

*Freedom & Service*



WWW.MEDIACEN.NAVY.MIL

# ALL HANDS

MAGAZINE OF THE U.S. NAVY

DECEMBER 2001



## THEN & NOW

---

DECEMBER 7, 1941 ★ SEPTEMBER 11, 2001

---

# December

## Features

### 14 Never Forget

The attack on Pearl Harbor galvanized a divided nation to defeat a distant enemy in World War II. It is only fitting after the attacks of Sept. 11 that we re-examine the first “date that will live in infamy,” which occurred 60 years ago Dec. 7, 1941.

### 20 The Need Has Arisen

Four months ago, our military and our allied armed forces had no idea their joint training would be as valuable as it is today. Last summer, Exercise *Seahawk* 2001 brought together more than 30 different commands to test and refine their skills.

### 26 4.5 Acres of Sovereign United States Territory

When things heat up around the world, the first question asked is, “Where is the nearest carrier battle group?” With mobility and firepower greater than most countries, a U.S. aircraft carrier is able to take the fight to the Taliban’s doorstep, while keeping our troops on American turf.

### 32 First Strike

The *Tomahawk* techs on board USS *John Paul Jones* (DDG 53) were among those who began the fight from the sea against terrorist targets in Afghanistan, firing some of the first shots of Operation *Enduring Freedom*.



Photo by PH3 Kerryl Cacho

Secretary of the Navy  
The Honorable Gordon R. England

Chief of Naval Operations  
ADM Vern Clark

Chief of Information  
RADM Stephen R. Pietropaoli

Commander, Naval Media Center  
CAPT James M. Kudla

Chief of Publishing  
CDR W. Scott Gureck

Deputy Chief of Publishing  
& Print Media Coordinator  
LT Brook DeWalt

#### EDITORIAL

Editor  
Marie G. Johnston  
Managing Editor  
JOCS(AW) Dave Desilets

Assistant Editor  
JO1 Preston Keres

Photo Editor  
PH2(AW) Jim Watson

Editorial Staff  
JO1 Joseph Gunder III  
JO1 Craig Strawser  
PH2 Aaron Ansarov  
PH2 Robert Houlihan  
PH3 Saul Ingle

#### WEB DESIGN

DM1 Rhea Mackenzie  
DM2 Vitmary Rodriguez

#### ART & DESIGN

Rabil & Bates Communication Design Co.

Creative Director  
Debra Bates

Art & Design Director  
Roger O. Salvage Jr.

Graphic Designers  
Marco Marchegiani  
Seth H. Sirbaugh

Digital Prepress Coordinator  
Lisa J. Smith

#### PRINTING

GPO Printing Specialist  
John Kennedy

*All Hands* (USPS 372-970; ISSN 0002-5577) Number 1016 is published monthly by the Naval Media Center, Publishing Division, 2713 Mitscher Rd. S.W., Anacostia Annex, D.C. 20373-5819. Periodicals postage paid at Washington, D.C., and at additional mailing offices.

**Subscriptions:** For sale by the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402 or call (202) 512-1800. Subscription prices are: \$36 (domestic) /\$45 (foreign); \$6 (single copy domestic) /\$7.50 (single copy foreign).

**Postmaster:** Send address changes to *All Hands*, Naval Media Center, Publishing Division 2713 Mitscher Rd., S.W., Anacostia Annex, D.C. 20373-5819

**Editorial Offices:** Send submissions and correspondence to Naval Media Center Publishing Division, ATTN: Editor 2713 Mitscher Rd. S.W., Anacostia Annex, D.C. 20373-5819 Tel: DSN 288-4171 or (202) 433-4171 Fax: DSN 288-4747 or (202) 433-4747 E-Mail: [allhands@mediacen.navy.mil](mailto:allhands@mediacen.navy.mil) Message: NAVMEDIACEN WASHINGTON DC //32//

**Authorization:** The Secretary of the Navy has determined this publication is necessary in the transaction of business required by law of the Department of the Navy. Funds for printing this publication have been approved by the Navy Publications and Printing Committee.



### 36 All The President's Sailors

While everyone in the military ultimately works for the Commander in Chief, very few get to do so at 1600 Pennsylvania Ave.

### 42 Dinner at 1600

Meet Mess Management Specialist 3rd Class Ivan Saez, who performs his job with the professionalism, dedication and attention to detail of a seasoned veteran at one of the most famous addresses in the world.

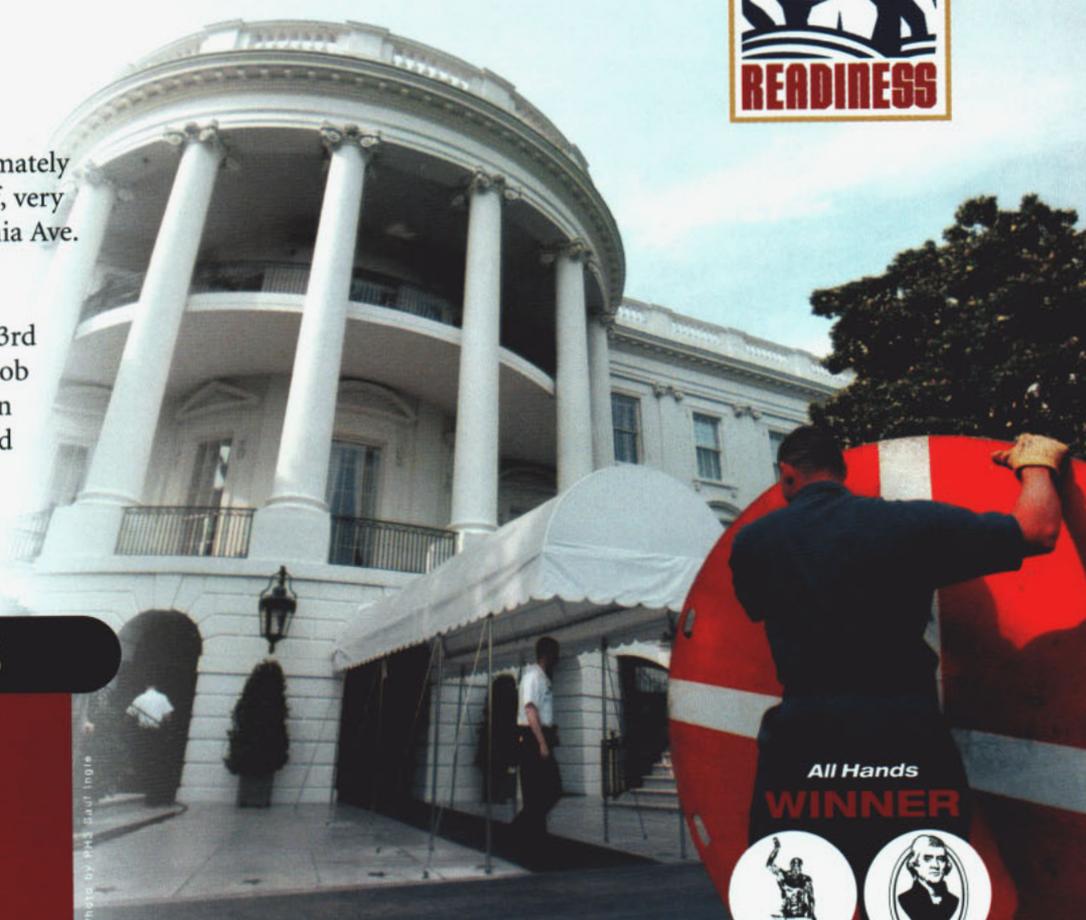


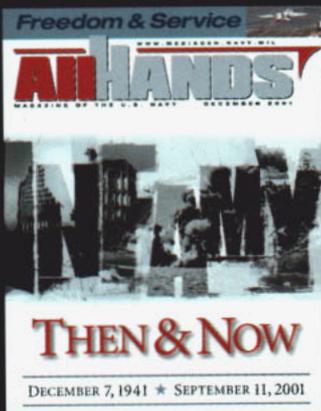
Photo by Sgt. Paul Ingie

## Departments

- 8 Around the Fleet
- 48 Twenty 4 Seven
- 50 Eye on the Fleet
- 52 The Final Word



2000-2001 Awards of Magazine Excellence



### On the Front Cover

According to Merriam-Webster's Collegiate Dictionary Online, *infamy* is defined as: an evil reputation brought about by something grossly criminal, shocking, or brutal; an extreme and publicly known criminal or evil act. The attack on Pearl Harbor, and the terrorist attacks at the World Trade Center and the Pentagon, will forever serve as definitive examples of the word... then, now and always.

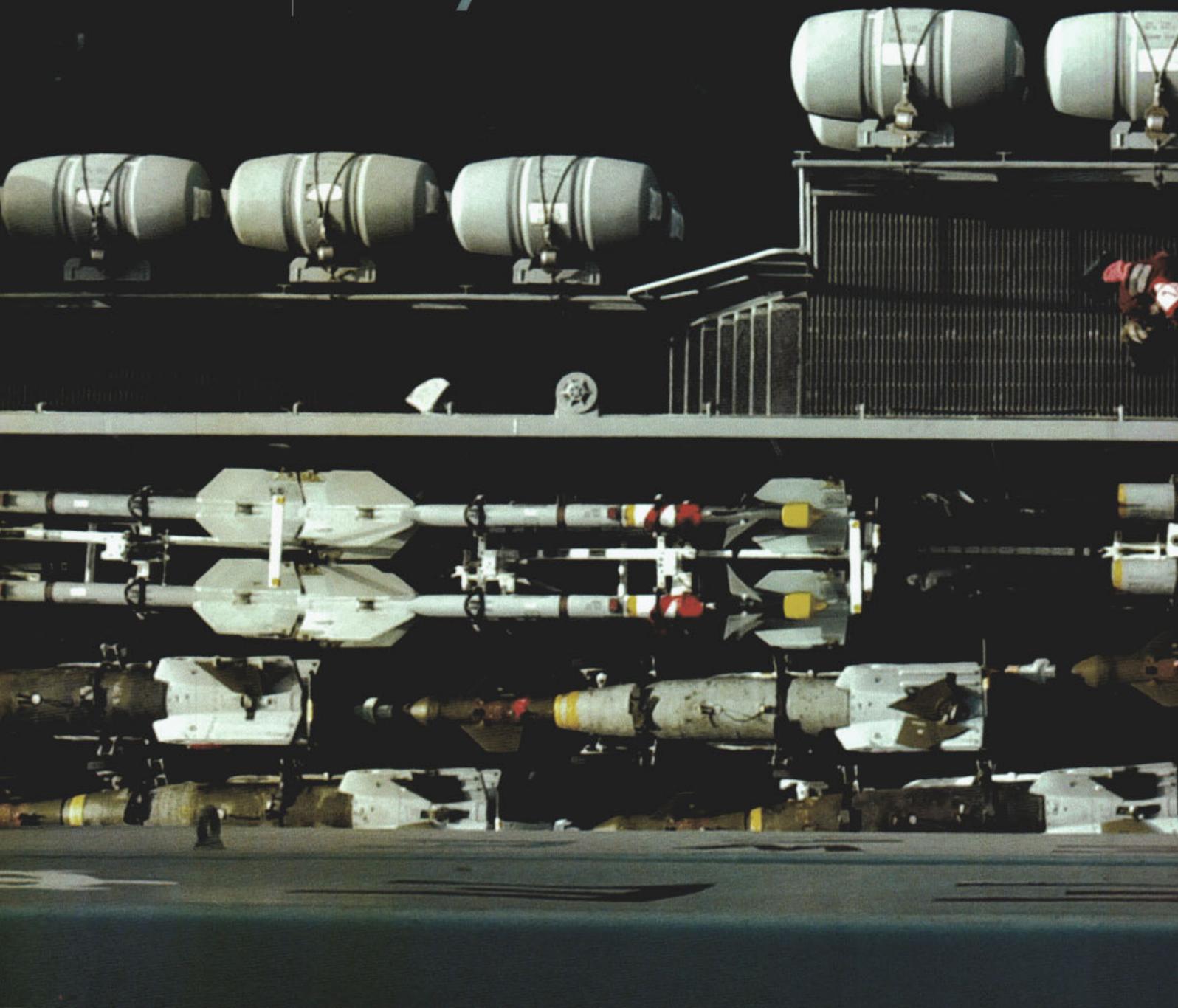
### Next Month

All Hands looks at the responsibilities of a plane captain operating in war. We also examine the selected reservist recall process for those civilians who feel the need to serve their country. Readiness, from air to ground and bills to check-book, is also covered.

Check us out Online at:

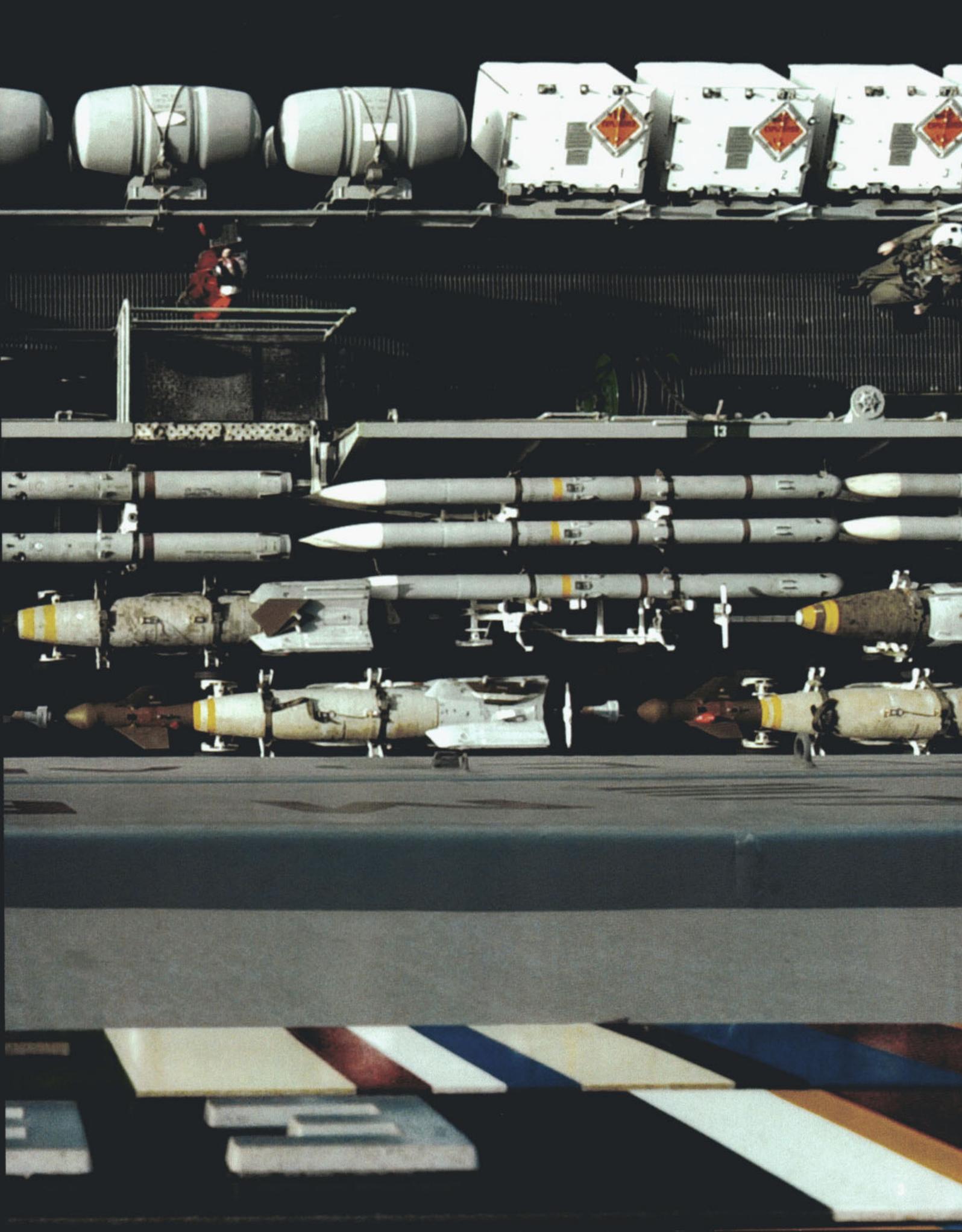
[www.mediacen.navy.mil](http://www.mediacen.navy.mil)

# Bomb Alley



"Bomb Alley" aboard USS *Carl Vinson* (CVN 70), as viewed from the 0-10 level, during Operation *Enduring Freedom*.

