests,

followed by requests for course materials and tapes for units wanting to brush up on the Iraqi dialect.

On Aug. 18 a battalion commander at Fort Campbell, Ky, called Fischer to request training assistance with the Iraqi dialect for 70 linguists of his battalion. By 4 p. m. the next day, Sunday, DLI had reached several Iraqi instructors from within and without the Institute to form a mobile training team, MTT.

One instructor, Joseph Kallu, flew to Fort Campbell early the following morning and undertook the Herculean task of giving Iraqi dialect familiarization to the battalion linguists who support the "Screaming Eagles" of World War II and Vietnam fame. "I taught groups of ten soldiers every two hours from 7 to 11 a. m. and from noon to 6 p. m. every day, including Saturday. Then, in the evening, I had to prepare for the following day," said Kallu, obviously tired.

After Kallu finished each two-hour session, the linguists received instruction via Video Teletraining, VTT, from Fort Ord. There, the DLI team of Ted Horn, Margaret Kelaita and Howard Rowland, plus retirees on contract Jamil Hanna and Albert Daoud, prepared and delivered tailored Iraqi interrogation scenarios to the soldiers. The assistant division commander and the battalion commander were thoroughly impressed and profusely praised the

two-week MTT-VTT combination effort.

Even before the operation, without knowing, DLI began supporting the future *Desert Shield* in July when the 337th MI Battalion, Melbourne, Fla., requested refresher training for 11 Arabic linguists. Venus Attia, Arabic instructor, and DLI Educational Technology staff went to Florida to give them face to face and computer-based instruction. Some of those reservists have already been activated and are ready to deploy to Saudi Arabia.

A week after the DLI *Desert Shield* operations center was established, Fischer and selected DLI

Though these undertakings have already put some strain on the Middle East School, the Arabic faculty has responded quickly and enthusiastically to all the taskings.

employees provided Under Secretary of the Army, John Shannon, a timely briefing on the assistance DLI was rendering in support of *Operation Desert Shield*. Additionally, Fischer presented Shannon three DLI-conceived contingency options: (1) Provide Iraqi dialect training to
(See *Response*, p. 12)

Middle East Contingency Action Emergency Operation Center Office established to expedite linguists' needs



Photo by PH2 Ken Trent

Capt. Christopher Combs, action officer for MEOC, reviews the list of Department of Defense agencies the Institute office has assisted.

By Staff Sgt. Ray Johnson

Iraq invaded Kuwait Aug. 2. A few days later, President George Bush deployed troops to Saudi Arabia for *Operation Desert Shield*. At about the same time, the Defense Language Institute started the Middle East Contingency Action Emergency Operation Center, MEOC.

The office comes underneath Col. William K.S. Olds, DLI school secretary. Olds himself has spent seven years in the Middle East region. (See story below.)

Capt. Christopher Combs, action officer for MEOC, said the office was established to support the language training of any military organization that is, or could be,

tagged for duty in the Middle East. "We are available 24 hours a day, seven days a week for any request by the Department of Defense dealing with language training matters. This could be textbooks, tapes, a mobile training team or video teletraining," said Combs.

Three days after *Operation Desert Shield* began, MEOC received its first request. A unit from Fort Campbell, Ky., asked for four Arab-English dictionaries. Since that first, small request, MEOC's mission has grown tremendously. As of mid-September, DLI had deployed 10 military linguists, distributed 751 sets of the Sinai Orientation program, 339 sets of Saudi Headstart, 188 dictionaries, 35 Iraqi dialect textbooks; sent a mobile training team to Fort Campbell and started video teletraining for a division at Fort Campbell. The cost for training materials, shipping costs and teletraining has reached more than \$30,000 so far.

Army, Air Force, Navy and Marine Corps units have asked for linguistic help. The requests have come from all over, including Headquarters U.S. Army, Headquarters Electronic Security Command, U.S. Air Force, Army Personnel Command, Department of the Navy and 2nd Marine Division. There have been calls from as far as New Jersey and as near as Fort Ord. "In the beginning, the phone rang off the hook. We were even receiving calls for requests on the weekends. Everything has slowed down a bit, but if things heat up in the Middle East, we expect to be busy again," said Combs.

To handle the heavy load of requests, MEOC works hand-in-hand with the Nonresident Training Division. MEOC receives the requests and tells Nonresident what is needed. Nonresident then coordinates with the textbook warehouse to relay what is needed and where.

American troops will probably be in Saudi Arabia for a while, and DLI will be here to help out in *Operation Desert Shield* in any way it can. □

MEOC chief spent years in Middle East

By SSgt. Ray Johnson

Col. William K.S. Olds became the Defense Language Institute's school secretary at a fitting time. Olds spent the seven years preceding his DLI assignment in the Middle East as a security assistance officer. He arrived at the Institute just a few months before the Iraqi crisis began. Since DLI has been

tasked extensively for support during *Operation Desert Shield*, his experience is crucial.

Olds' knowledge of what language training U.S. service members might need to work with the militaries of Middle Eastern countries is a big plus for deploying units, and his joint task experience with U.S. units is also valuable.

Since the Middle East Contingency Action Emergency Operation Center is at the disposal of all four American service branches, the MEOC staff has to understand the different working procedures of each. This is where Olds' experience comes in handy.

As Chief, U.S. Military Liaison Office in the United Arab Emirates, he worked on several operations that included international and joint

Reserve linguists tested via telephone

By Ben De La Selva,
Middle East School dean

The Middle East School received "heads up" calls for telephone testing early in August and alerted the Arabic Department chairpersons of a potential flurry of activity for Arabic testers.

The real tasking, however, did not arrive until Aug. 31 when Col. Duane Mills, chief, Personnel Branch, Office of the Chief of Army Reserves, called Col. Ronald I. Cowger, DLI assistant commandant, and stated the requirement -- the oral testing of 21 Army Reservists and/or recent retirees who claim to have Arabic language skills.

Reports to OCAR were to provide each linguist's proficiency level in Modern Standard Arabic and tell whether or not each had studied a particular Arabic dialect, such as Egyptian, Syrian or Iraqi.

Scott Clausen, DLI Testing Division, passed the requirement to DME, which in turn formed a team of four certified testers. The team members, Bahgat Malek, Nagib Sedrak, Jalal Gharfeh and Salwa Halabi were involved in course development at the time and could be easily freed to heavy testing duties without

disturbing classroom instruction.

When testing began Aug. 5, it became obvious to the testers that the reservists were extremely well-motivated, and some of them reached speaking level 2 or higher. Speaking proficiency ranges on a scale from 0 to 5, with 0 denoting no proficiency and 5 that of a highly articulate, well-educated native speaker.



Photo by PH2 Ken Trent

Test team members Jalal Gharfeh, Salwa Halabi, Nagib Sedrak and Bahgat Malek pause before gearing up for another bout of telephone-testing reservists for proficiency in Arabic.

service task forces. The colonel coordinated the 1988 dry docking of the *U.S.S. Roberts* after it hit a mine in the Persian Gulf. This was followed by the coordination of American and forces in UAE waters during *Operation Preying Mantis*, a retaliation against the Iranians for that mining. That same year, he was involved in a joint task force with Navy units in the Gulf during *Operation Ernest Will*. Later he coordi-

nated the immediate after-effects resulting from the accidental downing of an Iranian Airbus. Olds worked with easing the sensitivities between UAE and the United States due to that incident.

