



THE ON GUARD

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Flood victims assisted

*California Guard takes
on another disaster*

By SSgt. B.F. "Jack" Jernigan
California National Guard

First there were the earthquakes. Then the drought, which spawned wildfires. Now, the floods.

Nature again decided to play a cruel joke on California; a state visited by a recent string of disasters.

From one end of the state to the other, streets flooded, rivers overflowed and levees broke. Homes were consumed in water. Agricultural lands washed away. Cattle drowned. In all, 34 of California's 58 counties were affected.

The California National Guard was summoned to help.

First into the fray were the Army Guard's Aviation units. G Company, 3rd Battalion, 140th Aviation's CH-47 Chinooks and the 126th Medical Company's UH-1 "Huey" air ambulances also responded. The same crews that had been fighting wildfires just a few months before, were now performing rescue and medical evacuation missions.

Chinooks dispatched to the northern part of the state delivered emergency medical supplies to Crescent City Hospital, 6,000 sandbags to Humboldt County and made hay drops for stranded cattle.

In hard hit Sonoma County, the Russian river contaminated drinking water supplies with raw sewage and fuels from leaking underground storage tanks. In response, Fresno's 185th Quartermaster Battalion set up a water purification system capable of producing 60 gallons of drinking water per hour.

"We have been so impressed with how accommodating the Guard has been during this operation," said Gary Zamoloni, Sonoma County assistant sheriff.

To bring the flood waters down, the 132nd Engineer Battalion used their bridge boats to clear dangerous debris and try to right docks that had been contorted or carried away by raging waters. They also watched the waters for stranded flood victims.

From these efforts, a few heroes emerged.

Sgt. Robert Moutard from Company E was one such hero. From across turbulent waters, he noticed a man clinging desperately to a tree. Although Moutard urged the frightened man to stay put, the man panicked and jumped into the water. Moutard saw no other choice. He jumped

in as well and saved the man.

"I was more unsure and nervous about jumping in the water because I was alone and the current was running high and fast," Moutard recalled.

As Guardmembers labored to save lives, the 162nd Combat Com-

munications Group, located in Sacramento County, dispatched its heavy trucks to assist in evacuations. Other citizen-airmen barricaded flooded streets and established temporary communication systems.

Further north, in California's agricultural country, a different type of health risk existed. Chinook crews and engineers with heavy trucks removed the decomposing cattle carcasses killed by the floods.

At the height of its involvement, the California National Guard had nearly 1,000 citizen-soldiers and airmen on flood relief duty.



Photo by Lt. Col. Bruce Floy

DOG DAYS - Not only did the California Guard rescue 500 people from raging floods, but 12 dogs and cats as well.



Photo courtesy of Oregon National Guard

NO HOT AIR

The first National Guard hot air balloon, called Joncee, was commissioned into service recently in Salem, Ore. Joncee stands seven stories high and burns enough heat to warm 100 homes. It is piloted by the Oregon Army Guard's SSgt. John Leisek and his wife Debra. Leisek and Joncee plan to tour the U.S. this year. The balloon was bought and is maintained by private donations.

DRUG USE IS LIFE ABUSE



COMMENTARY

COUNTERDRUG UPDATE

• As of Jan. 18, 2,646 Army National Guard and 828 Air National Guard personnel were on counterdrug support duty in all 54 states and territories.

• As of Jan. 18, the total value of cash and drugs seized this fiscal year by police with National Guard assistance is \$1.047 billion.

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Harassment not tolerated

By Evelyn D. Harris
American Forces Information Service

Secretary of Defense William J. Perry wants everyone in the department to know sexual harassment will not be tolerated.

"It remains the policy of the Department of Defense that sexual harassment is strictly prohibited in the Armed Forces and the civilian work force," Perry wrote in a recent memorandum to service chiefs and agency heads. He said harassment is legally actionable even if it does not result in concrete psychological or physical harm to the victim.

DoD defines sexual harassment as a form of sex discrimination involving unwelcome sexual advances, requests for sexual favors or other verbal or physical conduct of a sexual nature. These acts are considered sexual harassment when submitting to or rejecting them affects whether a person gets or keeps a job or promotion or affects working conditions. The conduct is also considered harassment if it interferes with performance or creates an intimidating, offensive or hostile working environment.

Perry noted "work place" is an expansive term for military members and may include conduct on or off duty, 24 hours a day.

Supervisors or commanders who use sexual behavior to affect subordinates' careers are engaging in sexual harassment. Similarly, any service member or civilian employee who makes deliberate

or repeated unwelcome verbal comments, gestures or physical contact of a sexual nature is engaging in sexual harassment.

Perry outlined 11 guidelines to eliminate sexual harassment. Three of the guidelines are new or are stated more strongly than previous top-level guidance on harassment.

First, Perry said all employees must have access to toll-free, confidential, harassment advice and counseling hot lines. Second, Perry wants service and agency heads to report semi-annually the effectiveness of their sexual harassment prevention programs. Previously, they had to report only once a year.

Third, affected personnel in a unit where harassment occurred must receive prompt reports on investigative findings and corrective action. These reports must be as complete as permissible under the privacy act.

In addition, the Secretary strengthened language prohibiting reprisals against individuals who report sexual harassment or provide information about harassment incidents. Service and agency heads must establish procedures to investigate and resolve promptly complaints of reprisal.

DoD equal opportunity officials said the department has required sexual harassment training for all civilian and military employees for several years. But Perry ordered the Defense Equal Opportunity Management Institute to provide quality control to ensure all components' training meets certain standards of effectiveness.

LETTERS

WALK TALK

I very much enjoyed the November edition of The On Guard. One article that drew my attention was entitled "Winning in a Walk," about MSgt. Jerry Ford, and written by Capt. Mike Allegre.

I'm a full-time member of the Massachusetts Army National Guard, and I too have an interest in walking. I would very much like to get more information on race-walking. It could be an asset to many members of the Guard.

Many older members have a problem with running due to age and lack of time in their civilian lives to exercise. This problem could be solved by a walking program begun at the unit and carried into civilian life. Methods used in race walking could be useful to many soldiers and airmen.

Any information available on race-walking would be appreciated. My unit address is: 42nd DIVARTY, 400 Fairview Avenue, Rehoboth MA 02769-2696.

*Sgt. Albert Coelho
Massachusetts National Guard*

Editor's Note: MSgt. Jerry Ford's unit address is: 142nd Maintenance Squadron, 6801 NE Cornfoot Rd., Portland, OR 97218

FAX your Letters to the Editor to DSN 761-0732/0731 or (703) 681-0732. You may also mail your letters to: NGB-PAC, 2500 Army Pentagon, Washington, DC, 20310-2500

GUARD TOONS

By Lyle Farquhar



"OK, 'Mr. Social Actions Officer' ... Guess who gets the *Equal Opportunity* to change Junior's diaper."



IN THE NEWS

- Grave studies
- Memorial unveiled
- Vets get help

Training via satellite

'Distance Learning' offers less expensive educational opportunities

By Capt. John Goheen
National Guard Bureau

When Jeannine Bellavance joined 124 other full-time Rhode Island National Guard employees Dec. 13 in Heritage Hall at the Armory of Mounted Commands in Providence, she was viewing more than just a live, education television program on HIV/AIDS.

She was also witnessing the beginning of a new era in the way the Guard trains and educates its workforce.

"With budgets shrinking, this seems like a great way to receive training," said Bellavance, a Rhode Island Guard personnel assistant. "You have knowledgeable instructors. You can phone in questions. It's just like traveling somewhere to take a class. But this way you don't have the travel hassles and costs."

Bellavance was one of about 10,000 full-time National Guard employees, military and civilian, to view the two-hour, newscast-style educational program. It was beamed nationwide over the Satellite Education Network from studios at Fort Lee, Va.

The National Guard Bureau produced the program in response to President Clinton's mandate last summer to provide HIV/AIDS education to all federal employees. Several states videotaped the program for those who missed the broadcast.

Classroom training live via satellite television is the



Photo by Capt. John Goheen

LIVE TRAINING - A videotaped message on AIDs was delivered to Guardmembers recently.

wave of the future, say Air and Army Guard officials.

Last year, the National Guard Professional Education Center in Arkansas used "Distance Learning" to conduct two retention updates for Adjutants General and selected members of their staffs.

Satellite dishes are being installed at all 93 Air Guard bases in the continental U.S., according to Ralph Schreiner, the NGB's Implementation and Integration Branch chief.

The "Warrior Network" will enable the Air Guard to beam one-way video, two-way audio classes similar to the HIV/AIDS broadcast across the country, thereby saving millions of dollars currently spent on training.

■ See SATELLITE, Page 13

Missouri helps uncover graves

Members of the Missouri National Guard, along with archaeologists from the Missouri Department of Natural Resources, uncovered four mid-19th century graves at the Ike Skelton Training Site near Jefferson City during a planned study of an area where antennas and satellite dishes were to be installed.

Three of the burials were close together, the remains found in separate cast iron coffins. The fourth set of remains was found around 100 yards away, thought to be a young woman. Her body had been buried in a wooden coffin, but only the coffin nails remained.

The first three graves were found right where a longtime prison employee said he had been told the graves of "two boys" were located. The first two caskets unearthed were those of children, followed by a six-foot casket containing remains, said to be an adult male.

One of the small caskets was boat shaped with sharply rounded ends, while the other two were roughly rectangular. All three had cast iron lids and under those, glass windows that would have allowed viewing the remains. The caskets were buried in wooden boxes, apparently made of cedar, held together with old fashioned square iron nails. Only a few fragments of the wood remained.

State archaeologist Michael Weichman led the small archaeology team that worked at the site, assisted by SSgt. Gene Weinke of the 1140th Engineers and others who helped operate excavating equipment.

Weichman said the cast iron caskets were probably from a private family plot and represented some wealth. "In that time," he said, cast iron caskets "were very expensive

■ See GRAVES, Page 11



Photo courtesy Missouri Guard

GRAVE DIGGERS - A member of the Missouri Army Guard uses a backhoe to help excavate a mid-19th century cast iron casket.

