



THE NATIONAL GUARD

# On Guard

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JANUARY 1993

## Another mission of hope

# Air Guard increases support of Somalia

By Capt. Phil Blahut  
Editor

As early as August, Air National Guard C-130 crews and aircraft from Minnesota and Maryland began to fly food and supplies into Somalia and northern Kenya - even before the U.S.'s newest operation, Restore Hope.

The military humanitarian operation, which kicked off on Dec. 9, will rely greatly on more than 450 Air National Guard volunteers to support troop and supply airlift and aircraft refueling.

"We had a problem selecting people," said Col. Duane Ellington, the commander of the 190th Refueling Group of Kansas. "We had many more who volunteered than we were tasked to send."

Four days earlier, President George Bush in a national press conference committed more than 27,000 U.S. troops and their equipment to the cause. They will gain control and provide security for the sea ports, landing strips and roads insuring safe transportation of relief supplies to the starving Somalis.

As of Dec. 15, about 17 units had volunteered and deployed in support of the relief mission, including: the 157th, 134th 190th and 151st Refueling Groups of New Hampshire, Kentucky, Kansas and Utah, respectively; and the 141st, 108th and 126th Refueling Wings of Washington, New Jersey and



**TONS OF RELIEF SUPPLIES** - Air National Guard pilots and crews flying relief to Somalis are familiar with the Mo

Illinois, respectively.

Airlift support is being flown by: the 105th Airlift Group, a C-5 unit from New York; the 172nd and 164th Airlift Groups from Mississippi and Tennessee, respectively, both C-141B units; and six C-130

International Airport at Mombasa, Kenya. This photo was taken of Guard, Reserve and Active C-130s at JTF Provide Relief Headquarters.

units, the 118th, 130th, 143rd, 176th, 165th and 179th Airlift Wings of Tennessee, West Virginia, Rhode Island, Alaska, Georgia and Ohio, respectively.

See **SOMALIA** on p. 8

## Inauguration plans include Guard

Because President-elect Bill Clinton was born and raised in the Razorback state, the National Guard will be represented by Arkansas during inaugural activities in Washington, D.C.

"Since this is our first president from Arkansas, it seems appropriate that Arkansas provide support for the parade and other inaugural activities," said Col. Bill Wofford, the state coordinator for the event.

Three days before the Jan. 20 inauguration, six F-16s from the 188th Fighter Group in Fort Smith, Ark., will lead a flyover of 21 aircraft from all military branches during the opening ceremony.

On inauguration day, the 106th Army Band from Little Rock and a 90-member marching unit with representatives from every armory in the state will participate in the Presidential Inaugural Parade.

"The Guard's involvement demonstrates our support of the executive branch as part of the

See **CLINTON** on p. 4

## Guard plane crashes; 8 killed

**ANCHORAGE, Alaska** - Eight Army National Guard members were recovered on Nov. 15 from the mountainside crash site of a C-12 F twin-engine Beechcraft, while officials planned a memorial service for the victims.

The Guard members, including Brig. Gen. Thomas C. Carroll, assistant adjutant general of the Alaska Guard, Maj. Gen. Kenneth W. Himsel of Indiana, who was the deputy commanding general for reserve components for the Forces Command based at Fort McPherson in Atlanta, and six others, were found on Nov. 12 at the scene of the crash on southeastern Alaska's Chilkat Peninsula, about 30 miles west of Juneau, the U.S. Coast Guard said.

Carroll headed the Army National Guard in Alaska and served as deputy commissioner and chief of staff of the state Department of Military and Veterans Affairs and the National Guard.

A member of the national advisory board of the Salvation Army, he was the son of Maj. Gen. Thomas P. Carroll, the state's first National Guard adjutant general, who was killed in a plane crash in 1964.

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Pa. general accepts "demotion" - p. 15

The remaining six were listed as: Col. Wilfried Wood; Col. Thomas Clark, the aircraft commander, a decorated Vietnam veteran who had flown under enemy fire; Command Sgt. Maj. Archie Kahklen, the highest-ranking enlisted soldier in the state and highest-ranking Alaska native in the Guard; Chief Warrant Officer John E. Posposil, the co-pilot; Sgt. Michael Schmidt; and Sgt. 1st Class Richard Brink.

The party was reportedly on a routine inspection trip to a facility in Juneau from Elmendorf Air Force Base in Anchorage, about 500 miles to the northwest.

The soldiers who died on the aircraft were "cat-  
See **ALASKA** on p. 6





## National briefs

### ROA increases financial aid

To help the children of members of the uniformed services to obtain a college degree, the Retired Officers Association has increased its educational assistance program to provide \$2,000 annual, no-interest loans.

The loans, increased by \$500 over the last two years, are awarded for up to five years of undergraduate study to unmarried undergraduate students, under the age of 24, who are dependent children of active, reserve and retired service personnel and their widows.

Educational assistance applications for the 1993-94 school year were available after Nov. 1. They should be requested by Feb. 15, 1993 and completed and postmarked on or before March 1.

For more information, write to ROA Educational Assistance Program Administrator, 201 N. Washington St., Alexandria, Va., 22314-2539.

### AAFES explains use of SSN

Army and Air Force Exchange Service customers frequently ask why they are required to provide Social Security numbers when cashing checks at their AAFES Exchange.

Many of these customers feel that because the Social Security Administration claims that these numbers are covered by the Privacy Act of 1974 they should not be required to provide this information.

Because the services have used Social Security numbers for identification of military members for many years, this information is needed to both identify eligible AAFES customers and to verify the identity of customers wishing to cash checks.

Title 10 of the U.S. Code allows AAFES to utilize Social Security numbers for identification purposes and makes disclosure of these numbers mandatory if you wish to cash a check.

Social Security number information is guarded by AAFES under the Privacy Act and is not disclosed to anyone not authorized to have or use it.

### NTE available to soldiers

Soldiers who want to leave the service for a teaching career can begin certification and save themselves some money if they act now.

The national teacher exam, offered by the Educational Testing Service, is provided free to soldiers interested in teaching by the defense activity for non-traditional education support.

Soldiers would have to pay \$85-145 after discharge from the service, said Patricia M. Hines, the Army deputy assistant secretary for training and education.

The NTE, one of the major requirements for teacher certification in many states, is given in October, March and June each year.

Registration for the test is required.

For more information, call your local education office.

### File with Medicare first

People eligible for CHAMPUS and Medicare benefits based on Social Security disability must file claims with Medicare first.

For more information contact your local health benefits adviser.

## Leadership discusses sexual harassment prevention policy

The National Guard Bureau policy on sexual harassment prevention is clear and unequivocal: All National Guard Bureau personnel are entitled to a work environment free from sexual harassment.

Sexual harassment tears at the very fabric of our organization and will not be tolerated. Elimination of sexual harassment is both an individual and a corporate responsibility at every level of supervision and command.

We will train our personnel to recognize, prevent and redress sexual harassment. Complaints of sexual harassment will be given prompt attention, treated objectively and resolved expeditiously.

Sanctions outlined in military and civilian regulations will be applied equitably and forcefully.

We will not tolerate or ignore any behavior that denigrates morale, productivity, readiness and mission accomplishment.

Join us in eliminating and preventing sexual harassment in the National Guard Bureau.

Our full energy and resources must focus on maintaining the quality, community based national defense that is the National Guard.

Lt. Gen. John B. Conaway  
Maj. Gen. Philip G. Killey  
Maj. Gen. Raymond F. Rees  
Brig. Gen. John R. D'Araujo, Jr.  
Thomas L. Link

Dear Editor,

Your November 1992 issue was remiss in not mentioning the contributions of the first out-of-state guard contingent to arrive on the scene in the wake of Hurricane Iniki.

Iniki swept over Kauai with 160-mile per hour winds later Friday afternoon, Sept. 11.

At 6 a.m., local time, C-130s from the 146th Airlift Wing were launching from Channel Islands ANG Base, Calif., on their way to the Hawaiian islands with relief supplies, communications and power generating equipment and volunteer personnel.

## DRUG USE IS LIFE ABUSE

### Counterdrug Update

\* As of Dec. 8, 51 states and territories conducted a total of 827 counterdrug operations with 2,776 Army and 878 Air National Guard members.

\* Also during this fiscal year, a total of \$14,905,863 in cash has been confiscated in seizures. Other totals include: 31,306 marijuana plants eradicated at a value of \$20,348,900; 67,994 marijuana processed pounds for \$183,584,046 and 15,915 cocaine pounds with a value of \$1,082,269,194.

## Letters to the Editor

nel to assist with the clean-up and relief operations.

The men, women and airplanes of the 146th AW, along with the airmen and equipment from the 162nd Combat Communications Group, put down on an uncontrolled airfield.

The control tower had been knocked out at Lihue, so the arrival of the 162nd's MRC-108 and GRC-206 mobile communications systems was a welcome sight in paradise.

They set up the airfield communications necessary to control air traffic, established the badly needed link between military and civilian relief agencies at the emergency operations center in Lihue and dispatched two roving units in support of FEMA.

The C-130s did what C-130s do best - pushed to the limit by some of the best air and ground crews in the world. They transported disaster victims to medical treatment centers, food, medicine and clothing, stranded tourists and soiled laundry.

One mission, the plane was "filled to the rafters with dirty linen from hotels," said Senior Master Sgt. Bob Stichler of the 146th Consolidated Aircraft Maintenance Squadron. Imagine hauling water into one of the wettest places on earth.

Hauling in cargo and ferrying out passengers required quick aircraft configuration, keeping the aircrews and maintenance people extremely busy, often working 18-hour days. In all, the team from California flew 313 missions, ferried 3,685 passengers and carried 2,060,400 pounds of vital relief supplies over a two-week period. The rotation of 156 people from the 146th AW and eight communications technicians from the 162nd Combat Communications Group made a tremendous difference in the lives of thousands of disaster victims.