Photo by CDR W. Scott Gureck



# Keeping **Track**



OS3 Charles Logan assists OSSN Rogelio Gandara with tracking multiple surface contacts from the Combat Information Center on board USS *Monterey* (CG 61) during the Atlantic phase of the annual UNITAS exercise with naval forces from Uruguay, Brazil, France and Spain.

Photo by PH2 Aaron Peterson



# Around the Fleet

## Editor,

In the recent July 2001 issue of *All Hands*, in the "Eye on the Fleet" photo spread, no due is given to the Sailors marching in the picture titled "In Step." These Sailors are stationed on USS *Cowpens* (CG 63) and were marching in the parade in Mumbai (Bombay), India, for the International Fleet Review 2001.

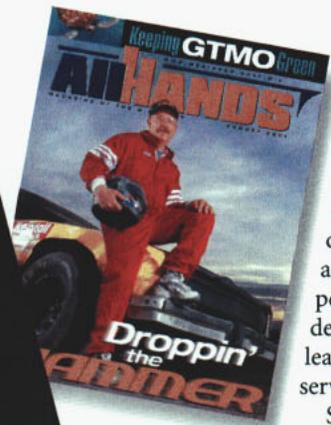
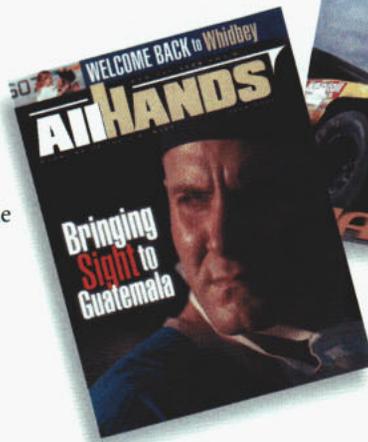
Not only were these Sailors representing our country in

grand fashion, but they also delivered half a million dollars in relief supplies to the earthquake victims in northern India.

These Sailors deserve a little note at least identifying their unit in the August edition. I know all of these Sailors by name, and believe me, they deserve it ... I know this because I am the one leading them down the parade route.

*LJTG Crispin N. Pavelski,*  
USNR

**Editor's Note:** *Thanks for pointing out their contributions.*



on that question asked about people who decide to leave the service.

So many people are so

negative about what they got themselves into that they end up getting out dishonorably. But, that's not everyone, it's just a very few. I have been in for 25 months, made third class, got both my warfare pins and plan on staying Navy.

Those who do decide to get out should use their skills in the

## Editor,

I just received my *All Hands* July 2001 issue. I just read the "Speaking with Sailors" column and wanted to give my opinion

## BY THE Numbers

### 2,403

The number of Americans killed in the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor, Dec. 7, 1941.

(Story on Page 14)

### 50

The number of mess management specialists working at one of the most famous addresses in the world - 1600 Pennsylvania Ave. (Story on Page 42)

### 30

The number of Tomahawk missiles launched Oct. 7, 2001, by USS *John Paul Jones* (DDG 53). (Story on Page 32)

### 4.5

The number of acres of sovereign U.S. territory provided by an aircraft carrier. (Story on Page 26)

## SHIPMATES



**AEROGRAPHER'S MATE 3RD CLASS ANJAIL WEAVER**, Naval Atlantic Meteorology and Oceanography Facility, Jacksonville, Fla., recently received the American Legion's "Spirit of Service" award. During the past three years, Weaver volunteered more than 1,000 hours to help various causes. In one case, she helped raise \$10,000 for the Salvation Army Bell Ringer project. The Legion gives the Spirit of Service award to a military member, E-5 or below, who demonstrates a high level of community service.



**HULL TECHNICIAN 1ST CLASS (SW) JAMES SATTERFIELD** was selected as Sailor of the Quarter, 2nd quarter, at Naval Training Center, Great Lakes, Ill. Satterfield is the leading petty officer of the Navy's only surface non-destructive testing radiography school. He is responsible for teaching students how to properly take X-rays of welds to ensure they will stand up to underwater stress. He is also the head coach of the Winthrop Harbor Pony League Baseball Team and special program coordinator for Northpoint Christian Church.



**YEOMAN 2ND CLASS JENNIFER BAKER** was recently cited for her performance as part of the operations department aboard USS *Bataan* (LHD 5). During a recent exercise, her department was able to focus on the role-playing aspect of the exercise, while she tracked long-range and daily planning schedules for the ship's operations officer. Normally, she maintains the personnel records of all 114 operations department Sailors.



**HOSPITAL CORPSMAN 2ND CLASS (SW/AW) CORY D. BELL** recently received the Navy and Marine Corps Achievement Medal for his role as gospel choir director aboard USS *John F. Kennedy* (CV 67). Under his direction, the choir performed for former President Bill Clinton, at a Boston Red Sox game, at St. Patrick's Cathedral in New York City and during numerous special events aboard *John F. Kennedy*.

# Speaking with Sailors

These questions are  
from a recent MCPON  
all hands call:

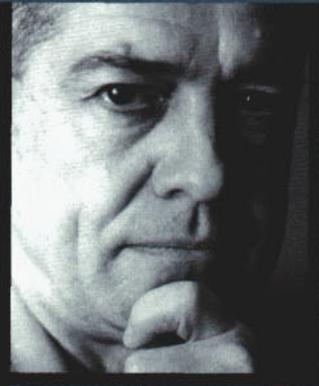


Photo by JQC Robert Benson

outside world. At least they will have gotten something out of the Navy. Those who plan on staying Navy — good on you.

YN3(SW/AW) *Anthony Saa*  
Weapons Dept.  
USS *Constellation* (CV 64)

Editor,

I just wanted to let you know how impressed I was by the “Team Effort” photo in the August 2001 *All Hands* magazine. I have always liked your photos, and again, in the August issue, enjoyed many of the photos, including the wildlife photos at Guantanamo Bay. But the “Team Effort” photo stopped me in my tracks. It’s awesome.

I am in Naval Reserve recruiting and frankly I think that should be both a recruiting poster and a motivational poster at NTC Great Lakes for new recruits.

*LT Courtenay F. Ellis*  
OPO, NRRC Area Central  
Great Lakes, Ill.

**Editor’s Note:** *We received three letters concerning a photo that ran in our August 2001 issue on Page 21, in which a Sailor is shown wearing a ring on his left thumb while in uniform. U.S. Navy Uniform Regulations state that rings are not authorized for wear on thumbs, per Article 2201.6, Chapter 2. To those who caught it, nice catch. It reminds us all to correctly wear our uniforms with pride.*

**Q: What is the best way for me to take advantage of all the different opportunities available for planning my financial future?**

**A:** I am so glad that you asked that question, because this is one of my top priorities — especially in light of recent events. I truly believe that the likelihood of Sailors adequately planning for their financial futures is not what it should be. The experiences of the terrorist attacks on USS *Cole* (DDG 67), and the Pentagon have shown us how few Sailors have planned for their families’ financial future.

Data shows that without the help of professional financial counselors, survivor benefits are completely used up within about seven months. I think all Sailors owe it to themselves, and to their families, to sit down and financially plan for the future. I think the very best way to do this is to meet with a certified financial planner. There are many out there and they specialize in assisting military service members.

My thought is if our senior enlisted leaders do it, they will lead their Sailors to do the same. It’s painless, easy, and you don’t need a lot of money to do it — in most cases drafting the plan is free. Taking a little time to do this now, could mean everything to your family in the future.

In addition, the kick-off of the Thrift Savings Plan and some Sailors taking advantage of early SRBs opened even more avenues to start their nest egg for the future. The sooner Sailors start financial planning for life after the Navy, the

easier it is to achieve the financial independence we all hope for. Whether you’re in for four years or in for a career, every Sailor should be more active in managing their money, instead of letting their money manage them.

**Q: “Considering the events of Sept. 11, 2001, what changes can we expect in our force protection posture?”**

**A:** The real-world significance of our force protection has recently shown its true importance in our everyday lives. Whether at home, at sea, or abroad, protecting our Navy, our Sailors and their families is the most critical job we ALL have.

You will probably see more initiatives to increase your force protection wherever you’re serving. These increases in security may initially seem like an inconvenience, but we all need to remember why we need the changes — to keep you and your family safer. We each have a responsibility to keep a critical eye out for unusual activities around us.

Even our best efforts cannot remove every risk our Sailors and Marines are going to face, although we will always strive to do exactly that. We must continue our mission, and that is to protect our nation’s interests, to protect our Sailors and to defeat our enemies. **SS**

**These increases in security may initially seem like an inconvenience, but we all need to remember why we need the changes — to keep you and your family safer.**

**Speaking with Sailors is a monthly column initiated by the Master Chief Petty Officer of the Navy as a way of reaching out to the men and women of the fleet, whether they are stationed just down the road or halfway around the world.**

## “Bearings” Leads Troubled Sailors in Positive Direction

**A**viation Structural Mechanic Airman Roberta Newman knows that if it were not for Bearings, she would not still be in the Navy.

The Bearings pilot program, operated by the Regional Support Organization (RSO) at Naval Station San Diego, helps at-risk, first-term Sailors develop healthy, positive attitudes that will contribute to their professional and personal success.

“Bearings was my moment of realization,” said Newman, who had already begun to out-process from the Navy when she entered the program. She was frustrated with the Navy, and her supervisors were frustrated with her performance. After Bearings training, she asked her supervisors to stop the paperwork from going through.

The students are mostly younger, first-term Sailors who have not been subjected to a non-judicial punishment (NJP), but who are experiencing adjustment problems at their commands. Bearings officials said the rules have been recently amended to include Sailors who have been to NJP for minor offenses and those who were advanced to petty officer third class under accelerated advancement.

Chief Signalman (SW) Martin Coladonato, an instructor with Bearings, said the high attrition rate among first-term Sailors contributed to the need for such a program.

“When a Sailor drops out of the Navy, the lost training investment can be staggering,” Coladonato said. “The estimated cost of sending a Sailor to boot camp and a non-technical ‘A’ school is approximately \$26,000. For a technical rating it can be \$58,000. When the Navy loses a Sailor, they lose the investment made in that Sailor, thus requiring the Navy to expend more money on training a new Sailor.”

A recent posting on the Bearings Web page described one applicant as being a candidate for Sailor of the Quarter who has “recently lost her way.” The Sailor began to demonstrate problems with training and discipline.

“This is the type of applicant we can help,” said Coladonato.

The Bearings staff believes this new program will provide direction and much-needed attention to these troubled Sailors, before they develop consistent patterns of misconduct or drift into substance abuse.

“We tell everyone who comes here that it is a non-punitive program,” said LT Aaron Shelton, the program director. “I tell them that if their commanding officers didn’t think they were worth some-

thing, they wouldn’t be in the class enjoying a two-week break from work.”

The program isn’t just two weeks away from their job though; it’s two weeks of teaching Sailors to develop focused thinking, decision-making practices and personal accountability.

The course covers communication skills, anger management, alcohol abuse and financial responsibility. It also includes two days with the Chaplains Religious Enrichment Development Operation

(CREDO). Bearings staff members often seek help from Sailors who made bad decisions in their time in the Navy.

Prisoners from a brig in Miramar, Calif., were recently brought in to visit the Bearings students; their ranks attached to their sleeves with Velcro. As the prisoners tell their stories of the wrong decisions they made, they rip their ranks off and talk about the consequences of their actions.

“I went into Bearings thinking that my problems were huge,” said Newman. “I realized that they

were not as bad as I thought.”

The program, so far, has been judged a success. Twelve classes are scheduled for the year, with six already completed. The program also tracks the personal development of Sailors once they return to their commands.

“When we started, we expected only a 30 to 40 percent turnaround of program participants,” said Shelton. “So far, the turnaround has been far better, with more like 90 to 95 percent of program participants staying Navy.” Bearings is expected to continue. Mobile training teams are

planned so the course can be offered at commands in Guam, Hawaii and Japan. The addition of a team-building course, called ROPES, is also being considered.

“Our biggest success so far has been the number of Sailors that have turned around,” Coladonato said. “Our biggest challenge though, is getting the word out about the program.”

Newman is grateful that her command got the word. She now thinks that everyone should attend the course, and the instructors at Bearings agree.

“The Navy is the best thing I ever did, and I don’t want to mess that up,” said Newman.

“The class was effective. I’m not going to quit. I’m going to stay Navy and do my job.” For information on Bearings, go to [www.rso.navy.mil/Bearings/BearingsHome.html](http://www.rso.navy.mil/Bearings/BearingsHome.html). 

*Story by LTJG Erik Reynolds,  
COMNAVSURFPAC  
Public Affairs.*

# On assignment

## Sailors Can Review Service Records Online

Sailors can now update their performance summary records (PSR) and officer data cards (ODC) online at Navy Personnel Command's Center for Career Development Web site at [www.staynavy.navy.mil](http://www.staynavy.navy.mil).

This new feature provides service members instant access to their records via the Internet, and enables them to request changes or updates online.

"This feature accelerates the records verification process exponentially," said LT Murry Carter, deputy director, records support branch (PERS-312).

Carter added that the feature greatly reduces the need for hard-copy mail-outs of the service record, thereby saving the Navy hundreds of thousands of dollars in postage. "We estimate that the Navy could save nearly \$450,000 in the next fiscal year by moving away from traditional direct mailing of ODCs, and PSRs."

The new online features will also eliminate hundreds of telephone calls, e-mails and questions from the fleet about contents of the record.

"We're reaching out to people with our services better and faster than ever before," said Carter. "This state-of-the-art technology is definitely a win-win for our Sailors and for our record support personnel."

Carter said that record support personnel will now spend the time previously devoted to printing and mailing out the records monitoring the online records review link on the "Stay Navy" Web page and collecting changes submitted electronically by service members.

"Instead of automatic annual mailing of ODCs or receiving requests for the hard-copy PSR records, we're getting ODC e-mail record changes via

the Web," said Carter.

He noted the positive change, which has taken place in his department and credits the new online feature.

"We are very pleased with the fact that the new online records review feature allows us to provide impeccable levels of customer satisfaction, in addition to customer service," Carter added. "The road ahead for us is to continue providing fast, effective service to the fleet, and to remain an integral part of every Sailor's career management focus."

For more information, go to [www.staynavy.navy.mil](http://www.staynavy.navy.mil) or

contact the PERS-312 team at DSN 882-3351 or (901) 874-3351. **S**

*Story by the public affairs office, Center for Career Development Public Affairs*

## CNO Approves New IT Command

Chief of Naval Operations ADM Vern Clark has approved the creation of the Naval Network Operations Command (NNOC) here to oversee the Navy's major information technology programs.

