

The MISAWAN



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The MISAWAN

January 1976



A note from the Executive Officer...



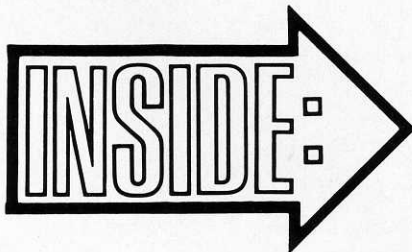
By Commander S.L. Huntington

I have had a number of people ask me why the Navy is now calling people "human resources". Isn't "human beings" or "people" a more complimentary term? More important, shouldn't we look upon people as individuals rather than as collections of things like blast furnaces or ingots of pig iron? Well, all the things the Navy's human goals programs are and are not can be summed up on these questions and their answers.

First of all, "human resources" is not a label for any specific group of people. It is a term which describes people in productive roles in organizations. This language was adopted to focus attention on the fact that management frequently gave more consideration to its plant, equipment, raw materials, finished products and financial resources than to its people. "Human resources accounting" means recognition of the very great investment represented by our people, in terms of acquisition costs (recruitment), development costs (basic skills training) and maintenance (including specialty training). Replacement costs for a skilled person are comparable to the cost of precision machinery—and the organization realizes no salvage value when a person quits, as it does when it trades in a worn out machine.

Other considerations of the human as a resource in the organization are; 1. a human being is more creative than any machine when the conditions are right, but less so when they are not; 2. people are more reliable, efficient and productive resources when the organizations "climate" is right; 3. management can have a great influence on the "climate" of the organization.

In December, most members of the command participated in a Human Resources Survey. The results will help us determine the "climate" at NSGA Misawa for people, functioning as individuals within their work groups, to work efficiently, creatively, cooperatively and productively toward their combined individual and organizational goals. Most important, the survey will help us find areas in our employment of people which need greater attention. We will begin this effort on February 16. The pay-off, in terms of capitalizing on our human resources investment, comes when all members of the command have completed the very demanding task of identifying and implementing specific actions at every organizational level which will lead to individual and organizational goal achievement. There truly is no end to this process; however, we will reap its benefits from the moment we start. So, muster all human resources and let's go!



Page 4	Things of Japan
Page 5	Comments
Page 6-7	Port of Hachinohe
Page 10-11	Sports

On the Cover

The graceful beauty of the Siberian swan presents a study in motion as it swims on the bay at Noheji. (Photo by CTA2 Guy Fitzgerald)

MISAWAN

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Contributions are welcome, but the Commanding Officer, the Public Affairs Officer and the editor reserve the right to correct, edit and omit material as necessary to conform to MISAWAN editorial policy.

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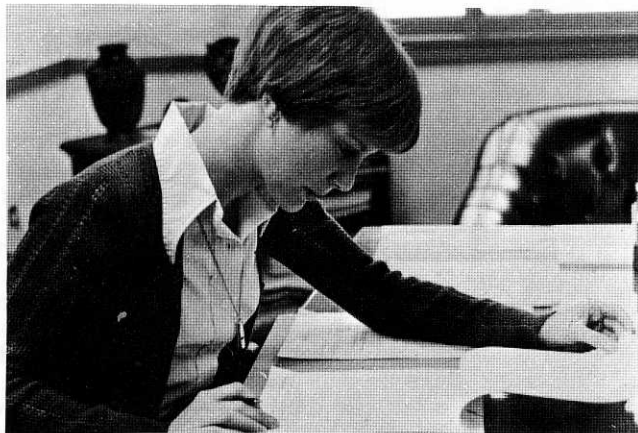
JOSN Diane L. Shepherd

STAFF PHOTOGRAPHERS

CTA2 Guy Fitzgerald

She's keeping it in the family

She's just a "boot" at recruit training in Orlando, Florida, but Terri Suzanne Weeks, at 19, is an old salt



Terri Weeks signs her contract during her enlistment ceremony in the Commanding Officer's Office on January 8. Terri, who will be attending CTR "A" school after recruit training, is the daughter of CTRCM and Mrs. Lawrence Weeks. (Photo by CTA2 Guy Fitzgerald)

and seasoned Navy traveler.