Lt. Col. Bruce Roy  
California National Guard

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## Veterans' Benefit Act doubles insurance protection

President George Bush recently signed the Veterans' Benefit Act of 1992 which, in part, makes available an additional \$100,000 in individual life insurance protection under the Servicemen's Group Life Insurance program as of Dec. 1, 1992.

All eligible active and reserve component soldiers may now receive life insurance protection up to \$200,000 through the military service as administered by the Veterans Administration through the Office of Servicemen's Group Life Insurance.

If a service member does not desire additional protection no action is required.

Under VA policy, any member eligible for SGLI coverage on Nov. 30, 1992 may elect once, at any time while still eligible, but no later than March 31, 1993 to increase the amount of their SGLI coverage up to the maximum of \$200,000 without proof of good health.

This "open season" is available regardless of any prior election declining or reducing coverage. There is no automatic sign-up for the increased coverage.

As of April 1, 1993, proof of good health will be required to obtain this higher coverage.

Every soldier, who elects an increase above \$100,000, must complete the new form, SGLV 8286.

Originals will be maintained in the MPRJ, and a copy will be forwarded to MDW-FAO. Again, a separate message will be transmitted when forms are available.

Under this new program, soldiers will be offered the option to select increased coverage in increments of \$10,000, up to a maximum of \$200,000.

The incremental cost of the additional insurance will be the same as for the existing coverage, 80 cents per month for each \$10,000 of coverage.

In the case of a soldier who selects the maximum coverage (\$200,000), the total cost will be \$16.00 per month.

Also approved was a change to the support paid by the Department of Veterans Affairs to the survivors of participants, who die of a service-connected disability.

New recipients' monthly entitlements will be based on an "across the board" figure rather than on the service member's pay grade.

Since the new amount of \$750 is less than the previous amount of benefits for grades above E-7, there will be a reduction in benefits for the surviving spouses of more senior members.

So, these families may consider compensating by taking higher amounts of SGLI coverage.

The new benefit is extended to death occurring within one year of the veteran's discharge from active duty, officials said.

A tutorial assistance allowance also is authorized for members of the selected reserve participating in the G.I. Bill Selected Reserve Program.

For more information, call the Military Personnel Service Office at 703-756-4712 or 4694.

Basic educational assistance rates for the Montgomery G.I. Bill active-duty program will increase based on changes enacted in this new benefits act.

Beginning in April, G.I. Bill rates will increase to \$400 per month for full-time participants, who initially serve three years or more on active duty, \$325 per month for those who serve two years of active duty and \$190 per month for full-time participants in the G.I. Bill Selected Reserve Program.

The rate increases are effective April 1. Increases thereafter will be mandatory, based on the consumer price index, veterans affairs officials said.

### Reforger '92

Photo by Staff Sgt. Michael P. McCord

From the cramped quarters of an armored personnel carrier, Sgt. Jack Campbell sends information via the fax machine to 30th Separate Armored Brigade teammates during Reforger '92 in Lich, Germany. During the annual training period, Campbell worked in the Tactical Operations Center located outside a small German village.



## Phoenix Pace gives Guard crews more flight time

Phoenix Pace is a new program that will give Air Mobility Command aircrews more time at their home stations, said Gen. Ronald R. Fogleman, the AMC commander, who instituted the program in October.

The new initiative was implemented by Fogleman after discussions with Maj. Gen. Philip G. Killey, the director of the Air National Guard, and Maj. Gen. John J. Closner III, the chief of the Air Force Reserve.

Both reserve components pledged to pick up flying missions during the active unit's home station time.

Phoenix Pace is designed to provide more stability in the lives of the command's active-duty crews.

A large increase in mobility tasking over the past several years has re-

sulted in AMC airlift and air refueling crews being "on the road" an excessive amount of time.

"This program is extremely important as a first step to fix a long-standing problem," Fogleman said. "This command has one of the lowest aircrew retention rates in the Air Force, and it's something we have to address."

"The pace of activity for both airlifters and refuelers has been such that our aircrews tell me they believe that they have no control over their lives, when this happens, quality of life suffers."

Phoenix Pace will allow each wing location a two-week period during the year, when they will do no flying other than local missions.

The periods were determined in a lottery drawing by wing commanders during the AMC Total Force Commanders' Conference at Scott Air Force Base, Ill.

To ease scheduling, commanders were provided a list of peak tasking periods for their aircraft as well as a schedule of upcoming exercises.

Operational readiness inspections will be scheduled around the two-week periods.

The first two-week break for an AMC wing is scheduled to begin Jan. 3 with the 63rd Airlift Wing at Norton Air Force Base, Calif.

The remainder of the wings will follow as determined by the lottery drawing dates selected by their commander.

## Rodeo '93 to be held in Little Rock

Air Mobility Command has selected Little Rock Air Force Base, Ark., as the site for Rodeo '93, the command's 13th annual international tanker and airlift competition.

AMC officials say the event is tentatively scheduled for the first week in June.

Pope AFB, N.C., had hosted the competition since its origin under the former Military Airlift Command in 1979.

Pope, which had been a MAC base, transferred to Air Combat Command in June with the formation of the 23rd Wing, a composite wing made up of C-130s, A-10s and eventually F-16s.

Lt. Col. Edward Cook, the project officer for the event, said several factors played into the decision to select Little Rock, including Pope's transfer to ACC.

He said the major factor is that Little Rock is the only AMC base with adequate ramp space to support both the tanker and airlift competitions at one base.

Another change includes plans to have tankers and airlifters compete as a team in at least one event.

Nearby Fort Chaffee, Ark., will provide some paratroopers and possibly one of the drop zones for the competition.

Rodeo provides a "real world" training scenario that showcases airdrop, air refueling and related ground operations.



## Standard Bearer determines Army's first into battle

Guidons, standards and flags have held a position of honor in the Army accompanying soldiers into battle.

This tradition is maintained through Project Standard Bearer, designating high priority units as the leaders into conflict.

Standard Bearer units will deploy directly to their contingency mission within 72 hours of a presidential directed call-up.

Direct deployers are those units that are resourced and trained for success to leave from the airport to theater and bypass the mobilization station.

Project Standard Bearer, a new training tool designed to hone the edge of the National Guard's rapid deploying assets, will focus on volunteer high priority units and mission readiness.

In Operations Desert Shield and Desert Storm, the Guard alerted the units, met at home stations, prepared essential paperwork, traveled to mobilization stations, integrated into the active component and deployed to theaters of operation.

Red tape and mobilization station activities kept needed Guard units away from their mission.

Some National Guard water purification units and military police units essential for combat support and combat service support were needed in theater as quickly as the 82nd Airborne Division arrived.

Mobilization station processing, however, delayed these units from the theater.

Project Standard Bearer has created a pool of volunteer contingency force units that stand ready to undertake its combat mission with 100 percent of its required organizational and equipment needs.

This pool is tasked with jobs and responsibilities not available within the active component.

"We must be prepared to mobilize, deploy, fight and win within hours of the call anywhere in the world," said Brig. Gen. John R. D'Araujo, the acting director of the Army National Guard.

For their dedication to excellence and zeal for service, the contingency force pool is called Standard Bearers. These National Guard high-priority elements bear the standard for the rest of the Guard.

Project Standard Bearer could not be a success without volunteerism from within the contingency units. "We've had between 97 and 100 percent of unit individuals volunteer for the rapid response mission," said Lt. Col. James F. Hesse, chief of the NGB readiness improvement branch.



Photo by Spc. Jo A. Hods

**READY TO ROLL** - Spc. Edson A. Campbell of the 25th Infantry Division guards his squad's area during a movement to contact exercise in the lanes at Fort Dix, N.J. He served with his unit during Operation Just Cause.

## It's time to give something back.



Times of national crisis, such as the Persian Gulf conflict, can dramatically disrupt a military family's life. This is especially true for children of Reservists and National Guard personnel. But these children can join an organization that knows all about their special needs—the Boys & Girls Clubs of America. And now, because of a generous grant from the U.S. Department of Defense, their membership is free! It's just our way of giving something back, for all you gave us.



For further information call Monday through Friday, 8:00 A.M. - 7:00 P.M., E.S.T.

**1-800-854-CLUB**

## 22 states organize 'rapid response' Army Guard units

By Angie Aquero  
NGB, Public Affairs

The need for rapid response to potential regional conflicts, coupled with the active component draw-down, increases the strategic importance of the National Guard.

During this era of quick reaction, the Guard in full partnership with the active Army must be able to provide fully combat mission-capable units when and where needed.

Because the decision to exercise the Title 10, U.S. Code 673b authority — the presidential call-up of reserve forces — may lag behind the decision to deploy units in an overseas emergency, the Operational Unit Program is being implemented by the Army National Guard for 36 of its combat support units.

Twenty-two states will organize these units to be available for active federal service with members in a volunteer status within seven days of an alert.

Representing a mix of active, Guard and Reserve forces, Operational Units will only be used to support a deployment directed by the president for an emergency overseas operation.

"The dramatic shift in the world's strategic environment has led to important military decisions like the Operational Units Program," said Col. Wayne Janssen, chief of the National Guard Bureau's Project Standard Bearer, who guides the development of the Operational Units Program. "Of course, Desert Storm also provided us with some useful lessons."

The methodology for the Operational Unit Program is modeled after the procedures used to field the 15 residual force units during the redeployment effort following Operation Desert Storm.

"Through programs like Operational Units, which are totally dependent on volunteers, we see that Guard men and women are very patriotic.

"They're not willing just to sit back and wait for the president to call them up; they want to be there to serve on day one of any future operation.

"Our volunteer response has averaged 97 to 100 percent; the small number who don't volunteer typically represent true hardship cases, such as terminal illness in the family," Janssen said.

"That's where employer support comes into play. When you have all these enthusiastic young men and women volunteering on behalf of their country, it's important that employers understand how vital their mission is."