Prior to his UAE and DLI assignments, Olds was Chief, Land Forces Office of Military Cooperation, Cairo. He accompanied the Egyptian anti-terrorist unit to Malta in 1985 when they captured the terrorists who hi-

A level-2 speaker can participate in extensive casual conversations about work, family and current events; can ask and answer predictable questions at work; can give complicated detailed directions; can make nonroutine changes in arrangements; and can describe and narrate in the past, present and future.

We expect that the number of reservists identified for testing will continue to grow through the duration of *Operation Desert Shield*. However, the Middle East School will be able to handle the task. □

jacked an Egyptian airline after leaving Greece.

Olds sees MEOC as an example of the Institute's part in keeping America safe. "No matter what time of day or night it is, we have people on call to handle any *Desert Shield* language training matters as quickly and efficiently as possible, thus providing a great service to our nation's strategic objectives," said Olds.

A DLI instructor is assigned the mission late one afternoon and is on the platform in Kentucky, teaching Arabic dialect, early the next morning.

Rapid deployment: A DLI mobile training team

By SSgt Ray Johnson

Military units across the United States have requested assistance from the Defense Language Institute to prepare their troops for deployment to Saudi Arabia for *Operation Desert Shield*. This has included everything from requesting language tapes and study booklets to asking for mobile training teams. Mobile training teams are made up of instructors who are sent from DLI to other military installations to teach students or other instructors.

Joseph Kallu, Arabic Dept. A, was selected to go to Fort Campbell, Ky., to teach a crash course in the Iraqi dialect to 70 members of a battalion there.

Because of the urgency of the situation, Kallu didn't get much notice. Ben De La Selva, DME dean, called him late on Aug. 19 to tell Kallu he had to be ready to catch a flight at six the following morning. After getting ready for the trip, Kallu only had two hours of sleep before his departure. When he arrived at the Kentucky post, he immediately started preparing for the next morning's class.

The soldiers in Kallu's course were former Defense Language Institute students who had taken Modern Standard Arabic and the Egyptian or Syrian dialect. Out of the 70, only one knew any Iraqi dialect.

The two-week course dealt mainly with military vocabulary, terms for equipment and tactical use of the language. Kallu described *tactical use* as "what a person must speak in daily life." He said the first problem confronting him was to determine a way to prepare appropriate and efficient material in such a short time. The instructional material he presented was basically the same as that used at DLI, except he had to



Photo by PH2 Ken Trent

Arabic instructor Joseph Kallu goes over an assignment with his class.

condense a three-month course to two weeks, concentrating on historical, geographical and cultural area background; political and social lifestyles and the Iraqi dialect itself. "Since the students had graduated from MSA courses, with additional study in either the Egyptian or Syrian dialect, I had to make a program to fit in with the standards of the students and the requirement of their mission," said Kallu.

The DLI instructor compared sounds of the MSA alphabet and their equivalent in the Iraqi dialect. He then progressed to Iraqi vocabulary and expressions. After the students started getting the hang of this, Kallu put them to practicing sentences in the form of questions and answers. Verb conjugation and usage in Iraqi came next. To make

it easier for the students, Kallu prepared verb and pronoun charts.

The soldiers then practiced social conversation and military terminology. Since many of soldiers had lost some of what they had learned at DLI because they hadn't had the opportunity to use their language skills for quite a while, Kallu said this practice was very important. "It helped them to bring back what they'd lost and to express themselves in the Iraqi way. It helped them to learn the practical and military aspects of the language," Kallu added.

Kallu talked to several of the soldiers who were going to Saudi Arabia and said that they all seemed to be in good spirits. "The morale was very high and they all wanted to show that their intensive training would be beneficial if or when needed." □

Language training via satellite

With only a few hours to prepare, the team of instructors began their mission

By JO1 Jayne Duri

To support *Operation Desert Shield's* linguistic needs, the Defense Language Institute responded with amazing speed to provide Iraqi dialect training via satellite to linguists at Fort Campbell, Kentucky.

The call for help came from a unit at Fort Campbell Aug. 18. The battalion needed training to prepare the troops for their first big assignment in the Middle East. Col. Donald C. Fischer, Jr., DLI commandant, and key players from the Middle East School and Nonresident Training met the following night to plan and coordinate.

By Monday morning one Arabic instructor, Joseph Kallu, had volunteered to work from the Kentucky end and was on a plane to Fort Campbell to facilitate instruction there. Four other instructors, Margaret Kelaita and Howard Rowland from DME and two former Arabic instructors hired on contract, Jamil Naoum Hanna and Albert Daoud, were setting up shop at the Video Telecommunication Center on Fort Ord. With only a few hours to prepare, the team of instructors began their mission at 11 a.m.

Seventy-two students at Fort Campbell received eight hours of instruction, provided at two-hour intervals, between Aug. 20 and Aug. 31. They interacted with their instructors at Fort Ord just as if they were talking

on the phone, but they could see each other by way of large TV monitors. Voice-activated cameras moved to each individual speaking. Though all the students were DLI graduates with backgrounds in Modern Standard Arabic, the Iraqi dialect was new to them.

After introducing the students to new vocabulary and phrases, two instructors conducted simulated interrogation sessions between Fort Ord and Fort Campbell via satellite. The students sitting in the teleconferencing center at Fort Campbell watched the interrogations, took notes and then asked their own questions. "Because of our time limitations, we had the students talking right from the beginning," said Ted Horn, training systems manager, Nonresident Training.

At DLI video teletraining has been in the planning stages for some time as a way to provide ongoing language training to soldiers in the field. The first experiment with this technique took place last September when five soldiers at Fort Campbell and four at Fort Stewart received a 20-hour pilot course in the Egyptian dialect. That test took three instructors approximately two months to prepare. However, the Iraqi dialect course was planned and off the ground in less than 24 hours. The first hour of instruction was put together just an hour and a half before show time. Each subsequent lesson was planned one day before it was taught. Kallu observed and supplemented the instruction at Fort Campbell as one or two instructors taught via satellite at Fort Ord, while the others worked on the next day's lesson.

The instructors said that they hope they were able to give the students enough skills to at least begin to elicit information from Iraqi speakers. The feedback they received from the students and their commander has been highly favorable.

"This just goes to show that, even though DLI is not a tactical unit, we are still able to respond overnight to a crisis," said Col. William K. S. Olds, DLI school secretary.



Photo by JO1 Jayne Duri
DME instructor Margaret Kelaita faces a video screen at the video telecommunication center on Fort Ord to teach former DLI Arabic students at Fort Campbell the Iraqi dialect via satellite.

Speak, hear, read, write, and *think* in Arabic

Total immersion is totally awesome

By Dr. Howard Rowland, Arabic Dept. C

Learning a foreign language is a complex activity, and there are numerous ways to approach it in terms of methods and degrees of intensiveness. The most intensive is *total immersion* -- when a student is in an environment where only the target language is used.