The command, a result of the merger of the Naval Computer and Telecommunications Command (NAVCOMTELCOM) and Task Force Navy Marine Corps Intranet (TF NMCI), will be based at the existing headquarters located at the Naval District Washington complex in Northwest. CAPT Charles G. Cooper, commander of NAVCOMTELCOM, will initially take the reins of the new command.

NNOC will operate the "Information Technology for the 21st Century" (IT-21), a

Photo by JO1 Joseph Gunder



No tour in Washington, D.C., would be complete without a visit to the White House. I was quite surprised by the Sailors I found inside the compound who were willing to take time out of their extremely busy day to sit down and chat, despite the enormous pressure of working for our Commander-in-Chief. These are regular people working in an extraordinary place.

I hope our coverage will show the fleet just how dedicated the Sailors assigned to the White House really are. They work at, arguably, the most prestigious billet their rates have to offer — yet few know exactly what they do. It was definitely an eye-opening experience and I feel honored to have stepped into their world, even for that short time. **S**

*PH3 Saul Ingle is a photojournalist assigned to All Hands.*

# Around the Fleet

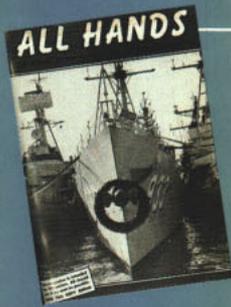
## TIME CAPSULE

This month we look back in the *All Hands* archive to see what was going on in the Navy 60, 40 and 20 years ago.



### 60 Years Ago – December 1941

In this edition of the "Bureau of Navigation Bulletin" we posted a list of advancements for the chief's ranks. We also highlighted the new location of the Bureau of Navigation, at the Navy Department Annex No. 2, across from Arlington National Cemetery. We also passed down new pay and travel provisions for retired and Reserve personnel.



### 40 Years Ago – December 1961

In this issue we looked at some new ship concepts on the drawing boards, including a hydrofoil and a new type of amphibious transport dock known as an LPD. We also discussed what rights Sailors have when they come up with new inventions, and how they can secure a patent through the Navy Patent Office.



### 20 Years Ago – December 1981

This month in *All Hands* we get our first look at the newly-developed and patented low-flow, hand-held shower-head. We explained where on Earth you can find Mount Santa Rita; a naval communications station that overlooks Subic Bay Naval Facility in the Republic of the Philippines. We also looked back on the 40th anniversary of the "Day of Infamy," Dec. 7, 1941.

program designed to upgrade network systems aboard ships. The new command will also oversee the Navy's computer network attack and defense work through IT-21 and the NMCI procurement with Electronic Data Systems Corporation.

The creation of this command will allow the Navy to support the command and control of deployed forces through a network of global information technology systems and services. The merger means that a single organization will be responsible for operation and management of the Navy's voice, video and data networks.

For more information on NNOC, go to [www.ctfnmci.navy.mil](http://www.ctfnmci.navy.mil). ☞

*Story by Navy Wire Service.*

## Sailors Aboard *John Young* Learn Each Other's Job

Sailors on board USS *John Young* (DD 973) recently participated in a "rate exchange" program to experience what it feels like to work in another rate.

For a week while underway, these Sailors were allowed to swap rates with each other. For Sailors who are qualifying for enlisted surface warfare specialist (ESWS) pins, the opportunity to swap rates takes on even greater importance.

Sailors who participated in the program came from the electronic warfare, anti-submarine warfare, engineering, supply and deck divisions.

For some, it is learning a completely different mission of the ship.

Sonar Technician 2nd Class James Andrews swapped from anti-submarine warfare to main propulsion division.

"It really helped to see what the engineers do. I learned so much and this will help with my qualifications."

Fire Controlman 3rd Class Jason Wilson swapped from combat systems-missiles division to anti-submarine warfare.

"I had a good time. It is a lot different shooting contacts under the water than into the air," Wilson said.

According to LTJG Elizabeth Scheidecker, antisubmarine division officer, the program allowed her to develop an appreciation for all the Sailors assigned to the ship.

"I rarely have the time to interact with Sailors from the engineering department so this helped me develop a better perspective on the challenges of command-wide retention," Scheidecker said.

*John Young*, homeported in San Diego, has decided to make the underway exchange program a permanent fixture to promote ESWS and retention.

For more information on USS *John Young*, go to [www.surfpac.navy.mil/ship-snnav/Johny/johnhome.htm](http://www.surfpac.navy.mil/ship-snnav/Johny/johnhome.htm). ☞

*Story by ENS Samantha Dustily, USS John Young Public Affairs.*

## DOD Says Savings Bonds are a Good Investment

U.S. Savings Bonds coordinators and canvassers from the Office of the Secretary of Defense (OSD) kicked off a savings bond campaign during a recent ceremony at the Pentagon.

After the kickoff, OSD Savings Bonds Campaign Vice-Chairman Richard McGraw said that service members and DOD civilians should consider the purchase of savings bonds as money well invested. DOD employees can purchase savings

# The U.S. Navy Band Holiday Concert Broadcast 2001

**P**lan to join your shipmates for the U.S. Navy Band – “Happy Holidays” Concert, the 6th annual holiday concert broadcast by the Naval Media Center and performed by the U.S. Navy Band from DAR Constitution Hall, Washington D.C.

Offering a wide variety of traditional and contemporary holiday music, the superb musicians of the U.S. Navy Band will bring you an outstanding 90 minutes of family entertainment, guaranteed to put you in the holiday spirit. Officer in Charge/Leader, CDR Ralph M. Gambone, and all the members of the U.S. Navy Band, extend a warm invitation to you and your families to join them for this joyous celebration of songs

and traditions of this wonderful time of the year.

In CONUS, the concert will be broadcast live on Sunday, Dec. 16, 2001, from 3 to 4:30 p.m. EST on DISH-NETWORK channel 9601. Other CONUS cable systems and over-the-air television stations that intend to air the program live or by delayed broadcast will be listed on the Navy Band’s web site at [www.navyband.navy.mil](http://www.navyband.navy.mil).

The Armed Forces Network (AFN) will carry the concert on the SPECTRUM CHANNEL under the following schedule:

**Pacific Region** Dec. 22 1 and 9 p.m. (Japan Time)  
Dec. 23 5 a.m. (Japan Time)

**Atlantic Region** Dec. 22, 5 a.m., 2 and 10 p.m.  
(Central European Time)

Direct to Sailor (DTS) will also carry the program as follows:

**Pacific Region** Dec. 22 7 p.m. (Japan Time)  
**Atlantic Region** Dec. 22 4 p.m. (Central European Time)

Check the DTS on-screen guide or schedule for details.

For specific local air dates check your local electronic programming guide, the Navy Band’s web site at [www.navyband.navy.mil](http://www.navyband.navy.mil), or the Naval Media Center’s Web site at [www.mediacen.navy.mil](http://www.mediacen.navy.mil) for a complete listing. **SN**



Photo by PHS Joshua Treadwell

bonds year-round.

“Savings bonds never decrease in value. They are not subject to the vagaries of the stock market, they always go up and they go up more than inflation,” said McGraw, deputy assistant secretary of defense for public affairs.

Troops and DoD civilians should find it convenient to purchase bonds, since “you can pay for them through payroll deduction,” McGraw said.

Although purchasers of bonds aren’t “going to make double-digit earnings,” McGraw added, savings bonds are “guaranteed by the backing of the United States government” and are “good, solid, sound investments.”

The “I” bond, which currently earns 5.92 percent interest, has

been out for three years and is indexed to the rate of inflation, said Mack Stamper, the Treasury Department’s liaison to DOD for the savings bond campaign.

Stamper said the I bond is purchased at face value, and “was developed to give Americans a tool to save their money and not have their savings eaten up by inflation.”

Series “EE” bonds currently earn 4.5 percent interest and are purchased at one-half face value. Bonds available through payroll deduction include \$50, \$75, \$100, \$200, \$500 and \$1,000 denominations, Stamper said.

“There are also \$5,000 and \$10,000 denominations available,” Stamper added, but not through payroll deduction.

“Savings bonds are safe and secure, you don’t have to worry about losing money on them,” said Thelma Jones, DOD Savings Bond campaign program manager. “If they are ever lost or stolen they are replaced free-of-charge and reissued with the original issue date.” She added that buying bonds is “a good way to establish a systematic savings account.”

McGraw said that purchasing savings bonds helps Sailors, Marines, airmen, soldiers and DoD civilians augment their retirement nest eggs.

“I think it is a wonderful avenue to supplement your IRA (individual retirement account) or your government or military retirement plan,” McGraw

concluded.

For more information on Savings Bonds, go to [www.publicdebt.treas.gov/sav/sav.htm](http://www.publicdebt.treas.gov/sav/sav.htm). **SN**

*Story by the American Forces Press Service.*

## ITEMPO Now Recorded on the LES

**S**ailors, both active-duty and Reserve, can now monitor their own individual personnel tempo (ITEMPO) by consulting their leave and earnings statements (LES).

Located in the remarks section of the LES, the ITEMPO “counter” includes the date the Navy sends the ITEMPO file to

## Plastic "Tag" May Help Corpsmen Save Marine Lives

Throughout the decades, the survival rate of Marines in combat has greatly improved, thanks to faster transportation and better medical care. Now, they have new weapon to guarantee even faster medical treatment in the field.

Researchers at the Naval Aerospace Medical Research Laboratory (NAMRL), Pensacola, Fla., along with other federal and private-industry researchers, are field-

"First, we can locate and move a casualty into the medical system faster than before. Second, we can provide electronic treatment records that can be accessed from a variety of sources to improve casualty management."

According to Hospital Corpsman 1<sup>st</sup> Class (FMF) Michael E. Stiney, the TacMedCS project manager at NAMRL, the system is "like Federal Express for casualties."

# INNOVATORS

testing a device called the tactical medical coordination system (TacMedCS) that may get naval casualties even speedier treatment in the field.

The system consists of a plastic tag embedded with a computer chip that can communicate with a palm-sized computer carried by a corpsman. The device is about the size of a dog tag.

The small computer can communicate with a larger system, such as the Global Positioning System, to relay important medical information about a wounded Marine or Sailor.

"The benefit to the Marine Corps is twofold," said CAPT Chris Schuyler, Medical Service Corps, head of advanced technology and the bioscience and expeditionary medicine office with the Marine Corps' Warfighting Laboratory, Quantico, Va.

As the wounded Marine progresses through the evacuation system, TacMedCS makes it possible to track that Marine's progress every step of the way. This works in the same manner as checking a commercially sent express package.

Stiney said the wounded Marine is moved faster because the information is "beamed" back to a waiting medical team, who are standing by to provide appropriate treatment.

TacMedCS was recently field-tested during *Project Metropolis*, an exercise conducted by the Marine Corps Warfighting Laboratory and the 1st Marine Expeditionary Force.

For more information on NAMRL, go to [www.namrl.navy.mil](http://www.namrl.navy.mil).

Story by BUMED public affairs office, Washington, D.C.

tracking process," said Ryan. "But what's just as important is effective data entry and program maintenance that will necessitate continued command diligence."

Ryan will continue to review and assess current policies on distribution, career progression and other personnel-related matters to gauge the potential ramifications of ITEMPO.

"My goal is to further assist Navy leadership in achieving the best possible balance between the Navy's global commitments and the time Sailors must be away from their homes and families," said Ryan. "Continued support in implementing this complex and far reaching program is greatly appreciated."

Commands are required to establish procedures that periodically review each Sailor's deployment history and ensure that all known ITEMPO events are entered into the Navy personnel database accurately and promptly.

All personnel are encouraged to become familiar with what does, and does not, constitute an ITEMPO deployment event. Sailors are encouraged to bring questions regarding their ITEMPO counters on the LES to their chain of command or the command's designated ITEMPO coordinator.

For more information on ITEMPO, see NAVADMIN 191/01 or go to the ITEMPO link at located [www.bupers.navy.mil](http://www.bupers.navy.mil).

Story by Chief of Naval Personnel Public Affairs.

the Defense Finance and Accounting Service (DFAS). It also includes the number of high-tempo deployment days accrued since October 1, or since entering military service. The counter reflects a

Sailor's deployment days in a 730-day rolling calendar, beginning October 1, or the accession date, whichever is later.

VADM Norb R. Ryan Jr., Chief of Naval Personnel, views this change as another opportu-

nity to empower Sailors.

"While tracking Sailor deployment days remains a leadership responsibility, the counter in the LES remarks will encourage personal involvement in, and awareness of, the ITEMPO

## Weapons Station Charleston Contributes to Artificial Reefs

The Navy, the National Guard and the South Carolina Department of Natural Resources are making

life environmentally friendly for the local marine life.

Naval Weapons Station Charleston (NWSCHS) recently contributed obsolete materials for use in the construction of artificial reefs along the South Carolina coast as part of the South Carolina Department of Natural Resources (SCDNR) Marine Artificial Reef Program. The project aims to improve local fish habitat.

Under the direction of the SCDNR, and with primary assistance from the South Carolina Army National Guard, the Navy donated materials that will enhance existing reefs and help create new ones.

NWSCHS donated old mooring anchors, large cement vehicle barriers, cement culvert pipes and cement manhole junctions for the reef project. In addition, NWSCHS contributed six obsolete fuel barges and more than 100 used shipping containers.

The containers are 20 feet long and eight feet high, and because of non-repairable damage, the Navy no longer uses them. Before sinking, the doors were removed and several holes were cut in the container. This will aid with the sinking process, and allow marine life to better access the structures.

National Guard personnel cleaned and stripped the barges of any hazardous materials. They also welded hatches open and cut holes throughout the barges.

In preparation for the donations, NWSCHS Environmental and Natural Resources personnel identified and selected materials that were safe and suitable for marine reefs.

Once materials were located, the National Guard's 1052nd Transportation Company and the Environmental Enterprise Group Inc. of Charleston, transported the materials to their final location.

The SCDNR program currently maintains 41 artificial reefs along the South Carolina coast.

"Creation of this habitat helps to increase fish population, while also providing enhanced recreational fishing and sport diving opportunities in our coastal water," said Bob Martore, coordinator of the artificial reef program. "With reef sites ranging from inshore waters less than 10 feet deep, to more than 35 miles offshore with depths exceeding 120 feet, boats of almost any size can reach a reef from any major inlet on our coast."

"We believe this is a great project. Most of this material has been not been used for years," said David Jones, NWSCHS Environmental and Natural Resources. "Now we're getting it cleaned up, out of the way; and it will be benefiting fish, anglers and divers for years to come."

For information on the artificial reef program, go to [www.csc.noaa.gov/opis/html/scrules.html](http://www.csc.noaa.gov/opis/html/scrules.html) and select Marine artificial Reef Program under the living resources link or contact Bob Martore at (843) 762-5082.

For more information on NWSCHS, go to [www.nwschs.navy.mil](http://www.nwschs.navy.mil).

*Story by Naval Weapons Station Charleston Public Affairs Office.*

## CNO Announces Plans to Align the Fleet

Chief of Naval Operations ADM Vern Clark recently announced that the Navy is taking the next step in aligning the fleet to more effectively achieve its primary mission: to carry American sovereignty to the four corners of the world, to defend America's interests and to fight and win, should deterrence fail.

"Alignment will produce the effectiveness and efficiency we need in the 21st Century Navy," said Clark.

The most significant element of this initiative is to establish Commander, U.S. Fleet Forces Command (CFFC) as a concurrent responsibility of Commander in Chief, U.S. Atlantic Fleet (CINCLANTFLT).