NATIONAL BRIEFS

THOMAS, FAIRCHILD STATES' FIRST FEMALE GENERAL

Nevada's Carol M. Thomas and Kentucky's Verna D. Fairchild were recently promoted to Brigadier General.



Thomas



Fairchild

Thomas is the Assistant Adjutant General for the Nevada Air National Guard and the first woman to be promoted to General in the history of the Nevada Air and Army National Guard.

Fairchild's promotion makes her the first woman in Kentucky and the third in the Air National Guard to attain that rank.

KLEIN MEMORIAL UNVEILED

For 17 years, SSgt. Dale E. Klein worked as a helicopter mechanic in the 1st Battalion, 113th Aviation, Nevada Army National Guard.



Dale Klein's legacy

When the unit decided to place the last of their recently retired CH-54 Sky-crane on display, they dedicated the display to Klein, who died of cancer in 1992.

The Nevada unit was the last in the Army to fly the old Sky-crane. The helicopter chosen for display was flown in Vietnam and used to remove downed aircraft from the jungle.

PERSIAN GULF VETS GET HELP

Sick veterans are one step closer to receiving more assistance for undiagnosed illnesses that may have resulted from their Persian Gulf War service.

After President Clinton signed the Veterans Benefit Act of 1994, the VA took steps to expedite compensation payments to chronically disabled Persian Gulf War veterans while the search goes on for the causes of their illnesses and the health status of their spouses and children is studied. The VA is contacting each veteran in its Persian Gulf Registry.

It will also reopen previously denied compensation claims. Veterans or their survivors with potential claims can contact the nearest VA regional office by calling 1 (800) 827-1000 for information.

Wisconsin doctor calls in rescue

By Larry Sommers
Wisconsin National Guard

A Wisconsin National Guard helicopter provided illumination from above as rescuers freed an injured man from his car at the bottom of a snowy ravine recently.

The motorist, Edward Schmidt, 32, of Horicon, Wis., was reported in stable condition.

A truck driver spotted Schmidt's car and pulled over. Col. (Dr.) Michael Bachhuber, a flight surgeon with the Wisconsin National Guard's 832nd Air Ambulance Company, also pulled over. Bachhuber saw that the car, lying upside down in a ditch about 30 feet deep, was engulfed in darkness. "No light was getting down there, and flashlights were totally inadequate," he said.

Knowing that four UH-1 Huey helicopters were flying nearby, Bachhuber called the 832nd's operations center on his car phone. Within five minutes, helicopter pilots CWO



Col. Michael Bachhuber

Kevin Baumann and 1st Lt. Brian Leeson were at the scene. Rescue units from the Iron Ridge Fire Department and the Horicon emergency medical service arrived about the same time.

The aviators hovered over the site for 20 to 25 minutes, using the helicopter's searchlight to light the scene for rescue workers as they cut the car open and prepared Schmidt for transport.

"It worked real well," Bachhuber said. "You could see everything." Although Bachhuber is a physician, he did not participate in the rescue except by calling in the helicopter. "I would only have been in their way," he said.

The 832nd Air Ambulance Company, headquartered in West Bend, Wis., is a high-priority unit designated to go anywhere in the world on 72-hour notice as part of the Army's humanitarian assistance program.

Korea-based troops train in Kansas

Three troops attend Kansas Guard's leadership academy

By Lt. Col. Joy D. Moser
Kansas National Guard

Where's the best place to go for training? For three U.S. Army reservists from South Korea, it was Nickell Barracks Training Center in Kansas.

"There are only 98 Reservists in Korea," reported SSgt. Hosup Shim. "They have no school for reservists."

Shim, who works for Proctor and Gamble as a construction safety manager in South Korea, was born and raised in Korea, but came to the U.S. 11 years ago and has since become a citizen. He served in the South Korean Army for three years, then in the U.S. Army for 11 years and is now in the U.S. Army Reserve. He went back to South Korea for a job in the construction field.

"This is my first time visiting Nickell Barracks Training Center," said Shim. "I only wish that I had a little more time to look around so we could get to know each other. But our tight schedule couldn't make it that way."

His military unit is the 343rd Support Center, South Korea.

SSgt. Bill Rothman, also a member of



Photo courtesy Kansas National Guard

the 343rd, works as a business manager for an American school in Seoul.

"We'll return to our unit in Seoul with technical and military skills that will make the unit more effective and professional," Rothman said.

While in Kansas the three reservists attended the Basic Noncommissioned Officer Course at the Kansas Military Academy.

"This school provides a good balance of classroom instruction and practical application," Rothman noted.

"I will apply what I have learned to improve leadership in my unit," said Sgt. Jin Yu, who is a member of the 2nd

MAP READING - Sgt. Jin Yu, a reservist based in South Korea, locates a point on a map while attending Kansas' basic Noncommissioned Officers course.

Infantry Division. "The course helped tremendously in developing leadership skills."

As for his visit to the Jayhawk State, Yin observed, "I think Kansas is a very friendly, closely-knit state."

Rothman agreed. "People from Kansas are the real thing," he said. "They are friendly, honest and good-natured."



Photo by Randy Jolly

CAROLINA SEND OFF

An era ended on Nov. 18 as South Carolina Air National Guardmembers with the 169th Fighter Group said goodbye to their last F-16A model "Fighting Falcon." The A models are being replaced by the new F-16Cs. Between 1983 and 1994, the A models flew 42,221 sorties and 58,635 hours. This included 1,359 sorties and 2,788.6 hours during Operation Desert Storm.



PEOPLE

Florida's 1st Lt. Elizabeth Konon knew how to speak to Cuban refugees

BRIDGING the GAP

By SSgt. Mike Nyman
Iowa National Guard

Five years ago, Florida State University senior Elizabeth Konon, a Russian language major who is also fluent in Spanish, had no idea that she would be a Cuban community camp interpreter in Panama.

Today, Florida Army National Guard's 1st Lt. Elizabeth Konon is serving as an interpreter at Safe Haven Community Camp No. 1 as part of a humanitarian assistance effort known as Operation Safe Haven.

"I'm really language-immersed here and you really need to know your language and work with it," she said. "Here I can use my Spanish all the time."

Operation Safe Haven is designed to provide temporary humanitarian support and safe haven for Cubans transported from Guantanamo Bay, Cuba, to Panama. Four community camps are capable of providing a reasonable quality of life for up to 10,000 people for six months.

Civil affairs troops with the U.S. military are coordinating necessary services vital to the Cubans living in the



Photo by SSgt. Mike Nyman

four campsites located along the western bank of the Panama Canal. The Cubans live in tents and require all the basic necessities: food, shelter, fresh water, and sanitary conditions, plus a few extras like recreational facilities and classrooms for subjects such as English language.

"We try to make it seem like home," said Konon. "We try to meet their needs and it really seems to help. They're really happy to see that someone is speaking their language and trying to understand what they have to say."

SHOP TALK - Florida's 1st Lt. Elizabeth Konon (left) talks to a Cuban in Panama.

The Pembroke Pines, Fla., native is a linguist with the Miami-based Florida Army National Guard's 260th Linguistic Battalion. Konon was involved in the operation for three months.

One of the ways she uses her Spanish speaking skills is to help other military personnel at the community camps.

"I translate for servicemembers who don't speak Spanish and who want to interact with the Cuban population here. I also translate newspapers and articles that people might like to read."

Konon feels her help has been appreciated.

"The Cubans really like the fact that we can speak a little Spanish and that helps the whole situation," she said. "They can convey their needs to you and you can try to help them out a little bit."

Après school and substitute teacher in Broward County, Konon said she is glad to work in the community camp. "I feel like I am helping the situation. It makes me adaptable and forces me to be diplomatic," she said.

The deployment has also prepared her for the next time. "Since I'm down here I'm learning what I need to do and I get more attuned to my job should I be called up from reserve status," she added. "Should I have to do this in a different situation, I'll know what to do and I'll have a better idea of what I have to do."

Welcome home, Major An

It was early 1969, and though unaware of it at the time, they were two men with a lot in common.

Both were pilots wearing the Air Force blue serving in Vietnam. They understood the cause, and were dedicated to their mission. Both were good at their jobs — very good. Each would earn the Distinguished Flying Cross — one of this nation's highest honors for outstanding aerial achievement and heroism.

There were differences, too. One flew F-100 Super Sabres out of Phan Rang AB, the other Sikorsky H-34 helicopters from a Special Forces camp called Ban Me Thout East.

The most telling difference, however, came in April 1969 when one, John L. France, came home from Vietnam.

For the other, Nguyen Quy An, Vietnam was home.

Vietnam would become a bittersweet memory for France. It was place that helped mold the then Major for a career that would eventually lead to his cur-

rent rank of major general and position of Adjutant General for the Colorado National Guard.

For An, fate had other plans.

In September 1970, he was shot down on a combat mission — nothing new as enemy ground fire had taken him out of the sky three previous times. This time, however, An was trapped in the burning wreckage of his helicopter. He survived, but at the cost of both arms and badly scarred legs.

Following the fall of his country in 1975, An was imprisoned in an "education camp" only to be thrown out, because an armless man was considered useless for hard labor.

He was denied jobs, closely monitored by security agents, and refused permission to leave the country. He tried to escape by boat, but was caught, spending two years in jail.

Even after his release, Vietnam remained not unlike a prison. It was his land, but one lived in as an exile. Treated as an outcast by his government, An

eked out a living as an orchard worker and English teacher.

Despite his receiving a DFC for rescuing four American airmen by snatching them from a sniper-infested Laotian jungle, An's attempts to relocate to America were thwarted.

He had hoped to qualify through the jointly run Orderly Departure Program, under a rule that allowed the U.S. to welcome former military officers who had been interned in re-education camps. Unfortunately, those eligible had to spend at least a year in the camps. An, because of his lost arms, was tossed out after only nine weeks.

The Vietnamese war hero was in danger of giving up hope. He needed outside help.

Help arrived in 1992 when Noboru Masuoka, a retired U.S. Air Force colonel, visited Vietnam. Masuoka heard of An's plight and led a lobbying effort to bring the Major to America.

