

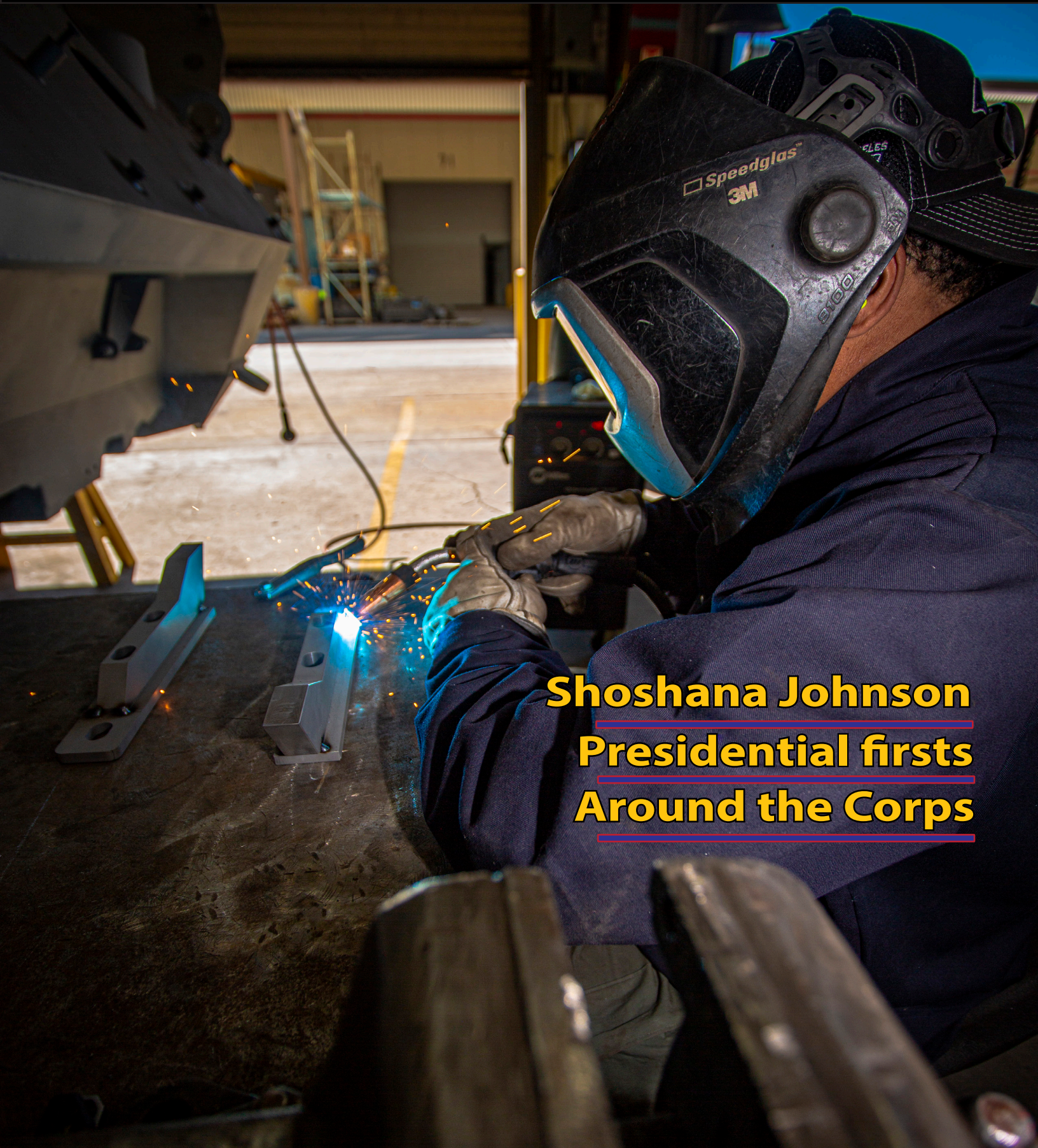
THE PROSPECTOR



Vol. 11, No. 3

Serving the Corps since 1943
Marine Corps Logistics Base Barstow

February 10, 2022



Shoshana Johnson
Presidential firsts
Around the Corps

2022

TAX PREPARATION

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On The Cover:

Cover photo by: Jack Adamyk

Eugene Dunford Jr., heavy equipment welder, welded a shelving bracket for a LAV-25 at Production Plant Barstow on Marine Corps Logistics Base Barstow, California, Feb. 10, 2022.