Following her father, CTRCM Lawrence Weeks, in the field of Navy communications technology, Terri will attend CTR "A" school in Pensacola, Florida following eight weeks of recruit training. Master Chief Weeks, the former Master Chief Petty Officer of the Command at Misawa, is presently the Operations Department Chief. Terri's brother, Daniel, has applied for the NJROTC program and her mother, Nancy, is the president of the NSGA Wives' Club. Her younger sister, Lori, is a student at Misawa High School.

Terri believes that the insights she gained of the cultures of other countries and the experiences encountered during her travels as a dependent have provided her with a better and varied education. She has had the opportunity to live in Turkey, Scotland, Cuba, Hawaii, Taiwan and San Diego, California, during her father's Navy career. She says, simply, "I love traveling."

Commenting on her parents reaction to her enlistment, Terri says, "I think they want me to do what is the best for me. . . something I'll be happy doing." Prior to enlisting, she attended Glendale Community College in Glendale, California and took a semester of courses in Misawa from the University of Maryland. She discovered, (Continued on page 12)

Cpl. Shouse to represent Co. E

Corporal Thomas R. Shouse, a young Marine working in 52 Division, has been selected to represent Company E in the Marine Support Battalion Outstanding Marine competition.

Prior to reporting aboard in October, 1974, Cpl. Shouse attended the communications school at NTTC, Corry Station, Pensacola, Florida. Awarded a meritorious mast on October 17, 1975, by Major A.J.C. Keener, Commanding Officer, Company E, in recognition of his outstanding performance, Cpl. Shouse has consistently received favorable comments from both supervisors and fellow Marines.

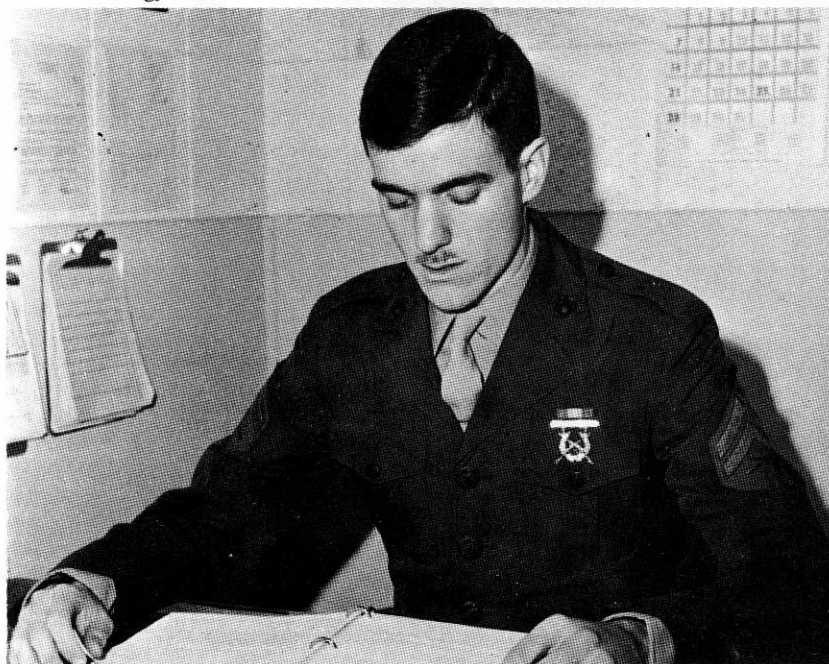
In addition to his proficiency on watch, Cpl. Shouse is an expert rifleman and a qualified swimmer.

In his free time, Cpl. Shouse combines his musical talents with community related projects. An accomplished musician, he spends much of his time playing the guitar and piano for religious services and social gatherings at Hospitality House, an off-base, nondenominational church affiliated activity which provides a place for young people at Misawa AB to gather for spiritual and social programs. He also teaches a Sunday school class at the base chapel.

Cpl. Shouse's present plans call

for completing his tour with the Marine Corps, after which he intends to attend college to obtain a doctorate in theology.

Congratulations and good luck to Cpl. Shouse, one of the best of the Marine Corps' "few good men"!