The colonel's work has met with partial success. While not yet allowed in permanently, An



Photo by Maj. Tom Schultz

was granted a one-year humanitarian visa along with an invitation to come to the U.S. by President Bill Clinton.

Recently, An toured Buckley ANGB, Colo., where more than 450 distinguished representatives of Colorado's military, veteran, and Vietnamese communities gathered to recognize his hard work and sacrifice.

Leading the tribute was Maj. Gen. France.

"It concerns me that I can turn to this man and say only, 'Welcome to America Major An,'" Maj. Gen. France remarked. "I hope

WELCOMED - Vietnam War hero Maj. Nguyen Quy An (right) is greeted by a member of the Colorado National Guard.

that one day soon we will meet again. And I hope on that day, Major An, Vietnam will be the land in your heart, but America the land in which you live.

"And finally, I hope on that day, I will be able to turn to you and say words so many veterans like yourself have longed to hear: 'Welcome home, Major An. Welcome home.'"

A unique partnership between the Pennsylvania Guard and a local college spawns an accredited course

SCHOOL'S in SESSION

By SSgt. Daniel C. Miller
Pennsylvania National Guard

A Pennsylvania Army National Guard Field Artillery unit and a small liberal arts college have formed a partnership that may be unique to the nation.

The 28th Division Artillery, based in Hershey, and nearby Lebanon Valley College, have teamed to develop a new three-credit-hour course called "Society and its Weapons - Modern Artillery."

The course, offered for the first time last fall, portrays artillery as a case study in modern warfare viewed through four academic disciplines: physics, political science, psychology and ethics. Its central issue: the nature and morality of modern warfare.

The course is open to all students and is listed as an elective class students can take to fulfill a three-credit requirement in the college's Disciplinary Perspectives program.

More than 30 students signed up for the first class, quickly making it the most popular DP course, according to Michael Day, a Lebanon Valley physics professor and architect of the new course.

The course grew out of a relationship between Day and the 28th Division that started about three years ago.

Day was working out in the college gym when he struck up a conversation with a man who turned out to be a 28th Division member.

The professor thought it would be interesting to use artillery to illustrate a real-world application of physics, but didn't think he'd get far with the idea.

"I didn't think they'd let the public around the guns," Day confessed.

He was wrong.

The soldier he met was Maj. Martin Walker, a former Division staff officer, who shared his enthusiasm. Before long Day and his students were at an artillery range at Fort Indiantown Gap watching 155 mm self-propelled M-109A4 howitzers live-fire.

It was only the beginning.

"I started thinking," Day recalled. "I'm having a great time. Maybe we can incorporate this into a course."

Since Lebanon Valley is a United Meth-



PLOTTING THEIR COURSE - Pennsylvania's 1st Lt. Ralph Norcross (left) instructs college students on directing their artillery fire.



KA-BOOM - Lebanon College students (left) shield their ears from the next howitzer blast. Students (below) get familiar with the 155 self-propelled M109A4 howitzer.

Photos by SSgt. Daniel C. Miller



odist-affiliated liberal arts college, Day knew a course focusing solely on artillery would not sell. But, a course using artillery as a case study to approach issues involving the nature and morality of modern warfare, might.

Together, with a team of professors from other disciplines, the course was born.

"I think people tend to be fascinated by guns and weapons," Day observed. "You have a tendency to forget what they are used for. That's the other part of this course."

"We are trying to be holistic," noted political science professor John Norton, who also teaches the course.

"The military is a theme throughout history," he added. "You go back to the Greeks, in terms of the relationship between weapons and the military and how it affects society. It's been a question that is timeless and fits in very well with our general education program."

The first few weeks of the course are devoted to physics; the kind needed, as DIVARTY operations officer Maj. Thomas Katana puts it, "to send a 200-pound shell 18 miles away into a 50-gallon drum."

In the classroom, students use com-

puter programs and the military's own firing tables to do the calculations necessary to get an artillery round on-target.

The class also takes a field trip to "the Gap" to watch DIVARTY live-fire to see how these classroom and theoretical exercises play out in real life.

"I think it's great we can mesh the mechanics of field artillery with the academics and physics of field artillery," said Maj. David Gerstenlauer, 28th training officer. "It's an opportunity that a lot of colleges and National Guard units aren't thinking about."

The class then moves on to Professor Norton's political science component, where a critical eye is cast toward the impact of defense spending on the nation since World War II.

"It's a question of choices," Norton observed. "The German and Japanese economies managed to pass us in certain areas because they put those resources into domestic and civilian purposes. It's part of the cost of assuming the role of policeman of the world. Would that have changed our place in the world? Would so many people be driving Hondas?"

Norton's portion includes a field trip to the United Defense plant in nearby York, Pa. The company makes artillery pieces

used by the Army. The trip further underscores the direct impact defense budget decisions made in Washington, D.C., have on the local economy.

The psychology perspective, taught by Professor Steven Specht, examines how human beings react to the extraordinary stress of war.

It includes a presentation by Ann Thompson, a nurse who works at the Veteran's Administration Hospital in Lebanon. She is married to Professor Warren Thompson, who teaches the ethics portion of the course.

"Most of her clients are Vietnam veterans with Post Traumatic Stress Disorder," said Professor Thompson. "She did three years in the military, including time spent as a nurse in Vietnam. She still doesn't like the sound of helicopters."

The course ends with a panel discussion open to the public that includes Ann Thompson, 28th DIVARTY commander Col. William Kiehar, Chaplain Tom Norton - who comes from yet another local resource, the U.S. Army War College at Carlisle Barracks and Rev. Darrell Woerner, a pacifist.

The students who signed up for the course represent a cross-section of college majors, including about a half-dozen



INSTRUCTION - SSgt. Ed Berkhouse (above) shows Lebanon College student Dana Bellis how to use a Position Azimuth Determining System.

psychology majors.

Ironically, Professor Thompson knows of "no more than two" in the class of 24 who are interested in a military career.

Senior and psychology major Amy Stanson, who grew up near Fort Indiantown Gap, said she knew very little about the military. She added the course would be "very beneficial" in helping her become a counselor.

"As a counselor," she said. "I should be able to understand the results and the personal trauma of people who come back from war."

Senior Rob Meisenbelter is also a psychology major, but is taking the course for different reasons.

"My grandfather was in Patton's tank division and was a POW in World War II," he said.

Many of the students were surprised at the complexity of today's military.

"I just can't believe the technology we have," said Dana Bellis, a senior. "You have to have some brains to work this equipment."

Kichar said one visit by students to the artillery range to see his unit in action sparks more interest - and potential enlistments - than a dozen visits to his armory. The 28th commander added that he hoped the partnership would be "the stepping stone" toward many more "combined projects" with the college.

Professor Day insists the course would not exist if not for the 28th Division.

"This course would never have entered my mind without DIVARTY," he said. "We have access to the weapons and expertise through the Guard. If you see something and experience it first-hand, it becomes a reality."



GOOD DEED - Oklahoma Army Guard's Sgt. David Gifford trenches a route for new plumbing pipes while helping to remodel the bathroom of an 85-year-old woman.

Photo courtesy Oklahoma National Guard

Miracle workers'

Oklahoma soldiers make life more comfortable for 85-year-old

By Maj. Ron Wilkerson
Oklahoma National Guard

A small group of National Guard soldiers from the Oklahoma Guard unit are heroes in the eyes of an 85-year-old Gould, Okla., woman, but not for their wartime exploits.

It's because of their efforts to make life more comfortable for Vergie "Tim" Sifford, a frail, ailing lady with no children to look after her. Her "miracle workers" completely gutted and remodeled an old and unsafe bathroom in her aging home.

The 1st Battalion, 171st Field Artillery soldiers were alerted to Sifford's plight by Daphne Crossland, a registered nurse for the Patient First Home Health Nursing Service of Wellington, Texas.

"Two of our employees pay regular visits on Ms. Sifford," said Crossland. "They told the rest of our staff about how she had to carry water to her bathroom and how unsafe her bathroom was," said Crossland. "It really just killed me to think about that. That's when I decided I just had to do something about it."

She mentioned Sifford's plight to her fiancé, SSgt. Coy Allen, a full-time administrator at the Altus, Okla., based Guard unit. That conversation was on Friday, just one day before the unit's weekend drill.

At drill, he broached the subject of helping Sifford to

several unit members. They quickly swung into action. By Monday evening, Sgt. David Gifford had made the 50-mile round trip to Gould to estimate the cost of the repairs. SSgt. Greg Camp, the unit's retention NCO, contacted Rick Holder, president of Gould's First State Bank. The bank would end up donating funds to buy the needed materials.

At 6 a.m. on the following Saturday, a six-person crew consisting of Allen, Gifford, SSgt. Leo Wootten, two inmates from the Department of Corrections' Altus Work Camp and David Scranton, owner of Scranton's Mechanical Services of Altus, reported to Sifford's home. Crossland was also on hand.

"We certainly had no trouble getting volunteers for this," recalled Allen. "That's a good thing about the guys in this unit. They like to help those in need."

Allen said the job included installing and leveling a new bathtub, installing new plumbing pipes, a hand-held shower, handicapped rails, a new gas line and reinstalling the commode. The hot water heater was reinstalled and vented to the outside. The volunteers also had time to redeck the bathroom floor.

"The bathroom was completely unsafe for her before. The hot water heater perched precariously over the tub, and it could have easily fallen on her. Plus, it was vented into the attic, which could have started a fire," Allen noted.

Scranton estimated that the volunteers saved about \$1,000 in labor costs. By nightfall, all the work was completed except for installing vinyl flooring and repainting the room, Allen said.

That was reserved for the two ladies who first reported the unsafe situation - home health aide Cindy Whitten and Licensed Practical Nurse Beck Frank.

As for Ms. Sifford?

"She's tickled to death. She's told everybody," said Crossland. "She thinks it's a miracle and these are her miracle workers."