CFFC will be responsible for overall coordination, establishment and implementation of integrated requirements and policies for manning, equipping and training Atlantic and Pacific fleet units during the inter-deployment training cycle (IDTC).

The policies and requirements will achieve standard fleet-wide practices on both coasts.

"The objective is that there's not one ounce of difference in the way these units work," said Clark. "The standards that were used to create a trained and ready product were the same regardless of where that training was conducted."

To support CFFC in this task, type commanders (TYCOM) within each warfare community will be the commanders of Naval Surface Force Pacific, Naval Air Force Pacific and Submarine Force Atlantic.

They will assume concurrent duties as fleet TYCOMS, known as Commander, Naval Surface Forces (COMNAVSURFOR); Commander, Naval Air Forces (COMNAVAIRFOR); and Commander, Naval Submarine Forces (COMNAVSUBFOR).

These fleet TYCOMs will lead their communities and advise CFFC of vital issues such as modernization needs, training initiatives, and operational concept development. They will provide guidance to their respective forces via the existing lead-follow TYCOM arrangement.

CFFC will also be supported by Commander, 3rd Fleet, who

will report on issues pertaining to the development and implementation of IDTC requirements and policies for West Coast naval units.

The Navy Warfare Development Command (NWDC) in Newport, R.I., will report to CFFC as its immediate superior, for purposes of warfare innovation, concept development, fleet and joint experimentation, and the synchronization and dissemination of doctrine.

NWDC will continue to report to the Naval War College in the process of concept development and to the deputy chief of naval operations for warfare requirements and programs on issues pertaining to Navy transformation, and the development of warfare requirements and programs.

This strengthened fleet and CNO-directed relationship will allow NWDC to expand its leading role in Navy experimentation and transformation.

"I still want the Navy Warfare Development Command to have a strong tie to the War College and that whole apparatus, but I want them first and foremost connected to the fleet," said Clark.

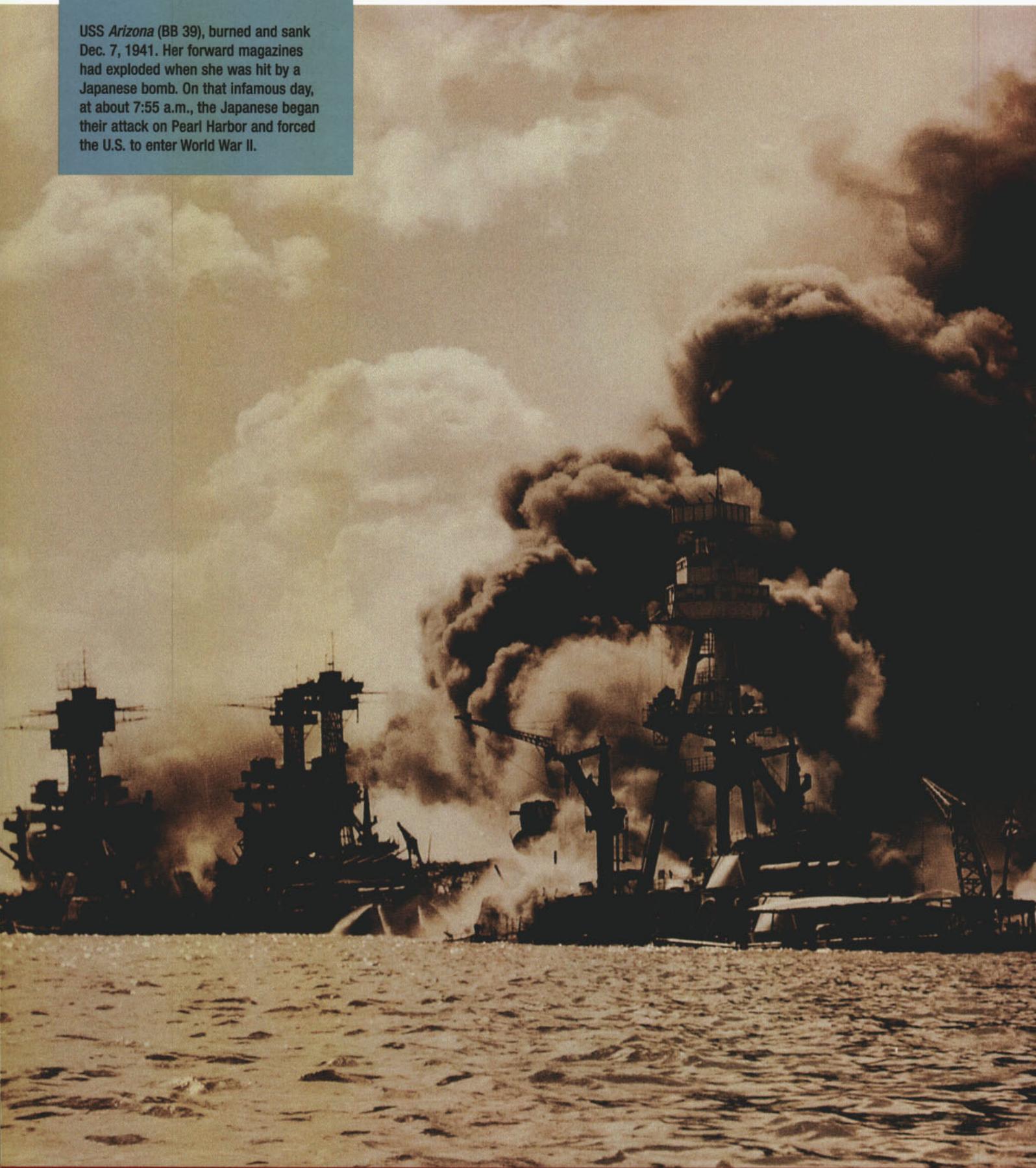
These changes to streamline the warfare requirements reporting process will become effective October 1, and will complete the structural elements of Clark's plan to better align the Navy.

Full implementation of this vision will enable the Navy to achieve greater unity of effort in fulfilling the Title 10 responsibilities to organize, train and equip deploying naval forces.

To access the CNO Web page, go to [www.chinfo.navy.mil/navpalib/cno](http://www.chinfo.navy.mil/navpalib/cno). ☞

*Story by LT Brauna Carl, Navy Office of Information.*

USS *Arizona* (BB 39), burned and sank Dec. 7, 1941. Her forward magazines had exploded when she was hit by a Japanese bomb. On that infamous day, at about 7:55 a.m., the Japanese began their attack on Pearl Harbor and forced the U.S. to enter World War II.





DECEMBER 7, 1941

# NEVER FORGET

**I**T'S BEEN 60 YEARS SINCE the nation's psyche was wounded by Japan's surprise attack on Pearl Harbor on Dec. 7, 1941. Not since the War of 1812 did America have to worry about an attack from an enemy outside its borders. America quickly discovered the price of complacency.

The country had just recovered from the Great Depression and begun to revive its economy, when the Japanese government allied itself with Nazi Germany and began an occupation of Indochina. The United States responded by increasing financial aid to China and cutting off shipments of oil and other raw materials to Japan.

Poor in natural resources, Japan saw this as a threat to their survival. Their government decided to make sure America wouldn't be able to interfere in their plans to seize the resource-rich territories of Southeast Asia.

PHOTO: U.S. NAVAL HISTORICAL CENTER



U.S. Navy Photo

*Above* – View looking down “Battleship Row” from Ford Island Naval Air Station, shortly after the Japanese torpedo plane attack. USS *California* (BB 44) is at left, listing to port after receiving two torpedo hits. In the center are USS *Maryland* (BB 46) with the capsized USS *Oklahoma* (BB 37) alongside. USS *Neosho* (AO 23) is at right, backing clear of the area. Most of the smoke is from USS *Arizona* (BB 39).

*Right* – An aerial view of “Battleship Row,” beside Ford Island, during the early part of the horizontal bombing attack on the ships moored there as photographed from a Japanese aircraft. A bomb has just hit USS *Arizona* (BB 39) near the stern, but she has not yet received the bomb that detonated her forward magazines.



Photo U.S. Naval Historical Center

DECEMBER 7, 1941

# NEVER FORGET

Photo U.S. Naval Historical Center



The attack on Pearl Harbor taught the Navy a new lesson, the importance of naval aviation. Two waves, totaling more than 300 planes, took the Pacific Fleet at Pearl Harbor completely by surprise that Sunday morning. They simultaneously attacked the airfields and the ships at anchor in the bay. By doing this, the Japanese achieved almost total air dominance, ensuring few American planes could launch a counterattack.

The attack was over two hours after it began. By then, there was a combined total of 2,403 military and civilian dead and 188 aircraft losses. Twenty-one ships of the Pacific Fleet were sunk and destroyed. Most notably, USS *Arizona* (BB 39) was mortally wounded by an



Photo by PHAN Harold Fawcett/U.S. Navy

*Above Left* – The forward magazine of USS *Shaw* (DD 373) explodes during the second Japanese attack wave. At right is the bow of USS *Nevada* (BB 36), with a tug alongside fighting fires.

*Left* – The wrecked destroyers USS *Downes* (DD 375) and USS *Cassin* (DD 372) in Drydock 1 at the Pearl Harbor Navy Yard, soon after the end of the Japanese air attack. *Cassin* capsized against *Downes*. USS *Pennsylvania* (BB 38) remained, occupying the rest of the drydock. The torpedo-damaged cruiser USS *Helena* (CL 50) is in the right distance, beyond the crane. Visible in the center distance is the capsized USS *Oklahoma* (BB 37), with USS *Maryland* (BB 46) alongside. Smoke is from the sunken and burning USS *Arizona* (BB 39), out of view behind *Pennsylvania*. USS *California* (BB 44) is partially visible at the extreme left.

Sailors work to extinguish a Navy Catalina Patrol bomber burning at Naval Air Station Kaneohe, Oahu, during the Japanese attack that left more than 2,300 people dead.

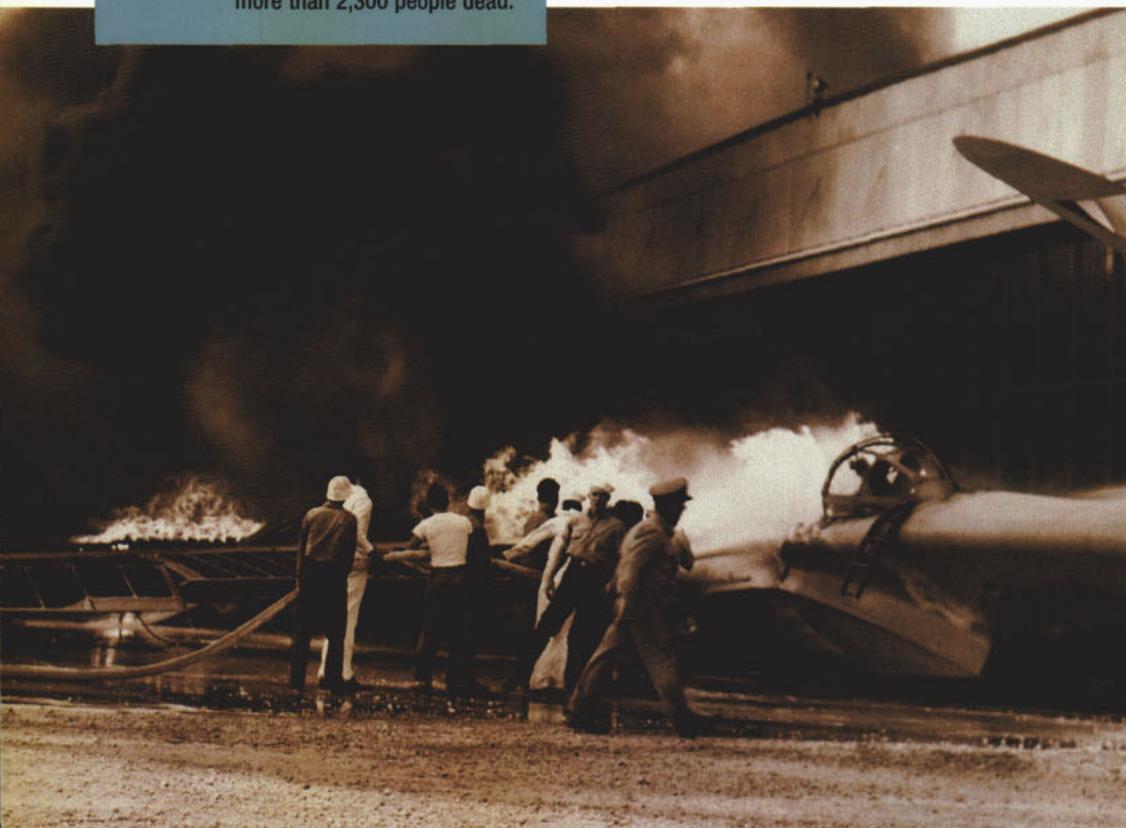


Photo U.S. Naval Historical Center



This photo from a Japanese aircraft shows torpedo planes attacking "Battleship Row" at about 8:00 a.m. on December 7, 1941. Ships are, from lower left to right: *Nevada* (BB 36) with flag raised at stern; *Arizona* (BB 39) with *Vestal* (AR 4) outboard; *Tennessee* (BB 43) with *West Virginia* (BB 48) outboard; *Maryland* (BB 46) with *Oklahoma* (BB 37) outboard; *Neosho* (AO 23) and *California* (BB 44). *West Virginia*, *Oklahoma* and *California* were torpedoed, as marked by ripples and spreading oil, and the first two are listing to port. Torpedo drop splashes and running tracks are visible at left and center. The white smoke in the distance is from Hickam Field. The grey smoke in the center middle distance is from the torpedoed USS *Helena* (CL-50), at the Navy Yard's 1010 dock.



Photo U.S. Naval Historical Center

DECEMBER 7, 1941

# NEVER FORGET

armor-piercing bomb that detonated inside her forward magazine.

The attack on Pearl Harbor galvanized a divided nation just as we are united over a second infamous moment in history, which America and the civilized world are now enduring. During World War II, we defeated a distant country. Today, we battle a shadowy enemy of fear and terror. As it served us then, our unity serves us now.

It is only fitting that after the attacks of September 11, we look more closely at the first “date that will live in infamy,” to honor those who fought before us and to inspire us for the fight which lies ahead. **S**

Photo U.S. Naval Historical Center

*...we here highly resolve that these dead shall not have died in vain ...*



**REMEMBER DEC. 7th!**

*Above Left* – USS *Arizona* (BB 39), sunk and burning furiously, December 7, 1941. Her forward magazines had exploded when she was hit by a Japanese bomb. At left, men on the stern of USS *Tennessee* (BB 43) are spraying fire hoses on the water to force burning oil away from their ship.

*Left* – A poster designed by Allen Sandburg, and issued by the Office of War Information, Washington, D.C., in 1942, in remembrance of the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor, December 7, 1941 features a quotation from Abraham Lincoln’s Gettysburg Address: “... we here highly resolve that these dead shall not have died in vain ...”

Photo U.S. Naval Historical Center



# The Need

**Just four months ago, our military and our allied armed forces** had no idea that their joint training would be as valuable as it is at this moment. Not to say that any training is taken for granted, but the attack on September 11 forever changed the way Americans, and the world, see a growing number of issues and tasks.

At no time in our country's history has there been such a tremendous need for homeland security as there is now, and our Reserve forces are serving side by side with active-duty military and civilian agencies to fill that urgent need.