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Total Force," Wofford said.

National Guard participation in the inaugural ceremonies dates back to April 1789, when George Washington was escorted by his Revolutionary Militia.

In 1989, about 7,100 military members celebrated the inauguration of President George Bush, the 41st president of the United States.

The military contingent included members of the National Guard from Alaska, Maryland, the District of Columbia and Nebraska.

-2nd Lt. Ellen G. Lampkins





## Slideways



Spc. Mike Weber of the Kansas Army National Guard enjoys his trip down a bumpy slide as he and other unit members try out the



playground that they helped to build in the community of Colby, Kan. The unit built the playground in five days in gratitude for the



Photos by Staff Sgt. Mike Dorsey

support they received from the community during Operations Desert Shield and Desert Storm.

## HAWK Battalion feathers nest in southeast Ohio

By Spc. J.D. Biros  
Ohio National Guard

Ask anyone in the small southeastern Ohio town of McConnellsville how to get to the "Hawk Nest" and everyone knows the way.

Depending on which way you drive into town, you'll be instructed to hang a right, hang a left or just pass by the memorial statue in the middle of the town square.

Then you'll come to a hill and you'll want to veer right. Take that road out until you come to a water tower that reads: "McConnellsville - Home of the HAWK Battalion."

McConnellsville is small town America with a long tradition of patriotism and military support.

Since the town was founded, it has sent many of its sons and daughters to defend democracy in foreign lands.

Monuments commemorating each U.S. war remind the citizens of McConnellsville not only for the town's young people, who fought for their country, but of all those who faithfully served our nation's military.

The town has not forgotten the soldiers, who once lived within its boundaries, nor does it forget the soldiers who train there today.

Positioned on hilly terrain just outside downtown lies the 2/174th Air Defense Artillery HAWK Missile Battalion, one of the newer additions to the Ohio Army National Guard.

Ever since the HAWK Battalion built its nest in southeast Ohio in early 1991, McConnellsville has more than welcomed the unit into the community.

A new water tower went up to service the training area, electric lines were strung through the rolling

hills, and the city made every effort to make the members of the battalion feel at home.

Numerous parades have been held heralding the Ohio Guard and whenever the unit needs something, like smoother roads, the city doesn't hesitate to straighten things out.

Mayor Dave Bailey thinks of it as "helping out a neighbor."

Whatever the city of McConnellsville can do now for the HAWK Battalion, Bailey said he feels the unit will "without a doubt" repay the city should an emergency situation arise or special assistance be needed.

"Team HAWK enjoys a very special relationship with the citizens of McConnellsville and Morgan

County," said Command Sgt. Major Stephen D. Paver Sr. "These people go all out in supporting us and we take every opportunity to assist in community activities."

Like the mayor, Bill Allen, a local businessman and regional director of Employer Support of the Guard and Reserve Committee, thinks the Guard unit not only makes great neighbors, but will succeed in strengthening the area's economy and raising interest in the area.

"The HAWK Battalion has been a welcome addition to our community," he said.

Although the town anticipates using the water tower in future developments, "it wouldn't be there if not for the HAWK Battalion."

## DoD budget approved by Congress; 3.7 percent pay hike effective Jan. 1

Congress has passed a \$274 billion post-Cold War fiscal 1993 defense budget calling for a 3.7 percent military pay raise and authorizing the Pentagon to develop a 15-year early retirement program, if needed to meet force drawdown requirements.

In addition to the pay raise, effective Jan. 1, and the early retirement plan, the bill includes \$2.7 billion to complete production of 20 B-2 stealth bombers, while \$68.4 million to procure 24 F-16s in fiscal 1993 was approved.

The bill also gives the defense secretary authority to offer separation pay to regular or early civilian retirees, as well as those who resign voluntarily.

The pay would be equal to the sum an employee would get if eligible under a severance pay plan or \$25,000 whichever is less.

The House and Senate authorized \$274 billion of the president's \$281 billion request.

The 15-year retirement plan would allow the Defense Department to offer retirement to people with more than 15 but less than 20 years of service. It will be up to the service secretaries to decide on eligibility requirements.

Under the program, retired pay would be reduced by one percent for each year under 20.

Other personnel items include the establishment of a demonstration program to determine the feasibility of keeping commissaries open at closed bases. One to three bases will serve as test locations. At least one of those bases should support a large percentage of reserve component members.

In addition, the bill authorized the appointment of chiropractors in the Medical Services Corps.

# Alaska Guard, families honor crash victims

The following are short biographies about the eight Army National Guard members, who were killed in a military plane crash in November near Juneau, Alaska:

**Maj. Gen. Kenneth W. Himsel** was on a brief active duty assignment out of Fort McPherson in Atlanta. He was the deputy commanding general for reserve components for Forces Command at Fort McPherson, but was planning to retire in February after 33 years of combined active duty and National Guard service.



Himsel

He had previously commanded the Indiana National Guard's largest unit, the 38th Infantry Division and had served in Vietnam with the Guard's 151st Long Range Surveillance Detachment.

Himsel also was the first Indiana Guard member activated for Operation Desert Storm in August 1990.

"I don't know how you even express the tragedy for the Guard," said Maj. Gen. Charles W. Whitaker, the state's adjutant general. "We've lost one of our key folks."

Whitaker said Himsel was on active duty six or seven days a month and traveled all over the country on military duty, often observing training maneuvers and inspecting training sites.

**Brig. Gen. Thomas C. Carroll** was the commander of the Alaska Army National Guard.

The 44-year-old's long military career was highlighted by highly decorated combat service in Vietnam and by his February 1990 induction into the U.S. Army Officer Candidate School Hall of Fame at Fort Benning, Ga.

In October, Carroll earned the star of a general officer when his nomination by President George Bush was confirmed by the U.S. Senate.



Carroll

The Defense Department has announced that Carroll has been awarded the Legion of Merit posthumously, the highest peacetime military honor.

In a lead editorial in August, The Anchorage Times saluted the president's promotion of Carroll, describing it as "an especially fitting promotion for an unassuming, soft-spoken, yet very distinguished and able Alaskan."

In 1988, then-Col. Carroll led the rescue effort when three gray whales become trapped in the arctic ice and captured world attention.

**Sgt. Maj. Llewellyn "Archie" Kahklen** was a 29-year veteran, serving in the U.S. Army for three years, the Alaska Air National Guard for five years and the Alaska Army National Guard for more than 21 years.

He worked his way up the ranks from private to sergeant major.

The 52-year-old served in Vietnam, where he received two Purple Hearts.

Kahklen became the Army Guard's top enlisted soldier in 1991. His leadership and service to his soldiers and their families will be long remembered. He was well-known by Guard aviation maintenance crews throughout Alaska.

**Col. Wilfried Wood's** service during his military career was exemplary and distinguished.

While on active duty, he served in Germany with the 3rd Armored Division and Vietnam with the 48th Infantry.

In 1974, while a captain, he was released from active duty and transferred to the U.S. Army Reserve. Later that year, he transferred to the Alaska Army National Guard.

Throughout his career, Wood distinguished himself as an outstanding leader in many command and staff positions. Along with his many other accom-



Kahklen



Wood

plishments, Wood was a qualified Ranger parachutist and an expert marksman.

**Col. Thomas W. Clark** began his military career in 1965 as a private in the U.S. Army assigned as an aircraft maintenance crewman at Fort Rucker, Ala.

He entered Warrant Officer Candidate Fixed Wing Flight Training there and upon graduation was awarded the Army Aviators' Badge.

His first assignment was as a U-1A helicopter pilot, then as an instructor pilot with the 18th Aviation Company in Vietnam.

Clark was commissioned as a first lieutenant in 1969. Twenty years later, he was assigned as the Alaska State Army Aviation Officer.

He was a Master Army Aviator with more than 5,000 hours of flight time, including 1,900 combat hours.

**Chief Warrant Officer John E. Pospisil** entered the military in 1973. Four years later, he graduated from the U.S. Army Aviation School and began his career as an Army aviator.

Pospisil distinguished himself as an outstanding pilot throughout his career.

As an instructor pilot, his soft-spoken, professional leadership inspired his students to achieve many personal and professional goals. Among his many achievements in his military career, Pospisil was the first Army aviator to land a military aircraft in Providentia, Russia since World War II.

**Sgt. 1st Class Richard E. Brink** received an honorable discharge from the active duty and joined the Alaska Army National Guard as a radio teletype operator in 1981.

The 41-year-old's present position was communications chief for Headquarters of the 1-207th Aviation Regiment.

In addition to being a member of the Army Guard, Brink belonged to the AmVets and was president of the Alaska National Guard Enlisted Association.

**Sgt. Michael J. Schmidt** enlisted in the North Dakota National Guard as a supply specialist in 1978. He was discharged in 1983 to enlist in the U.S. Army.

While on active duty, Schmidt served at Fort Polk, La., Fort Richardson, Alaska, and Fort Carson, Colo., where he was the driver for the commanding general of the 4th Infantry Division (Mechanized).

He received an honorable discharge from active duty in 1990 and immediately joined the Alaska National Guard.

A year later, Schmidt began an active Guard tour as a records specialist for the 2967th Support Battalion. In September, he was appointed by Carroll as his special assistant.



Clark



Pospisil



Brink



Schmidt

## ALASKA from p. 1

egorically doers," said Capt. Mike Haller, the state public affairs officer. "They led. They leaned forward. It's created a significant vacuum."

The Alaska flag was flown at half-mast until after Carroll's funeral.

"We, in Alaska, are all too painfully familiar with this kind of news," said Lt. Gov. Jack Coghill. "Alaska is truly a frontier where flying is a way of life."

"This tragic accident is a great loss to Alaska."

A memorial service was held on Nov. 18 at the Anchorage Armory on Fort Richardson. "The memorial (provided) an opportunity for the extended families (of the victims) and the Guard family to be together," Haller said.