EQUAL OPPORTUNITY

Baca says National Guard needs to reflect community

Bureau Chief promises equal opportunity for all

Editor's Note: Recently, The On Guard's Capt. John Gohsen sat down with Lt. Gen. Edward D. Baca, the National Guard Bureau's Chief, to discuss Equal Opportunity. What follows is an excerpt of their conversation.

The On Guard: How important is Equal Opportunity to the National Guard?

Gen. Baca: "When you don't have a good policy of Equal Opportunity it can tear at the very fabric of any organization and particularly an organization like the National Guard. You have to ensure that people are treated fairly. The most important ingredient in the National Guard is people. That's our strength. The diversity of the people in the National Guard is our strength. That is also the strength of this nation."

The On Guard: What is the National Guard's number one Equal Opportunity challenge?

Gen. Baca: "Changing our culture to allow every person the opportunity to develop to the fullest extent. We need to provide the education starting here at the Guard Bureau and to ensure that it filters down to every unit in the country."

We also need to foster the kind of culture that treats people with dignity, respect, equality and justice."

The On Guard: What are the National Guard's Equal Opportunity missions?

Gen. Baca: "Our overall goal is for the National Guard to be representative of the population that we serve. Every unit should make sure it's totally representative of the location that they're in."

I think another goal is to develop a culture that provides for equal treatment of women. We need to provide an environment and a work place where women are treated essentially the same as men. Just like any other Guardmember."

The On Guard: Are there still obstacles we need to overcome?

Gen. Baca: "Absolutely. There's a lot

of subtle institutional discrimination that still occurs that people aren't even aware of. That's why I say it's important to change the institution's culture by encouraging people to understand other cultures; to treat them with the respect you would like to be treated with."

The obstacles vary from place to place. But once those obstacles are removed, and people are allowed to compete on an equal basis, you've already established a place where every person can succeed, and the organization can prosper."

The On Guard: It is well known that you're proud of your affiliation with New Mexico's ethnically diverse 200th Coast Artillery Regiment, famous for their heroics during the Battle of Bataan

"By setting the EO example in our communities, we can set the tone for the nation"



Gen. Baca

during World War II. How has that unit shaped your EO values?

Gen. Baca: Two years ago the National Image Conference asked me to pay tribute to the Hispanic members of the 200th Artillery Regiment."

Over the years I've developed a very close relationship with the Bataan Veterans because many of them share my heritage. The head of the group, Orville Padec called me and said, 'General, we would never do anything to embarrass you.' He said he wanted to let me know that he and other Hispanic vets were not going to attend the tribute."

I said, 'Orville, why aren't you going.' He said, 'The program says you're going to pay tribute to the Hispanic Veterans. You pay tribute to us all, or you pay tribute to none of us.'

I said, 'Honestly, I did not know that it said Hispanic veterans. You know that I've always paid tribute to all veterans.'

He said, 'We stuck together then, and we stick together now.'

They made it a point to bring their non-Hispanic friends with them that night. Of course, they all received standing ovations. It was a very emotional thing."

The On Guard: Can the people in the Guard today capture the brotherhood that past vets had?

Gen. Baca: Most certainly. It's alive and well every where you go. In New Mexico, and in every state that I've travelled. I see that same spirit. Everywhere it's alive and well."

I think this generation is totally undersold. Wherever you are you see that spirit. If you see that spirit and you want to talk about that same kind of bravery and that same kind of spirit, talk to the people in New York (the 106th Airlift Group) who flew 14 hours off the coast of Nova Scotia where that freighter went down. One guy jumped into shark-infested waters without hesitation to pick up a foreign survivor. He saved his life."

More than that, that same outfit lost a helicopter during that same kind of a mission in that same kind of weather just a year and a half ago. So do they have the spirit? You're darn right they do. They did their job — risked their lives — without regard for the other person's skin color."

The On Guard: As the nation's community-based defense force, can the National Guard play a role in furthering equal opportunity in the United States? If so, how?

Gen. Baca: Absolutely. The National Guard is the grass roots of America. I have said on many occasions, we are not the people's Army and Air Force, we are the people. We are in more than 3,000 communities nationwide. So, anything we do affects America. It affects that local community the state and the nation."

Of course, if our actions are positive, we're adding value to America. By setting the EO example in our communities, we can set the tone for the nation."

The District's Lt. Col. Barbaranette Bolden has come a long way

Bright light from Dark Corner

By Capt. Carol A. Reese
National Guard Bureau

Dark Corner, Ark. It's down a dirt road. Behind groves of trees. Three miles from the main highway. Eight miles from the nearest city.

Simple directions are all you need to find this small, out-of-the-way place in east central Arkansas. But, to those who call it home, there is nothing small or out-of-the-way about the accomplishments of Dark Corner's Twillie family.

Allen and Hula Twillie's 10th child, Barbaranette, born in 1952, has grown to become a trailblazer for her home town.

Now 42, and training in one of the world's most visible places, Lt. Col. Barbaranette (Twillie) Bolden is an 18-year veteran of the District of Columbia Army National Guard.

She also is the first female to command the 372nd Military Police Battalion, an outfit of nearly 1,000 citizen-soldiers with a 192-year history.

Getting there, as with any other goals in her life, wasn't easy. Just ask her brother, Cecil Twillie.

"I remember the day she was born," said Cecil. "It was a hot day and I was out in the field picking cotton. She was the last of us to be born and, of course, she's a little spoiled. But, what spoiling does for some people had the opposite effect on Barbaranette."

Cecil recalled the day his little sister, then in the seventh grade, chose to attend a predominately white school. It was a decision few African American youths



MP Battalion Lt. Col. Barbaranette Bolden

ARMY NATIONAL GUARD

D'Araujo says change needed

By Capt. John Goheen
National Guard Bureau

Maj. Gen. John R. D'Araujo, Jr. says the Army National Guard is on the right track when it comes to equal opportunity. He just wishes it was moving at a quicker pace.

"We are making headway, but we are not where we want to be," said the Army National Guard Director.

Today, minorities (African Americans, Asian Americans, Native Americans and Hispanics) comprise about 25 percent of the Army National Guard, mirroring their portion of the general population. However, only about 12 percent of those minorities are Army Guard officers.

In addition, while over half of all Army Guard positions are open to females, less than one in ten Guardmembers is a woman.

Gen. D'Araujo is not a big fan of statistics. Instead, he uses as an equal opportunity barometer what he sees and hears when he visits units around the country.

"I am seeing more and more sharp, confident minority commanders and se-

nior officers," said the General. "I can also see the way their subordinates — men and women of all races — respect them. That's a healthy indicator of change. What we need to do now is get more minorities and women in the door."

To that end, Gen. D'Araujo wants commanders and recruiters to increase efforts to attract minorities and women.

"Some of the standards we use for advancement don't appropriately recognize females and some minorities," he said. "For some minorities, English is a second language. If you put a premium on academic performance in English, they naturally won't score as high as some of their peers. But that may have nothing to do with their ability as a soldier."

"For females," D'Araujo added, "it's a different situation. Most female officers are not going to have the same assignment histories as their male counterparts. They're not going to have the command time or the same deployment experiences. That's why when you are comparing females to males for promotion, you have to look at manner of performance."



Gen. D'Araujo

"I want change to happen now; on my watch"

Slowly, but steadily, the culture is changing, says Gen. D'Araujo.

"Obviously, we've made a lot of progress," he said. "But I'm still not satisfied. I want change to happen now; on my watch. It probably won't happen that soon, but that's not going to stop us from working toward our goals."

AIR NATIONAL GUARD

Shepperd says minority recruitment is critical

By Capt. John Goheen
National Guard Bureau

The Air National Guard needs to look more like America or risk going out of business in the not too distant future, so says its director, Maj. Gen. Donald Shepperd.

"We need to increase the overall numbers of minorities. It's our future," said Gen. Shepperd. "It has always been the correct thing to do; the strength of this nation is in its cultural diversity. But soon it will be absolutely essential to recruit more minorities for our organization to survive."

Today, less than one in ten Air Guard members is African-American, and only one in 20 is Hispanic. That is only about 60 percent of the two group's participation in the active Air Force and only about half of their portion of the total population.

Gen. Shepperd overlaid current participation levels with national demographic trends to arrive at his dire warning.

"The pool of young white males, which has been traditional recruitment base, is decreasing dramatically," he said. "The numbers tell us that if we don't increase our levels of women and minorities in a big way past the year 2000, we're not going to have enough people to stay in business."

A good initial step, says the Air Guard director, is to bring minority participation in line with the active component.

"Our biggest challenge is simply to get our numbers of minorities to at least the same level shown by the active Air Force," Gen. Shepperd said. "The next challenge is to get our numbers to reflect the communities where the units are located."

Commanders are the key, he says.

"It is a commander's responsibility to recruit minorities into a unit," said Gen. Shepperd. "That's who we are going to look to to change this. I'm not going to put this on the recruiters. I'm going to the commander and say this is your responsibility and this is how you compare with others."

Convincing minority parents—many of whom may still remember when laws blocked their participation—that the Guard holds opportunities for their sons and daughters is a crucial part of the recruiting effort, Gen. Shepperd said.

"A big challenge we face is recovering from history," he explained. "Because of the laws of this nation, we started late and our numbers reflects that. Parents are the key. I'm convinced that the people who are going to bring minority kids in to the Guard are their mothers and fathers. If their mothers and fathers aren't in the Guard, or don't at least have a good opinion of the Guard, their kids aren't coming in the Guard."

Gen. Shepperd has a message for minority parents.

"The military in general and the Guard in particular is a wonderful opportunity for people, especially people in disadvantaged communities. We have a truly egalitarian society in which you truly can progress according to your ability. We want minorities to succeed."

"From top to bottom," he added, "we want to be an organization that better reflects America. In order to stay in business, we must become such an organization."



Gen. Shepperd

"It will be absolutely essential to recruit more minorities for our organization to survive."

would have made in Arkansas in the early 1960s. "Others tried to redirect her attention by harassment, but she only got stronger and never gave up. She let obstacles serve as fuel for her," Twillie recalled.

Her parents' insistence on higher education also played a role. Today, Bolden holds a law degree from Howard University.