Middlebury College in Vermont gives such total immersion summer courses in French, German, Spanish, Italian, Russian, Chinese, Japanese and Arabic. This summer I attended the advanced Arabic course because, as an Arabist, I wanted to improve my command of Modern Standard Arabic, personally experience what a total immersion course is like, and see if any features of this



Courtesy photo
Howard Roland

allowed only in emergencies or when it was necessary to communicate with people working in places such as the college health center and the post office. Sometimes this ban on the use of English was stressful, especially for students on the more elementary levels.

In my advanced course there were only five students. Our teacher was a poet and literary critic from Beirut who is temporarily living and teaching in the United States. Classes lasted from 8:30 a.m. to 1 p.m., Monday through Friday, and included guided discussion on high-level topics, speed reading texts of varying content, Arabic videos followed by discussion and brief impromptu presenting points of view on various issues.

Homework took five or six hours to complete. It consisted of 20 to 25 pages of reading material demanding written answers to a lengthy page of questions on the content. Usually I was busy until midnight. In addition,

The course was no picnic.

type of course can be used in the Defense Language Institute's Arabic departments.

The course was no picnic. When signing my acceptance papers, I pledged that I would use only Arabic during my entire stay at Middlebury. According to the handbook, persons violating the pledge by using English are counseled after the first infraction and can be expelled after the second or third violation. This means no speaking, reading or writing in English and no listening to

For six weeks I lived in a dormitory which houses the Arabic School during the summer. I soon came to label it the "Arabic Language Prison."

English on the radio or TV.

For six weeks I lived in a dormitory which houses the Arabic School during the summer. I soon came to label it the "Arabic Language Prison." All the Arabic students and teachers lived there, and all classes were held there. We all ate our meals in the same dining hall. At all times I spoke MSA with everyone -- teachers, other students, program directors, secretaries and so on. English was

Within a few days all my thinking had shifted into Arabic, and English began to seem like a language that I'd spoken in some other lifetime.

we each had to write a term paper on a topic of our choice. Mine was entitled "The Arabic Diglossia Problem and Some Possible Solutions for It." It included a survey of the opinions of the school's Arabic teachers and a recommendation for a solution based on a combination of their opinions and my views.

Other activities included lectures by -- and meetings with -- visitors from Arab countries and Arabic professors from various universities, an evening of Arab music with musicians from Morocco and Egypt, various clubs (I was in the Poetry Club), a student amateur talent night and a student lecture to the entire student body and faculty. I was the lecturer this year and spoke about the topic of my term paper. To lend authenticity to my words and to ham it up a bit, I wore my red- and white-checkered Saudi headdress as I lectured.

The program had a few drawbacks. I heard standard Arabic much of the time since few of the students spoke Arabic fluently -- either they were beginners or they had never practiced speaking MSA. In addition, the teachers tended not to sit with the students during meal-times -- the main occasion we should have had for informal speaking practice with them.

(See *Immersion*, p. 12)

DLI establishes office to support US-USSR treaties

By SSgt. Ray Johnson

The Defense Language Institute family has gotten a little bigger lately. Effective Aug. 15 DLI established the position of Treaty Support Coordinator, ATFL-OSA.

The Treaty Support Coordinator works directly for the Provost, coordinating the Institute's support of American and Soviet treaties and

serves as DLI's liaison officer to the On Site Inspection Agency, OSIA.

DLI's first Treaty Support Coordinator is Maj. Thomas Wood. Wood is a Special Forces Foreign Area Officer whose background includes several years of study in the Russian culture and also time as an Eastern European analyst and intelligence officer for the U.S. Army

in Europe.

Prior to the formation of the Treaty Support Coordinator office, most of the responsibility for OSIA matters fell on Russian School II, mainly on the shoulders of Maj. John Eschrich, associate dean, and MSgt. Jerry Coffman, deputy associate dean. Both men have vast experience with OSIA, including trips to the Soviet Union on inspection teams.

Since both men were staff members of RU 2, it was convenient for all OSIA classes to be held at their school. Because of an influx of new OSIA students and the establishment of OSA, OSIA classes are now being taught at both Russian schools. The influx is due to the increased needs for Russian linguists on the OSIA teams. The teams make sure the terms of the Intermediate Nuclear Forces Treaty and of other US/USSR agreements are carried out,

The first OSIA class that graduated only had six members. Current classes contain 20 to 40 students.

Wood is now the point of contact for all matters related to US/USSR Treaty support and OSIA. Any Russian language student interested in applying for the OSIA course, the 71RU27W Russian speaking-proficiency course currently taught by the two Russian schools, may call Wood at ext. 5724, or stop by his office in Building 234. □

Photo by
SSgt. Ray Johnson

Maj. Thomas Wood,
Treaty Support
Coordinator



Dealing with the media takes levelheadedness

By SFC Ronald H. Kuhne

American Forces Information Service

It's zero-dark-thirty when the phone awakens Myrtle Mace and her husband, Sgt. Timmy Mace. Timmy's outfit has been alerted for deployment.

At daybreak, Mrs. Mace and her two children eat breakfast without Timmy. They learn from TV news that several U.S. military units, Timmy's included, are on their way to one of the world's hot spots. Estimated date

of return: unknown.

By the time a Pentagon news briefing cuts into mid-morning talk shows with sketchy details about the deployment, Mrs. Mace has placed or answered a dozen calls to and from other wives in her husband's unit. Rumors are rife, but no one has clear answers to all the obvious questions.

The next telephone call is a new experience for the worried Mrs. Mace. It's a reporter from WBOK, the new all-news radio station in the state capital, who starts a barrage of questions: Has she heard from her husband? Is it true four servicemen were killed by snipers as they

(See *Media experience*, page 16)

Response, from p. 5

existing MOS-qualified Arabic linguists. 2) Divert current DLI students undergoing other dialects into the Iraqi dialect. 3) Increase the Iraqi dialect training program.

DLI recently sent a message to Training and Doctrine Command costing out each of the options. Assistance will continue in terms of MTTs and VTTs and has already expanded with telephone testing of reservists who claim speaking proficiency in Arabic. Though these undertakings have already put some strain on the Middle East School, the Arabic faculty has responded quickly and enthusiastically to all the taskings. □



**Special
Olympics**

**Support Special Olympics
in your local Combined
Federal Campaign**

Designate Agency #0872

Local military service members go all out for Seaside Grand Prix Bed Races

By PFC Melissa Pierre, Co. F
Several Defense Language Institute and Fort Ord companies competed with community groups in races Sept. 9.

Neither marathon runs nor stock car laps, these races were the 6th Annual Seaside Grand Prix Bed Races. Sponsored by the Seaside Chamber of Commerce, the events were held on Canyon Del Rey Boulevard in front of Laguna Grande Park.

Festivities began with a parade of beds, designed and decorated by the individual teams. The beds -- on wheels -- were judged on appearance, team costumes and team performance.

Men's, women's and mixed teams competed. Two categories of racers vied. The Grand Prix racers were serious, and the International Race of Champions contenders were out to have fun.

Thirty-six teams competed in

the Grand Prix, 25 of these from DLI and Fort Ord. Two Foxtrot Company and one Golf Company team represented DLI. Alpha Company entered three teams in the noncompetitive races, Foxtrot sent two and Golf sent one. Local businesses and groups entered six other teams.

Fort Ord's 707th Maintenance Battalion took first place in the Grand Prix. DLI's Foxtrot Company placed third in the mixed teams division. Some beds slammed into the hay bales lining the raceway or lost wheels, but no one lost a sense of humor.