THE PROSPECTOR

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On the web

Links in this publication are interactive in the online version

Website: <http://www.mclbbarstow.marines.mil>

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U.S. Marine Corps photo by Lance Cpl. Christopher England
Sgt. Edgar Alvarez, a scout sniper with Battalion Landing Team 1/5, 31st Marine Expeditionary Unit gathers necessary gear for a two-day area reconnaissance mission at the Jungle Warfare Training Center in Okinawa, Japan, Jan. 11, 2022. Scout snipers play an integral part in the Stand in Force Concept operating as the eyes and ears of the ground force commander, allowing for a more efficient decision

making process. The 31st MEU, the Marine Corps' only continuously forward-deployed MEU, provides a flexible and lethal force ready to perform a wide range of military operations as the premiere crisis response force in the Indo-Pacific region.

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News Brief

MARADMIN 031/22

CALL FOR PARTICIPATION IN THE 2022 VIRTUAL WOMEN IN LEADERSHIP DISTINGUISHED SPEAKERS SERIES EVENT

The Academy Women will host their second annual virtual Women in Leadership Distinguished Speakers Series (DSS) event on 3 February 2022.

The DSS are virtual and regional professional development events hosted online and at various locations nationwide. Each DSS event takes a deep dive into a specific issue area, industry and/or competency related to women's leadership. In partnership with premier institutions of higher learning and organizations committed to diversity and inclusion, the DSS brings together the Academy Women partners' mutual commitments to promote women's leadership in a diverse world, research, critical thinking and innovative problem-solving regarding issues related to women and girls. Distinguished women leaders from around the world are expected to attend each DSS event. More information can be found on the Academy Women website at www.AcademyWomen.org.

Commanders may authorize Permissive Temporary Additional Duty (PTAD) for Marines and Sailors attached to their unit to allow virtual participation in an environment without distractions. Commanders/Supervisors may also approve civilian Marine participation in an environment without distractions. All Marine Corps registration fees must be coordinated through MPE.

Requests to participate in this event should be emailed to the group mailbox MPE_Outreach@usmc.mil via your Officer-in-Charge and include the following information: name, rank, EDIPI, unit, email, and duty station. Replies from MPE should be used in justifying PTAD requests. Submit requests to participate no later than 31 January 2022.

The uniform of the day for the event is Service "B" for any attendee broadcasting images or video in the course of their participation.

Academy Women is a non-federal entity wholly independent of the Marine Corps.

Leave Share Program

Individuals currently affected by medical emergencies and in need of leave donations.

Goodwill, Francis

John Rodriguez

Anyone desiring to donate annual leave under the Leave Share Program should contact the Human Resources Office at 577-6915.

MARADMIN 040/22

2022 NATIONAL BLACK HISTORY MONTH

In 1926, Dr. Carter Godwin Woodson launched the celebration of National Negro History Week. He chose the second week of February due to its proximity to the birthdays of famed orator and abolitionist Fredrick Douglass and President Abraham Lincoln. In 1976, the 50th year of celebration and the bicentennial year of the Nation's independence, the observance expanded to include the whole month of February with the full support of President Gerald Ford. On 11 February 1986, Congress issued a joint resolution authorizing the president to proclaim annually the month of February as National Black History Month, officially codifying the celebration in law. Since 1986, presidents have issued proclamations, executive orders, and other guiding statements on National Black History Month to honor the achievements of Black Americans.

Black Americans have helped to shape the Marine Corps into its present form, enhancing its expeditionary warfighting posture through dedicated and unselfish service since World War II. Black Marines first entered our Corps with the establishment of Camp Montford Point in June 1942. Many of these original "Montford Point Marines" fought in World War II, Korea, and Vietnam. These Marines are no strangers to our collective history. We honor their service by acknowledging those who have followed their legacy from SgtMaj Edgar R. Huff, Capt Frederick C. Branch, LtGen Frank E. Petersen, Col Gilda A. Jackson, and Medal of Honor recipient SgtMaj John L. Canley through today's leaders. For more information on these leaders, Marine Corps history, or Medal of Honor recipients, visit the Library of the Marine Corps at grc-usmcu.libguides.com.