Corporal Thomas R. Shouse, Company E's nomination for Outstanding Marine of the Marine Support Battalion, checks over some paperwork in the Company E office. (Photo by CTA2 Guy Fitzgerald)

Japanese cooking is easy and the results are tasty

When visitors to Japan think of Japanese cooking, their greatest appreciation is often of the pleasing eye appeal. Although it is true that classical Japanese cooking is a highly stylized procedure with rigid and time consuming rules, the visitor or military member may miss an interesting experience if he or she passes by the common Japanese cooking.

Commonly, fish broth or stock called dashi is used in Japanese dishes. Americans are somewhat wary of

dishes prepared with dashi due to the "old fish" smell and taste, although it is not entirely unpleasant. However, more and more Japanese are using pork, chicken or beef broth in place of dashi.

Surprisingly, Americans will find some similarity between dishes from various countries, including Japan, because "country or peasant" cooking worldwide is similar.

Chopstick etiquette is important although visitors in the Misawa area will find it relatively easy to get a fork or spoon in restaurant. It may take some time to learn how to manipulate the chopsticks or to find the position which is comfortable to the individual. The narrow end is for eating—this is the only end that touches the mouth. The wide end is for serving one's self from the common serving bowl and does not touch the mouth. In some private homes, though, this not always strictly followed.

Common Japanese cooking is relatively quick and easy. Below is a list of ingredients found in Japanese recipes and possible substitutes.

Aburage—fried soybean cake.

Daikon—large Japanese white radish. Turnips may occasionally be substituted.

Gohan—white, cooked rice.

Goma—sesame seeds.

Hakusai—Chinese cabbage. White cabbage may be substituted.

Kabocha—dark green squash. Pumpkin may be substituted.

Kombu—kelp.

Mirin—sweetened rice wine used for cooking. Dry sherry may be substituted.

Miso—soybean paste, red or white (mid form).

Moyashi—bean sprouts.

Nasubi—Japanese eggplant.

Natsu-mikan—super sour citrus fruit. Lemon may be substituted.

Nori—paper thin sheets of dried seaweed. Spinach is occasionally substituted.

Tea—matcha is the finest quality used for ceremonial purposes. Bancha is lower grade tea.

Sake—rice wine. Dry white wine may be substituted.

Shashu—roast, smoked pork.

Shingiku—chrysanthemum root. Celery tops occasionally substituted.

Shoyu, soyu or soya—soy sauce.

Soba—noodle the size and shape of Italian tagliatelle.

Tagliatelle or spaghetti may be substituted.

Takenoko—bamboo shoots.

Tofu or otofu—custard-like soybean cake.

Togarashi—seasoning of crushed red pepper and other condiments. Red or black pepper may be substituted.

Udon—very soft, large white noodle. Soft-cooked narrow egg noodles may be substituted.

Wasabi—Japanese horseradish. Yellow, dry mustard may be substituted.

NOTE: In the following issues of the MISAWAN recipes for Japanese dishes and cooking hints will be a regular feature.

Post-war pastime



A purely post-war phenomenon, pachinko is a Japanese pastime appealing to all age groups from young people and businessmen to grandparents. A curious cross between a vertical pinball machine and a slot machine, the pachinko machine uses small steel balls. Cash is not paid to the winner; rather, prizes are goods such as soap, cigarettes and candy. The brightly lit pachinko parlours allure enthusiasts throughout the day, offering them the opportunity to prove and improve their pachinko prowess. (Photo by CTA2 Guy Fitzgerald)



Attention, artists!

Do you find your memo pad filled with doodles? Does a letter home look like a piece of modern art? Maybe you enjoy sketching or drawing cartoons. If so, the staff of the MISAWAN can use your talent in the paper on a part-time basis.

I could not choose, nor could you

"I am the person who was born to live in a skin with a different color from yours. I could not choose my parents, nor you yours. Thus, the color pigments imbedded by the unchangeable hand of nature in your skin are per chance white, while mine are black or brown or yellow. But, underneath, I am just like you. My muscles ripple in the same waves of power and thrill to the same throb of joyous action. My mind has the same functions as yours. I love and hate, hope and despair, rejoice and suffer, along with you. When my children lose their fair chance of life and become aware of the bitter mood of prejudice that they must tread, then I know what color has cost me. I offer you my hand in rebuilding an unjust world that you and I can make better than we have found it. I am the person in a different color skin." (AFPS)

Make '76 a year for pros

What is a professional? In civilian life we have professionals of law, medicine, etc., and we know that the men who follow them spend years of study before they are ready to practice. But as professionals they never, throughout their careers, stop studying and disciplining themselves to acquire greater skill and knowledge.