Besides the races and the parade -- with the DLI Joint Services Color Guard -- other attractions drew the crowds. Live music, food booths and square dancers added to the festivity. This year's Seaside Grand Prix Bed Races left everyone eagerly looking forward to mobilizing beds for next year's.

Immersion, from p. 10

However, in general the program worked, and linguistic brainwashing did take place. Within a few days all my thinking had shifted into Arabic, and English began to seem like a language that I'd spoken in some other lifetime. It only came out, for example, if I accidentally hurt myself -- and then the earthy words of my Anglo-Saxon ancestors forcefully reasserted themselves.

Back-to-English reverse brainwashing took place quickly, though, after I returned to Monterey and greeted my dog in Arabic and she proceeded to bark my ears off. Apparently, Scottish Collies tolerate only English. No wonder I didn't see any at Middlebury.

All in all, I gained a lot from total immersion in this course of study:

- 1) I improved my command of MSA in all four skills, particularly in speaking and comprehension.
- 2) Having experienced the total-immersion approach first-hand, I recommend that it be followed to

whatever extent is possible at DLI. Certainly we should ban entirely the use of English in the classroom -- except for translation exercises -- and make it a policy that all communication between teachers and students be in the target language. This could begin in the second or third month of any DLI course. In fact, this was the approach followed in the early 1960s when I was a Russian language student here.

3) I saw the benefit of several classroom activities which could be more widely applied at DLI. These include silent reading of short passages followed by discussion, watching of videos followed by discussion or written questions and answers on the content, and giving of short prepared or impromptu presentations in the target language followed by discussion.

I recommend this sort of immersion course for added proficiency for any DLI graduates or instructors who are not native speakers of the languages they study or teach.

DLI Spanish language student achieves academically, militarily

The dictionary is the only place where success comes before work -- Anonymous

By Todd Smith

What makes Bravo Company's PFC David Scott outstanding? For starters, he's a winner of the Commanding General's Award in basic training at Fort Leonard Wood, Mo., of Troop Command Soldier of the Month and of the Defense Language Institute Service Member of the Quarter awards at the Presidio of Monterey, Calif. An exceptional soldier? "I have never had another private in my platoon like Scott," said Staff Sgt. Dan Tully.

Scott is exceptional! Born in Utah, he served as a missionary in Colombia for two years. Then he studied economics and international relations at Brigham Young University. After joining the Army and completing basic training, Scott came to DLI. He took the DLPT in Spanish and earned a 3/3 proficiency level.

Currently enrolled in the Arabic Basic Course, Scott maintains close to a 4.0 to date. He also tutors Arabic. In addition, he rappels, takes night courses at Monterey Peninsula College and instructs a youth group.

After more than 50 hours of study, Scott earned DLI Service Member of the Quarter. Asked how his success affected his platoon mates, Scott said, "There's a bit of rivalry, but we've helped each other prepare, and when it comes right down to it, I think it's become a platoon goal. We want to help each other win. Attesting to that is the fact that fellow squad members, PFCs Glen Phillips and Steve Milatz, have recently won the DLI Service Member of the Month, and a third squad member, PFC Jason Dutt, will soon attempt the same award. With a possibility of three persons from Bravo Co., 3rd Platoon, achieving it, we have a great chance of keeping that Service Member of the Quarter Award in the family--platoon." Scott also finds personal rewards. "The winner receives a trophy and recognition. Although I don't want to sound ungrateful, the real reward is knowing that you've proven yourself to be knowledgeable and disciplined. After

all, we're soldiers. By increasing our military knowledge, we become more able to function in this profession," he said.

Some who haven't vied in the Soldier of the Month competition claim the award doesn't represent the best soldier but the one who studies the preparation manuals the most. Scott answers, "I think that the Soldier of the Month award does reflect the kind of soldier you are. Granted, just because you win the board doesn't mean you're the best at everything. But it probably indicates that you're a solid, squared-away, all-round soldier. The soldiers I've competed against and see preparing are strong and highly motivated." He encourages soldiers to set their goal to win the board, both for the confidence it generates and the personal satisfaction.

Scott's own goals include graduating his Arabic Basic Course *magna cum laude*, maxing his physical training test, and earning Airborne and Air Assault wings. After his initial enlistment, he hopes to return to school to finish his degree and be commissioned through ROTC.

His personal philosophy, based on hard work and dedication, leads him to believe that nothing important in life comes easily. "I don't think I'm an extremely gifted or intelligent person," he said, "but I know I'm dedicated. I try to pattern my life to follow a couple of particularly helpful maxims: *The dictionary is the only place where success comes before work* (Anonymous), and *The man who trips over the same rock twice deserves to break his neck*. I heard that last one from an Idaho potato farmer and friend."

If anyone is assured of success -- and of making his own success possible, it is David Scott. □



Photo by PH2 Ken Trent
PFC David Scott, Bravo Company, stands at the entrance to Rasmussen Hall during a study break.

Moroccan language school chief visits to study Institute's teaching methods

By SSgt. Ray Johnson

There's an old saying that imitation is the greatest form of flattery. That holds true for the Defense Language Institute; every year countless numbers of military and academic organizations visit here to view language teaching techniques and then use them.

The latest visitor, Col. Ahmed Marcil, head of the Moroccan Army language school, said his purpose was "to observe DLI's teaching methodology and to see what I can take back to use at our language school."

As with most visitors here, Marcil went away impressed. "I can't believe the resources DLI students have. They're are so lucky to have an incredible array of computer equipment available. They are also fortunate to have such a fine Education Technology staff to enhance the computer hardware," he said.

Marcil also was impressed with the teaching strategies DLI instructors use, their use of authentic material and the audiovisual material available.

According to Marcil, the Moroccan language school only teaches four languages: English, Spanish, German and French. The school's purpose is to teach languages of countries where Moroccans travel for advanced technical

training such as electronics, aviation or computers.

"While we will never be as big as DLI, we hope to be like DLI, as closely as possible," said Marcil. And that is the greatest form of flattery.



Photo by PH2 Ken Trent
Col. Ahmed Marcil, head of the Moroccan Army language school, and Pierette Harter, DLI Protocol officer, go over Marcil's itinerary.

EEO Perspective: Meet the new counselors

By Sharon Monroe,
EEO specialist

Equal Employment Opportunity counselors are able to resolve many of the issues brought to them by employees and applicants by exploring various resources and alternatives.

This often involves meeting with managers and supervisors to obtain information needed to propose an acceptable and practicable solution. In this issue we introduce two more of the Defense Language Institute's EEO counselors.

Lillie Knight, an instructor in the Middle East School, has worked at DLI for the past nine years. Knight is an advocate of equal employment opportunity and said that her supervisor is supportive of her collateral counseling duties. She believes that life is hard work but well worth the effort.

In her free time Knight hosts a support group for single adults and enjoys doing community work.



Courtesy photo
Lillie Knight

Andrew Soh, Asian School academic coordinator, has been a counselor for more than a year and advocates communication at all levels of management and support positions. He believes that his strength lies in his ability to gather relevant information and facts to propose solutions to problems. In his free time, Soh plays golf and listens to music.