As a Service, we must take full advantage of the talents, strengths, skills, and perspectives of every Marine. Our talent management system and our leaders support this imperative of prioritizing diversity of thought, fostering inclusivity, and implementing policies that ensure equity across the force. During this observance month, commanders are encouraged to recognize and celebrate the invaluable service and selfless contributions of Black Americans – military, veteran, and civilian - to our country and Corps. Commanders are further encouraged to conduct online programs and to promote remote participation in observance events within their commands and across their local communities where onsite activities are not feasible during COVID-19 restrictions.

The Marine Corps is committed to living the values we defend and treating everyone with dignity and respect. As such, the Marine Corps takes pride in building strength through diversity and is dedicated to promoting a professional environment free from personal, social, or institutional barriers that prevent Marines from reaching their full potential.

U.S. Presidential firsts

Story by: Laurie Pearson
COMMSTRAT Chief

On April 30, 1789, George Washington, took his oath of office as the first President of the United States while standing on the balcony of Federal Hall on Wall Street in New York. "As the first of everything, in our situation will serve to establish a Precedent," he wrote James Madison, "it is devoutly wished on my part, that these precedents may be fixed on true principles."

Since that time, the United States has had 46 presidents. The men and women who have led America into the 21st century were notable individuals, experiencing myriad changes in technology and culture, from establishment of the first electric company in New York, to the development of the World Wide Web, and even changes to transportation. These Presidents experienced many "firsts."

President George Washington was the only president elected who received all the electoral votes in both his 1788 and 1792 elections. James Monroe received all but one in 1820 when a delegate from New Hampshire held out so that Washington would retain the honor of a unanimous win. The next biggest landslide was in 1936, when Franklin D. Roosevelt won all but eight electoral votes (531 to 523).

Many presidents have valued physical fitness, but sixth President John Quincy Adams was the first to be known to swim naked in the Potomac River before getting to the business of the nation, leading to some awkward encounters with journalists as they waited for an interview. He only agreed to speak with Anne Royal, the first woman to interview a president, after she commandeered his clothes during one of his daily baths in the Potomac River.

The first U.S. citizen to become president was eighth President; Martin Van Buren. While every president was born in North America, Van Buren was born in 1782, making him the first president to be born after the signing of the Declaration of Independence and the creation of the United States of America. He was also the first president to own two tiger cubs as pets, which were given to him as gifts from the Sultan of Oman.

The only president who studied to become a medical doctor was William Henry Harrison, the ninth president.

John Tyler, 10th president, was the first president to have 15 children. He had eight children with his first wife, Letitia Christian, and seven more children with his second wife, Julia Gardiner. Two of John Tyler's grandsons lived into the 21st century.

Millard Fillmore, the 13th president, was the first president to have a stepmother.

The 18th president of the United States, Ulysses S. Grant, was given a \$20 speeding ticket for riding his horse and buggy too fast down a street in Washington, D.C. A first. He was also the first to reportedly change his name from Hiram Ulysses Grant, to Ulysses S. Grant because he did not like his monogram, HUG.

In 1877, the first White House telephone was installed in the telegraph room. The 19th President Rutherford B. Hayes was the first president to use the new invention, and his telephone number was 1. Fifty years later, Herbert Hoover was the first president to use a telephone at the president's desk in the Oval Office.

The first left-handed president was James Garfield, the 20th president.

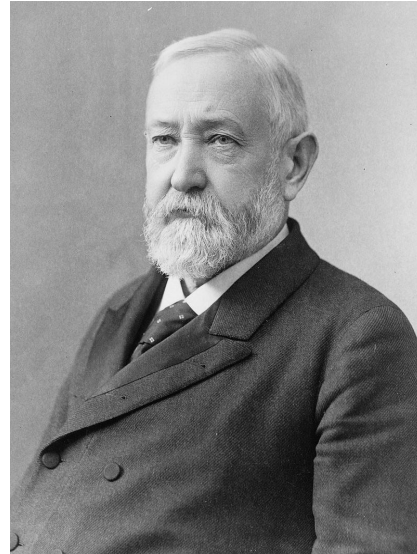


Photo provided by: Library of Congress
President Benjamin Harris, 23rd president of the United States (1889-93), a moderate Republican who won an electoral majority while losing the popular vote by more than 100,000 to Democrat Grover Cleveland.