"And to allow us to remember all the great things these men have contributed."

An investigative team of Army and airplane industry representatives led by Col. Brock Wells of Fort Rucker, Ala., the Army's aviation training headquarters, visited the wreckage as soon as weather permitted, Haller said.

"The mission is to find out what happened, why it happened and to make sure that it doesn't happen

again," Wells said in a statement.

Results are not expected for several weeks, Haller said.

The aircraft was the subject of a wide search after it failed to land in Juneau as scheduled at 9:05 p.m.

Authorities at Juneau International Airport lost radio contact with the plane at about that time, the Coast Guard said.

Col. John Fleming, the acting adjutant general, said the aircraft commander had not told the control tower of any problems.

His last contact, about 20 miles from the airport, was that he was preparing to land.

Five hours later, the aircraft was spotted by a Coast Guard helicopter crew at the 2,600-foot level of the Chilkat Peninsula.

Photographs of the site showed the plane's tail and wings broke off on impact, but the main fuselage remained intact.

Flying conditions at the time of the crash were identified as poor with rain and sleet pelting the region.

(Note: This article was compiled from reports in Alaska newspapers and the Associated Press.)





## Special delivery

Photo by Spc. Brian Lepley

Staff Sgt. Carl Hollingsworth hangs a mail sack prior to sorting mail at the Corozal post office, The Tuscumbia, Ala., resident was in the Republic of Panama for annual training in November. About 12 members of the 1241st Adjutant General Postal Company from Birmingham, Ala., were welcomed by employees of four U.S. Southern Command post offices during the Christmas mail rush. "Back home it's mostly classroom training for us," Hollingsworth said. "Down here, we actually do it. It's much more valuable for us. Here we deal with every aspect of postal operations."

## Guard units extend good neighbor policy to Mali

By Maj. Larry L. Burriss  
Tennessee National Guard

MOPTI, Mali - Sometimes they call it "nation building." Other times it's called "international relations."

But for about 50 members of the Army and Air National Guard, it was simply being a good neighbor ... even if the neighbors are six time zones away.

For several years now, the United States has conducted International Training Activities Program (ITAP) missions to various countries in Africa.

This year, medics from the 109th Evacuation Hospital in Birmingham, Ala., and the 127th Medical Group of Ashland, Tenn., and civil engineers from the 164th Civil Engineering Squadron in Memphis, Tenn., traveled here to work with their counterparts for two weeks.

Their mission was to continue a vaccination program begun by the Malian government and to rehabilitate a kindergarten for Malian military dependents.

"There are four things we are trying to accomplish here," said Lt. Col. Allen Lecznar, the mission commander. "First is the medical mission. We have a team of doctors, nurses and medical technicians, who can treat a variety of illnesses.

"Second, our engineers are going to put a new roof on the kindergarten and run a water line to the school. Our third job will be to keep our people fed and healthy.

"And finally, I think we can have fun doing all this."

Earlier in the year, a pre-visit team working with Malian military and health officials, selected 16 villages to be visited. Each day, the medics were in a different village conducting sick call and giving vaccinations for a variety of diseases and illnesses.

"Measles is probably the single worst killer of children in this country," said Dr. (Col.) Dalton E. Diamond. "So, we have been emphasizing the measles shots. But we have also been giving tetanus shots and oral polio vaccine.

"Many times what we do is treat symptoms and try to relieve some of the pain. For more serious cases, we refer people to Malian doctors and hospitals."

Mary Curtin, the political affairs officer for the U.S. Embassy in Bamako, said this mission is "a big deal" for these people. "Mali is one of the 10 poorest countries in the world and any assistance is appreciated.

"Last year, a coup overthrew the corrupt government and instituted democratic reforms. So, the fact that we care enough to notice their reforms and respond with help is very much appreciated."

Generally, the civilians were screened by Malian medical personnel, and medicine was dispensed by the Americans.

"Actually, the sick call is just used to get the people to where we were giving shots," Diamond said.

Many members of the Malian medical team had received specialized medical training in Europe, but for the engineers, it was a bit different.

"Many of the Malian soldiers had never handled power tools before, and we had to have quite a bit of on-the-job training just to make sure everyone was safe," said Capt. Jerry Webb, the on-site engineer for the construction project. "But they caught on very quickly, and we were able to complete the job on time."

Said Lecznar, "The first day on the job usually goes pretty slowly, if for no other reason than the site is never like you expect it to be.

"In this case, we discovered that the water line we were going to tap into didn't have enough pressure. So, our engineers had to replan the pipeline to come in from the other side of the school."

The area around the work sites is in a geographical transition zone between the Sahara Desert in the north and subtropical jungles in the south. So, there is a diversity of people in the area.

Because of these differences, many of the Americans suffered cases of culture shock when they went into the villages. "Each village is almost in its own separate world," said Master Sgt. Richard Regal, a

bioenvironmental engineer with the 164th. "Even villages separated by only a few miles may be totally different in terms of culture and language."

Fortunately, the Americans were not without any preparation or guidance. Capt. Peter Tunison of the 133rd Civil Engineering Squadron in Minnesota had spent a number of years in Mali in the Peace Corps and was already familiar with the area.

"The people here are very friendly," he said. "But at the same time we have to recognize that this is a different culture with different values and ways of life."

Because of this, Tunison spent a considerable amount of time just making sure the Americans were aware of the various nuances of Malian society.

So, many of the Americans picked up at least a little of the language and were able to interact with Malian civilians without coming across as the proverbial "ugly American."

Health precautions also were important. Because Mali is such a poor country, water purification is almost unknown, and even the food in good restaurants is sometimes suspect.

"I guess if you really wanted to take a change, you could eat at the one or two satisfactory restaurants in Mopti," said Dr. (Lt. Col.) George A. Millis, a veterinarian with the 127th. "But as a partner in your health care, I would advise against it."

Because of this, the Guard members ate MREs and Tray Rations (T-Rats) for their meals. The medics and engineers also brought their own water and were resupplied with more than 500 gallons after the first week of the exercise.

Despite the jet lag, the heat and the cultural differences, almost all of the Guard members said they would go back again.

"We may have taught the Malians a lot about medicine and construction, but we have taken something much more valuable away," said 2nd Lt. Rebecca Goldman, one of the nurses on the trip. "An appreciation of another culture and a deeper appreciation of the meaning of neighborliness, good will and working together to accomplish something good for everyone."



## Relief operations overlap Baltimore unit supports Provide Relief mission

By Capt. John B. Livesay  
Maryland National Guard

As Operation Restore Hope got off the ground, at least two Air National Guard units continued to fly humanitarian airlift missions into Somalia and eastern Kenya in support of Operation Provide Relief.

Their mission is to ease the suffering caused by draught and the complete breakdown of civil authority.

Working in conjunction with international relief organizations, the U.S. Air Force and its reserve components have flown daily missions from their base of operations at Moi International Airport in Mombasa, Kenya since early September.

"We were told by the NGOs (non-governmental organization workers) that Provide Relief missions had made a dramatic difference," said Maj. Thomas F. Baldy of the 135th Airlift Group near Baltimore.

"In some of the hardest hit places like Baidoa, the death rate fell from around 300 per day at the beginning of September to close to 30 per day by the end of November."

In addition to Baidoa, Maryland Guard members flew relief missions into Wajir, El Wak, Mandera and Marsabit, Kenya.

The C-130 unit began their relief flights on Sept. 6 after flying more than 30 hours from their home at Warfield Air National Guard Base in Middle River, Md.

A total of seven Maryland Guard aircrews, including 44 members of the 135th, flew 206 missions into Somalia and Kenya, logged more than 517 hours of flying and hauled 1,428 tons of relief supplies and 355 passengers on a volunteer basis.

Occasionally, unusual incidents would occur necessitating quick decision making, Baldy said. "Sometimes the Combat Control Team would accompany a flight into one of the fields in Somalia," he said. "There were usually four members on the CCT and their mission was to provide Mobile Tactical Navigation for the 130s."

"If several flights were scheduled into a field on a given day, the first flight in would carry the CCT to make things a little smoother for the rest of the flights."

"One day about mid-November ... the CCT had to evacuate their position on the field and hole up in a

compound because of shooting nearby. At the time, we were about to land in Baidoa, and I realized we could offload there and be in Oddur in about 15 minutes. I remember polling my crew and ... they were for going into Oddur and getting the CCT members out of there."

Fortunately, the situation in Oddur calmed down enough for another aircraft to pick up the team.

Maj. Chris Inglis, another aircraft commander from the 135th, recalls the second day that he flew into Somalia. "We went into Oddur late in the afternoon and learned that Sens. Paul Simon and Howard Metzenbaum had been flown in earlier that day to assess first hand what the relief effort had thus far been able to accomplish."

"When Senator Simon came up onto the flight deck, he introduced himself and started asking the aircrew where we were from. When the pilot, copilot, navigator and flight engineer all answered, 'Maryland,' Senator Simon expressed surprise that we were all from the same state."

"When we further explained that we were all members of the Maryland Air National Guard, he was a little surprised that 1) we weren't on a Maryland Air National Guard airplane and 2) that the Maryland Air Guard was over there in any capacity at all."

Simon learned first hand about the Total Force Policy on that trip. "He thought it was tremendous that we could interfly and participate in operations like Provide Relief - that all our training could pay off in a very real way."

Training is the reason that Inglis wanted to get involved in this mission. "I came to the conclusion that I had to do it," he said. "Despite any personal and professional sacrifices, because for 16 years now I've received training from the Air Force to do a particular mission, leading ultimately to the C-130 and the tactical airlift environment."

"The thought occurred to me that having gotten all of that training, and done all of those days on remote airstrips that if it never mattered somewhere, somehow in some kind of profound way like this operation, then it was all for naught."