Courtesy photo
Andrew Soh

Hatch Act permits, limits political activity for employees

By Evelyn D. Harris,
American Force Information Service

A recent bill lifting Hatch Act restrictions on federal employees' political activity passed Congress but was vetoed by the president. Since the Senate did not override the veto, the act remains in force.

But an informal poll of civilian federal workers showed that many don't know what the Hatch Act permits and what it prohibits. Some think they can campaign for a partisan candidate while on annual leave; people at the other extreme think they can't write a letter to the editor as private citizens.

The Hatch Act applies to most employees in the executive branch of the federal government, including part-time and temporary employees. Restrictions also apply when covered employees are on sick or annual leave, leave without pay, administrative leave or furlough. Exceptions apply mostly to appointed officials, including the heads of military departments. Consultants are covered only during the 24-hour period of any day in which they're actually employed.

The government's Office of Special Counsel investigates Hatch Act violations. According to an office spokesman, Thomas Jefferson once suggested that federal employees "should not take any part in the business of electioneering." But not until 1939 did Congress determine that government employees partisan political activity had to be limited if public institutions were to function fairly. It then passed the Hatch Act.

The most severe penalty for a Hatch Act violation is removal; the minimum penalty is suspension without

pay for 30 days. Every year, the Office of Special Counsel sends numerous warning letters to employees for activities that may violate the act, but figures on numbers of actual violations are not available.

Federal employees may be candidates in non-partisan elections. For example, they may serve on a town council where no other candidate represents the Democrat or Republican party.

In certain communities designated by the Office of Personnel Management where the majority of residents are federal employees, an employee may run as an independent candidate against partisan candidates. However, employees should first check their agencies' regulations regarding outside employment.

Following is a general rundown of employees' rights and restrictions under the Hatch Act.

Covered employees may:

- Register and vote as they choose;
- Assist in non-partisan voter registration drives;
- Express opinions about candidates and issues;
- Participate in campaigns where no candidate represents a political party;
- Contribute money to political organizations or attend fund-raising functions;
- Wear or display political buttons or stickers;
- Attend political rallies or meetings;
- Sign nominating petitions; and
- Campaign for or against referendum questions, constitutional amendments and municipal ordinances.

Covered employees may not:

- Be candidates in, or campaign for a candidate in a partisan election;
- Make campaign speeches or engage in other campaign activities to elect partisan candidates;
- Collect contributions or sell tickets to political fund-raising functions;
- Distribute partisan campaign material;
- Organize political meetings or rallies;
- Hold office in political clubs or parties;
- Circulate nominating petitions; or
- Work to register voters for one party only.

For detailed Hatch Act information, see the booklet *Political Activity and the Federal Employee*. For a free copy or general advice on the act, call the Office of Special Counsel at 1-202-653-7188 or write:

Office of Special Counsel
Suite 1100
1120 Vermont Ave., N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20005

IT'S YOUR RIGHT...

To express your opinion about candidates and issues.



Media experience from page 11

arrived at the foreign civilian airport? What's her opinion of the political turmoil in the host nation? Is she worried about her husband's safety? Has she been contacted by his unit's rear contingent?

Questions:

Does Mrs. Mace have a right or obligation to talk to the media? Is she required to tell anyone about her contacts with media or their inquiries? Is she free to address political matters? Should she discuss rumors? May she be negative or enthusiastic in her comments?

Answers

Mrs. Mace has a right to talk with anybody about anything. She'd be wise, however, to consider whether the things she tells reporters are potentially harmful to her husband, to his unit and to their mission. Given the circumstances above, it's unlikely her husband had sufficient knowledge to violate operational security. If he dropped hints, she'd do well to keep them to herself in the interests of security.

Mrs. Mace has no obligation to talk to the media. She may answer all, some or none of the questions put to her. People react differently to cameras and reporters -- some become bashful and other, talkative, but almost all become a bit nervous.

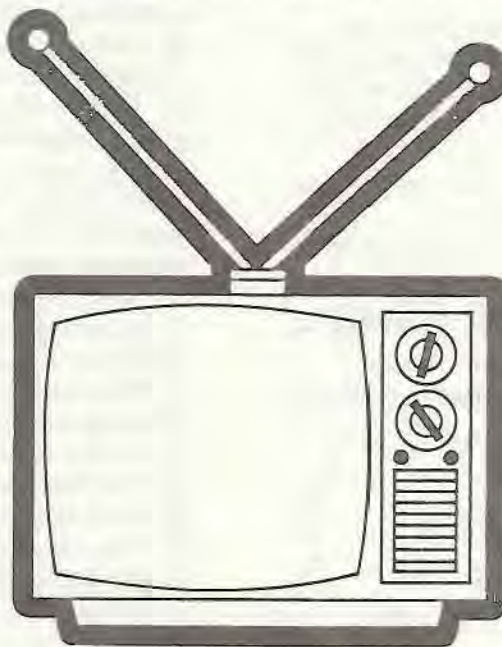
That nervousness can beget the kind of mistakes interview subjects regret when they watch the nightly news. She should pause and think about her answers before she speaks. By talking to reporters as she would to new neighbors, she'll say nothing she wouldn't want the world to hear.

Mrs. Mace is not required to advise anyone that she has talked to, or been contacted by, the media. But

she could call the Public Affairs Office nearest her husband's unit and alert staffers to articles and broadcasts for after-action reports and historical files.

Mrs. Mace is free to talk politics to her heart's content. Her husband's role in the military doesn't deprive her of that right. But in the public's mind and sometimes in the media's, a spouse's rank often lends extra weight to certain comments.

Thus, if a commander's wife classes the deployment "a stupid move," her words would draw more attention -- and fallout -- than the same phrase from Mrs. Mace. In either case, both women should make it



clear that they're expressing their own opinions and are not speaking on behalf of their husbands or the command.

Rumors mislead, disappoint, hurt. Don't start or repeat rumors. Deployment in all its phases provides

grist for the rumor mill. Rumors are almost always distorted facts that amount to nothing. At their worst, they can do irreparable harm to individuals and units.

Negative comments are not prohibited. Neither are positive ones. Obviously, any institution -- the military included -- prefers good comments to bad. The fact is, comments tend toward the negative in situations like this.

Whenever warranted, Mrs. Mace should be liberal with public praise. Reasons: To fellow Americans, it shows support for the life-threatening mission on which her husband is embarked. To the opposing force, such praise shows American resolve. Best of all, earned praise builds unit morale and esprit de corps.

For the uninitiated, dealing with the media has its pitfalls. For the most part, reporters from towns near military installations are kindly disposed toward the services. A few are likely to use various ploys to elicit information from stay-behind families. Among these is the persistent phone caller.

The best bet for Mrs. Mace and others like her is to stop any caller in his tracks and request his name and affiliation. If she then declines to comment, the reporter will be less likely to persist. Children, too, should be briefed about the likelihood of being confronted by the media and how to cope.

The First Amendment is alive and well for Mrs. Mace and her family. But rights seldom come without obligations. When it comes to answering questions from the news media, those obligations boil down to "think twice, speak once."



Navy Commander's Cup Running Team shows spirit, promise

By SN Paul M. Mileski

Maintaining a running team for the monthly Commander's Cup races at the Defense Language Institute is fun and worthwhile. However, it takes effort to recruit runners. Many people find it easier to exercise or run on their own than to attend practices regularly and run with a team. Still, the Commander's Cup Running Team at the Naval Security Group Detachment, a dedicated group of strong runners, is hanging tough.