Benjamin Harrison, 23rd president, became the first president to attend a baseball game when he went to the Cincinnati/ Washington major league game in 1892. The relationship between the presidency and baseball continues to this day, as nearly every president starting with William Taft has thrown out the first pitch for the Washington team's season.

Shoshana Johnson: first

Story by: Laurie Pearson
COMMSTRAT Chief

To this day, Shoshana "Shana" Johnson, remembers her lost friends and battle buddies and wonders how she was one of the lucky ones. "How did we deserve to be alive when so many of the good ones had died?"

As the first official African American female Prisoner of War, Johnson was thrust into the limelight, March 23, 2003, when she and others from the Army's 507th Maintenance Company got left behind, lost in the Iraqi desert, and then ambushed in the city of Nasiriyah, Iraq.

Her wide eyes dominated international news media hours after Iraqi paramilitary forces, loyal to Saddam Hussein, ambushed her convoy, killing 11 soldiers from the 507th Maintenance Company, among them Johnson's good friend Pfc. Lori Piestewa, the first woman to be killed in Operation Iraqi Freedom.

March 20, 2003 marked the beginning of OIF with preemptive airstrikes on Saddam Hussein's presidential palace and military targets followed by approximately 67,700 "boots on the ground" with 15,000 Navy personnel on ships in the region. The operation was authorized when Iraq was found to be in breach of U.N. Security Council adopted Resolution 1441 which "prohibits stockpiling and importing Weapons of Mass Destruction."

Just three days later, American lives were lost or changed forever.

"When we had first started out from Camp Virginia, the long line of trucks had been a comfort," she recalled in her memoir. "A 600-vehicle convoy is a grand sight. I hadn't ever seen anything like it. None of us had. That endless line of headlights, the massive vehicles, the surge of people and equipment moving into Iraq made me feel a part of something formidable and there was comfort in that. There was, after

As a maintenance company, the 507th was in the rear of the convoy, using heavy equipment to drag other vehicles back on the road after they became stuck in desert sands. The 507th helped so many vehicles that it quickly lost sight of the main convoy, until 33 Soldiers and 18 vehicles were 12 full hours behind. Johnson stated that she was "prepared to do what was necessary, but scared to death as well."

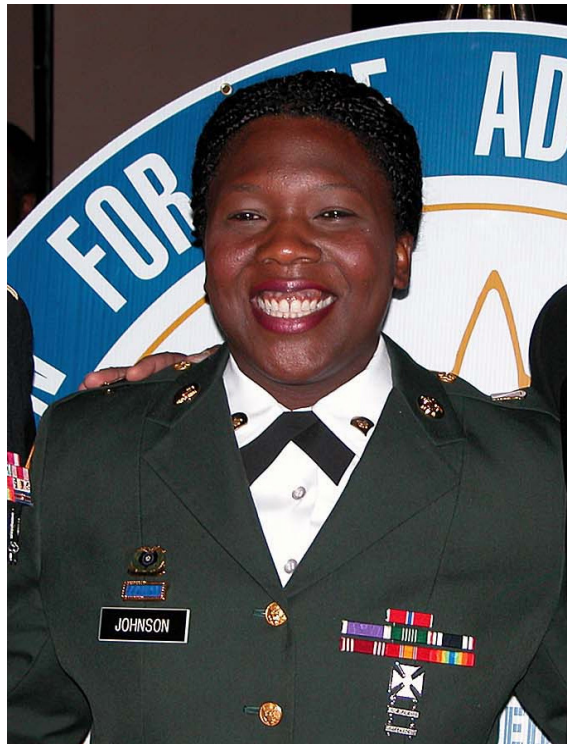
Even the traffic control points forgot them, packing up and leaving long before the 507th arrived. Left to fend for themselves with broken radios and a badly marked map, the 507th Soldiers were soon lost in the desert.