While no one could have predicted that dreadful attack, Reserve units around the world have always been training to fulfill countless missions. Be it here within the United States, or abroad in a foreign land, protecting the high-value assets of our country and our allies has been the scope of numerous training exercises for years.

Exercise *Seahawk* 2001 was no different last summer, as it brought together more than 30 different commands to once again test and refine those skills which would be called upon sooner than most of them thought.

"It was really cool to be integrated with an American platoon," said Pvt. Craig Barber, of the Canadian Scottish Regiment. "Working with the U.S. Navy and Coast Guard was really impressive."

Photo by PH2(AW) Jim Watson

Story by PH2 (AW) Jim Watson

# Has Arisen

DECEMBER 2001

21

**L**eaving behind their civilian attire to don a uniform usually reserved for one weekend a month and two weeks a year, thousands of military Reservists have recently been called into action. They do it because words like honor, courage and commitment are not just slogans on a billboard, but a way of life they have sworn to uphold.

And it's training days like the ones spent on Naval Magazine Indian Island, Port Hadlock, Wash., that have prepared them to do so.

Hundreds of Reservists from almost every branch of the Armed Forces convened upon that

Indian Island, Port Hadlock, Wash., and the next day it was transformed into a fictitious nation under political stress.

This "island nation" was used to support what RADM Marke Shelley, U.S. Naval Reserve mobilization commander for Military Sealift Command Pacific, called "the Navy's premier harbor defense and naval coastal warfare force protection training exercise."

The Reservists, and a small contingency of active-duty and foreign military, were challenged, trained and most importantly, unified in the same goal — to make sure Mondo is not destroyed, and protect its high-value assets.

*Bottom* — Diving to the ground to avoid being shot, a Canadian Scottish Regiment soldier moves in for the kill on the Mondo Island Liberation Organization (MILO) army.

*Right* — ENC(DV) Teri Reese rests in the care of the corpsman of Mobile Dive and Salvage Unit 1, Detachment 419, after a diving casualty drill. Reese, who is normally a sergeant with the California Highway Patrol, loves the fact that both her Navy and police careers benefit from one and other.



Photo by PH2(AW) Jim Watson

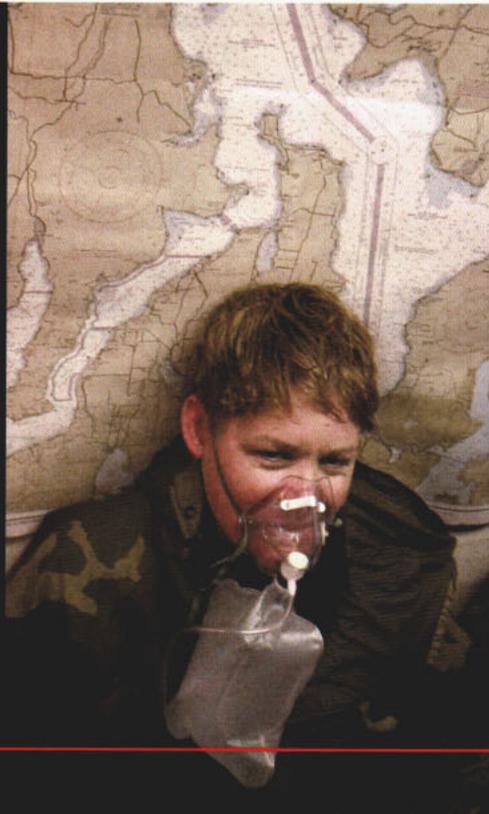


Photo by PH2(AW) Aaron Anderson

"Move in," screams one of the Canadian Scottish Regiment soldiers after storming the beach and holding position within a small valley.



base last summer to prove to their respective services, and most importantly themselves, that they have what it takes to get the job done.

*Seahawk's* prime goal revolves around the development of a standard operating procedure for harbor defense when more than one country or element is involved. Meeting the goal this year required the Reserve units to visit "Mondo," a small fictional island nation under fire in an apparent act of revolution, sparking sentiments of a real-world catastrophe. It's this exercise, and others like it, that have prepared Reservists to provide the assistance our nation currently needs. As for Mondo, one day it was Naval Magazine

"We don't train to a schedule of events at *Seahawk*," said Shelley. "We respond to a shift in the scenarios as provided by the participating units. This allows our people to exercise their minds, learn to think on the move and test their decision-making skills." Their tests began as word came in that Mondo, comprised of the islands of Camano, Whidbey, Indian, Marrowstone and the Quimper Peninsula, was fighting a civil war against rebels seeking independence from the nation.

During the next "few days" — which was actually just a morning and afternoon of the initial day, compressed to stay within the 12-day training window — Seabees, from Naval Mobile

U.S. Coast Guard Port Security Unit (PSU) 313 was an integral part of not only harbor security, but the transporting troops to beach landings as well.

Photo by PH2(AW) Jim Watson



Tieaskie, a Reserve Seabee stationed with Naval Mobile Construction Battalion (NMCB) 18 out of Fort Lewis, Wash. "You get to see all the different elements of war used by various units, as well as their function within the scenario."

In all, more than 30 different commands were represented for *Seahawk*, including Military Sealift Command Pacific; U.S. Coast Guard Port Security Unit (PSU) 313; Explosive Ordnance Disposal Mobile Unit (EODMU) 11 and 17; Mobile Diving and Salvage Unit (MDSU) 1, Det. 419; and the foreign pres-

Normally, a captain in the San Diego Fire Department, HM2(DV) Scott Prestie, of Naval Reserve Mobile Diving and Salvage Unit 1, Detachment 419, cleans out his buoyancy compensator after a salvage dive.



Photo by PH2(AW) Jim Watson

## The Need Has Arisen

Construction Battalion (NMCB) 18, arrived and began setting up facilities.

"They are the workhorses of the 'Camp Commandant,'" said CAPT John Faist, a member of Logistics Task Force Pacific (LTFPAC) out of San Diego, who worked as the facilities and real estate manager for the exercise. "Seventy-five percent of our effort goes to support the augmented units that have no support element, and the remaining 25 percent is dedicated to maintaining the camp."

Once the small command site, "tent city," was constructed, joint military

participants were eager to move in and settle into business. The first issue at hand was to mix with the other military counterparts, which may do things a little differently, and then address the mixed war/peace setting in Mondo.

Working side-by-side in a joint environment not only allowed these troops to consolidate their efforts, but also taught them valuable lessons of what needed to be done to effectively work together.

"It is great being here," said Constructionman 3rd Class Mitch

ence of the Canadian Scottish Regiment.

"This is our fourth *Seahawk* exercise," said Lt. Col. Stan Willow, commanding officer of the Canadian forces that participated in the exercise. "It gives us a unique opportunity to practice amphibious and littoral warfare."

When we first started coming, we concentrated on point defense. Each year we've been able to build on the previous scope and complexity of the exercise, progressing from static defense and gate guard duties, which the Navy Reserves picked up from us, to the more tradi-

Photo by PH2(AW) Jim Watson

tional infantry tasks of recon and assault on objectives to guarantee free harbor operations.”

As part of the scenario of *Seahawk*, news became available that the Mondovian government was retaining control of basic civilian functions. Their presence in the area was working, and there was still hope that peace would prevail.

Suddenly, word came through the pipeline that both the deputy mayor and chief of police had been assassinated. Acts of vandalism by the Mondo Island Liberation Organization (MILO) against

Racing through the waters of Puget Sound and taking turns so sharp that the water spray only had inches to travel before smacking their faces, these Reservists knew they would have to be the first line of defense. With the Navy’s inshore boat units (IBU) gone from this year’s exercise; pulled to travel halfway around the world for real-world force protection at *Bright Star 2001* in Egypt; the Coast Guard would have to be sharp. Where they would normally have been the third line of defense, with the enemy making it to them only after finding a

A sudden thud caught everyone’s attention as something struck the pier. People looked around in confusion. Then the explosion came, rocking the structure and covering the scene in smoke and cries for help. Dazed, many were left with the unsure feeling of what to do next as they viewed the carnage that unfolded before their very eyes. A “terrorist attack” had caused a “mass casualty.”

Using mannequins and live volunteers simulating victims, everyone in the area rushed to help. U.S. Army helicopters flew in to evacuate the injured, as joint

**Bottom** – As part of the training for Exercise *Seahawk 2001*, the units on hand performed mass casualty evacuations of their wounded.

**Right** – While in the transportable recompression chamber system, Naval Reservist HM1(DV/PJ) Chris Owston, of Mobile Diving and Salvage Unit 1, Det. 419, performs response drills with MCM(SW/MDV) Bill Morris during a diving casualty drill.

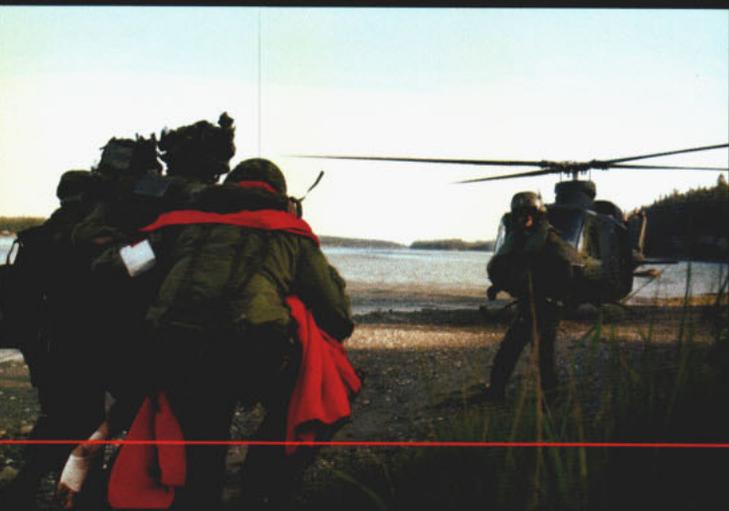


Photo by PHZ/AVI Jim Watson

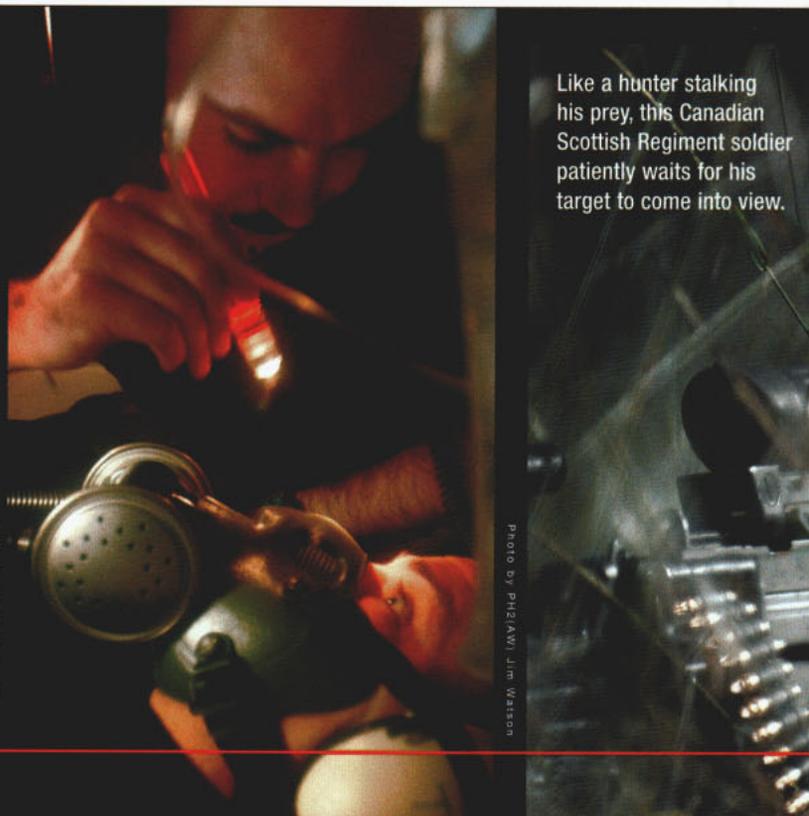


Photo by PHZ/AVI Jim Watson

Like a hunter stalking his prey, this Canadian Scottish Regiment soldier patiently waits for his target to come into view.

government facilities and humanitarian relief shipping rose, both in frequency and intensity. It was becoming clear that this peacetime mission might turn to conflict.

Riots burst out during the next few days, and PSU 313, from Tacoma, Wash., was tasked with guarding the pier areas of Mondo. In their 25-foot *Piranha* security boats, with a 50-caliber machine gun forward, and two M-60 machine guns aft, and with speeds reaching 45 knots, the Coast Guardsmen could be on any hostile target within seconds.

way through the two zones of IBUs, they were now the only shield between safety and conflict for those on the beach.

“From harbor safety operations worldwide, to protecting dignitaries afloat, investigating potential inshore threats is our primary mission,” said Boatswain’s Mate 3rd Class Jason Martin, coxswain on one of the Coast Guard vessels. “This baby can really move into action.”

That action was sure to come. First it was the riots, which no one saw other than on paper mission reports, but on the fifth day of the exercise, all hell broke loose.

services tended to the wounded. Navy corpsman and Army medical components worked side-by-side with Canadian medical units to provide care, but there was a problem.

“Some of the Medevac plans that looked good on paper were found to be a little different when we had to put the rubber to the road,” said Reserve Hospital Corpsman 1st Class (DV/PJ) Christopher Owston of EOD Mobile Unit 1. “We had a few things to work out, and it was good training for us, because we saw what works and what doesn’t. We’ve got a good

A Canadian truck is guided off a U.S. Army landing craft from the 385th Transportation Battalion. The Canadian Scottish Regiment transited five hours from Vancouver.

U.S. Navy Photo



would still be needed to provide political security for weeks to follow, as well as supporting humanitarian missions.

“This was truly an opportunity for us to overcome the problems of communication,” said CDR Ron Savage, exercise coordinator. “I hope we will be able to now bridge the gaps in environments, and apply them to theaters worldwide.”

“When something happens, and we are called upon, the training we have received will make us prepared,” said Master Chief Mineman Master Diver Bill Morris of EOD Mobile Unit 1. “Seahawk



A Canadian Scottish Regiment soldier waits for transportation back to base after rounding up all the Mondo Island Liberation Organization (MILO) soldiers who had been hiding in the forest.



Photo by PH2(AW) Jim Watson

Photo by PH2(AW) Aaron Ansarov

plan of action now that will fix the things we saw faults in.”

As the haze cleared and the wounded were taken away, everyone knew that although they saw problems in the drill, it was successful because they had walked away with insight on how to fix it.

The next day, the Canadian Scottish Regiment had its plan. Attack the coastal perimeter of the island, and root out the MILO. Carried to their destination by PSU 313, the Canadians hit the beach with guns blazing. As they pushed their way through the brush, taking out target

after target, it was apparent the MILO meant business. Although dug in deep, it only took hours for the regiment to push forward and destroy their targets. Pulling out in a mock-casualty drill, the regiment went back to the tent city to prepare for that night’s final conflict, which would once and for all rid Mondo of the MILO.

Ultimately, the infantry rounded up all the bad guys, and with help from the command units of *Seahawk* and the United Nations, the Mondovian government was reinstated. Although the mission was a great success, the forces

proved to be a valuable tool in training for harbor defense. The participants learned a lot from this year’s exercise and will leave prepared for anything that comes our way.”

That need has arisen with more than 32,000 military Reservists called upon to defend our way of life. Their missions are sure to run smooth due to joint exercises like *Seahawk 2001* and countless others. ☑

Watson is photojournalist assigned to All Hands.