"Our parents stressed education," said Twillie, himself principal of Lee High School in Forrest City, Ark. "We came from humble beginnings, but our parents always focused on the positive. We were told to always walk with our heads up and be proud."

Twillie said he has never been surprised by his sister's success. But, admits to being moved by her actions at the Arkansas Ball during the 1992 Presidential Inauguration in Washington D.C.

"Barbaranette was in charge of security for the First Lady's family," Twillie said. "She shone that night, and the emotions I felt will always be with me."

After serving three years as an enlisted soldier, Bolden was commissioned a second lieutenant from the D.C. Army National Guard's Officer Candidate Program in 1978.

Since then she has served as a military police investigative officer, detachment commander, battalion personnel staff officer and as a battalion operations and training officer. All of these positions, she says, prepared her for her current assignment.

Bolden's advice to other Guardmembers is "prepare yourself for your next assignment and do your best."

A full-time soldier and a mother of four, Bolden said it is her family that inspires her most.

"My husband, Rodney and my mother, Mrs. Lula Twillie, have been my inspirations," she said. "My husband always encourages me to pursue my goals in life. My mother told me not to let others set limits for me, and that I would achieve anything I wanted in life."

Despite her success, Bolden has never forgotten her home three miles from the main highway and eight miles from the nearest city.

No matter the distance, it's clear to anyone Bolden has ever touched, there's a light shining brightly in Dark Corner.



Commander, Nettie Bolden

Empire State infantrymen recognized for courageous acts.

New York HEROES

By Maj. Eric Durr
New York National Guard

Two 42nd Infantry Division soldiers have been awarded the New York National Guard's highest medal for heroism.

Spc. Allan Kendall, a rifleman in D Company, 1st Battalion, 108th Infantry, was recognized for plunging into a burning building to rescue an elderly Canisteo, N.Y., woman.

SFC Anthony Przybal, platoon sergeant in C Company, 1st Battalion 127th Armor, disregarded his own safety to rescue crew members from a burning M-1 tank that overturned during training at Fort Drum last July.

In separate ceremonies, the



Photo by Maj. Eric Durr

two soldiers were presented with the New York State Medal for Valor by Maj. Gen. Robert Byrne, 42nd Infantry Division commander.

Kendall's brush with heroism came last April when he heard a neighbor's house explode.

"I was kind of scared, but I knew something had to be done and there was no one else around to do it," he said.

According to his citation, Kendall ran across the street to discover that a propane tank in the basement of house exploded,

blowing out all the glass in a sun room at the back. He assisted Willard and Sally Mlott, both badly burned in the blaze, around to the front and then raced into the smoke-filled house to find Mr. Mlott's mother Lu.

He found the elderly woman in the living room and assisted her outside just before the house exploded again. The second explosion blew a portion of the house off the foundation and caused the rest of the house to blaze with fire.

Canisteo's Assistant Fire

Chief Patrick House credits Kendall with saving Lu Mlott's life.

SFC Przybal said he was proud, but "kind of embarrassed really," to receive New York's highest peacetime honor.

"I was just doing my job," he added. "I'm sure any soldier out there would have done the same thing to help another soldier."

Przybal was one of the first Guardmembers to arrive on the scene when a 1/127th M-1 rolled over into a ravine on Fort Drum. As fuel spilled onto the hot tur-

HONORED - Spc. Allen Kendall awaits to be awarded the N.Y. State Medal for Valor.

bine and started to burn, Przybal lead the way as the four-man crew struggled to get out.

"SFC Przybal, with total disregard for his own safety, assisted in the evacuation of the trapped crew by digging out the driver's hatch from the diesel saturated ground with unexploded ordnance lying near the flames," his citation read.

"After the hatch was clear, SFC Przybal, in yet another act of heroism, entered the burning tank to help evacuate the stunned crew. His quick thinking and spontaneous reactions were a direct result in the saving of four lives," the citation concluded.

Przybal said there was little time to react.

"The biggest thing that was going through my mind was we've got to get these people out of there now," Przybal said.

"It just had to be done," he added.

Getting the trapped crew out of the tank was really a "tremendous group effort," Przybal recalled. Every vehicle in the area came by to drop off fire extinguishers and help in any way possible, he said.

Iowa's 185th Fighter Group's new paint facility will save \$25,000 per aircraft

The PAINT masters

Two Alabama F-16 fighters were the first of 52 aircraft scheduled to be painted at the new Air National Guard Paint Facility in Sioux City, Iowa. The facility is operated by Iowa's 185th Fighter Group.

"Our people are excited about working with units all over the country as their aircraft arrive in Sioux City to be 'prepped' and painted," said Col. Dennis Swannstrom, 185th Fighter Group commander. "We've waited several months for the opportunity to be of service to the other units flying F-16 aircraft."

The new Air National Guard paint shop, staffed by local workers, is more cost effective to operate than other similar facilities, he said.

According to Swannstrom, taxpayers will see a \$25,000 per plane savings by using their facility.

"That's a healthy savings, when you think that when we're completely geared-up, the paint shop will be capable of running nearly 150 aircraft through the operation on an annual basis," he said.

The paint facility is expected to be fully operational within the next few months. Plans call for the new operation to be "phased-in."

The current phase allows aircraft to undergo "scuff sanding" and painting, a requirement of the Air Force for each aircraft every three years. Phase two requires each aircraft to be stripped to metal every six years and then



Photo courtesy Iowa National Guard

repainted, with decals restored. That phase is expected to be in place by 1996. When all phases have been implemented, more than 35 people are expected to be employed at the paint facility.

The painting of the Alabama aircraft initiates the \$4.5 million project that, when fully completed, will include the renovation of an existing hangar that houses a paint booth and related equipment and future paint removal equipment. Most of the equipment came to the Sioux City unit from McChord AFB, Wash.

The planes will be accompanied by as many as 10 painters. The out-of-state Air Guard personnel will assist with the preparation and painting. The weekly rotation

PAINT JOB - Members of the Iowa Air Guard paint an F-16. The unit is scheduled to paint 52 aircraft this year.

of planes and crews will enhance the Siouxland economy by adding dollars from the out-of-state Air Guard members, about 500 annually.

Several sources of funding helped make the new paint facility possible, including: a Renewing Iowa's Sound Economy grant, a state Community Economic Betterment Account grant, the Siouxland Initiative, Midwest Power, Sioux Gateway Airport and adjacent property owners.

New Hampshire's Lt. Col. Nancy Kelly made it home to visit her ailing father

With a little help from her friends

By Maj. John Rice
New Hampshire National Guard

Like the fabled Maine farmer who "couldn't get thayah from beyah," Lt. Col. Nancy Kelly's friends had a problem. How to get Kelley home to see her ailing father in Wolfeboro, N.H., from remote Volk Field, Wis.

The crisis began shortly after about 500 members of New Hampshire's 157th Air Refueling Group arrived at Volk Field for Ability to Survive and Operate Training.

Services Commander Capt. Karen Larsen received a call about 3:30 p.m. from Kelley's sister. The news was not good. Kelley's father, Dr. Winfield Kelley, 88, had suffered a heart attack.

"Karen was visibly upset," Kelley remembers when Larsen told her. "I called my family and they told me not to come home. The situation had apparently stabilized."

Just in case, Larsen and MSgt. Dave Hall began arranging flight reservations for Kelley. Since Milwaukee is a three-hour drive from Volk, Lacrosse Airport (about 55 miles away) became the likely place to take Kelley. But the airport would be closed before she could get there. The trip would have to be made the next day.

Having talked with technicians in Wolfeboro, Kelley shared laboratory interpretations with colleague Maj. Kathy White, a cardiology specialist. White felt Dr. Kelley's condition was grave. The clinic staff now urged Kelley to go home.

"I called my family during dinner and decided my Air Guard friends were right," Kelley said.

The question now became would she be back in time? "SATO worked overtime to set-up tickets," Larsen said.

Dave Hall and Flight Surgeon Lt. Col. Mike Miller began making more phone calls along with Capt. Patti Pettis.

"The thought was to put her on a bus to Chicago," Pettis said. "From there maybe she could get a direct flight back home."



But the bus station was already closed.

Meanwhile, Larsen was leaving the base theater after a 6 p.m. unit briefing on the upcoming exercise. With Kelley's dilemma in mind, she noticed two C-130s doing touch and go's.

"I said to myself, 'maybe there's a possibility that plane is heading East,'" Larsen recalled. "I spotted Capt. Brian Monahan from Operations and asked him about the aircraft, and where they might be going."

Monahan didn't know the answer, but he volunteered to find out.

Rushing off to the Command Post, Monahan used the international distress frequency to contact the C-130s.

"Everybody monitors it," Monahan said. "I told him who we were and explained our problem."

The C-130s belonged to the U.S. Air Force Reserve's 440th Airlift Wing, based in Milwaukee.

They were more than happy to help.

"They said they were on training mission and wanted to know if the situation was critical," Monahan said. "I said it was. They said just let them know when to stop."

The word was quickly relayed back to Larsen who told Kelley the good news.

Meanwhile MSgt. Bill Jones and Lt. Col. Bill Windsor worked ticketing with SATO. A swap was arranged for Milwaukee with the difference in airfare from Lacrosse to be refunded.

As the sun began to set, a security police truck arrived

ANGELS OF MERCY - Lt. Col. Nancy Kelly (foreground), a nurse with the New Hampshire Air Guard, got home to visit her ailing father with a little help from her friends in the 157th Air Refueling Group.

to take Kelley directly to the flight line with the C-130's engines roaring.

"They put me right in the cockpit with a headset on," Kelley said. "There was some delay because of deer on the runway, but we got off shortly thereafter. During the flight they kept asking if there was anything they could do. They were very kind and accommodating."

One of the Wisconsin Reservists drove Kelley to a hotel near the airport. In the morning, the ticket exchange went smoothly. At 7 a.m. Kelley took off for Manchester via Chicago and Burlington, Vt.

The unit was waiting when Kelley arrived. Medical Squadron Commander Lt. Col. Cathy Navin had arranged for Kelley to be driven to her parked car at Pease. She reached Wolfeboro Hospital by 3:30 p.m.