What is a professional military man? The answer might be: He has chosen the service as a career. It is his way of making a livelihood by service to his fellow men, just as the doctor and the lawyer serve in their respective fields.

Your real military pro, having elected his service, does more than commit himself to it like a varnacle on a rock. He proceeds methodically to make it on his own. He takes over. How? He gives himself to it.

This isn't anything like sacrifice. How could it be, when one of the distinguishing marks of the pro is pride and confidence in his service and in himself? It is no chore for him to be constantly expanding his knowledge of that service and its ways because with greater understanding comes greater confidence.

Why this confidence? He has come to believe in the service, in its mission and its way of life. He has identified himself with it, completely and irrevocably. Even when he retires he won't shed it. He can't. It is in his thinking, his manner, his behavior.

You can spot the pro against the amateur, the dabbler, because this identification with a tradition, a single honorable career, makes his life more meaningful. He moves and speaks with a purpose that springs from knowing exactly what he is and what he will be tomorrow—the same, only better.

Think of yourself, then, as a pro in the year ahead. Why make 1976 a year of vacillation and self doubt? (AFPS)

Our paper gets facelift

A new year has started and the staff of the MISAWAN is working to improve the quality of the paper. Some of the changes are the result of a recent critique of the paper received from the Navy Internal Relations Activity, Office of the Chief of Information in Washington, D.C.

Although many of the changes are of a technical nature pertaining to such areas as headlines, cutlines and page layout, one of the most important areas is that of content.

Basically, content is determined by the age, background and interests of the readers. Unfortunately, these factors are not always considered, resulting in an editor presenting information he or she feels the readers "should know" rather than what they "would like to know". In order to provide information on topics of interest to the largest number of readers, the staff would like to hear from you. Although we realize we will not be able to please everyone with every article, comments on both good and bad points provide an excellent tool in preparing and improving the paper.

Contributions from departments, divisions, organizations and individuals are welcome and will be considered for publication. Submission, unfortunately, will not guarantee use of an article. Such matters as readership interest and space limitations must be examined and use of an article must be the decision of the MISAWAN staff.

Some specific changes have been implemented. First, the Marine and Misawan pages have been consolidated. Routine reenlistment and advancement photos will not be published, leaving room for special recognition of personnel. These photos will be made available to individuals. Secondly, devoting pages to such topics as editorials and comments, Japanese culture and travel and U.S. history enhances the continuity and makes the paper more readable.

The MISAWAN is a vehicle of communication and to be effective, it must reflect the points of view of its readers and will continue to change and grow to meet the needs of command personnel.

Any comment, complaint or contribution should be directed to the MISAWAN Editor, Code 63, Building 1000, phone 5394.

JOSN Diane Shepherd

Life from sustainer

The sea's voice
defiantly, call
the same voi

The scene could be typical of any fishing village in almost any part of the world. On a day when the sea has been kind and harvested the plentiful sea commodity, the nearby port at Hachinohe, Japan, a day, fishermen unload at the dock sea fish, crabs. The seafood is weighed, sold and processed in other parts of the town. (upper left) is one of many steps taken in the waiting truck (lower left) while a crane is stacking blocks of fish prior to crating. The fishing boat equipped with lights for night fishing, the driver (lower right) double

Photos by CT/



the sea, of man

lifting
ing out—
ce answers.

Parks

stling New England fishing town or a
world. For centuries, man has depend-
s. In Japan, where fish is a basic food
he is a distribution point where, twice
afoods of all types, among them squid,
packed and loaded onto trucks to be
the country. The weighing of the catch
en at the dock. Fish is loaded onto a
of fish is packed (below). This woman
ng (upper right). In the background, a
ight squid fishing is seen. Packed and
checks the truck.