The NSGD team was initially formed with great enthusiasm. The runners were anxious to compete. Their enthusiasm has lasted a long time and has carried the team to several first-place finishes. Those early

runners have moved on to other duty stations and new runners have come on board. They generate new excitement.

These young runners display the strength and determination of their predecessors. A mixed batch of young men and women, they come from different places and different backgrounds and from states such as New York, Michigan, Iowa and Oklahoma. For example, a petty officer from Colorado manages to fulfill his duty to the command, to fulfill his obligations as a full-time foreign language student and to find time to run on the team. A sailor from Pennsylvania shows such willpower and determination that she outruns many of her team members.

Being on the team gives runners

a chance to share different ways to train and different running experiences. A camaraderie developed in this group of runners -- all striving for a team in first place -- that created a wonderful team spirit.

The practices are hard, and some team members struggle, but all improve from week to week. Right now, A Company and the Marines look hard to beat, but the NSGD Commander's Cup Running Team is working on that.

Some new, quality runners have just arrived at NSGD. They're showing their pride in the Navy by coming out for practices. NSGD's running team continues to sharpen its competitive edge.



Photo by PH2 Ken Trent

The Navy Commander's Cup Running Team trains for the next race.

Navy Ball

October 13

Hyatt

Regency

Ballroom

Guest speaker:

RADM L.F. Schriefer,

Cmdr.,

Antisubmarine

Warfare Wing,

Pacific Fleet

Music by

The Jesse Charles

Band

Bossline

David Elyanov, instructor of La Fox, Russian School II, is concerned about the speaking part of the Defense Language Proficiency Test. He suggests: Since there are many complaints by the students about the lack of fairness of the DLPT speaking test, I suggest that the tester should have a list of questions in detail prepared by the testing department, in a sealed envelope which he opens at the test in front of the testee. It will be fairer, more unified, will avoid subjective evaluation, and it will help the tester as well as the student to understand that it is fair.

W. Scott Clausen, chief of Test Administration and Quality Control, responds: *The Tests and Standards Division is very interested about fairness and objectivity in evaluating graduating students' speaking proficiency. Before responding to Mr. Elyanov's specific enquiry, I feel it is worth noting that all of DLI's certified language testers have participated in an intensive, two-week workshop. Participants in this workshop both conduct mock oral interviews to practice interviewing techniques and learn how to apply the Federal Interagency Language Roundtable, FILR, Skill Level Descriptions in assessing the speaking proficiency of those candidates they have interviewed. DLI's testers apply their interviewing skills and knowledge of the FILR proficiency levels with professionalism and the greatest objectivity humanly possible. They, and we in the Tests and Standards Division, are truly interested in ensuring that DLI's graduates are evaluated fairly, impartially and in accordance with the FILR proficiency interview system.*

While I appreciate Mr. Elyanov's suggestion about using lists of "pre-approved questions" delivered to testers in sealed envelopes, such a system would be fairer only on the face of things. In reality, it would disadvantage examinees for a couple of reasons. First, the pre-prepared questions might be too easy or too difficult for a given examinee.

In the present system, testers are constantly evaluating the examinee's speaking ability during the interview and are adjusting the difficulty level of their questions based on their observations of the examinee's performance. Thus more proficient examinees' time and energies are not wasted performing speaking tasks that are too easy for them, and less proficient examinees are not humiliated or demoralized by having to try to respond to questions that are far too difficult for them. Second, a list of pre-prepared questions would undoubtedly contain topics that not all examinees would be familiar with; this would give some examinees a great advantage over others. Testers presently use the content of the interview -- what the examinees are relating about their back-

ground, everyday lives, likes and dislikes, etc. -- to aid in finding topics and asking questions that are within the range of experience and interest of each individual examinee.

In essence, the oral proficiency interview as it presently is conducted is "tailored" or "personalized" for each examinee. No two interviews are alike because no two individual students at DLI are alike. A static list of questions would not allow the testers to see, nor the examinees to give, a "best performance" in terms of speaking proficiency. □

Suggestions? Complaints? Comments?

Telephone Bossline, 647-5464
any time, day or night!

Leave your name (withheld at your request) and a telephone number if possible. Please hold commentary to 100 words or fewer.

The DLI Marine Corps Detachment
will sponsor the
**Marine
Challenge '90**
1st Annual 10K Race
Oct 27, 1990, 8 a.m., Beach Range
Road,
Fort Ord Military Reservation



For all military service members and civilians.
T-shirts with race fees: \$10 per person, \$170 per 17-man teams. Preregistration: \$8 per person, \$160 per 17-man teams. Women must preregister by Oct. 20. Refreshments provided. All proceeds go toward unit funds Call MCD, ext. 5757 for information.

Tell it to the Marines



Marine unit holds frontline defense position

By LCPL Michael S. Burks
The Marines from C Co., 1st Battalion, 7th Marines, are serving in the Corps' historical role as America's first line of defense. As part of the First Marine Expeditionary Force in Saudi Arabia, these troops have established a defensive position to stop and repel the possible hostile advance of Iraqi

forces. This combat unit hails from MCAGCC, Twenty-nine Palms, (or "stumps," as Marines affectionately call the base) and is specifically trained in desert warfare tactics.

"The unit arrived at the site shortly after midnight, as the lights of a nearby Saudi city lit the horizon like a man-made sunrise," wrote Sgt. Stephen Gude. "Even in the steel-

gray dusk, the Marines' desert camouflage uniforms clashed with the off-white pallor of the sand they stood upon. The clear desert air enhanced the almost unnatural brightness of moon and star light."

The scorching heat of the Saudi wastelands is comparable to the training conditions at Twenty-nine Palms, but noticeably more humid. Nonetheless, most Marines are confident in their ability to acclimatize to the adverse environment. During the day, within the protection of a perimeter security network, the camp remains sheltered from the oppressive desert heat. The Marines maintain their weaponry and receive training on calling in close air support and artillery fire. With the ominous threat of chemical warfare present in a confrontation with Saddam Hussein's forces, much attention is given to preparing the troops for defense in that eventuality.

When the sun finally sinks below the horizon and darkness descends upon the desert, the frontline camp comes alive. The Marines move out for night patrols, utilizing darkness defensive tactics and night vision goggles. The primary purpose behind these maneuvers is to keep the Marines continually familiarized with the terrain. The shifting sands of the Saudi desert are often treacherous; troops and equipment can sink in large tracts of extremely fine sand.

"We're here to accomplish a specific, defensive mission," said the Marine company's commanding officer, Captain J.R. Plonk. "We're in a *defensive* position, and while we're out here, our training will emphasize that."

Eisenhower Centennial: 1890 - 1990

Department of Defense Dwight D. Eisenhower Centennial Committee

Dwight David Eisenhower, general of the Army and the 34th president of the United States, was born Oct. 14, 1890, in Denison Texas. This year marks the 100th anniversary of his birth.

He entered West Point in 1911, graduated in 1915 and was commissioned a second lieutenant. He married Mamie Geneva Doud, whom he met during his first duty assignment.