**With mobility and firepower greater than most countries, a U.S. aircraft carrier is able to take the fight to the Taliban's doorstep, while keeping our troops on American turf.**

**W**hen things heat up around the world, the first question asked is, "Where is the nearest carrier battle group?" That's because the Navy brings its own turf to fight from – four-and-a-half acres of sovereign U.S. territory, anytime, anywhere.

Through hundreds of air strikes, thousands of bombs loaded and dropped, Sailors and Marines work 24 hours a day on one mission – to destroy the terrorists ability to operate with impunity from Afghanistan. One month into the operation, U.S. and coalition forces have already expended more than 6,000 bombs and missiles.

"The use of carrier-based aircraft and sea-launched *Tomahawk* cruise missiles against terrorist and Taliban forces in land-locked Afghanistan, fundamentally validates the whole reason you have a Navy," said Chief of Naval Operations, ADM Vern Clark. 



*4.5 Acres of  
Sovereign  
U.S. Territory*



Photo by PHO Kerryi Cech

Aviation ordnancemen attached to Strike Fighter Squadron (VFA) 22 load bombs before a mission against terrorist strongholds and Taliban military installations in Afghanistan.

As flight deck control personnel carefully orchestrate aircraft movement on USS *Theodore Roosevelt* (CVN 71), an aviation ordnanceman uses the display board to ensure the correct ordnance payload is on each aircraft.



Photo by PHO Johnny Bivara

An aviation ordnanceman on board USS *Theodore Roosevelt* (CVN 71) pushes a 2000-pound bomb that will be used to strike targets in Afghanistan.



Photo by PHC Johnny Biviera



# 4.5 Acres of Sovereign U.S. Territory

In preparation for air strikes into Afghanistan, aviation ordnancemen attached to Strike Fighter Squadron (VFA) 94 load 20mm ammunition into the M61 *Vulcan* six-barrel rotary cannon that is internally mounted in the nose of an F/A-18 *Hornet*.



Photo by PHC Kerry Cacho



Photo by PH3 Saul Ingle

Working together, aviation ordnancemen assigned to USS *Carl Vinson* (CVN 70) move a bomb across the flight deck to the wing of an F/A-18 *Hornet* in preparation for air strikes in support of Operation *Enduring Freedom*.

Working through the night under USS *Carl Vinson's* (CVN 70) vapor lights, an aviation ordnanceman prepares weapons for carrier air wing aircraft flying bombing missions into Afghanistan.



Photo by PH3 Saul Ingle



# 4.5 Acres of Sovereign U.S. Territory

Flight deck personnel guide an F/A-18C *Hornet* to one of the bow catapults on the flight deck of USS *Carl Vinson* (CVN 70).



Photo by PH1(AW/SW) Greg Messier

Story by PH3 Saul Ingle

“I have not yet begun to fight!”

— Capt. John Paul Jones,  
U.S. Navy, Sept. 23, 1779,  
in battle at sea aboard  
*Bonhomme Richard*

The *Tomahawk* techs on board  
USS *John Paul Jones* (DDG 53)  
fired some of the first shots  
of Operation *Enduring Freedom*.

Photo by PH3 Saul Ingle

# First



A Tomahawk land attack missile (TLAM) was launched from the guided-missile destroyer USS *John Paul Jones* (DDG 53) in a strike against al Qaeda terrorist training camps and military installations of the Taliban regime in Afghanistan.



**F**ire Controlman 1st Class Kevin Kraemer is a Tomahawk technician assigned to USS *John Paul Jones* (DDG 53). Prior to October 7, that fact might not have impressed too many people.

When America began launching missiles into Afghanistan, his job, and the job of many other Sailors, became an important part of Operation *Enduring Freedom*.

# Strike

Photo by PH1 Tad Banks

# First Strike

Like his ship's namesake, Kraemer was intent on beginning the fight. "I actually asked to fire the first shot," he said the first class. "I just wanted to do my part and support the President."

Kraemer is the leading petty officer of the weapons department aboard *John Paul Jones*, and also heads up a group of Sailors who carry the title of "Tomahawk Tech." These Sailors are charged with planning out flight paths, entering coordinates and actually firing the Tomahawk missiles their ship carries.

Because of airspace restriction, the flight path of this weapon isn't always straight, said FC3 Doug Braase. The Tomahawk will twist and turn to different GPS (Global Positioning Satellite) points, avoiding various geographical and political boundaries, until it gets close to the target. Then, the cruise missile switches to a terminal guidance system, arriving with pinpoint accuracy at its final target.

The missile can also be programmed to pause after penetrating the target, to allow the destruction of deep bunkers and caves.

"[When] we found out we would be firing the morning of the 7th, the boss came and gathered us in a huddle and told us about the situation," said Kraemer.

"Most Tomahawk techs go their whole career without ever firing a single shot," said Braase. That's not the case with this group of Sailors; they fired about 30 Tomahawk missiles. "It's good experience," Braase added.

The Tomahawk is a long-range subsonic cruise missile that is launched from ships and submarines. These missiles are designed to fly an evasive route at high speeds and are directed from several onboard guidance systems. The TLAM's first use was during Operation Desert Storm in 1991 with great success.



Photo courtesy of Raytheon



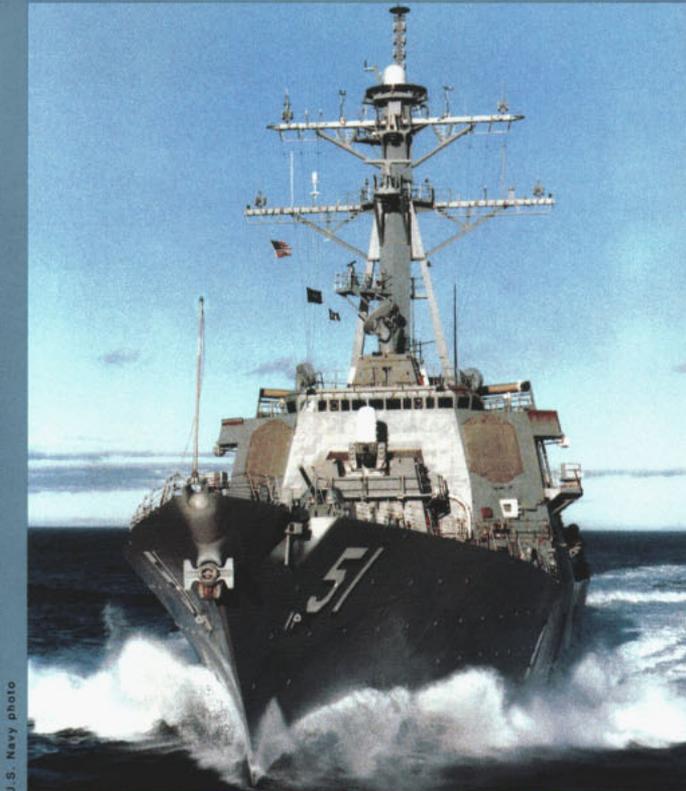
Photo by PH2 Andrew Meyers



*Left* – The *Tomahawk* land attack missile (TLAM) is an all-weather, ship or submarine-launched cruise missile that has proven to be a highly-survivable weapon due to their low radar detectability and terrain/wave skimming flight. At 20.6 feet long (with their booster) and containing a 1,000-pound warhead, these awesome weapons have a range of about 870 nautical miles.

*Below Left* – Gunner's mates conduct operational checks on the aft vertical launch system (VLS) on board USS *Antietam* (CG 54) to ensure that the missile tubes are ready at a moments notice.

*Below* – At 505 feet in length, powered by four geared gas turbines producing 100,000 horsepower, and the ability to carry and launch multiple *Tomahawk* missiles, guided missile destroyers such as USS *Arleigh Burke* (DDG 51) have played a valuable role in Operation *Enduring Freedom*.



U.S. Navy photo

The *Tomahawk* has evolved over the years to include two new kinds of guidance systems, Terrain Contour Matching and Digital Scene Matching Area Correlation, to help the missile recognize its surroundings and guide it to its target. A more recent addition is an onboard Global Positioning System. Combined with its small radar cross-section and low altitude flight path, the *Tomahawk* is extremely elusive and difficult to detect on radar. The weapon can be configured to carry one of two types of warheads at a time: a 1,000-pound blast/fragmentary unitary warhead, and a general-purpose submunition dispenser with combined-effect bomblets. The *Tomahawk* has a range of about 870 nautical miles, making it an ideal weapon of choice for the first days of Operation *Enduring Freedom*, when it was sent into the mountains of Afghanistan to give bomber pilots some security from possible air defenses. Future versions of the *Tomahawk* will include battle damage assessment and in-flight targeting. These newer versions are expected to enter service in 2003.

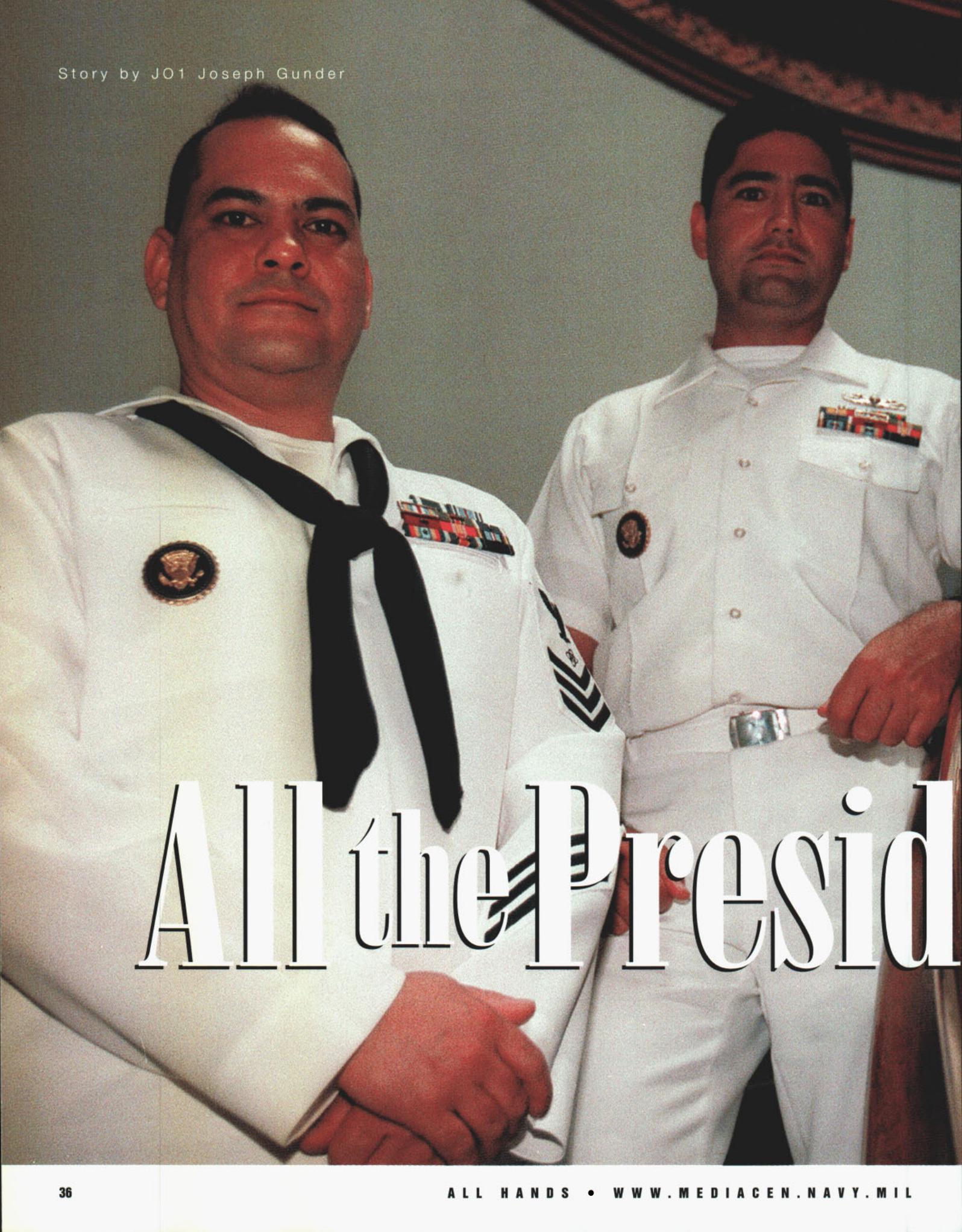
Much like that of our nation, the mood aboard *John Paul Jones* following the terrorist strikes September 11 was very somber. "I was really worried about threats of more strikes," said Gunners Mate 2nd Class Matthew Carlo.

The crew sat and watched President Bush's speech September 19. "It was one of the greatest speeches of our time," said CDR David Steindl, commanding officer, *John Paul Jones*. "It really gave the crew a sense of determination."

It was that determination, along with their skill and training, that guided the crew on *John Paul Jones* as they played a huge role in the opening days of Operation *Enduring Freedom*. As the Sailors of *John Paul Jones* and other ships' crews create a new naval heritage, there is no question that the fight has just begun. ✍

*Ingle is a photographer's mate assigned to All Hands.*

Story by JO1 Joseph Gunder

A photograph of two men in white Navy uniforms standing side-by-side. The man on the left is wearing a white dress shirt with a black necktie and has a gold eagle insignia on his left chest. The man on the right is wearing a white dress shirt and white trousers with a silver belt, also featuring a gold eagle insignia on his left chest. Both have rows of colorful ribbons on their chests. The background is a plain, light-colored wall with a decorative border at the top.

# All the President

While everyone in  
the military ultimately  
works for the  
Commander in Chief,  
only a very few  
get to do so at  
1600 Pennsylvania Ave.



# ent's Sailors

ET1 Paul Owens (left) and IT1(SW) Ricky Powlas are the two Navy enlisted Sailors who help man the Presidential Emergency Operations Center. The center's job is to keep the President's military aide informed about anything of importance to the Commander in Chief.

*Editor's Note: The following two features from the White House were produced prior to September 11, and were pulled from our November issue as we covered our nation's response. More than ever, serving our Commander in Chief carries an honor and responsibility, which merits recognition. We are proud to present these stories on Presidential duty and prouder still of those who serve.*

**S**OME SAILORS SERVE ON ADMIRALS' staffs; others find themselves at a desk job. But this is about as far from a typical ship tour as you can get and still be in the Navy. It's an extremely important job with no room for error — like all Navy jobs, you have to pay attention to detail when you're working for the President of the United States.

"There are days when I think, 'Wow, I'm in the White House,'" said Chief Yeoman Ward Dirksen of White House Military Office (WHMO) operations. "Then I come inside and it becomes another day at the office. It's a real honor to work here."

Most military personnel serving at the White House are assigned to the WHMO and are employed in several areas, including the White House Medical Unit (WHMU), the Navy White House Mess, and the Presidential Emergency Operations Center (PEOC).

For them to work in these areas, Sailors have to be "hard charging," with diverse work experience, and they have to be dedicated to their profession like none other.

"The [Sailors] who work here really stood out from their peers, which is how they came to be selected for duty at the White House," said CAPT Michael H. Miller, WHMO's deputy director. "With people like that, you can never have a bad day here."

Photo by JOT Joseph Gunder



To work close to the President, members of all services, both officer and enlisted, must pass a very extensive background check and be granted a White House security clearance.

“They go through everything,” said Yeoman 2nd Class (SW) Christopher Johnson of WHMO administration office. “When I was up for my interview, I was asked if I was ever late with a

payment. I said, ‘No,’ but then my interviewer showed me a copy of my credit record, and sure enough, there it was.”