A2 G. Fitzgerald



The code which proved unbreakable

The Navajo Code Talkers of the United States Marine Corps were considered the best kept secret of World War II. Very few people knew of their existence; in fact, it was long after the war that most of the Marines finally heard of the unique group.

Who were the Navajo Code Talkers and what did they do? Until recently, very few people could answer that question.

The Code Talkers were formed in early 1942 when the Japanese cryptologists' fluent command of the English language enabled them to crack American radio codes with relative ease.

Philip Johnson, son of a missionary to the Navajo Tribe, realized the Navajo language was unwritten and completely unintelligible to anyone except another Navajo. He recommended to the Marine Corps that the language be used for code in voice transmissions.

The Commandant approved the plan and recruiting began. Four months after Pearl Harbor, 29 Navajo recruits from New Mexico and Arizona were trained in

basic communications procedures and equipment in San Diego. They added military terms, in code, to their language and then combat-tested the idea on Guadalcanal. It worked.

The language itself confused the Japanese and when the language was coded, not even another non-code talking Navajo could understand it. The code was revised and improved during the war. New recruits had to memorize more than 400 terms and be able to send and receive messages with accuracy and speed.

The code proved to be unbreakable and played a major role in winning the war in the Pacific. All in all, about 400 Navajos served as Code Talkers during the war.

The Code Talkers knew of their importance and contributions to the war effort and they wanted to be ready and able to help again if there were going to be another war. This is why they were kept a secret after World War II, but the highly sophisticated equipment used in Korea and Vietnam made the secret unnecessary. Now they are receiving wide recognition in the book "The Navajo Code Talkers" by Doris A. Paul.

MCPOC TALK

CTACM Richard Brooks Loomis



A vital ingredient in the chain of command is the periodic counseling which should take place between supervisor and subordinate. This counseling should take the form of a one-on-one open and frank discussion of all aspects of the individual's Navy commitment—job performance, conduct and behavior, adaptability, appearance and personal grooming and potential.

Counseling sessions are important for several reasons. They enable the supervisor to recognize excellent performance more frequently than can be accomplished by semi-annual or annual enlisted evaluations. Counseling also enables the supervisor to address any areas that need improvement and to address work unit objectives as they relate to mission accomplishment. In order to perform at one's peak for maximum job and self satisfaction, one must have the desire to seek improvement. Counseling permits the individual to express his or her

goals and desires for the future. And, counseling sessions reduce the element of surprise when one is asked to sign an evaluation report.

Who is responsible for initiating counseling sessions? The supervisor should willingly offer to talk to each subordinate every couple of months as one of his or her inherent leadership responsibilities. Failure to carry out this responsibility may result in a total lack of communication between two people who must enjoy maximum rapport for their own benefit as well as for the fulfillment of our mission.

Counseling of subordinates is a major responsibility of all echelon in the chain of command, regardless of paygrade or position. How long has it been since you have counseled your subordinates?

NEWC plans new activities, join the fun

Here it is, the start of another year—time to start new projects and make new friends. What better place is there than with your fellow Navy wives?

We have trips to Towada and Aomori coming up and several exciting activities for this spring are in the planning stages. We meet the first Monday of every month at 7 p.m. in Building 1106, next to the

Trade Mart.

We are starting to grow and would like all Navy and Marine enlisted wives to grow with us as we celebrate America's 200th Birthday. We are in the process of applying for a charter to the Navy Enlisted Wives Club of America and hope to be chartered sometime this year.

A word of thanks to all the wives
(Continued on page 12)

By Nancy Weeks, NEWC President

The people patter



SSgt. Ronald M. Bladen, Detachment "Q", 1st Radio Battalion, is presented a Letter of Commendation by Captain P.W. Dillingham, Jr.,

NSGA Commanding Officer, on December 10, 1975. He was recognized for his "demonstrated ability to operate efficiently and effectively in a highly technical environment. . . inerrant judgment, analytical expertise and relentless pursuit of perfection. . ." (Photo by CTA2 Guy Fitzgerald)

In an advancement ceremony on December 16, 1975, the following personnel were advanced to their present rates: CTA2 Lynn Radke; CTI2 Andy Shoemaker; CTI2 Stephen Thompkins; CTI2 Richard Wiegand; CTM2 Dale Gibler; CTI3 Mary Andrews; CTI3 James Brokaw; CTI3 Bryon Larson; and CTI3 Edward Montoya.