"My father survived his severe heart damage and is gradually recovering," Kelley happily reported. "I am so glad I could spend time with him and my mother and family when he was in critical condition."

"I can't thank everyone enough," she added. "This makes one realize what it means to part of the New Hampshire Air National Guard family."

GRAVES

From Page 3

and to have three of them in one cemetery suggests the people were fairly well off."

The iron caskets were found filled with ground water. Weichman said that helped preserve the remains and remnants of clothing found with one of the children and the adult. He said he did not think there were additional burials in the immediate area where the iron caskets were found.

When the archaeologists first exca-

vated the remains they estimated that the burials might date from around 1850. Within a week their estimate was borne out when further exploration uncovered pieces of stone grave markers - including one with an 1851 date of death. None of the pieces found had a legible name. State and University of Missouri researchers were checking historic records to see if the burials could be identified or tied to a previous land owner.

The fourth grave, the one without an iron casket, was near where a partial human skeleton was uncovered during quarry operations in 1988. The earlier discovery had also been buried in a wooden coffin. Weichman said he felt

there might be as many as six additional graves in that location, but said he did not see the need to disturb them.

"We have legal and moral obligations to investigate things like this," said Lt. Col. Ron Benward, director of the Missouri Guard's Resource Protection Management Office. "Grave sites are part of what's called cultural resources, part of the history here. Most importantly, the remains deserve proper and dignified treatment. Once we knew there might be graves here we undertook to explore the matter in coordination with the Missouri Department of Natural Resources."

When Weichman and his crew said

they were done at the sites, both were protected by covering of dirt. They will be marked to protect them from disturbance, according to Col. Calvin P. Broughton, facilities director for the Guard. "We'll go ahead with the antenna farm project now," he said, "working carefully in case we turn up anything that our exploration missed."

The remains were taken from the site for study and under their normal procedure, the state archaeologists will work with researchers at the University of Missouri to determine the final disposition of the remains.

NEWS

MAKERS

Compiled by Lt. Col. Fred S. Lydick
National Guard Bureau

SSgt William Fihlman, a traditional Massachusetts Air Guardsman at Otis ANGB, who works for the Defense Logistics Agency and is assigned to the Northrup/Grumman plant in Norwood, Mass., recently received the Defense Logistics Agency Manned Flight Awareness Honoree Award. The award is the highest civilian award NASA presents. Fihlman is a Quality Assurance technician who oversees production of one of the black boxes designed to keep the space shuttle on the right trajectory during liftoff. In addition to the honor for outstanding work, Fihlman was awarded with a close up view of a shuttle launch.

As part of the National Guard's commitment to the community, MSgt. Drew Riddle and Mark Gatzke with the Florida Air National Guard's 290th Joint Communications Support Squadron, teach students of the Anderson Elementary School's Computer Club how to use computers. The classes are taught to kindergarten through fifth grade students after the school day has ended. The computer club program is designed to introduce students to the world of computers and the school's new computer lab.

TSgt. Nancy J. Butcher, 121st Air Refueling Wing, based at Ohio's Rickenbacker ANGB in Columbus, has been named by Director of the Air National Guard, Maj. Gen. Donald W. Shepperd, as the newest member of the ANG-Air Force Advisory Council. Butcher will represent her fellow enlisted members, her unit, the state of Ohio and the Air National Guard on problems and policies affecting all military personnel. Butcher is the Wing's historian and NCOIC of its Public Affairs Office. She graduated summa cum laude from Ohio University in 1991.

SSgt. Linda M. Oshel, Company A (Supply), 67th Support Battalion (Forward) of the Nebraska Army National Guard, received the 1994 Col. Don Hatten Award for Supply Excellence. The award, named after an officer who spent his entire career at the USP&FO office in Lincoln, Neb., and literally worked his way up from the bottom, is given annually to the top Army supply sergeant in the state. Oshel was specifically commended for her efforts to make the supply system more user friendly and her concern for the soldiers of her unit.

TSgt. Phillip D. Hudson, 192nd Maintenance Squadron, Virginia Air National Guard, has been selected to receive the ACC Crew Chief Excellence Award. While performing a pre-launch end-of-runway check on an F-16C, he noticed a small amount of fuel dripping from electrical wires located in the right wheel well. He traced the leak to an electrical wire harness covered with fuel. Concerned about the unusual location of this leak, he notified the end-of-runway supervisor who aborted the mission. A subsequent investigation revealed that if gone undetected, this fuel could have leaked into the engine bay compartment onto hot bleed air lines and the aircraft's battery, creating an explosive condition. TSgt. Hudson's quick response prevented a potential disaster from occurring.



Members of Florida's computer club.



TSgt. Nancy Butcher, the newest member of the Guard's advisory council.



Col. (formerly Navy Captain) Norman Nagel (above, right)

The Texas Guard adopts a school and fights against drugs.



PFC Thomas J. Mullen, 103rd Public Affairs Detachment, Montana Army National Guard, graduated first at the Basic Journalism Course at the Defense Information School, Fort Benjamin Harrison, Ind. The rigorous 10-week course trains students in the principles, techniques and skills required to perform the duties and functions of a public affairs specialist (journalist). Mullen, a full-time student at the University of Montana, completed the course with a 94 average.

Eugene R. Ray has become the first North Carolina Guardmember to be promoted to the rank of Chief Warrant Officer Five. CWO5 Ray's career began in 1967 when he enlisted in the Navy. In 1970, he joined the North Carolina Army National Guard. He currently serves as Chief, Plans and Actions Branch at the state headquarters in Raleigh.

Michigan's 745th Explosive Ordnance Disposal participated in a difficult and challenging mission recently. The 745th, one of only five EOD units in the National Guard, along with units from Florida, Arizona and Alabama, were asked by the National Park Service to clear unexploded munitions from New Mexico's El Malpais (badlands in Spanish). The lava field, which became a National Monument and popular tourist attraction in 1986, was used by the Army Air Corps as a bombing range in World War II. The Guardmembers found 26 bombs and five fuses that required detonation. A suitcase loaded with 12 pounds of cocaine, apparently ditched by smugglers, was also discovered.

The 203rd and 204th Security Police Flights, Texas Air National Guard are actively involved in the Adopt-a-School program in El Paso, Texas, as part of the Drug Demand Reduction Program. The process was started by a "Partners in Education" agreement between the El Paso Independent School District and the Air Guard Units in 1993. Since then, Guardmembers and family support group members have raised funds to purchase books, fingerprinted pre-kindergarten and kindergarten students, worked with the Campus Improvement Team and participated in various "at-risk" functions.

CWO4 Alvin L. Goss was recently awarded the "Trainer of the Year" award for aviation instructional excellence. Goss is assigned to the Fixed Wing Detachment of the Eastern Army Aviation Training Site, West Virginia Army National Guard. The unit's mission is to train National Guard fixed wing aviators from across the country. Goss is the first recipient of this award.

Captain to Colonel in one day? Col. Norman J. Nagel, 175th Medical Brigade, California Army National Guard, did it recently, but it wasn't really a promotion. Col. Nagel was a Captain (O-6) in the Navy Reserve who faced mandatory retirement after 30 years of service because the Navy is unable to retain Captains past 30 years. Nagel is 51 and wanted to continue to serve. Col. Nagel found the solution with the National Guard, where it was possible to be extended to age 60 under special circumstances.

Mississippi cooks and their 'Bubba-Q-Grill' have redefined barbecuing

The 'Grill' Sergeants

By Lt. Col. Parker Hills
Mississippi National Guard

As the sweat-stained trooper peered through the pungent clouds of blue-gray smoke, he instinctively grasped the gravity of the situation. The fire was searingly intense, and the sergeant knew that all of his training would be needed now. He had been grilled countless times just for this occasion. It was time to act.

Slowly raising the gleaming steel tool of his trade, he stabbed forcefully through the haze in his front, and hit home. When he drew his arm back, he knew he had done well. The barbecue was ready.

Barbecue is the mission of the "Grill Sergeants" of the Mississippi National Guard's 66th Troop Command. The 12-member team cooks succulent beef and pork with a competitiveness that belies the friendly purpose of this "pork platoon."

They cook for their Family Support Group, for unit

functions, for competitive events, the Special Olympics and to enhance recruiting and retention. Attired as 1880 cavalry troopers, the "Grill Sergeants" are emissaries for the Guard.

The success of these ambassadors can be measured in many ways. In a recent Southeast Regional Competition, the team captured five awards, including first place for their beef brisket in the "Anything but Pork" category, and top honors for the "Best Theme." Not content to stand out sartorially in their navy-blue cavalry battle shirts, gold striped pants, and glistening M1-860 cavalry sabers, the team constructed an entire western frontier fort of rough-hewn logs from a mill in Georgetown, Miss.

The judges evaluate based upon the tenderness, texture, fat content, and of course, the flavor of the meat. "They also grade on presentation, and presentation is the appearance of the meat," said SGM Richard Stamper. "The judges actually twisted the meat to test the texture."

So how does one develop good sauce and good smoke? The "Grill Sergeants" use a tomato-based sauce, which won third place in the competition. "I read every barbecue recipe I could find, and tried every sauce I could buy. Then I took the parts I liked and made my own," confessed SGM Glenn Belding.

The team grill is nicknamed "Bubba-Q-Grill" and is a hybrid, built from a donated tank. The firebox on the end, which supplies indirect heat, holds about five pounds of charcoal. The main tank boasts a 20 pound capacity. MSgt. Jim Hudgens says that it takes about an hour to get a good coal fire ready.

The Grill Sergeants also captured second place for "showmanship," and galloped away with the coveted



Photo courtesy Mississippi National Guard

FORT PORK - Members of Mississippi's 'Grill Sergeants' have taken barbecue to another level.

"Danny Neal Spirit Award" for outstanding character, determination and genuine enthusiasm. The soldiers conducted crowd-pleasing reveille and retreat ceremonies during the competition, complete with bugle calls and blasts from smoke-belching, muzzle loading rifles.

"We've been working for a while as a team," said Stamper. "It's something we enjoy doing, and it ties in well with promoting the Guard in a very positive manner."