“They give you the opportunity to explain yourself. You’ll have to make a written statement about anything that comes up during the interview,” noted Johnson.

If candidates are found suitable, the Office of the Secretary of Defense will

grant the clearance, and members will soon find themselves rubbing elbows with the Commander in Chief and other dignitaries.

Working near the leaders of our nation doesn’t necessarily turn these Sailors into superhumans.

“I’m just an ordinary Sailor,” insists Chief Hospital Corpsman (FMF) Norm Greear. He’s one of two Navy enlisted

A Sailor recovers one of the landing pads used by Marine 1, the President's helicopter, when it touches down on the south lawn. The three pads provide a hard surface for the landing gear.



Photo by PH2(AW) Jim Watson



Qualified as an independent-duty corpsman, HMC Norm Greear could run a medical department at a small command. At the White House, he may be called upon to treat anybody, including any of the 1.2 million visitors each year.



# All the President's Sailors

and senior White House staff.

"Every time there's a state function, we're there," said Greear.

You'd think that Greear would have it easy just looking after the President and a few others, but compared to the number of patients an independent-duty corpsman normally has to look after, Greear has a slightly larger pool. He may be called to respond to any of the 1.2 million visitors a year who pass through the White House.

"We get elderly people, and sometimes they end up waiting in line when it's hot outside," recalled Greear. "I've had to treat everything from a cardiac arrest to somebody who just needs a sip of water."

"Serving at the White House has got to be the most unique job in the Navy," Greear added. "Very few Sailors ever get a chance to do this. It's really a dream come true."

As a matter of fact, at any given period

there are approximately 300 Sailors assigned to presidential duty. Many of them find they enjoy the tour so much they seek other presidential duty billets.

Greear was selected for a tour at the White House after coming straight off a stint at Camp David, the presidential retreat. Before that, he was at a school for IDC, which he said helped clinch the spot for Camp David, and later, the White House.

"IDC school punched my ticket," said Greear.

Another advantage of White House duty is the opportunity to work side-by-side with soldiers, airmen or coast guardsmen. They're all represented at the White House.

"Doing joint duty has been a real eye opener," said Electronics Technician 1st Class Paul Owens of the PEOC. "Just being in a joint environment and learning everyone else's lingo has shown

Photo by PH3 Saul Ingle

corpsmen serving at the WHMU, but he is the only one qualified as an independent-duty corpsman (IDC). His training makes him capable of being a "one-stop medical shop" for a small command.

These Navy corpsmen are part of a small group of military medical personnel from all branches of service whose job is to be ready to provide care to the President, Vice President



MSC(SS) Jim Wise of the White House Mess catering division puts finishing touches on a replica of the White House made of white chocolate. The model was then put on display in the West Wing to mark the 50th anniversary of the White House Mess.

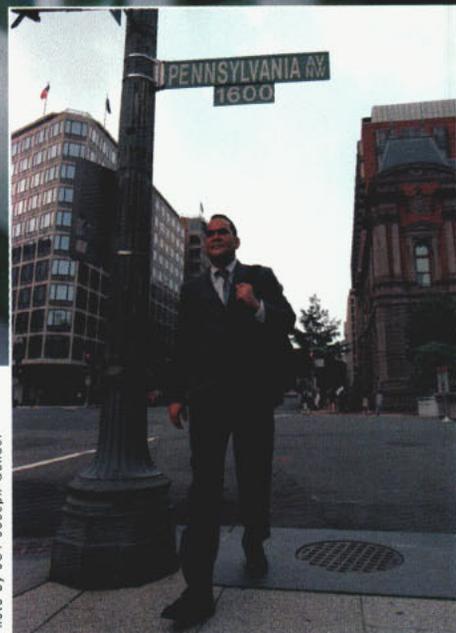


Photo by JO1 Joseph Gunder

Arriving at one of the most famous addresses in the world, ET1 Paul Owens finishes a 20-minute walk to work. He's chosen not to own a car while living and working in Washington, D.C.

me how the other services operate.”

There is one other Navy enlisted member in this office, Information Systems Technician 1st Class (SW) Ricky Powlas. Owens and Powlas are part of a joint team whose job is to man the PEOC 24 hours a day to keep the President's military aides informed.

“Our job basically is to keep the military aide aware of anything he needs to brief the President,” said Powlas. “He’s on call 24 hours a day.”

It’s this hard work and dedication to the job that has given Powlas, along with 17 of his shipmates at the center, the appealing package that had them advanced to chief petty officer on the last board.

Owens and Powlas have also watched

history unfold.

“We got to support the Mideast Peace Summit at Camp David last year,” said Owens. “Although it took place at Camp David, we were here providing support from the White House. It felt good to take part in such an important event.”

These Sailors also find a lot of history right under their noses.

Owens said, “What I like best about being here is all the history associated with this building. Just walking down the hallways, seeing all the pictures. It’s great just thinking that JFK walked the same halls here as Bill Clinton and George Bush.”

Owens cited the Diplomatic Reception Room as one that’s seen a lot of history. “That’s the room where the President

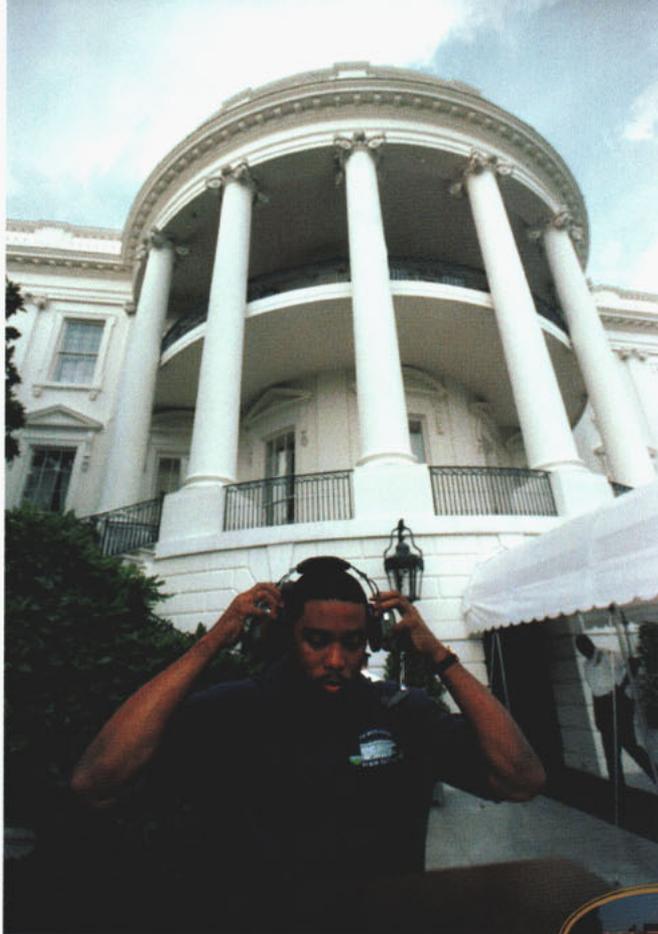
receives all the visiting dignitaries.”

In contrast to the two Sailors who work in the PEOC, the largest number of Sailors working in the President’s home can be found in the Navy White House Mess.

The mess handles the majority of food



Photo by PH3 Saul Ingle



It's a Sailor who tells the pilot of the presidential helicopter, Marine 1, when it's safe to land. CE1 Donald Kirk, of the White House Power Section, prepares to talk to the pilot from his position, on the south lawn as the President returns from a trip.



# All the President's Sailors

Photo by PH3 Saul Ingle

"You have to be ready [for anything] on a moment's notice. For example, if you're away on a trip and you realize you don't have something the President needs, you have to improvise."

One thing most Sailors would agree, on; the biggest advantage of working at the White House is just being part of history in the making. Of course, they can't just walk into the Oval Office, but why bother? They're already in the home of their Commander in Chief. Sooner or later they're bound to run into the most powerful person in the free world. **SH**

*Gunder is a photojournalist assigned to All Hands.*

**Editor's Note: Sailors who want to serve at the White House (under WHMO) have to be released by their normal detailee to negotiate with the**

***"Shore Special Programs, Headquarters Activities" detailee (p4010f1). Once they've been identified as a possible candidate, they are put on "White House hold" until an interview can be arranged.***

***For more information about how to request duty at the White House, members can contact their individual detailers or the Headquarters Activities detailee, YN1(SW) Roy Kingston at DSN 882-3886, or (901) 874-3886. Kingston is also responsible for detailing Sailors to the White House Communications Agency, the offices of the Secretary of Defense and Navy, plus several other major Washington, D.C., offices. To inquire about duty at Camp David and Marine Helicopter Squadron 1, contact YNCS(AW) Donald Schmidt (p4010f) at DSN 882-3880 or (901) 874-3880.***

preparation, and the staff is composed of about 50 Navy members, most of whom are enlisted. They provide the daily meals for the President and senior White House staff, and pitch in for special big events like state dinners.

"The MSs provide quality assurance, to make sure the food is appropriate for the President. They either watch as it's being prepared, or prepare it themselves," said LT Frank Fuller, director of White House Food Services.

MSs at the White House have to think on their toes just like their ship-bound counterparts.

"This job teaches you how to be flexible," said MS1 Julianne White of the White House Mess' logistics division.





Story and photos by PH3 Saul Ingle

# Dinner at 1600

**THINK YOUR JOB IS EXCITING?**

**T**ry being one of the 50 mess management specialists working at one the most famous addresses in the world. While you might expect to see a more senior Sailor working in this prestigious position, Mess Management Specialist 3rd Class Ivan Saez does his job with the professionalism, dedication and attention to detail of a seasoned veteran.



Experiencing firsthand the grand architecture of the Dwight D. Eisenhower Executive Office Building next door to the White House is one of the many perks of working at 1600 Pennsylvania Ave.



*M* S3 IVAN SAEZ'S DAY BEGINS MUCH LIKE that of every other shore-based Sailor.

He takes a shower, brushes his teeth and puts on his uniform. After a quick bite to eat, he kisses his wife and, with some coaxing from his carpool's horn, heads out the door. But, that is where his normal Navy day ends.

Sometimes, as he walks through the black wrought iron, high-security gates, Saez wonders

how he ever got a great job like this.

He swipes his security badge, says hello to the highly armed guards who lurk in the shadows and then walks into the west entrance of 1600 Pennsylvania Ave. — the White House.

Saez, if you haven't already guessed, is one of about 50 Navy mess management specialists working in the White House. Cooking for some of the most powerful people in the United States — only feet away from the leader of the free world



## Dinner at 1600

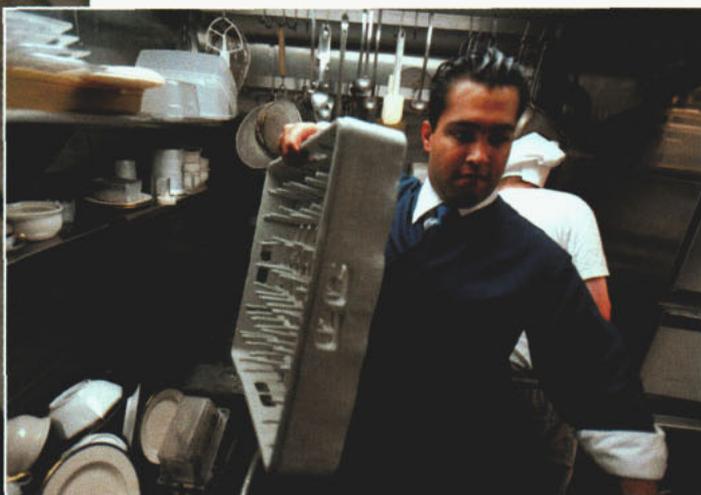
native has found himself; at the Navy White House Mess, located in the West Wing just under the Oval Office. The mess, is where, if you are important enough, you can dine with the Commander in Chief on your left and

hard, Saez made a name for himself that would eventually pay off; though he never dreamed how well.

After spending a few months in the crew's galley, Saez began to show his maturity and leadership potential

and was moved to the position of watch captain of the bake shop, where, although he was a seaman recruit, he was placed in charge. This is where Saez honed his skills and learned to work side-by-side, as an equal, with shipmates of all ranks.

It was not long after this hard-charger's move to the bake shop that he kicked it up a notch and found himself working as



The daily routine of the mess is not Saez's job alone. Everyone assigned to the presidential galley takes turns performing the many tasks that need to be completed.

the night baker for Commander Carrier Group 6, where he was responsible for the admiral's dinner and staff midrats.

movie stars and sports heroes on your right. But getting on the maitre d's guest list at Saez's "restaurant" is not as easy as it would be at your local Olive Garden. You have to either be an upper-level White House staffer or a guest.

Saez came to the White House in March 2001, after his first assignment on USS *John C. Stennis* (CVN 74).

"I loved it in San Diego," said Saez. "There were just so many great people there who were willing to take a young guy out of "A" School and teach him what they knew." During his time on *Stennis*, Saez seized the opportunity to stand out. As a junior MS eager to work

— can be a little stressful, but Saez can deal with it. After all, it was dealing with pressure and standing out in the fleet environment that got him selected for presidential duty in the first place.

"When you see the President, it's like, 'Wow! That's my boss,'" said Saez. "I never thought I would be working at the White House when I joined the Navy."

But that's where the New York City-



In addition to its two formal dining rooms, the White House Mess also runs a take-out window where Saez was working on this day. He takes phone orders from staffers who work at the White House and has the hot food waiting by the time they arrive at the window.



Working at the White House allows MS3 Saez to meet people he would never have a chance to meet otherwise. On this day, Saez shook hands with New Orleans Saints Pro Bowl Wide Receiver Joe Horn. Horn took time to meet all the MSs and give them an autographed football card.

At that point, Saez looked around and saw that he had already set himself apart from the rest of the pack. Just a seaman apprentice, his hard work paid off and he became one of the top MSs on the ship. Things just couldn't get any better – or so he thought.

One day, while Saez was attending a “C” school on record keeping, he heard something about recruiters coming to the school to set up interviews for people interested in serving at the White House. He checked it out and got an interview. Since he had just been meritoriously advanced to petty officer 3rd class, and had a great service record,



Saez's love for cooking doesn't stop at the White House gates. He will often prepare gourmet meals for his wife, using only the freshest ingredients.

Saez found he was eligible for the opportunity of a lifetime.

After a long process of interviews and background checks, Saez finally got word that he had what it

takes to become a member of the White House Mess. “When I found out I got accepted, I was ecstatic. I called my parents, and they were so happy for me,” said Saez. This was Saez’s chance to become a piece of history in the making.

The White House Mess can trace its origins as far back as 1880, when Navy stewards were charged with the task of providing food-service to then-President Rutherford B.

Hayes aboard the presidential yacht USS *Dispatch* (PY 8).

MSs began serving the president ashore in 1942 when Franklin D. Roosevelt established the presidential

retreat, "Shangri-La" in Maryland's Catoctin Mountains. This was later renamed "Camp David" by President Dwight D. Eisenhower in 1953, to honor his grandson.

Navy MSs didn't actually come to the White House until 1951, while President Harry S. Truman was in office. RADM Robert L. Dennison, naval aide to the President, suggested that there should be an officer's mess at the White House.

After careful planning and a search for top Navy chefs, the White House Mess was established June 11, 1951.

Since the Truman years, the job of the White House mess management specialist has evolved to handle all food service needs for the Commander in Chief and his staff, at home and abroad.