Three Marines started the New Year of with a good beginning when they received their warrants, promoting them to their present rank. They are LCpl.s Milton L. Willett, Michael E. Young and Stephen A. Waskiewicz.

GySgt. Norman A. Coltrane and SSgt. Gerry E. Sweeten will be departing for Hawaii this month. SSgt. Larry C. Oberhelman is to attend CY-155 course returning to the U.S. and at Ft. Meade, Maryland. LCpl.s William D. Boyer, Jr. and David L. Howell, Jr. will be stationed at Camp Lejeune, North Carolina.

The MISAWAN staff apologizes to LN1 Theodis Irvin and CTA1 Donald Wing for the omission of the fact that they were reenlisted on September 19, 1975 by Captain H.J. Davis, Jr., visiting DIRNAVSECGRU-PAC.

Navy Inspector General visits MAB



Captain P.W. Dillingham, Jr., NSGA Commanding Officer (left), and Captain W.S. Myers, NAF Commanding Officer (middle), greet Rear Admiral M.D. Carmody during his visit to Misawa Air Base on January 9. RAdm.

Carmody, Navy Inspector General, paid a visit to NSGA, VP-48 and Pat Wing 1 facilities. (Photo by CTA2 Guy Fitzgerald)

CPOs take bowling in final Capt. 's Cup in '75

TEAM	WON	LOST	PINS
Chiefs	22	6	20,169
Section 4	20	8	20,368
Marines	19	9	20,364
Dayworkers	16	12	19,937
Section 2/3	14	14	19,870
Section 1	13	15	19,556
Maintenance	5	23	18,577
Officers	3	25	18,745

Bowling, the final event in the 1975 Captain's Cup competition, could have been redemption for the Marines but a strong Chiefs' team, exhibiting almost a complete mastery over the other entries, compiled a 22-6 record on their way to a first place finish, and 40 points toward the Captain's Cup leagues. (See related story this issue.)

Pete Browning volunteered to be league secretary and in this capacity compiled both team and individual averages and forwarded weekly results to Special Services Division.

The top ten bowlers in the league are as follows:

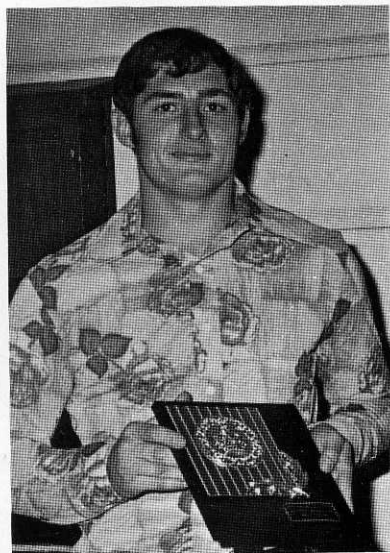
NAME	GAMES	TOTAL PINS	AVG	TEAM
Monda	18	3689	205	Marines
Anderson	21	3871	184	Sect. 2/3

(Continued on page 12)



Luepkes

Chosen for their outstanding football ability, attitude and sportsmanship, three members of NSGA were recognized recently. Captain P.W. Dillingham, Jr. presented the awards to Mike Luepkes (55 Division), Most



Ferstler

Valuable Offensive Player; Gary

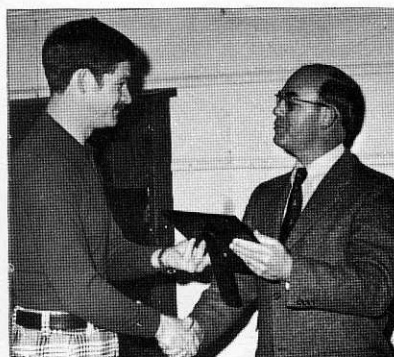


NSGA team in CNFJ tourney

NSGA Misawa will have a team entered in the Commander, Naval Forces Japan Basketball Tournament at Naval Station, Yokosuka. The tournament runs January 17-22.