"I could never really be as proud of my accomplishments if I never applied them to some great end."

"This seemed like one of those opportunities of a lifetime to go and make a difference."



SOMALIA from p. 1

Security police units were sent from the 141st, 190th and 157th. The 108th will send a transportation squadron, while the 157th contributes a services flight and hospital unit.

On Dec. 10, the Pentagon said the number of reservists who had volunteered to participate in Operation Restore Hope had risen to 750 - all members of the Air Force Reserves and Air National Guard.

Lt. Gen. Martin Brandtner, the director of operations for the Joint Staff, said these volunteers include "a variety of forces ranging from public affairs, water purification, civil affairs and of course the Air National Guard ... with airlift groups and squadrons providing support now to the airlift operation."

The latest to volunteer were from a C-141 wing in Washington state and six C-130 airlift units in Kentucky, Rhode Island, Maryland, Tennessee, Alaska and Minnesota, said Lt. Col. Doug Hart, a Pentagon spokesman for reserve affairs.

He added that no decision had been made on whether to seek authority from President George Bush to order reserve units to active duty.

No Army National Guard units have been tasked to support Restore Hope, although some units have been alerted to possible tasking.

A planning list from the National Guard Bureau includes soldiers from the 122nd and 115th Public Affairs Detachments in Washington and Oregon, respectively; the 134th (North Dakota), 120th (Utah), 1207th (Alabama), 219th (Puerto Rico), 265th (South Carolina) and 1208th (Alabama) Quartermaster Detachments, all water purification units; and the 1015th Adjutant General Company, a postal unit from Indiana.

Prior to Operation Restore Hope, a Total Air Force contingency was staged out of Mombasa, Kenya. Aircrews from active duty and reserve component Air Force units and United Nations aircrews had already flown tons of rice, bottled water and cooking supplies into Somali relief camps.

In most cases, the aircrafts would land on a makeshift dirt runway and quickly off load the supplies with engines running in case of attack.

The constant threat of attack and confiscation of food supplies became the catalyst for the current joint military operation.

As of the middle of December, the total amount of food delivered by the United States was about 32.5 million pounds into Somalia and about six million pounds into Kenya, said Pete Williams, a Pentagon spokesman.





## Providing Relief ...

(Far left photo) A Somali child shows off some of the food supplies airlifted into his country by the U.S. Air Force and its reserve components. (Left photo) Somalia children receive their share of a shipment brought in by U.S. forces.

## Guard joins tanker task force in Spain

In support of Operation Restore Hope, the 190th Refueling Group deployed about 70 members and two aircraft to Moron, Spain on Dec. 4, said Col. Duane H. Ellington, commander of the Topeka, Kan., unit.

"Our members landed Saturday morning, after an eight-hour flight from Topeka to a very warm reception by the Spanish people," Ellington said.

The 190th is part of a "tanker bridge" being formed midway between the U.S.'s west coast and Somalia.

***"What better display of the Christmas spirit could there be than this hand-in-hand humanitarian effort?"***

*- Lt. Col. William Lyle  
190th Operations*

Two of the unit's KC-135E stratotankers will refuel large cargo-type aircraft carrying people, equipment and supplies to and from the famine stricken country of Somalia.

The Kansas Guard members will probably never see Somalia, but they are excited about their participation in the humanitarian relief operation.

"What better display of the Christmas spirit could there be than this hand-in-hand humanitarian effort?" asked Lt. Col. William Lyle, who left his civilian job as a district court judge in Hutchinson, Kan.

The 70 volunteers, including three four-person aircrews, are expected to stay in Spain for about three weeks.

The tanker force in Spain consists of about 300 people and a dozen aircraft from active duty and reserve component Air Force units.

"Morale remains high and the aircrews are anxious to begin the heavier flying schedule, which the steadily increasing mission to support Operation Restore Hope are now calling for," said Maj. Roger Clement, the executive officer for the tanker task force. "Because of the humanitarian circumstances, everyone here is excited and wants to contribute as much as possible."

Its mission is to perform air-to-air refueling for military aircraft flying primarily in support of Operation Restore Hope.

Other Guard units participating in the refueling mission include: the 157th of New Hampshire, the 108th of New Jersey, the 151st of Utah, the 134th of Kentucky, the 126th of Illinois and the 141st of Washington.

## Restoring Hope

Photos by Staff Sgt. Shawn Gruber

(Top right photo) Aircrew members from the 190th Refueling Group in Topeka, Kan., listen intently during an operations briefing. Three four-man aircrews from the unit were deployed to Moron, Spain to help form a "tanker bridge" between the U.S.'s west coast to Somalia. (Bottom right photo) Other vital unit members from the 190th wait to complete their personnel business during outprocessing.







## Guard divers stop jungle poaching

By Sgt. Michael Kirchmann  
Washington National Guard

**BARRO COLORADO ISLAND**, Panama - With their vital wildlife interests encircled by poachers, the Smithsonian Institute needed the cavalry.

What they got was a small, but potent portion of the Total Force, which proved to be a part of the solution.

Two Washington Army National Guard soldiers from the chilly waters of the Puget Sound came to this pristine, tropical island to help stop poaching.

Birds and animals once prolific in numbers were trapped and hunted to near extinction near population centers. "There were animals on the preserve in their natural state that hadn't been seen in other areas of the canal for years," said Georgina DeAlva, an information specialist with the Smithsonian's Office of Education in Panama City, Panama.

As game grew scarce elsewhere, the poaching on Barro Colorado increased.

Panamanian game wardens em-

ployed by the Smithsonian met with limited success against the poachers.

Although patrolling 24 hours a day, 365 days a year, their efforts to quickly cover the preserve's 30 miles of rugged, primeval coast were hamstrung by skeletal trees remaining just below the surface of the lake.

The poachers' small boats or canoes could float over such dangers, allowing them easy access to remote areas.

The rangers' larger crafts required for hauling in the raiders and proof of their crimes could not. They needed a series of clear channels, an expensive and difficult task.

Along with Sgt. 1st Class Dan McQuiston and Staff Sgt. Ed Sutcliffe, both of the 119th Engineer Detachment of Tacoma, the mission was supported by an elite group of soldiers, U.S. Army diving engineers.

Members of this small, but highly skilled force of about 100 Army divers are trained to clear harbors and eliminate obstacles between naval ports and the open seas.

For almost two weeks, the divers had spent the daylight hours more under the surface than above, charting and clearing a passage through a jungle long submerged.

Routing and marking an underwater channel and cutting and blasting hazard-free routes around Barro Colorado was the kind of training dreamed about by these divers.

They had worked carefully, steadily and with a purpose.

Beneath the surface, the warm, tropical lake was murky, an effect of waters constantly churned by great seagoing vessels traversing the canal.

The two Washington Guard members twisted in their rubber boat and peered across the sunlight water towards the ruckus on shore.

A series of shrill barks rolled out of the dense foliage at the island's coastal fringe a scant 100 yards away.

"Howler monkeys. The island's full of them," Sutcliffe said. "They're not that big. You wouldn't think they could make such a racket."

The howlers and their cousins, the spider monkeys, were prime targets for poachers as were caimans, the smaller, skinny nosed brethren of the American alliga-

See **DIVERS** on p. 16

## Family military history starts with Civil War

By Capt. Larry Seefeldt  
Oklahoma National Guard

For two brothers in the Oklahoma Army National Guard, the military isn't just an adventure, it's a family tradition dating back to their great-grandfather in the Civil War.

Staff Sgt. Timothy Godwin and his brother, Sgt. Edward Godwin, both of Purcell, Okla., have carried on the family tradition by serving with the 445th Military Police Company from McAlester.

The Godwins trace their military family history back five wars and four generations. Recent generations have not only served in numerous conflicts, but also in various branches of the military.

"Our grandfather served in World War I," Edward said. "Our dad earned a Silver Star during World War II in Tunisia with Patton's 3rd Armored Division, and mom was a truck driver in the Army Air Corps."

The Godwins' oldest brother served in Vietnam with the Marines, and two other older brothers served in the Navy and the Air Force.

The younger Godwin, Edward, has 12 years of military service, the last four on active duty as a light-wheel vehicle mechanic at Fort Carson, Colo.

"I had not seen Tim for 10 years," he said. "When I got off active duty and came home, he recruited me to join the unit and now he is my squad leader."

The elder Godwin is a government service draftsman at Tinker Air Force Base, Okla., and a 13-year veteran with the National Guard.

He served with his unit in Operation Desert Storm and is not stranger to Panama.

"Prior to deploying to Saudi Arabia and Kuwait, we trained in Panama. It was great preparation for performing our mission in a real combat situation," Godwin said.

"Our mission here is to augment the active component in the security of military installations."

"Our training here is important, because the mission is real and we don't get that back home."

First Sgt. James McDonald said there are three sets of brothers in his platoon.

"I think it helps them do their mission, because they know each other work well together," he said. "My nephew is in the company. You'll see relatives working together in National Guard units."

"I think it helps unit cohesion."

## 'Radar' celebrates birthday in Panama

By Staff Sgt. B. Kuhrs  
Washington National Guard

**CAMITILLO**, Panama - In many ways, it was a familiar scene, reminiscent of the warm-hearted moments from the television show, "MASH."

This time U.S. soldiers, working with the man they dubbed "Radar," were operating in the steaming jungles of Panama, not in the frozen rice paddies of Korea.

The 240th Engineer Group's "Radar" resembles the 4077th's "Radar," but with a different twist.

Staff Sgt. Robert L. "Radar" Caron of the Maine Army National Guard is the communication chief for the 240th. He celebrated not only his 31st birthday, but also the work of Team 240, the engineer team rebuilding a school in the interior of the Republic of Panama.

"It's different," he said. "It's the first time we've been away from home on my birthday. But this is where I want to be."