"We provide world-wide food service security for the president," said LT Frank Fuller, director of White House Food Services. "If the President goes to London, we will have people there ahead of time, scouting out the places where he will be dining," Fuller added.



Besides being a leader, MSCS Tony Siack assists in the routine of the day, as he mentors Saez.

If the food a host nation is serving isn't appropriate, Navy mess specialists like Saez will be there to prepare a meal for the Commander in Chief.

You might think working for the leader of the free world could be intimidating, but the environment and the job requirements don't provide a lot of "face time" with the President.



## Dinner at 1600



Saez sets out the tortilla chips and salsa before the lunch wave hits for Tex-Mex day. The menu at the White House changes daily, with specials that aren't repeated for five weeks.

"Our goal is for the President not to know we're here," said Saez. "It's an 'out-of-sight, out-of-mind' thing. He has more important things to worry about," he added.

Everyone in the White House Mess knows that the job has to get done and it doesn't matter what their rank is.

"This is one of the few places you'll find a senior chief vacuuming the carpet," joked MSCS Tony Siack, as he cleaned up after lunch. "But that's what you have to do to help in the team effort, like so many other places in the Navy."

With a job as important as his, things may seem a bit strange for Saez when he passes through those security gates at the end of the day. It's at this point that

his day once again becomes like that of the average Sailor.

His wife of one year, Judith, picks him up and together they battle the D.C. traffic to their modest apartment in a nice Alexandria, Va., neighborhood.

Finally, after a long day of short orders and dishwashing, the 22 year old can relax on the couch and play some video games. Free from the high profile world of his day, he can now kick back and take a breather.

That is, until he hears those infamous four words: "Honey, what's for dinner?" **ES**

*Ingle is a photographer's mate assigned to All Hands.*

# Protecting the

**A**fter the terrorist attacks at New York's World Trade Center and the Pentagon, the military was put on its highest alert level. This meant that Navy Masters-at-Arms (MAs) stationed at bases and on board ships around the world executed their force protection readiness more than ever.

Sailors and civilians alike adapted to the loss of many taken-for-granted conveniences for the sake of security and safety as MAs and other security forces increased their vigilance.

Having to wait in traffic for hours to get on military installations, the general consensus was that it didn't matter how long it took. People understood that force protection is necessary.

"I believe the future of security in the Navy will mean an increase in force protection," said Master-at-Arms 1st Class Denise Maria Brennan, the day after the attack. "I can definitely see a step up in the training for anti-terrorism, as well as more awareness and instruction to all Sailors around the world."

The MA force is expected to grow from the current level of 1,850 to approximately 4,862 by FY04. That expansion will increase the MA community by more than 263 percent.

Contact your local command career counselor for details on conversion to the MA rating. For more information and guidance on NAVADMIN 185/01 contact the legal/law enforcement enlisted community manager at DSN 224-0805 or (703) 614-0805, or e-mail <mailto:N132D1@bupers.navy.mil>. 

*Ansarov is a San Diego-based photojournalist assigned to All Hands.*

Story and photo by PH2 Aaron Ansarov

# Force

MA1 Denise Maria Brennan (right) and MA1 Michael Mistiak are both stationed at Naval Station Bremerton. "I feel great about being an MA in today's Navy," said Brennan. "We're definitely doing our part to maintain force protection."

# Eye on the Fleet

**EYE ON THE FLEET** is a monthly photo feature sponsored by the Chief of Information Navy Visual News Service. We are looking for **HIGH IMPACT,** quality photography from **SAILORS** in the fleet to showcase the American Sailor in **ACTION.**



## REFLECTING ON BIG EYES

Reflected in a signal light, OS3 Kenny Paker stands lookout aboard USS *Blue Ridge* (LCC 19), using the ship's binoculars, known as "Big Eyes."

Photo by PHAN Kurt Eischen

## UNDER HORNET'S WING

A03 Nichol Klee of Fighter Attack Squadron (VFA) 147 uses a speed handle to lower the folded wing on an F/A-18 *Hornet* on board USS *John C. Stennis* (CVN 74).

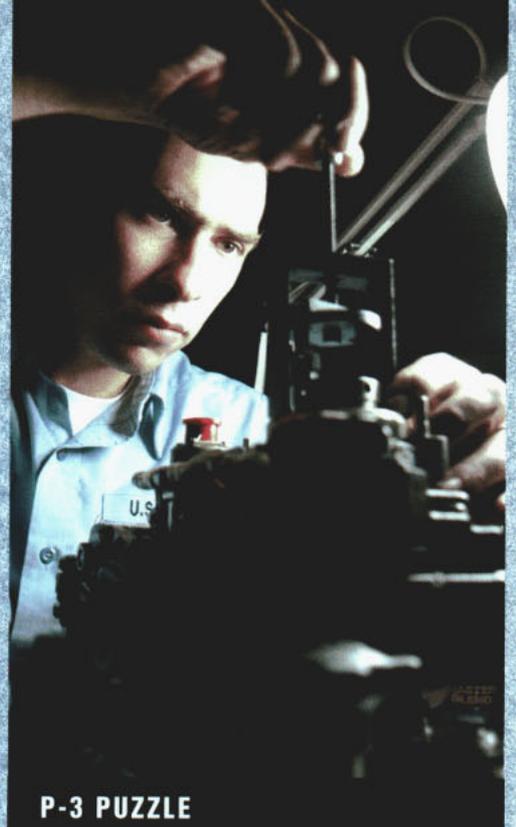
Photo by PH3(AW) William K. Fletcher



### LCAC CROSSING

SN Deltravis Williams, assigned to Beachmaster Unit (BMU) 2, directs a Landing Craft Air Cushioned (LCAC) ashore in Puerto Rico while participating in training exercises.

Photo by PH2 Christopher M. Staten



### P-3 PUZZLE

AD2 Luke Torchia works on a piece of equipment for a P-3 Orion at the test cell facility in Misawa, Japan.

Photo by PH2(SW) John Collins



### SNIPING SEABEE

CMCN(DV) Timothy Plummer stands a forward security watch during a Seabee Engineering Reconnaissance Team (SERT) mission in support of Exercise *Tandem Thrust* in the vicinity of Shoalwater Bay training area, Queensland, Australia.

Photo by PH1 Eric Tilford

### TO BE CONSIDERED

forward your high resolution (5"x7" at 300 dpi) images with full credit and cutline information, including full name, rank and duty station. Name all identifiable people within the photo and include important information about what is happening, where the photo was taken and the date.

Commands with digital photo capability can send attached .jpg files to: [navynewsphoto@hq.navy.mil](mailto:navynewsphoto@hq.navy.mil)

Mail your submissions to:  
NAVY VISUAL INFORMATION DIV.  
NAVAL MEDIA CENTER,  
2713 MITSCHER RD., S.W.  
ANACOSTIA ANNEX, D.C.  
20373-5819

# Reflections on Freedom and Service

By The Honorable Gordon R. England, Secretary of the Navy

Sixty years ago this month, nearly 2,400 Americans were killed and 21 ships of the United States Pacific Fleet were lost or damaged at Pearl Harbor – the first attack on American soil since March 16, 1916, when Mexican revolutionaries led by Pancho Villa raided the town of Columbus, N.M. The surprise attack on Pearl Harbor stirred a great nation to action, resulting in the unconditional surrender of our enemies less than four years later.

For more than half a century, to include the entire Cold War period, U.S. soil was free of foreign attack. That lasted until terrorists detonated a truck bomb in the basement of the World Trade Center in February 1993, killing six people and injuring more than 1,000. Unfortunately, that attack failed to “awaken the sleeping giant,” and America allowed itself to be lulled into a false sense of security. The military downsizing continued as a way to cash in on the “peace dividend.”

The terrorist attacks of Sept. 11, 2001, shattered our world in a way not seen since Dec. 7, 1941. Not since the bloodiest days of the Civil War had so many Americans perished in a single day, and like Pearl Harbor, this was an attack that threatened our way of life as freedom-loving people. A lesson was relearned – that we do not have a birthright to the freedoms, liberties and economic prosperity that we as a nation are privileged to enjoy. Instead, these blessings must be earned and defended, as they have been by generations before us dating back to the earliest days of our republic.

What makes me so proud to be your Secretary of the Navy is

that each of you, whom I serve, is a volunteer in the cause of freedom. You recognized the importance of service to country before this current crisis. With your commitment, the Navy has been ready to defend the Constitution against all enemies, foreign and domestic.

After the horrific events of September 11, we now take up the responsibility to carry the torch of freedom for future generations.

You are at the tip of the spear in this current war against terrorism, and I thank each and every one of you for your service. You and all of our people are the mainstay of our naval services.

The American military man or woman, when stirred to anger and filled with resolve, is a frightening foe indeed – as our past enemies inevitably discovered. We will remain vigilant, and prepared to carry out the President’s orders. We will spare no effort to defend the American way of life and support our Commander in Chief’s pledge that, “Whether we bring our enemies to justice, or bring justice to our enemies, justice will be done.”

A battle of this magnitude will call for patience, resolve and sacrifice so that future generations might know the freedom we

enjoy, and now defend. As we have throughout history, our nation will overcome this tragedy and emerge with an even stronger dedication to our fundamental principles and values. My thoughts and prayers are with you, your families and our Commander in Chief.

Thank you for your service to our great nation, and God Bless America. ✍

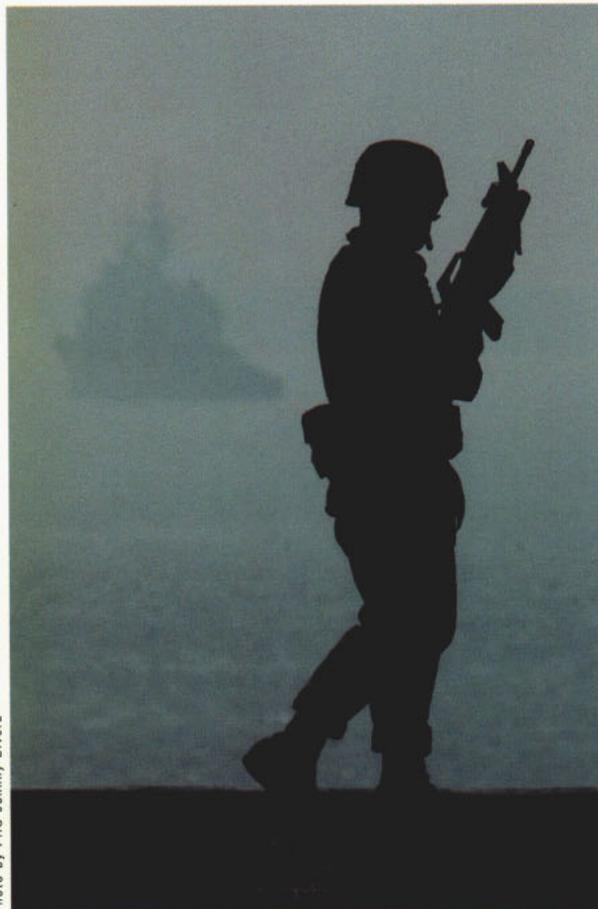
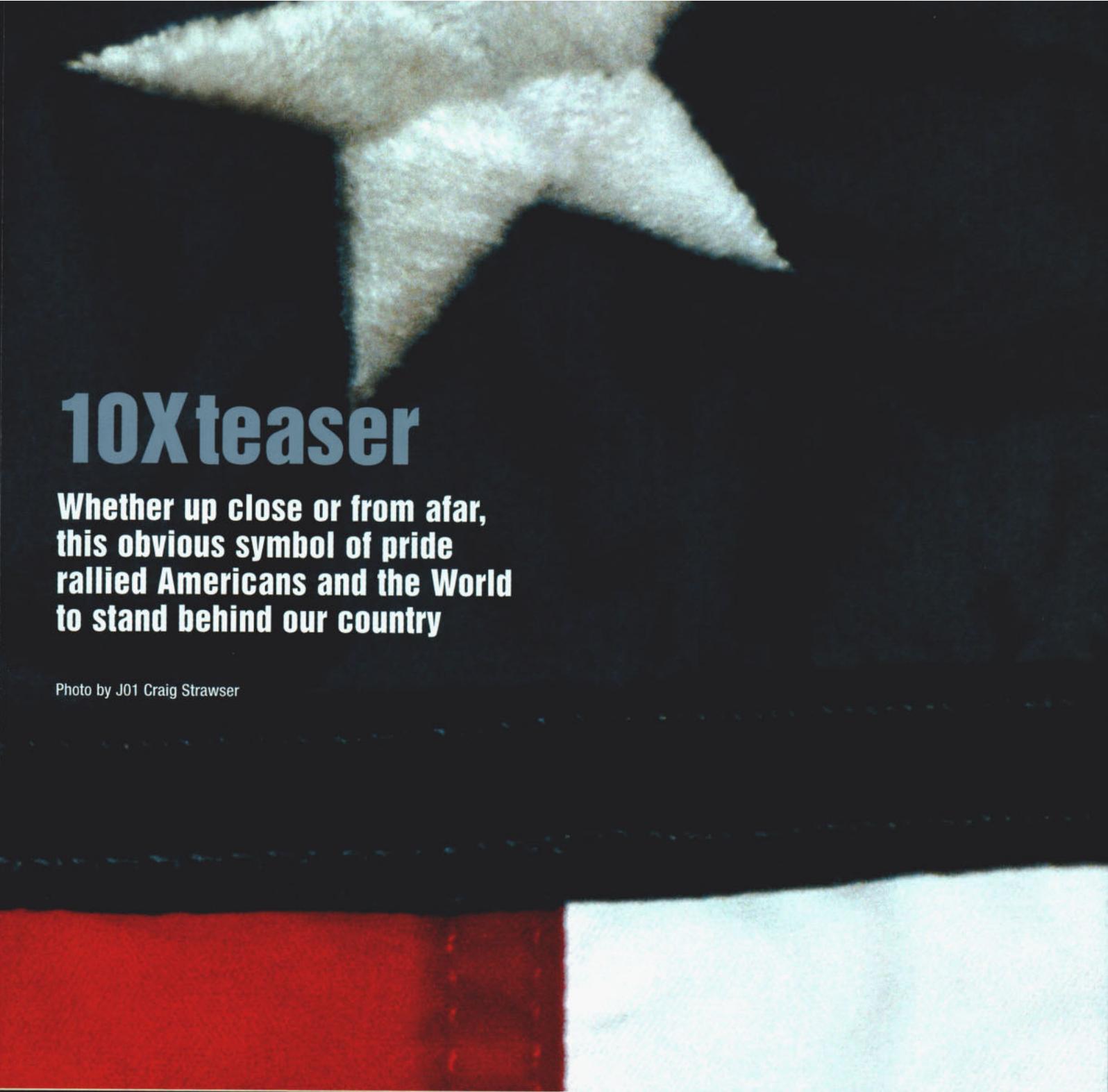


Photo by PHC Johnny Biviera

Standing on the flight deck of USS *Theodore Roosevelt* (CVN 71), the forward watch keeps a vigilant eye for anything suspicious.



# 10Xteaser

**Whether up close or from afar,  
this obvious symbol of pride  
rallied Americans and the World  
to stand behind our country**

Photo by J01 Craig Strawser

## Last Month's Answer:



Last Month's Answer: The fouled anchor insignia that will be worn on the cover of the new Sailors of the Year.

Photo by J01 Craig Strawser

Go to our web site at [www.mediacen.navy.mil](http://www.mediacen.navy.mil) or wait for next month's inside back cover to learn the answer...

NEVER FORGET



DEC. 7, 1941 ★ SEPT. 11, 2001