They drove for three days, eating Meals, Ready-to-Eat, and catching catnaps, until the now-tiny convoy entered Nasiriyah, shortly after dawn on the 23rd. The narrow city streets left few options. Insurgents used a dump truck to block the road. As they got close, a rocket-propelled grenade exploded, hitting the vehicle carrying Piestewa and Pfc. Jessica Lynch, sending it careening into the back of Johnson's five-ton rig.

In her memoir, Johnson recounts that the fierce firefight lasted about 90 minutes. In the midst of the firefight, Soldiers' weapons began to jam. The Soldiers had been ordered to wrap duct tape around their magazines, but in the desert heat, the tape adhesive melted, jamming their weapons.

They continued to fight as best they could. Private First Class Patrick Miller ran to the .50-caliber machine gun and showered the insurgents with bullets, killing eight and stopping them from setting up a mortar position. He would later receive a Silver Star, as would Sgt. Donald Walters, who is widely believed to have fought back until he ran out of ammunition, long after he was wounded multiple times.

"A constant barrage of bullets was ping-pong off our vehicles, nearby buildings, the ground all around us," Johnson described. "They were lobbing mortars, and the heavy explosions made the ground leap beneath me. We didn't have anywhere to go, no escape and little defense. The shots were coming so close, you could hear the zipping noise they made as they whipped past us."



U.S. Army photo by: Sgt. 1st Class Doug Sample

african american POW

Johnson was injured as she dove for cover under a truck. A bullet passed through her left leg, breaking a bone, then into her right ankle, severing her right Achilles tendon. She was in agonizing pain, and blood had turned her desert combat boots black. Her flesh looked like "ground meat."

With mounting casualties, few useable weapons and dwindling ammunition, the soldiers were "overwhelmed."

They "were like Custer," Sgt. James Riley later told reporters, and had no choice but to surrender. Riley went first, crawling out from under a truck with his hands raised. Specialist Edgar Hernandez, who was also wounded, followed. Johnson was dragged her out from under a truck by her injured ankles.

Eleven soldiers were killed and six were taken prisoner.

Johnson, Sgt. James Riley, Spc. Joseph Hudson, Spc. Edgar Hernandez and Pfc. Patrick Miller felt more like hostages than POWs protected by the Geneva Convention. While Johnson, Hudson and Hernandez were still bleeding from their wounds, their captors kicked them and beat them with rifle butts. Johnson recounts thinking, "They might literally tear me apart in their frenzy. I could barely see through the pain in my legs. I was woozy with the searing agony."

A doctor patched them up when they arrived at a more official site, but their captors had a lot of questions and taped the POWs for the international media: Why did the Americans come to Iraq? To kill Iraqis? No, Johnson said, she came to cook.

At the time, that image of Johnson disturbed many people more than the similarly scared and bruised faces of the male POWs, and the footage led to many debates and editorials about women and mothers in combat. Johnson, a single mother of a 2-year-old daughter tugged at heartstrings worldwide.

Johnson herself worried that she might put the male soldiers in danger that they would try to defend her if the guards tried to hurt her, for they shouted with rage at any indication she was in pain.

Toward the end of her memoir, Johnson says she doesn't remember being raped, but that she also can't remember large portions of that first day. She sometimes wonders if her subconscious blocked out a sexual assault, because it took her years to be intimate with a man again, and to this day is still not entirely comfortable with it. She does remember that under the guise of searching her, one of the guards grabbed her breast and squeezed. Hard. Another guard half joked, half threatened to find her a "nice" Iraqi husband.

The POWs were sent to Baghdad. Their captors paraded them through a series of towns along the 200-plus mile journey. Enraged by the American invasion, mobs of locals surrounded the truck, shaking it and screaming what Johnson assumed were obscenities and death threats in Arabic. At different points, men

reached in and slapped her face.

More official-looking Iraqis interrogated them in Baghdad; Johnson was surprised they didn't torture or beat her. They gave them old, dirty, striped POW pajamas. Iraqi doctors insisted on operating on the wounded Soldiers.

Johnson felt "helpless and nervous. I would be under anesthetic with no idea what they were going to do to me. I was at their mercy and I didn't much like it." As Johnson lay in the operating room, American bombs fell nearby, shaking the glass windows in their frames.

"They were about to operate on me when my country was bombing the hell out of their capital city," she wrote.