Temporarily, home is U.S. Southern Command, the regional unified command responsible for all U.S. military activities in Central and South America. It comprises a force of



Caron

10,000 U.S. Army, Air Force, Navy, Marine Corps and Coast Guard personnel.

Throughout the day and night in this remote village, Maine Guard soldiers are hard at work. The sounds from generators and power tools break the tropic stillness.

The faint sound of a helicopter rotor beating in the Panamanian sky can be heard in the distance. But instead of transporting wounded soldiers as in the show, this chopper will deliver

building supplies necessary to complete their mission.

The 240th will rebuild the only school in the area. Five miles from the nearest road, Camitillo is only accessible by foot, horseback or four-wheel drive vehicle.

"Horseback or walking is the main way people travel up here," Caron said.

Much like his television namesake, "Radar" had a big job. He maintains 24-hour communications with the supply base in order to keep supplies flowing into the village.

Communication is the key to his job, which includes keeping the radio gear working and relaying information to the base camp.

The team with its expertise and determination, had made impressive progress during the construction phase of the project, in spite of all the obstacles, Caron said.

"We have to learn to adapt," he said. "It's a real mission, and we have learned how to do without and how to work around a problem."

"Working with the people of Camitillo is great. They are rebuilding the school and we're here to help."

"This is a project we are going to remember for a long time."





## Davenport to head Army track team

By 2nd Lt. Ellen G. Lampkins  
Associate Editor

For two decades, Maj. Willie Davenport thrilled Olympic audiences with his style and grace in the 110-meter high hurdles.

Now, he is ready to train a new generation of track and field athletes for the U.S. Army.

"I have something to contribute," said the five-time Olympian and two-time medalist. "Not just because of my experience, but because to be a coach you must be a teacher and a motivator ... and I think I qualify."

Davenport, the youth fitness coordinator for the National Guard Bureau, is almost over qualified to be the next head coach of the U.S. All-Army track team.

He has competed in four Olympic Summer Games and one Winter Games since 1964. He set an Olympic record and took the gold in the 110-meter high hurdles in Mexico City in 1968.

At the age of 33, he came within two-tenths of a second of his previous world record time to win the bronze in 1976 in Montreal despite being the oldest sprinter on the U.S. team.

His most recent Olympic appearance was as a

member of the U.S. bobsled team in the 1980 Winter Games in Lake Placid, N.Y. The team placed 12th overall in the standings.

Davenport begins immediately as the Army's new track coach, and he looks forward to the challenge.

"Our goal is to become the interservice champions," Davenport said. The annual competition will be held in June at Auburn University in Montgomery, Ala.

But for the next few weeks, Davenport will start a vigorous recruiting campaign and assess the athletes, who have applied for the 70-member team.

Any member of the U.S. Army and its reserve components with a green identification card may qualify for the team, he said.

Selected athletes will compete in a tryout in April at Fort Benning, Ga.

Davenport knows the routine by heart, "because I was once on the All-Army track team," he said. "During my time there, we had one of the better Army teams."

"We placed four athletes on the Olympic team (including himself). I sure would like to top that."

"How sweet it would be for me in my first high-

See **TRACK** on p. 4



**GUARD GOLD** - Maj. Willie Davenport, a five-time Olympian and two-time medalist in the 110-meter hurdles, recently accepted a position as the head coach of the U.S. Army's track team. He is the youth fitness coordinator for the National Guard Bureau.

## ARNG's Olympic couple hopes for gold in 1994

By Maj. Paul Fanning  
New York National Guard

**LAKE PLACID, N.Y.** - Two Army National Guard members from this small village nestled in the heart of the Adirondack Mountains hope to be the first American couple to compete as husband and wife for the U.S. Winter Olympic team in 1994.

1st Lt. Bill Tavares and Spc. Laurie Tavares are determined to prove that they have the heart and the skills to bring back Olympic medals in the luge and biathlon events, respectively.

Their individual stories are as unique and special as the dream that they share.

From an early age, Bill was immersed in competitive athletics. He eventually became a highly ranked high school pole vaulter. His jump of 14 feet, six inches remains a California high school record.

After high school, Bill joined the California Army National Guard to become an aviation repair specialist. He was offered an active duty tour after basic and served for 18 months at Fort Rucker, Ala., the home of Army Aviation.

He then returned to the 40th Aviation Battalion in California, where he planned to become a pilot through the warrant officer program.

During that time, Bill searched for a new athletic challenge and found it while watching the men's luge in the 1984 Winter Olympics. "There was something that appealed to me when



**1st Lt. Bill Tavares**

I watched Italian Champion Paul Hildgartner ride that small sled through the run," he said. "I just had to do this."

Alone, he drove across the country to Lake Placid and transferred his permanent residence and National Guard membership to New York.

While training for the 1992 Olympics, he also completed officer candidate school and infantry officer basic. He has served with the 1st Battalion, 142nd Aviation in Latham, N.Y., for about two years.

Almost a month after winning first place in the World Cup Championships, Bill and his partner placed ninth in the men's doubles in Albertville, France last winter. That finish tied



**Spc. Laurie Tavares**

him with the highest score ever achieved by an American in Olympic luge competition.

Laurie, a native of Rochester, N.Y., began skiing at an early age. She graduated with dual majors in education and psychology from St. Lawrence University seeking a career as an elementary school teacher.

But after graduation, she informed her parents that instead of plunging into work she wanted to focus on becoming an Olympic skier.

"They thought I was crazy," she said. "My parents were just not prepared for this direction change."

Laurie was training in Montana for the cross-country event, when she was offered a target rifle. "They let me

shoot, I hit all the targets the first time, and I said to myself, 'I like this.' That's when I decided that the biathlon was for me."

Bill and Laurie had been on the Olympic training circuit for years without knowing each other. "We were in the same place time after time, and finally we met," Laurie said. They were married in 1991.

Both soldiers depend on the Guard for moral and monetary support.

"If it wasn't for the Guard sports program, I wouldn't be able to compete," Bill said.

"I joined the Guard to support my biathlon efforts," said Laurie, who serves as an administrative specialist at Headquarters Troop Command in Burlington, Vt. "I joined Vermont, because they operate the Guard biathlon program."

"At first, I joined for the convenience of my athletic ambitions. Now, I love my unit even more than my training. I'm proud of it."

For the next two years, Bill and Laurie will dedicate their life to reaching their goal. They train six days a week under separate schedules and often at different locations.

As a biathlete, Laurie is listed on the development team, but not the national team.

Even though Bill competed in the 1992 Olympics, he is not a member of the national luge team. "Because I've got a new partner, there are some on the committee, who are not sure we should be selected. We should be on it!"





## Newsmakers

**James Kimbrell**, a Mississippi National Guard member who once had Eudora Welty for a neighbor, recently won the Ruth Lilly Poetry Fellowship for young poets.

The 25-year-old was selected by a committee of five master poets and the editor of "Poetry" magazine at the 1992 National Collegiate Poetry Convocation at Indiana University.

Kimbrell said his poetry, filled with images of nature, animals and the rural South, is an attempt to reconcile the human spirit with the contradictions and often harsh nature of everyday life.

The Jackson, Miss., native was chosen from a field of 15 young poets.

**The Supply branch of the 117th Reconnaissance Wing in Birmingham, Ala.**, recently received its second Thomas P. Glenn Award that recognizes the Outstanding Chief of Supply Management for the Air National Guard.

Lt. Col. James W. Amason, the 117th's chief of supply, was chosen as this year's recipient of the award, which was first established in 1986.

**The Indiana Army National Guard** recently was chosen as winner of the fiscal year 1991 Secretary of the Army Energy Conservation award in the National Guard category.

Cancelled in 1990 because of Operation Desert Shield, William Tell '92 was the first air-to-air weapons meet sponsored by Air Combat Command.

The competition took place in October at Tyndall Air Force Base, Fla., with eight fighter teams from the U.S. and Canadian Air Forces competing for top honors.

**Capt. Duane J. Kautzmann** of the 120th Fighter Group of Great Falls, Mont., won the top shooter competitions, while a fellow unit member, **Maj. Michael J. McDonald**, was third. The 120th also won Profile II.

In the top scope competition, **Capt. Tiffany Tochtermann** and **Staff Sgt. Steven A. Landry** of the 120th took third place.

**The 102nd Fighter Wing** from Cape Cod, Mass., was third in the maintenance and Load team competitions.

Named after the famous Swiss archer, William Tell, is designed around air defense operations in a realistic live-firing environment.

Fighter units demonstrate their proficiency in a weapons-firing evaluation against drones and various types of electronic countermeasures.

This year's competition also featured F-16s for the first time with two Air National Guard units, the 120th and the 125th Fighter Group from Jacksonville, Fla.

**The 101st Air Control Squadron** recently received its third Air Force Outstanding Unit award.

The award was given in recognition of the unit's "consistent high performance as one of the top controlling squadrons in the Tactical Air Command and the Air National Guard."

The unit participated in a major joint NATO

exercise in Sicily, Italy and has had an active role in the drug interdiction effort in the Caribbean in addition to contributing to local food and clothing drives and helping in homeless shelters.

**Dr. Jack H. Rayson**, the dean of the Louisiana State University School of Dentistry, recently received the Department of Defense Certificate of Appreciation from the 2224th Medical Detachment, of Baton Rouge, La.

Rayson received the award for his efforts to support faculty members, who also are members of the Louisiana National Guard.



Rayson

**The Fuels Management branch of the 124th Refueling Group of Idaho** has been awarded the 1992 API Trophy in the Air National Guard category.

The unit was recognized as the best in the Air Guard for operating excellence in base fuels management.

Here are the winners in the second annual Air National Guard Pictures of the Year competition:

\* Portrait/Personality: 1. Staff Sgt. Rose M. Bennett of Montana; 2. Master Sgt. Mac McIntyre of Arizona; 3. Senior Master Sgt. Betsy Winn of Georgia.