Eisenhower served in various capacities in the United States, Panama and the Philippines until World War II. During that period

he served in London as commanding general, European theater of Operations; in North Africa as commander in chief of Allied Forces; in Europe as supreme commander, Allied Expeditionary Forces; in Germany as military governor of the U. S. Occupied Zone; in the United States as U. S. Army chief of staff; and then as president of Columbia University; and as supreme allied commander, Europe, of NATO forces. Eisenhower resigned his commission in 1952 and was elected president of the United States that same year. He died Mar. 28, 1969, in Washington, D. C.

Presidio of Monterey Chapel

Catholic services

Masses

Sundays	9 a.m. and 5:30 p.m.	Chapel
Tuesdays	noon	Aiso Library Seminar Room
Thursdays	11 a.m.	Nisei Hall Auditorium

Sacrament of Reconciliation (Confession)

Sundays	1/2 hour before Mass
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Bible study

Wednesdays	6:30 a.m. to 7:30 p.m.	Chapel Annex
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Protestant services

Worship service

Sundays	11 a.m.	Chapel
Sundays	9:45 a.m.	Chapel Annex

Sunday School (adults and children)

Bible Study

Wednesdays	noon	Chapel Annex
Fridays	(couples)	See Chaplain for details

Ecumenical activities

Free pizza and movies

Fridays	7 to 9 p.m.	Chapel Annex
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Singles celebrating Christ

Activities scheduled on various evenings and weekends.

See Chaplain for details.

Call 647-5405/5326 for more information.

Monterey Bay Hot

Jazz Society

presents free Dixieland

jazz concerts

the second Sunday of each
month

from 1 - 5 p.m.

at the American Legion Post 41
Hall,

Jefferson and High Streets in
Monterey.

Free admission!

From the DLI Safety Office: Safety in combat

Every day, throughout the military, we train and prepare for the day when we are called to combat. Those of us at the Defense Language Institute are no exception. Safety in combat is critical to force preservation. Look at the statistics.

- *Operation Desert Shield:*

One soldier has already died due to an accident.

- *Vietnam:* Accidents killed 5,700 soldiers, disabled more than 106,000 others, and produced approximately 5 million non-disabling injuries.

- *Korea:* More than half the U.S. Army service members hospitalized were injured in accidents.

- *World War II:* One out of every five soldiers killed died as a result of an accident.

Steps taken to prevent accidents and to enforce safety can become a significant force multiplier.



Photo by PH2 Ken Trent
Thomas D. Newman puts in some bike training for an upcoming triathlon.

On the Road, In the Water



Photo by PH2 Ken Trent
As a triathlete Thomas D. Newman spends a lot of time on the road, whether running or biking.

Echo triathlete competes to represent U.S. military

An Echo Company student recently competed in a triathlon trial that determined which four American military triathletes would represent the U.S. Armed Forces at an international meet.

Thomas D. Newman, along with 11 members of the All-Army triathlon team, competed against athletes from the Air Force, Navy and Marines at Norfolk, Va., Aug. 26 to determine who will represent the United States at the 1990 world military triathlon championship in Fontainebleau, France.

The military trials were part of the 1990 Bud Light Triathlon Series. The series consists of eleven races across America. Each race covers the international distance: the 1.5 kilometer swim, 40K bike ride and 10K run. A national championship will be held in Las Vegas in October. The Las Vegas race will also host the National Military Championships. The second lieutenant finished the race in 2 hours, 4 minutes,

29 seconds. He finished 29th in a field of 2,000, fourth place in the 20-24 age group, ninth in the military competition and fourth for the Army team.

Newman said he was a little in awe at first because of the stiff competition but soon overcame it. "When I saw my fellow military triathletes, including two professionals, on Saturday, I was a little nervous, but I simply went out and did the best I could.

Newman, who is studying Greek, noted that being accustomed to the mild Monterey weather slowed him a little. "The swim and bike ride went well, but the heat and high humidity of Norfolk slowed me in the run. I'm more used to the Monterey weather."

Although narrowly missing the French meet, Newman qualified for the Las Vegas race and plans to do even better there. "Norfolk was my first triathlon this season, and I hope to drop another three or four minutes by October," he said.

Leisure

Community Recreation

Community Recreation Division: Building 2865, 12th St. and E Ave., Fort Ord, Calif. Telephone 242-4919.

Outdoor Recreation: Building 3109, 4th Ave. Telephone 242-7466/3486 or FHL 16-2677/385-1207.

Golf classes

The Directorate of Personnel and Community Activities is offering Golf classes for youths ages seven to 15, Mondays and Thursdays, 4:30-5:30 p.m. at the Fort Ord Golf Driving Range. The fee is \$20 for the first child and \$15 for the second child of the same family. For more information call Debbie Simpson, 242-6303/4364

Riding stables

Outdoor Recreation's Riding Stables offers group, private and semiprivate riding lessons, Tuesday through Sunday -- mornings, afternoons or evenings. For information, call Toni Venza, 373-8192. The Stables also offers pony rides for children under 100 lbs. for unit or private parties. Guided trail rides are available for those 11 years old and older. No experience necessary. In addition, you may board your horse and choose self-service paddocks, full board or pasture board. For information call 899-7737 or 242-2004.

Swimming championship

Oct. 12 is the entry deadline for the 7th Inf. Div. (L) and Fort Ord Battalion Level Swimming Championship for men and women, Oct. 17. For information call the Sports and Athletic Training Branch, 242-5510/4305.

Aerobics

at the Price Fitness Center, Bldg. 842.
M - F, 6:30 - 7:30 p.m., Sat., noon - 1 p.m.
Call 647-5641 for information

Martial Arts

Register at the POM Youth Center, Bldg. 454 for the Martial Arts Class, Tue., Thur., 6 - 7:30 p.m. at the Center. Cost: \$20 per month per student.

Piano lessons

The POM Youth Center is offering private piano lessons by appointment for children and adults at the POM Youth Center, Bldg. 454. The cost is \$8 per lesson. Call 373-7480 or 649-2531 fo

POM Youth Center

Bldg. 454, corner of Army St. and Kit Carson Rd.

Active-duty or retired military family members or DoD-employee family members may participate in Youth recreation activities, along with one civilian guest per eligible participant. Open Tues., and Thurs, 1 - 8 p.m., Fri. and Sat. 1-9 p.m., the Center offers pool tables, air hockey, table tennis, foosball, Nintendo games, board games, a library and a candyless snack bar.

For information call Lela M. Carriles, 647-5277.

Rec Center

Al-Anon meetings

Al-Anon meetings take place at the Rec Center every Sunday evening, 6:30 p.m. to whenever. For information call the Rec Center, ext. 5447.

★★★ Initial Entry Training, IET Night ★★★

Keep this date and time open:

Oct. 26, 7 p.m. - midnight
Refreshments, disc jockey

Call the Rec Center for more information, ext. 5447.

★★★★★★★★★★

Rec Center Chess Club

The chess club meets on Tuesdays at 5 p.m. Come to the Rec Center to sign up for free membership.

Chess tournament

Compete at the one-day, 3-round Swiss chess tournament, Oct. 27. It's rated and nonrated. Registration is at 9:30 a.m. Entry fee is \$5 for military service members and \$7 for civilians.