The team is supported by the Mississippi recruiting and retention office. "This team is real good exposure. One of the best things it does is to put the National Guard on par with big businesses and corporations that are always sponsoring things," said Capt. Mike Deer, a team member and recruiter.

More than 15,000 people visited the "Hog Wild" barbecue that bestowed the five awards on the team.

It was the team's first competition.

SATELLITE

From Page 3

related travel and temporary duty, Schreiner said.

Necessity, rather than novelty, led NGB to use Distance Learning to conduct its HIV/AIDS education.

President Clinton's directive required the National Guard to provide two-hours of training by March 1 to each of its full-time, federal employees. All 51,511 of them, military and civilian. From Bangor, Maine to Barrigada, Guam.

The mandate was a daunting task using conventional methods, given the shortage of time and training dollars, said Lt. Col. Rick Turner, quality assurance manager for NGB Human Resources, who coordinated the effort.

"For a while we didn't know how we were going to get this done," he said. "We had very limited resources. It wasn't practical to go to every state and territory. We also didn't have the funds to train trainers for each state."

"Then we stumbled across a brochure explaining how the Navy used Distance Learning last summer to conduct its training," Turner added. "We immediately knew that was the way to go. Here was a way to provide inexpensive, high-quality, standardized training to people all over the country at one time. It was also a good way to test Distance Learning to a large Guard audience."

Turner decided to use the Navy telecast



Photo by SMSgt. Curt Trent

as a schematic for the NGB program.

"We used the same technical staff for production assistance and merely 'Guardized' their script," he said. "Their basic medical information came from the same sources we would have used. We just needed to be sure we covered the different regs, rights and procedures pertaining to HIV/AIDS that apply to our various classifications of employees. Military technicians, AGRs and Guard civilians all fall under different sets of rules."

Hardware turned out to be the effort's biggest problem. Most Guard organizations currently do not have satellite dishes.

"In the end," said Turner, "we had to put the signal up there and let the field worry about bringing it down. That required some creativity in some cases."

Some units were able to utilize one of the 140 active Army and Air Force bases nationwide capable of receiving the broad-

cast. Others used recently installed satellite dishes at Air Guard bases or Army Guard signal equipment. A few — such as the Rhode Island State Headquarters in Providence — rented dishes. Viewers reported a wide range of video quality, depending on the equipment used.

In addition to employee rights and requirements, the broadcast included an explanation of Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome and how the virus that causes it is transmitted, taped interviews with AIDS patients, and a discussion of abstinence and safer sexual practices.

"We wanted people to take a few very basic things away from the broadcast," said Dr. (Lt. Col.) Breck Lebeque, chief of the Air Guard's Aero-Medical Services. "One, this is a very serious disease, almost always fatal if contracted. Two, it's transmitted only by certain behaviors. And three, it is preventable."

At the end of the program, viewers had

EDUCATION LINK - MSgt. Jenny Smith tapes a lesson to be presented in the Air Guard's NCO Academy Distance Learning Seminar Program.

a chance to pose questions over the telephone to the panel's medical and employee-rights experts.

The two medical experts, Lebeque and Maj. Fran Casey, an Army Guard nurse who is the Maine National Guard's Occupational Health Nurse, were surprised and gratified by the response.

"I think that the TV talk shows have made it little easier for some people to talk about a subject like this," she said. "The questions were very important part of the program. They were a chance to clarify, real-time, any ambiguities in the presentation. And you had to figure for every one person willing to ask a question, there were at least another 10-20 with the same question, but didn't."

The panelists remained available by phone for two hours after signing off to answer additional questions. Off the air and in private, inquiries became much more personal and poignant.

"One caller admitted to me that before the broadcast, HIV and AIDS were not in his vocabulary," Turner said. "But watching the program he said had a different view and he would take an increased interest in the information. He even wanted to know where he could get some educational materials for his family."

"That," he added, "was gratifying."

It's also proof that training can be effective when it's live via satellite.



STATES

- New Rocket system
- SPIN success
- Texas flood

TEXAS

Members of the Texas National Guard responded to the call from then Texas Governor Ann Richards last fall to assist southeast Texas residents in recovering from relentless rains that flooded the Houston area. More than 500 Guardsmen and women, a dozen helicopters and hundreds of vehicles and other types of equipment were used to assist victims in 37 counties.

LOUISIANA

The school children of Haiti received an unexpected Christmas gift from Louisiana with the help of the Louisiana and Florida National Guard when seven truckloads of school supplies arrived in country.

The School and Home Office Products Association and the Foundation for Educational Excellence donated the supplies that had been used in a New Orleans convention.

Typically, the supplies are donated to schools in the U.S., but this year it was decided to donate them to Haiti's schools. Uncertain on how to make it happen, representatives of the organizations contacted government agencies; that led to a former National Guard chaplain.

With National Guard assistance the \$1.5 million dollars of school supplies were packed and delivered to Florida for eventual shipment to Haiti. A total of 73 Guardmembers from the 2226th Transportation Terminal Service and 1086th Transportation Companies were involved.

HOLIDAY HELPERS

Florida National Guardsmen from the 164th ADA Brigade made it a special Christmas for a Titusville, Fla., single parent family with two kids. They raised over \$100 in a raffle for the family they adopted for the holidays. Spc. James O'Clair (left) added to the family's joy by donating his raffle winnings along with the money raised. Sgt Ray Oliver (right) helped organize the event.



Photo courtesy Florida National Guard

KENTUCKY

The Kentucky National Guard's 1st Battalion 623rd Field Artillery will become Kentucky's first Multiple Launch Rocket System battalion. It is scheduled to be operational by 1996.

HAWAII

Members of the Hawaii Air National Guard's 154th Group deployed to Incirlik Air Base, Turkey, Dec. 3, for "Operation Provide Comfort II." Approximately 160 members of the unit deployed during the month-long rotation, along with the 159th Airlift Group from the Louisiana Air National Guard, to temporarily relieve active duty forces based in Europe.

UTAH

The 151st Air Refueling Group deployed 64 members to Roosevelt Roads Naval Air Station, Puerto Rico, to lead a tanker task force of seven refueling units during "Operation Uphold Democracy" in Haiti. The tanker units flew a combined 17 missions, offloading approximately 516,000 pounds of fuel.

MISSISSIPPI

Seventy-five thousand pounds of rice, donated by Mississippians, were airlifted by the 172nd Airlift Group, Mississippi Air National Guard, to Rwanda to help feed displaced refugees. Medical supplies were also airlifted for an orphanage in Goma.

ARIZONA

For the first time in Juan's 11-year-old life he was in his neighborhood park, playing with no fear of being approached by the legion of gang members, drug pushers, prostitutes and transients who had begun to dominate the parks and streets in his neighborhood.

As Juan shot another basket, he eyed two bicyclists coming into view. They were members of SPIN, easily recognized by their unique uniforms with the colorful Joint Counter Narcotics Task Force logo on the shirt and helmet.

Task Force "Supporting People In Neighborhoods" is a neighborhood action team formed by members of the neighborhood association, city officials, law enforcement and the Arizona National Guard Joint Counter Narcotics Task Force. SPIN is designed to help reclaim the parks, streets and neighborhoods that are being consumed by drugs and crime.

The Arizona Counter Drug Coordinator, Lt. Col.

Gary Smith, has cultivated strong working relationships across the state, thanks to the Arizona National Guard's eight SPIN teams operating in several cities.

Each team member is selected for their ability to communicate with members of the neighborhood, work with kids, interact with law enforcement, and maintain control in a variety of situations.

Members of SPIN spend their shift patrolling on foot or riding their 21 speed mountain bikes. Each team has radios in order to alert law enforcement when they spot suspicious activities. People familiar with SPIN's work say once a team begins to operate in a local park or recreation area, it's only a matter of time before the "undesirable elements" grow weary of the unwanted attention and constant interference with their illegal activities.

"I feel pride and honor about what I'm doing. I am not making myself rich, I am making my community rich," said SrA. Mark Labarrere.



Photo courtesy Arizona Guard

TEAMWORK - Supporting People In Neighborhoods, or SPIN, a program sponsored by the Arizona National Guard's counterdrug program, has gotten children working together through games.



The National Guard in World War II

Hawaii's 100th Battalion carved a special niche during World War II

Serving with HONOR

Hawaii National Guardsmen participated in the defense of their homes before the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor in December 1941. The two regiments, the 298th Infantry and the 299th Infantry, were made up of Caucasians and troops of Japanese ancestry. These Japanese, or "Nisei," (so called because they were the second generation of Japanese; Nisei meaning two in Japanese) were separated out of the two regiments and formed into a separate unit, the 100th Battalion.

Niseis of the 100th Battalion were not assigned to a division. They became part of the Army's larger "pool" of separate battalions. With no division, these battalions had no "home" or division commander to call their own.

To understand the position of the 100th Battalion, we must look at the troops of the 34th "Red Bull" Infantry Division in 1943. The division had just taken part in the conclusion of the North Africa campaign. The commander of the Mediterranean Theater of Operations at that time was Lt. Gen. Dwight D. "Ike" Eisenhower. Ike needed a guard at his headquarters, so he chose infantrymen with the Iowa National Guard's 2nd Battalion, 133rd Infantry for the mission. This request left the division one battalion short.

In the summer of 1943, the 100th was attached to

become the "other" battalion in the 133rd Infantry.

"Nisei" troops of the 100th had their combat debut on Sept. 29, 1943 with an attack on the high ground west of Chiusano, Italy. The Japanese-Americans, attacking a stout German Army in the mud, rain and cold of Italy, still managed to take a vital road junction, make an assault river crossing and advance 40 miles in five days.

The following months were the same for the Nisei as for every soldier who fought in the mountains of Italy in the autumn and winter of 1943-44. Mud, rain, cold and Germans made life miserable. The omnipresent mud, so deep that it swallowed 30-ton tanks, stopped the ubiquitous jeeps, and soaked the infantrymen of the 100th Battalion. Cold weather injuries caused more casualties than did the Germans.