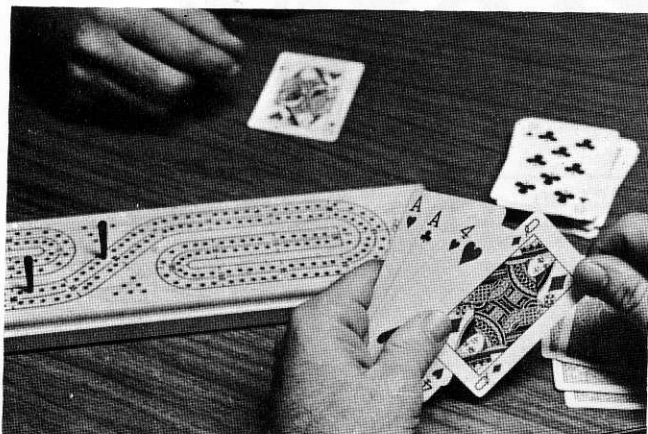
Coach Don Dickey will be taking a seven man team to the tournament to compete against teams from all over Japan. The winner will represent CNFJ in the WestPac basketball competition.

Making the trip will be player/coach Dickey, Don Vasey, Matt Staniewicz, Joe Sardo, Rick Holy-cross, Mike Lynch, Bill Frohlinger, and Paul Blackburn. Blackburn is attached to NSGA Detachment, Atsugi. Dave Bartow, of Naval Air Facility, Misawa, will also make the trip.



Burke

Ferstler (42 Division), Most Valuable Defensive Player; and Stoney Burke (54 Division), Most Valuable Player. Congratulations, guys! (Photos by CTA2 Guy Fitzgerald)



One of four tournaments sponsored by Special Services, the cribbage tournament was won by John Cunningham. (Photos, above and right, by CTA2 Guy Fitzgerald)

Tourneys sponsored

During 1975, the Special Services Division, headed by CTRCS Bob Depontbriand, organized and conducted four command-wide tournaments in billiards, darts, horseshoes, and cribbage.

Bob Jones defeated Ray Smaw in the finals of the billiards competition in a best of three finale.

In the dart tournament, Norm Coltrane of Company "E" defeated Vic Marrano, two games to none in their finals match.

(Continued on page 12)



1975 Capt. 's Cup recapped

The 1975 Captain's Cup competition provided both its surprises and its disappointments; but, when the dust cleared, Section One had come out on top of all comers with a total of 162 points, 13 points ahead of the defending 1974 champion, Company "E" Marines.

The past season started as most expected with the Marine entry running away with the volleyball competition, completing the net play with a nearly unblemished record, 13-1. But it was also volleyball that marked the threat to the Marines from Section One as they finished second, tied with the Chiefs, and putting 27½ points on the board. The Marines collected 40 points for their first place finish.

Flag football followed and, although the gridiron league was won by the Dayworkers entry, Section One again finished second in a tie with Section Four, picking up another 27½ points, while the Marines finished last and added only 20 points to their forty from volleyball.

The competition then took to the links and the Officers entry outdistanced all entries with a 6-0-1 record to take first place honors. But, you guessed it, Section One came in second with a 5-2 listing to tack on another 56½ points for their already growing total. The Officers put 63 points on their slate with their first place finish.

Softball was next and here, Section One, playing almost perfect ball, battled their way to a 7-1 record by beating the ever competitive Marines in a playoff for the first place honors, adding another 40 points for their

cause. The Marines garnered 30 points for their second place finish. The Chiefs and Dayworkers both got 22½ points when they finished, tied for third place.

Basketball was next on the slate and the hoopster league was not even threatened by Section One as Section Four and the Officers battled down to the wire with Section Four taking it, posting a 6-1 record to 5-2 for the Officers and Dayworkers. Section Four posted 40 points for their win and the second place finishers both received 25. Section One with a 5-2 record also, added 25 points to their total.

Bowling was the final sport in the 1975 Captain's Cup competition. It could have made the difference in the final standings if the Marines had finished on top. This, however, was not the case as the tough keggers of the Chiefs racked up a total of 20,169 pins on their way to a 22-6 record and a first place finish. Section One could manage only a sixth place finish, but the 12 points they received for it kept them far enough ahead of the Marines to insure that the 1975 Championship trophy went to them.