Chess championship

The Pacific Coast Intercollegiate Chess Championship, 4 rounds, 4-member teams, begins at 9:30 Nov. 10 and goes to Nov. 11. The Rec Center will pick up the \$75 tab for registration fees for each team of DLI students. Grab that bargain!

(The Presidio of Monterey ITT Office will be closed until Oct. 3. Until then, call Fort Ord ITT Office, 242-3092/3483 for ITT information)

ITT Office hours

The ITT Office, Building 843, is open Mon.- Fri., 11:15 a.m.-5 p.m., closed 2-3 p.m. The POM ITT will stay open until 6 p.m. every Friday. The office is closed Saturdays, Sundays and holidays, except for the first Saturday of each month; then it's open 1-5 p.m. Tours are available to all authorized patrons (active-duty and retired military, DoD civilians and family members) on announcement. Tele: 647-5377.

Rec Center Hours

5-9:30 p.m. Mon.- Thurs.; 5-10 p.m., Fri.; 1:30-10 p.m. Sat.; and 12:30-9 p.m. Sun. and holidays. Tele: 647-5447.

Stressbreak



Achievement

★ ★ ★ ★ ★ Military Awards

The GLOBE proudly announces
the following military awards:

Navy Security Group Detachment

Joint Service Commendation Medal

Lt. Dawn S. Eaton

Lt. Steve W. Landess

CT11 Michael W. Ward

Joint Service Achievement Medal

CT13 Richard L. Julian

Navy Commendation Medal

Cmdr. David M. Allan

Cmdr. James S. Wooten

Promotions to lieutenant

Linda M. Hunter

Jose Testalindeman

Company G

Army Achievement Medal

Sgt. Alejandro O. Rodriguez

Reserve Components

Achievement Medal

Pvt. 2 Joanna K. McAdam

Promotion to staff sergeant

Jose M. Rosario

Promotion to sergeant

Dawn R. Williams

Headquarters, Headquarters Co.

Meritorious Service Medal

SFC Jerry B. Quinn

SFC Margareta Yavue

Joint Service Achievement Medal

Cpl. Sonya D. Harris

Army Achievement Medal

Spec. Ward T. Gros

Spec. Ivette F. Castro

Promotion to sergeant

Ronald Callender

Company E

Meritorious Service Medal

Maj. John Culp

SFC Richard McCalla

Capt. Frank Miller

CW4 Michael Sluys

Promotion to staff sergeant

Saralee Amos



Deans' Lists, August 1990

Russian 2, Depts. A/D

Babin, Darrin J., Pfc, USA

Barney, Lad R., Pfc, USA

Bennet, James F., Jr., Pfc, ARNG

Buchanan, Doyle A., Pfc, ARNG

Carlson, Jason C., SA, USN

Colby, Richard M., Pfc, ARNG

Colby, Troy A., SA, USN

Coyne, Scott, Pfc, USA

Doerfler, Thomas M., Pfc, USAR

Edgell, Shelly C., A1C, USAF

Fisher, Scott, Pfc, ARNG

Friesen, Rex J., A1C, USAF

Gardner, Shelly A., A1C, USAF

Godbout, George T., Capt, USAR

Granger, Kimberly A., Pfc, USA

Johnson, Allexiz A., Spec, USAR

Kluzinski, Kristian, Pfc, USA

Latvaitis, Joseph E., Pfc, USA

Leeds, Larry D., SN, USN

Maxman, Todd F., SN, USN

Moore, Donald A., Pfc, ARNG

Peixoto, Steven, Pfc, USAR

Penney, Michael F., SSgt, USAR

Perret, Donald E., Spec, USA

Pohlmeyer, Todd A., Spec, USAR

Powell, Dallas A. Jr., Pfc, USA

Pucci, Jennifer M., Pfc, ARNG

Reeves, James G., SA, USN

Scharff, Kevin M., Pfc, USAR

Serles, Michael A., Pfc, USA

Stephens, Laurel J., A1C, USAF

Russian 2, Dept. B

Ahrens, Barry M., Sgt, USA

Boulden, Marie L. M., Pfc, USA

Childres, William J., Pvt2, USA

Clark, Stephanie A., Pvt2, USA

Cook, Paul M., Pvt2, USA

Cronin, John D., LCpl, USMC

Deitrick, Linda R., Spec, USA

Friedrichs, Wilhelm J., SR, USN

Fowler, Carol R., Pfc, USA

Graham, Jeremy C., Pvt2, USA

Hart, Daniel M., Pvt2, USA

King, Jeffery A., Pvt2, USA

Mandt, Erick J., SR, USN

McKone, Carolyn M., Pvt2, USA

Murphy, Kevin J., Pfc, USA

Olmstead, Kevin D., Pvt2, USA

Phillips, James P. II, Pvt2, USA

Redd, Ralph H., Sgt, USA

Simpson, Robert W., SN, USN

Slocum, Leslie J., Pvt2, USA

Steger, John T., Sgt, USA

Tillack, Thomas C., Pvt2, USA

Westrate, Eric D., SN, USN

Russian 2, Dept. C

Christensen, Eldon J., Pfc, USA

Gray, Amanda D., Pfc, USA

Grider, Julie C., Pfc, USA

Jones, Austin C., SN, USN

Montgomery, Lorraine E., Spec, USA

Plisch, Linda K., Spec, USA

Rozen, Daniel, Pfc, USA

Shirley, Diane L., Pfc, USA

Russian 2, Dept. E

Brown, Ralph F., Spec, USA

Buchanan, Brad D., SN, USN

Carter, Gerald R., Sgt, USA

Dietz, Carolyn M., Pfc, USA

Earls, Bruce A., Sgt, USA

Garcia, Damaris, A1C, USAF

Horne, Joseph B., A1C, USAF

Karpinen, Randy K., SN, USN

Petersen, Shannon C., SA, USN

Quackenbush, Robert B., SR, USN

Ryan, Christopher P., Pvt2, USA

Arabic, Dept. B

Chapman, Catherine E., Pfc, USA

Glover, Mouna, Spec, USA

Haley, Julia A., Pvt2, USAF

Herring, Toby J., Pfc, USA

Martindale, Christina R., Pfc, USA

Peterson, Kevin S., Pfc, USA

German, Dept. C

Erickson, Suzanne V., Spec, USA

Hall, Michael D., Pvt2, USA

Stewart, Robert E., Pfc, USA

Wilson, Timothy E., SSgt, USA

German, Dept. B

Bielawski, Brett W., Pvt2, USA

Herrin, David R., 2Lt, USA

Marshall, Stephanie E., Pvt, USA

Peebles, Bruce A., Capt, USA

Pick, Michael W., Capt, USA

Congratulations

Russian 2 Le Fox Course,
March - September 1990
at the Defense Language Institute
graduated September 27, 1990 in
the Nicholson Hall Auditorium

Guest speaker:
Hugh G. McFarlane,
CTS representative

Academic Honors graduates

Spec. Andrew D. Baze, USA

Spec. Arthur D. Colver, USA

Spec. Angela F. Finch, USA

CTSN Ethan C. Gibson, USN

PFC Tricia L. Nix, USA

CTSN Joe M. Pequignot, USN

PFC Heather A. Royse, USA

Faculty Book Award

Spec. Angela F. Finch, USA