Even while the Nisei were miserable, they managed to advance. The Volturno river, swollen to flood stage, was nonetheless crossed in an assault crossing. Monte Pantano was scaled, the "winter line" was breached and the long winter in front of Monte Cassino was endured.

The summer of 1944 brought a new player, or rather group of players, into the equation. The 442nd Regimental Combat Team had been formed in the U.S. of Japa-

Maj. Bruce Conard
NGB Historian



nese-American volunteers. Soldiers of the 442nd RCT had been shipped to Italy, and were entering the line. They fought side-by-side with their brothers of the 100th Battalion, and the Guardmembers of the 34th Division. The 100th was integrated into the 442nd RCT. Now, all Niseis were under one command.

Combat teams are a problem. They are too large to ignore as combat assets, and too small to fight without outside support. The 442nd was such a unit. For the remainder of the war, the Nisei fought with distinction for a number of divisions in Italy and France. But, as a former member of the 442nd, Senator Daniel Inouye of Hawaii noted: "When we were assigned to any division, they gave us the job that they didn't want to give to their own units, always the tough jobs. We became the assault troops."

Nisei assault troops forged their way up the Rhone River valley fighting alongside the National Guard's 45th "Thunderbird" Infantry Division and the 36th Texas Infantry Division. When the Texans had a battalion cut off in the Vosges Mountains, it was the Nisei's 442 RCT that rescued them.

Winter months of '44 and '45 saw the 442nd moved back to Italy where they were attached to the 88th Infantry Division, the 92nd Infantry Division and the 34th "Red Bull" Division. When the war ended, the 442nd was one of the most famous Army units of its size, dripping with decorations, both individual and collective.

One of the most telling facts about this unit is, that except for the veterans of the 100th Battalion, many of the members of the 442nd RCT had been recruited from Japanese-American internment camps. They had been sent to the camps because fearful Americans doubted their "loyalty."

Integrating the Air Guard

By Dr. Charles J. Gross
Air Guard Historian

The Air National Guard wasn't always an equal opportunity force, according to Lt. Gen. John B. Conaway, former chief of the National Guard Bureau.

"It's no secret that we were a draft-motivated force; and mostly an all-white (male) force until the draft went off."

For more than a decade after the active duty military establishment had begun to integrate its ranks during the Korean War, the National Guard had remained an almost exclusively white organization.

As late as 1961, there were still 10 states -- each with large black populations -- that had no black Guardmembers.

In June 1962, President Kennedy appointed a committee headed by Washington, D.C. attorney Gerhard A. Gesell to examine the progress of integration in the armed forces.

The committee's final report was delivered to Kennedy's successor, Lyndon Johnson, in November 1964. Although it focused primarily on the active duty military services, the report also criticized the lack of racial progress in the National Guard. While acknowledging that some

advances had been made, the Gessell committee had stressed that the National Guard was "the only branch of the Armed Forces which has not integrated."

Later, Gessell commented that the segregated state Guard organizations "resisted like hell" pressure to integrate.

Discrimination in the Guard had been a touchy political issue for Kennedy. Civil rights groups had pressured him to integrate the organization. Secretary of Defense Robert McNamara had tried to encourage voluntary integration in the early 1960s, with little success. The NGB had disputed his legal authority to force integration while the Guard was under state control. It had also argued that integration would be political suicide for some governors and would hurt the military capabilities of their units.

Those segregated units were not limited to states south of the Mason-Dixon line. In the summer of 1964, Charles H. Percy, the Republican candidate for governor of Illinois, had scored political points by challenging the Democratic incumbent, Otto Kerner, to explain why there were no blacks in the Air Guard units at O'Hare airport in Chicago. According to a newspaper account, one black was hastily added after Percy's public blast.

The NGB had achieved limited voluntary progress in encouraging some states to integrate in the early 1960s, most notably in Texas. But the Civil Rights Act of 1964, which prohibited the use of federal funds to support discriminatory activities, dramatically altered the attitude of the Defense Department toward racial discrimination in the National Guard. It gave federal officials the power to force integration regardless of who controlled the Guard in peacetime. In February 1965, Cyrus Vance, the Deputy Secretary of Defense, ordered the Army and the Air Force to alter National Guard regulations to eliminate racial discrimination.

The advent of the all-volunteer force also forced two major social transformations on the National Guard. First, it became a racially integrated organization because of growing political pressure to admit blacks and the need to secure additional sources of manpower once the draft was ended. The Air Guard had only 888 blacks (1.01 percent) and 1,456 other minorities (1.66 percent) in its ranks as late as June 30, 1971.

It faced an even more daunting challenge than the Army Guard because of its established emphasis on obtaining prior service veterans and other recruits with high levels of education and advanced technical skills. Nevertheless, a high priority was placed on recruiting blacks and other minorities into the ANG during the

1970s. By the end of the decade, the NGB could report substantial gains. Total ANG minority membership had risen to 13.8 percent by Sept. 30, 1979.

The Air Guard experienced a second major social transformation in the 1970s, the inclusion of women on a significant scale. Except for nurses and other medical personnel, the ANG had not recruited women because they were prohibited by law from belonging to combat arms units. Less than 1 percent of the Air Guard was women and minorities when the draft was abolished. With the adoption of the all-volunteer force, policies were dropped that had excluded women from service and service support units. Aviation was also opened to women except for fixed-wing combat aircraft and attack helicopters. By Sept. 30, 1979, the number of women in the ANG had risen to 7,197 (7.7 percent).

There had been a significant increase in female and minority representation in the Air Guard by the mid-1980s. In 1974, the ANG had only 1,227 women, some 1.3 percent of the total force. By March 26, 1986 there were 12,551 women in the Air Guard or 11.4 percent of its personnel strength. Minority groups, consisting of blacks, Hispanics, Native Americans, Asians and others numbered 4,174, or 4.4 percent of the ANG in 1974. By March 26, 1986, minority representation in the Air Guard had increased to 14.6 percent.



TRAINING

Buckeye Guard trains for potential disaster

Guardians of Life

By Spe. Rhonda L. McGhee
Ohio National Guard

It was a relatively quiet afternoon in northern Michigan, when suddenly painful cries of injured soldiers could be heard for miles throughout the wilderness. A five-ton truck had crashed into a tree. Fifteen soldiers were thrown from the truck, and their suffering ranged from broken limbs and head injuries, to chest and abdominal wounds.

There was blood all over, and a few of the patients were overcome with fear. They were running around crazily, screaming for help. Finally, the ambulance company arrived to perform initial treatment and transport the patients to the 145th Mobile Army Surgical Hospital.

Fortunately, the whole situation was nothing to panic about. The accident was fake, part of a mock emergency medical simulation. The simulation was training for the Ohio Army Guard's 112th Medical Brigade during their recent annual training at Camp Grayling, Mich.

"When the ambulance pulled up to the MASH, I felt a bit nervous, as I always do during an emergency. But I also felt confident. I know how well we pull together as a team," said SSgt. James Lohr, the MASH's acting chief wardmaster.

"I was amazed at the hush that fell over the hospital just before the patients were brought in. Everyone was concentrating on the task ahead of them," he added.

All 400 troops from Ohio's medical brigade took the emergency medical simulation seriously.

"I don't work in the medical field in the civilian world," said PFC Anita Ballash, a medic, "so I couldn't believe how intense everyone was. I knew it was all pretend, but the patients' injuries looked so real, and the doctors and nurses were so serious. It made me proud to be a member of a team that can save lives."

After the ambulance team evacuated the mock casualties to the 145th MASH, several doctors and nurses triaged the patients. This process separates the patients into those who need care within five minutes (immediate), those who are stabilized, but still need treatment (delayed), and those who need more care



CARING HANDS - Chaplain William Henson (left) comforts a wounded soldier. A MASH litter team (below) carries off a mock casualty. 1st Lt. Bill Turton (bottom photo, center) instructs a medical team.



Photos by Sgt. Joe Levack



than the MASH can give; usually, probable fatalities.

Patients who needed care first were moved into the emergency room. There, the medics recorded the patient's name, rank, social security number, unit, blood type and allergies. Medics took vital signs every 10 minutes (blood pressure, pulse, respiration, temperature) and applied sterile dressings to wounds. They started intravenous fluids, established an airway or ordered lab work and X-rays.

"I think ER (Emergency Room) medics have one of the most demanding jobs, because we are the patient's first line of help," said PFC Jack Marsh, a 145th ER medic. "They (patients) are probably the most scared when they get to us, and it's our job to keep them calm and reassured, while keeping ourselves calm and getting our work done quickly."

After patients received treatment in the emergency room, they were moved to either "pre-op" or the intensive care unit.

In pre-op, the nurses prepared the pa-

tients for surgery, cutting away clothing or cleansing wounds. Patients stayed in the ICU, when they needed constant care or if they had to be evacuated to another hospital.

The operating room proved to be the most tense area of the hospital, just as it would in any civilian setting. The ambulance company, triage team, medics, doctors and pre-op nurses prepared the patient for this final step. That's when the head surgeon and Operating Room techs worked their magic.

Behind the scenes, the patient administration section, or PAD, kept records of each patient's progress and handled the patients' personal effects. The PAD also applied for grave registration to bury dead soldiers.

The Central Medical Supply, sterilized the instruments for surgery by using large ovens called autoclaves. CMS also supplied the hospital with the equipment necessary to function in the field.

But no aspect of this exercise would

have been possible without MASH's mechanics, the often overlooked people charged with keeping the hospital's vehicles and generators running smoothly.

There were other behind-the-scenes helpers.

The mess section provided good food to keep the soldiers nourished, and the chaplain administered the sacrament at the sides of dying patients. The chaplain also helped injured soldiers find a comfortable place with their God. For many of the simulated injured, the Chaplain's presence was a calming influence while they awaited treatment.

At the end of the two weeks, Lt. Col. Arthur Sippo, 145th MASH commander, said he felt the training was a success.

So, just like old episodes of the MASH television series, the 112th Medical Brigade's emergency medical simulation concluded with its share of joy and pain, and left those involved with a sense of confidence in the Ohio Guard's role as "Guardians of Life."