\* Mission: 1. Master Sgt. Jerry Bratten of Missouri; 2. Staff Sgt. Dwayne Syke of the District of Columbia; 3. Sgt. John Lombardo of Pennsylvania.

\* Human interest: 1. McIntyre; 2. Master Sgt. Jerry Bratten of Missouri; 3. Bratten.

The top finishers in each of the three categories was recognized at the Mission Support Flight Conference in December in Omaha, Neb.

**Tech. Sgt. John Malthaner**, editor of the Stewart Flyer at the 105th Airlift Group in Newburgh, N.Y., recently placed second in two categories of the 37th annual U.S. Air Force Media Contest.

He was recognized for his entry in the single or stand-alone photograph and the magazine-format newspaper categories.

The Air National Guard is a family affair for the Gleasons.

**Amanda E. Gleason**, a senior at Bangor High School, recently took the oath of enlistment to become a member of the 101st Resources Management Squadron.

She followed the footsteps of her mother, Tech. Sgt. Della Gleason, the senior information manager for the 132nd Air Refueling Squadron.

Gleason shares her mother's Air Force Specialty Code and recruiter, Master Sgt. Mike Gleason, a former administrative specialist himself and Amanda's father. He currently works for the 101st Mission Support Squadron.

Her uncle, Lt. Col. (Ret.) David Smith administered the oath. He also administered the oath to Gleason's mother in 1981.

Witnessing the ceremony were her two other uncles, Master Sgt. Darrell Smith of the 101st Consolidated Aircraft Maintenance Squadron and Tech. Sgt. Deane Smith of the 101st Civil Engineer Squadron.

In the beginning, Darrell got Mike to join, and Mike enlisted Deane and Della.

For the record, Gleason's cousin, Sgt. Richard Moore also is a member of CAMS.

The pilot of a Pennsylvania Air National Guard OA-10 safely ejected before his plane crashed in southern New Jersey in November.

**Capt. Scott R. Hreso** of the 111th Fighter Group at Willow Grove, Pa., was taken to the Southern Ocean County Hospital in Manahawkin, N.J., for observation.

The plane crashed during a training flight in a wooded area about two miles southeast of the Warren Grove Test Range.

The accident is under investigation.

**STARBASE I**, a youth oriented education program at Selfridge Air National Guard Base, will assume national responsibilities as a result of an agreement with the National Guard Bureau and an infusion of federal funds.

About \$2 million to fund a national headquarters is included in the fiscal year 1993 defense budget authorization signed by President George Bush in November.

The headquarters will create programs at Air National Guard bases around the country and provide guidance and assistance in such areas as organization, administration, curriculum and community involvement.

Training for personnel will take place at Selfridge and members of the STARBASE I staff will make on-site visits to other bases.

Two Air National Guard detachments recently converted to wartime missions and unit designations.

The new unit in the District of Columbia Air Guard at Andrews Air Force Base, Md., is named the **201st Military Airlift Squadron**. It will become part of the Air Mobility Command's 21st Air Force.

The D.C. unit flies the C-22 (Boeing 727) and several smaller mission support aircraft.

The Colorado unit at Buckley ANG Base near Denver becomes the **202nd Military Airlift Squadron** and a part of the 22nd Air Force.

It flies the T-43 (Boeing 737) for mission support operations and navigation training missions in support of the U.S. Air Force Academy in Colorado Springs, Colo.

**The 696th Maintenance Company** of North Carolina recently won the 1992 Chief of Staff of the Army Unit and Organizational Award for Supply Excellence.

**Lt. Col. James W. Amason** received the 1991 Thomas P. Glenn Award, which recognizes the outstanding chief of supply management for the Air National Guard.





Cressman



Price



Hutcheson



Morris

## Education: A two-way street

By Sgt. Karen D. Skolfield  
Delaware National Guard

Four Delaware Army National Guard members, who are teachers in civilian life, have discovered that education is a two-way street.

"I learn almost as much as I teach," said Sgt. 1st Class Deane James Cressman, a nuclear biological chemical non-commissioned officer and the chairman of the English department at Pottstown High School.

A teacher for 20 years, Cressman said that his civilian and military careers go hand in hand. "It's a reciprocal relationship," he said. "Being in front of a (high school) classroom helps me teach here, although the material is radically different."

"I have a better understanding of group dynamics."

Sgt. 1st Class Don Hutcheson agrees. His job as a third grade teacher at McCullough Elementary School in New Castle, Del., has helped him as chief administration non-commissioned officer for the state area command.

Although teaching soldiers and teaching children is "on two different planes, a fair amount of any teaching is record keeping," he said. "This helped me with my Guard job."

Hutcheson decided to become a teacher after working as a counselor for the Young Men's Christian Association. "I like working with younger kids," I enjoy sharing my knowledge with others ... and I get my summers off," he said. "And there are a lot of rewarding moments."

"I like seeing a student, who has trouble with a subject finally understand it. They're eager to share their new knowledge."

"I try to instill not only a desire for the subject matter, but also knowledge for the sake of knowledge," Cressman said. "I try to make sure my students don't limit themselves."

Cressman tries to extend this desire for knowledge and understanding to the Guard. "I teach a nuclear biological and chemical class by showing that it's more than just putting on your mask."

As the NBC non-commissioned officer, Cressman helps subordinate units train their soldiers. "I tell the NCOs to be entertaining when they train. Instruction is 90 percent personality, 10 percent subject matter."

"Try to use a lot of examples. For NBC, we use the example that nerve agent is like bug spray and we're the bugs. This seems to get the point across."

Master Sgt. Sam Price takes his jobs as the first sergeant for the 101st Public Affairs Detachment and an advisor for Galasgow High School very seriously.

"The Guard has helped my teaching career," he said. "Both are good training for the other. I counsel soldiers as a retention NCO, and I try to convince soldiers to continue their careers."

"This is similar to being an advisor and trying to help high school kids."

Price said the most important part of being an advisor and a first sergeant is setting an example. "I think I'm a positive influence. I try to be sure that everything I show and say is a good example."

But sometimes the most important lessons can be learned from mistakes. "My mistakes help me counsel others," Price said. "The difficulty is convincing others not to make the same mistakes I made."

"When you're young, there's no such thing as 'having a lot of time.' You can't drop the ball when you're 18. I flunked out of college at first, and I try to explain to my students why that happened and how they can prevent it."

Capt. Al Morris, the command information officer for STARC and assistant director with the Sussex Technical Adult Division, decided to enter the education field through a "non-traditional" teaching path.

He worked with the Sussex County Division of Drug Abuse for children in grades kindergarten through 12th grade and got hooked on education.

Morris described his job as assistant director as doing "a little bit of everything. I help run programs, hire teachers, set up the curriculum and set the schedules."

Although he carries a hectic schedule, Morris said "it's rewarding when you realize you've clicked with a classroom. In the adult division, the students want to be there. They value education. We teach that education is a lifelong process."

As these teachers pass along their wealth of knowledge to both students and soldiers, there are a few points they make sure to get across.

"In the military, you should never stop training," Price said. "This doesn't mean you should dash off to jump out of an airplane, but training makes you more valuable to the Guard. Take correspondence courses, leadership courses, MOS courses."

"Figure out where you want to be in one, three and five years and take courses to meet those requirements," Morris said. "You have to make a commitment to learn ... to advance."

## State briefs

### WASHINGTON

Members of the 202nd and the 213th Engineering Installation Squadron from New York joined efforts to complete eight communications projects during the two-week deployment.

The 141st Services Flight and Civil Engineering Squadron from Fairchild Air Force Base of the Washington National Guard conducted base recovery after attack training (BRAAT) at Eglin Air Force Base, Fla., in September.

The training prepares airmen to keep a base operational if attacked by the enemy.

Personnel were expected to respond to their job requirements while under the threat of attack.

Joining the 141st were 50 soldiers from the British Territorial Army Combat Engineers, fire fighters from Pease Air National Guard Base in New Hampshire and other active duty and Guard personnel.

BRAAT records were broken in four categories. The kitchen "temper" tent and mobile kitchen trailer were set up 30 minutes faster than the record.

The mortuary processing unit was able to complete the "killed in action" processing more than two hours earlier than the previous record. This performance allowed team members to remove their chemical gear one hour early.

The unit also became the first in the history of the exercise to meet the planned itinerary for preparing and serving the first meal after attack. It was served more than an hour earlier than the previous BRAAT record.

### IOWA

The 109th Aviation Battalion from Boone, Iowa recently donated one of their obsolete helicopters to a newly formed air museum.

The unit gave the Iroquois to the Siouxland Aviation Historical Association in Sioux City, Iowa.

The group plans to open the Mid-America Air Museum near the Sioux Gateway Airport in Sioux City, where the helicopter will be on permanent display.

### OHIO

Being able to play in an environment free from the presence of drug dealers and users is a "luxury" that many inner-city children live without.

The cities of Chicago and New York are not the only places susceptible to this disease of the streets. Ohio towns are just as vulnerable.

Engineers from the 112th Engineer Battalion are doing their part to remedy this situation in the city that they call home, Cleveland.

In support of the state's Drug Demand Reduction program, the battalion offered to assist the city in its neighborhood beautification projects.

The engineer support that they provide will help convert vacant lots into community parks, giving neighborhoods an areas that can be safely used for drug-free recreational activities.

### VIRGINIA

Members of the Employer Support of the Guard and Reserve Committee of Southwest Virginia and East Tennessee toured the bridge of the "Cutter," a U.S. Coast Guard Cutter in Portsmouth, Va.





## State briefs

### OKLAHOMA

Six members of Detachment 1, Battery C, 1st Battalion of the 189th Field Artillery play "G.I. Joe" during the Oklahoma Pediatric Cancer Association's fall camp at Roman Nose State Park near Watonga, Okla.

"This started simply by accident four years ago," said Staff Sgt. Monte Creps.