Photos by: Associated Press

Around the Corps

Story and photo by: Staff Sgt. Hailie Donaldson
USMC Recruiter

The Marine Corps has a lustrous history tracing all the way back to 1775. That equates to two hundred and forty-six years of history that Marines past, present and future will continue to keep alive. As many people know, with any new rank or promotion comes responsibility. For Marines, becoming a staff non-commissioned officer means transitioning to a more authoritative role. In addition to this new role, they are now seen as the keepers of tradition and heritage, which can mean something different to each individual stepping into those shoes.

“To me, the saying ‘keepers of tradition and heritage’ means keeping the spirit of the Marine Corps alive,” says Staff Sgt. Haile Donaldson, a recruiter with Recruiting Sub-Station Fullerton, Recruiting Station Orange County. “Even if it’s something placed within a creed or standard, I believe every Marine should instill it regardless of rank.”

Becoming a staff sergeant is a big stepping stone in a Marine’s career, but it also comes with its own challenges.

“You’re responsible for a lot more, and your relationship with your superiors change as you progress,” explains Staff Sgt. Aaron Corwin, a recruiter with Recruiting Sub-Station Lakewood, Recruiting Station Orange County. “You’re expected to lead by intent, not with direct instructions, which is vastly different from other ranks below staff sergeant.”

Recruiting duty is a special duty assignment within the Marine Corps. The Marine Corps encourages all enlisted careerists to do one special duty assignment throughout their careers. The primary difference recruiting has from the other duty assignments is that if successful on the first tour, Marines can choose to

stay and become a recruiter as a primary occupational specialty.

Within the recruiting environment, the aspects of your rank change significantly compared to what it would mean in the Fleet Marine Force. You no longer have junior Marines under your charge. The majority of Marines have the same billet and it is all based on individual effort.

“I feel like each Marine is on equal footing when it comes to recruiting,” explains Donaldson. “I do feel like I need to hold myself to a certain standard, but no matter where I go, I’ll still be a staff sergeant. When doing this job, I only pressure myself and I do not feel any pressure from my rank to prove myself against others.”

Regardless of the challenges that Marines face on recruiting duty, there is still some consistency that all Marines can rely on: leading and mentoring those placed in their charge.

The delayed entry program was put into place to assist future Marines in preparing for recruit training. These future Marines are presented information regarding our traditions and heritage, and are led by their recruiters.



U.S. Marine Staff Sgt. Aaron Corwin, a recruiter with Recruiting Sub-Station Lakewood, Recruiting Station Orange County, poses for a photo in Lakewood, California on Jan. 24, 2022. Corwin expressed what it means to be a staff non-commissioned officer in her experience. In the Marine Corps, SNCOs are considered the keepers of tradition and heritage, and they are the ranks that keep the lustrous history of the Marine Corps alive today.

“I try to emulate the great leaders I’ve had, and make that part of my leadership style,” says Corwin. “I implement that to future Marines in my charge and newly graduated Marines that come back on recruiting assistance.”

Recruiters are constantly finding the next generation of Marines and expressing the pride they have for the Marine Corps. Marines have es spirit de corps when it comes to their history, culture and the bond they share with the Marines around them. Staff non-commissioned officers continue to keep the Corps’ traditions alive, and pass those traditions onto their successors to keep our heritage strong.

Presidents, cont. from page 8

William Howard Taft, 27th president, started the tradition of the president throwing out the first pitch of the baseball season at a Washington Senators game on April 14, 1910. A tradition which remains active today.

Benjamin Harrison, was also the first to have electricity in the White House, in 1891. He once got an electrical shock, leading his family to often refuse to touch the light switches and sometimes leave the lights on at bedtime.

Theodore Roosevelt, 26th president, came to office in 1901, the White House wasn't called the White House! People called the building the President's

Palace, the President's House, and the Executive Mansion. Roosevelt officially named it the White House. He was also the first president to ride in a car while in office.



Photo provided by: Library of Congress

President Theodore Roosevelt, 26th president of the United States (1901-09) was also the youngest president elected into office at the age of 42. He also famously delivered a 90 minute speech after an attempted assassination in 1912 which left him with a bullet in his chest. Afterwards, he requested the shooter not be harmed so he could face him personally. He then asked his assailant, "what did you do it for?" When the shooter refused to answer, T. Roosevelt then quipped; "oh, what's the use? Turn him over to the police."