The 1976 Captain's Cup competition gets underway on February 14 with the first game of the volleyball season. Watch the Plan of the Day for dates and times for organizational meetings.

Section One will be presented with the Championship trophy at a ceremony later this month. A closer look at their season will be included in the February MISAWAN.

(Continued on page 12)

(Terri Weeks continued from page 3)

however, that the civilian life didn't offer her the benefits or opportunities the Navy did. She explained, "I think anyone (including a woman) in the Navy has it better than civilians. You've got to have more going for you than just a lot of energy."

Welcome aboard, Terri, and keep up the proud tradition!

(NEWC new continued from page 8)

Who assisted us in decorating trees and baking cookies for all the Navy, Marine and Seabee barracks during the holiday season. We received many thanks for the effort we made to spread a little holiday cheer.



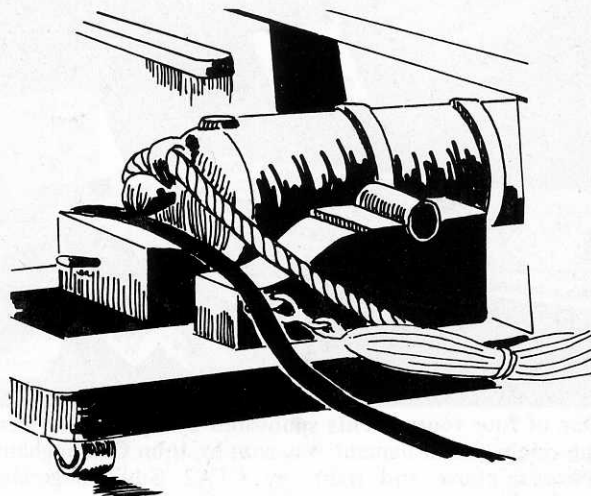
As an Armed Forces member overseas, you are not exempt from paying income tax. You are permitted an extension of filing date since you are stationed outside the U.S., but must pay interest on taxes not paid on or before April 15, 1976.

(Bowling continued from page 10)

NAMES	GAMES	TP	AVG	TEAM
Browning	18	3299	183	Chiefs
Cunningham	15	2756	183	Chiefs
Norris	15	2714	180	Chiefs
Gerhart	15	2685	179	Dayworkers
Bloomfield	15	2685	179	Officers
Pizzo	15	2669	177	Sect. 2/3
McArthur	15	2632	177	Dayworkers
Wilhelm	21	3701	176	Dayworkers

(Final recap standings continued from page 11)

TEAM	VB	FB	GOLF	SB	BB	BWLNG	TOTAL
Section One	27½	27½	30	40	25	12	162
Marines	40	20	20	30	14	25	149
Section Four	18	27½	8	14	40	30	137½
Dayworkers	10	40	14	22½	25	20	131½
Chiefs	27½	0	25	22½	0	40	115
Officers	18	0	40	0	25	8	91
Section 2/3	8	0	10	14	14	16	62
Maintenance	18	0	14	10	0	10	52



Sometimes, novice seamen will ask "how come holes on the starboard side are called portholes instead of starboardholes?" Many old salts are ready with explanations, but actually the name "porthole" has nothing to do with its location. The word originated during the reign of Henry VI of England (1485). It seems the good king insisted on mounting guns too large for his ships and therefore the conventional methods of securing the weapons on the forecastle and aftcastle could not be used.

A French shipbuilder named James Baker was commissioned to solve the problem. Solve it he did by piercing the ship's sides so the cannon could be mounted inside the fore and after castles. Covers, called gun ports, were fitted for heavy weather and when the cannons were not in use.

The French word "porte", meaning door, was used to designate the revolutionary invention. "Porte" was Anglicized to "Port" and later corrupted to porthole. Eventually, it came to mean any opening in a ship's side whether for cannon or not.

(Tournaments continued from page 11)

Art Keener tossed his way to victory over Art Ehscheid in the horseshoes tournament.

Finally, John Cunningham pegged his way to victory over Bob Willis in the cribbage finals.

The Special Services Division is at present conducting the 1976 darts tournament, the results of which will be in the February MISAWAN. Other tournaments are planned throughout the year.