Supreme Court in 1921, fulfilling his lifelong dream, eight years after leaving the White House. He's the only person in American history to have served in both offices.

Roosevelt's fifth cousin and the 32nd president, Franklin Delano Roosevelt, was the first to ride in an airplane. While Franklin D. Roosevelt made many international trips via ship, he made history as the first president to fly in an airplane

in 1943. He crossed the Atlantic Ocean on a trip to North Africa. The trip was a secret mission due to its location in war-torn Casablanca during World War II.

Franklin D. Roosevelt was also the first president to use television to broadcast messages to the American people. Prior to 1939, presidents had used

newspapers and radio to get their messages across. But when Roosevelt appeared in a broadcast from the 1939 World's Fair, it opened up the possibilities of transmitting presidential messages to a much wider audience.

The White House's first website went online in October 1994 during

President Bill Clinton's administration.

In 2008, Barack Obama became the first African American president in U.S. history.

Obama's father was a Kenyan economist

and his mother was a white anthropologist. Obama's legacy continued when Kamala Harris became the first Black woman elected to be vice president.

Information in this article is compiled from the following sources:

biography.yourdictionary.com/articles/unusual-facts-about-presidents.html

kids.nationalgeographic.com/history/article/presidential-fun-facts

whitehouse.gov

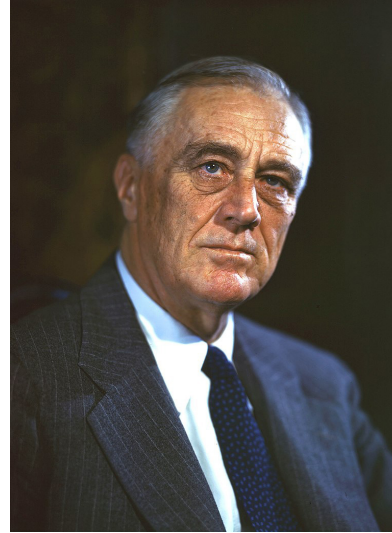


Photo by: Leon A. Perski

Original color transparency of F. Roosevelt taken during his 1944 Official Campaign Portrait session. He spent his later adult life paralyzed from the waist down due to contracting Polio at the age of 39, just before campaigning for his first presidential run. After assuming office in 1932, he became the first physically disabled president in U.S. history.





Take the Unaccompanied and Family Housing **FY22 TENANT SATISFACTION SURVEY**

Shoshana Johnson, cont. from page 7

Bombs landed so close that they damaged the prison. Blindfolded much of the time and able to hear the clatter of spent shells on the ground, the Soldiers wondered if they would fall victim to friendly fire. Maybe that was the Iraqis' intention, Johnson worried.

As the American military closed in, the POWs became a political "hot potato," Johnson told reporters after her rescue. No one wanted to be responsible for them or be caught with them, so they were moved at least seven times. They were held in several prisons, a city jail, private homes and even some kind of storage facility. The more out of the way the location, the more rescue seemed impossible.

Johnson added "I believed they were going to kill us." They were finally taken some 70 miles north to Samarra. Their new guards were police officers, and Johnson and the other Soldiers later said how much kinder they were than their first captors, even buying fresh bandages for the POWs with their own money. They fed them better too, giving the Soldiers chocolates and meat, not just the meager diet of gruel, rice, cheese and crackers, tea and cucumbers that they had been subsisting on for weeks. They were able to shower regularly. Johnson had to be carried to the bathroom and then squat on her injured bare feet, usually on a filthy floor over a hole in the ground.

On April 13, Marines from 3rd Light Armored Reconnaissance Battalion stopped in Samarra on their way to Saddam Hussein's hometown of Tikrit. Locals approached and tipped them off: Seven Americans, the five 507th Soldiers had been joined by two downed Apache pilots, were being held nearby.

Iraqis surrounded the Marines, even staring down from rooftops as they combed the streets, and the Marines feared it was a trap, Cpl. Curney Russell told reporters. They were about to turn back when a man in dirty yellow pajamas signaled them from a window.

"I'm an American," Chief Warrant Officer David Williams, one of the downed pilots, called

quietly. Inside, Johnson and the other POWs had no idea rescue was at hand, and she ducked when a huge bang shook the house.

"Get down!" she heard in English. "Don't hurt (the guards)," she begged the Marines before they half-carried her to a Light Armored Vehicle. "They were kind to us."

After three weeks in captivity, Johnson and the others were free. Overcome, she turned to the closest Marine and collapsed in his arms, sobbing in relief.

They were free, but their lives had changed forever. Johnson's recovery was long and painful, and Johnson still copes with Post-Traumatic Stress Disorder.

She initially turned down book deals and the movie offers, until her parents convinced her that it was time: As the first African-American female prisoner of war, she had a responsibility to share her story.

"Her story is important because we all learned about Jessica Lynch," explained Johnson's ghostwriter Mary "M.L." Doyle. "We all learned about that ambush and the things that happened to Jessica. We knew a little about Shana, but her full story had never been told. She went through 23 days of hell, and I'm glad that there's a book that tells that story, because 20, 30, 50 years from now, people can read about it and know what she went through."

Doyle, a former Army broadcaster and current Army civilian at Fort Meade, Md., is actually Johnson's third ghost writer, and was able to bring her story to life by drawing on her own experiences in Iraq and Kuwait.

Johnson went on to culinary school, and was invited to serve on the Department of Veterans Affairs minority affairs advisory board. She meets up with her fellow POWs every year when they undergo their annual POW exams as part of a long-term Department of Defense POW study, and she got a tattoo with all of their initials.

This article was compiled using information from Army.mil and history.navy.mil.



MCCS is NOW HIRING Lifeguards for employment aboard MCLB BARSTOW; OASIS POOL and SPRAY PARK!

Pay Range: \$18.00

Marine Corps Community Services; MCLB Barstow is looking for professional, motivated individuals to join our Lifeguard Team to prevent accidents, respond to emergencies, and administer exceptional customer service at the Oasis Pool.

Filing Instructions: Applications must be submitted online between February 1st and February 21st via the MCCS Careers Website: www.usmc-mccs.org/careers click prospective employee and search Lifeguard. Applications emailed or mailed WILL NOT be considered. Applications submitted after 11:59 pm (EST) on February 21st 2022 will not be considered.

Requirements for employment: Candidates must be 15 years of age upon hire. All minors (under age 18) will need to provide a valid work permit to Human Resources if selected for hire.

Test Dates and Times: Saturday, February 12th, & Sunday, February 20th at 10:30 AM

Location of Tryout: All applicants will be contacted of the tryout location upon completion of application submittal online.

Testing Process: Complete a 100-meter freestyle swim in less than 2 minutes. Complete treading water legs only for 2 minutes. Complete a 20 meter swim, surface dive to a depth of 12 feet, retrieve a 10 lb. brick and return to surface with the brick above water, 20 meters back to starting point and climb out of the pool from the side in less than 1 min. and 30 sec. Complete a 300-meter swim demonstrating freestyle and breaststroke in good form.


Complete Oral Interview directly after the swimming portion (be prepared with appropriate attire).

For more info, email: mccspendletonpools@usmc-mccs.org or call: (760) 577-6284

MCCS
SEMPER FIT



February

Sun	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
		1 Anger Management Series	2 Self Defense	3 Warrior Maintenance Stress Management Relocation Workshop Wine Tasting	4	5
6	7	8 Anger Management Series Say What?	9 Self Defense Sponsorship Training	10 Warrior Maintenance Stress Management	11 Date Night! The 5 Love Languages	12
13 	14 Command Team Training for SMP	15 Anger Management Series Real Relationships	16 L.I.N.K.S. Chat Self Defense	17 Warrior Maintenance Stress Management	18	19
20	21 Washington's Birthday	22 Anger Management Series Tax Preparation	23 Self Defense D.I.S.C.	24 Warrior Maintenance Stress Management L.I.N.K.S. Foundations	25 Play Morning	26
27 SMP Volunteer Activity	28 L.I.N.K.S. Foundations for Parents					

For more details, visit MCLB Bartstow's community events page at:
<https://www.mclbbarstow.marines.mil/MCLB-Barstow/Events/>