Creps went to the park after drill to retrieve some equipment on static display at the fall camp.

"Rather than change clothes, I just went in uniform and to the kids I became 'G.I. Joe,'" he said.

"So, each year since then I have returned and ... other members of the unit have joined me."

The family support group from Detachment 1 also has become involved with the OPCA.

This year, they provided coloring books generated on a home computer and camouflaged neck scarves.

### OREGON

About 85 members of the Madeline Track Club in Portland got the chance to meet Dan O'Brien, a world champion decathlete, during a weekend community event honoring the native of Klamath Falls, Ore.

Staff Sgt. Dave Patrick, the Drug Demand Reduction coordinator for the 114th Fighter Squadron at Kingsley Field, arranged for transportation and lodging at the base for the underprivileged children.

### CALIFORNIA

The 162nd Combat Communication Group in North Highlands acquired three new state-of-the-art mobile digital switch units from GTE last summer.

To do that, the group had to arrange for acceptance inspections of the new equipment and the required training to members of three subordinate combat communications squadrons.

The standard procedure for training personnel on this new equipment is to send them to a 27-day (operator) or 46-day (maintenance technician) course in residence at Keesler Air Force Base, Miss.

This is not only costly but in many cases impractical or impossible for traditional Guard members to leave their families and civilian careers.

The solution to this problem was to find a way to provide this required formal Air Force course at a facility close to North Highlands during annual training.

Through networking, creative scheduling and pure tenacity, Lt. Col. Mel Munson, the chief of logistics for the 162nd, was able to secure the use of a hangar at nearby McClellan Air Force Base.

The course was designed at 120 hours with classroom lecture and practical laboratories.

To complete the course in the allotted two-week time frame, 10- to 12-hour days were required.

Six people were sent from three squadrons under the 162nd: the 149th of North Highlands, the 234th of Hayward and the 222nd of Costa Mesa.

The three remaining squadrons of the 162nd will receive their new digital switches early in 1993, when a similar course is scheduled in southern California.

## Getting ready for basic training

By Sgt. Robin L. Morr  
Michigan National Guard

"Drill Sergeant! Thank you for conditioning my mind and body, please feel free to do so at anytime!"

Pvt. Joe Soldier then requested permission to recover from the front leaning rest position.

At Fort Custer, Mich., enlistees like this one come from urban and rural communities throughout the state to attend the recruit training orientation course.

And when they step off the bus at Fort Custer with long, straggly hair, some still swigging soda pop and choking down cigarettes, they're in for a big surprise.

The Reserve Training Orientation Course was established to give Michigan Army National Guard enlistees a mini basic training session and identify those who may require an early discharge.

When students step off the bus Friday night, they are coached and drilled on a wide selection of basic soldiering skills such as: disassembling the M-16 rifle, military customs and courtesies and the military style of doing one of the most rigorous requirements in basic physical training.

The first task undertaken by the drill instructors is teaching the enlistees how to march.

Without the basic facing movements and continuity of stepping to the same beat, new soldiers find it hard to get anywhere because everywhere they go they march.

On Sunday, the enlistees leave Fort Custer with confidence, prepared for the real basic training yet to come.

The program has prepared Michigan Army Guard enlistees for basic training for 10 years and with impressive results.

Before RTOC, 23 percent of all enlistees would be discharged before they could finish training.

However, in 1982, the Michigan Army Guard began one of the nation's first programs to help lower those statistics.

Today, only one percent of Michigan's recruits will fail during their stressful basic training program.

Staff Sgt. Jacqueline E. Tepper, the RTOC coordinator and NCOIC, said the program helps build self-esteem and gives the recruits an "edge" over all the others.

But what is it like to be a big, bad RTOC drill sergeant? "It's more than screaming and yelling," said Sgt. David M. Marshall.

His job is to test the recruit's mental and physical stability.

It's not easy to come down hard on enlistees who make mistakes. "They first time it was difficult, but you have to understand that we don't do it to be mean," he said. "It is to help them prepare for a bigger battle."

"If we let them cry on our shoulders then they'll go off to basic expecting to do the same."

Recruit Pvt. William Steinmiller of Plymouth gives high marks to the RTOC program. "I feel I have a big advantage going through RTOC before leaving for basic," he said. "I'll already know how to march, salute and identify parts of the M-16. I will be ahead of all the rest."

By the end of the weekend, the recruits begin to think and act like soldiers. Their arms may be sore from pushups, but they have gained new pride and confidence.

"By Sunday, they're a team," Tepper said. "They



Photo by Sgt. Robin L. Morr

**SIR, YES SIR!** - Staff Sgt. David Marshall disciplines a recruit for calling him "Sir," and for having a button undone. Recruits need to understand the difference between officers and enlisted personnel, Marshall said.

look better marching than some units do after 10 years.

### TRACK from p. 11

level coaching job to put someone in the Olympics, especially a hurdler."

While the hurdling event is Davenport's strong point, he assures potential athletes that he will provide them with the necessary training in their respective events.

However, Davenport is not totally clueless about the coaching game. In 1972, he formed a women's track team for Southern University in Baton Rouge, La. That year, his team with one experienced runner was fourth overall in the nation.

The university continues to have one of the top women's track programs in the Southwest Athletic Conference and the country.

But what about the All-Army team's reputation? "It's a good program already," Davenport said. "If I can maintain the status quo ... but I plan to be better than just good."

If the All-Army team wins the interservice championships, Davenport will be given the opportunity to coach the U.S. team in the CISM international competition.

"Love is a strong word, but when you dedicate or love something or somebody you give it your all," he said. "And that's what I plan to do give it my all."





## The National Guard in World War II

### 32nd ID survives 'meat grinder' in New Guinea

By Maj. Bruce Conard  
National Guard Historian

New Guinea is a large, long, lizard-shaped island in the south Pacific just north of Australia. The spine of the New Guinea "lizard" is a range of mountains that touch the clouds.

It is unhealthy, with tropical fevers, too much rain, mountains and swamps, but the Japanese had landed there, and their presence threatened Australia.

The island of New Guinea was of strategic importance in the autumn of 1942. The area commander, Gen. Douglas MacArthur, had moved the 32nd Infantry Division to reinforce Australian Army units already in New Guinea to push the Japanese out. Part of the division had trekked over the Kapa Kapa Trail, one of the few tracks that links the northern New Guinea lowlands to the south. Travel over this trail was a nightmare.

Only one battalion made the trek over the Kapa Kapa Trail. The remainder of the division was airlifted into airfields hacked out of the grass and bush or lifted by small boats around the "tail" of the Buna peninsula. Even those troops, however, soon succumbed to the unhealthy conditions.

As the 32nd Division closed on the prepared Japanese positions covering

the Buna Mission, the situation was unsure. The Japanese troops were well-armed, the terrain favored defensive action, the Americans and later the Australians were on the far end of a very thin supply line.

***The Japanese troops were well-armed, the terrain favored defensive action, the Americans and later the Australians were on the far end of a very thin supply line.***

The 32nd, however, believed that the Japanese forces would crumble once the American attacked. Therefore, a series of well-intentioned but poorly planned attacks began in November 1942.

For the November and December attacks, the allied forces were woefully short of artillery, there were no tanks available, ammunition was scarce for the mortars.

In other words, the Japanese would have to be dug out of their bunkers with rifles, machine guns and bayonets.

Japanese entrenchments were nearly impervious to allied mortar and artillery fire. Even direct fire from 37-millimeter antitank guns seemed to do little good. Moreover, the entrenchments were skillfully sited to provide overlapping fire and provide mutual

support between bunkers. Matters were worse than that; the bunkers were well camouflaged so that the men of the 32nd Division literally stumbled upon the bunkers, and then found themselves in the web of fire from supporting bunkers.

Terrain played a major part in the planning for the attack on the Buna perimeter. Two trails led into the position, one generally followed the coast that linked with an eastern trail from Sememi, while the other followed the Giura River. The two trails, or rather trail systems, entered the Japanese perimeter about 1,500 meters apart.

Those 1,500 meters were swampy ground, which made military operations difficult. The 1,500 meters also included the jewel of the campaign, the fighter strip.

***The bunkers were well camouflaged so that the men of the 32nd Division literally stumbled upon the bunkers, and then found themselves in the web of fire from supporting bunkers.***

Attacking across the fighter strip would be murder for the troops, no place to take cover would be available.

The two lines of approach dictated splitting the division into two teams.

Urbana Force (two battalions, later reinforced to three) on the left, and Warren Force (two battalions, later reinforced to three) on the right.

Urbana Force would link to the Australian 7th Division on its left, Warren Force would rest its right flank on the beach.

The first attacks against the perimeter were made on Nov. 19. Attacks continued almost daily. Troops and officers alike were short of food, tired, wet and sick.

Maj. Gen. Edwin F. Harding, the division commander, had asked for tanks to support the advance, but they were unavailable at the time.

Air support was used in lieu of artillery, and did not provide the "close and continuous" fire support needed for the attacks. Many air support missions ended with allied casualties.

Tanks may have been helpful, but in a set piece attack, artillery is required, and the artillery strength of the 32nd Division on Nov. 26 consisted of three 3.7-inch howitzers, six 25 pounders and one 105-millimeter howitzer.

For comparison, the total strength of the 32nd Division's artillery component was 36, 105-millimeter howitzers and 12, 155-millimeter howitzers. Logistical considerations limited the amount of artillery support that the attack would have.

See NEW GUINEA on p. 16

### General accepts 'demotion' for role in TNT movie

Maj. Gen. Gerald T. Sajer, the adjutant general of Pennsylvania, recently accepted a "demotion" for a short tour of duty with the Union Army of the Civil War era.

In order to play a role in a movie based on one of his favorite books, "Killer Angels," Sajer became a captain in the 20th Maine Regiment, commanded by Col. Joshua Lawrence Chamberlain, played by actor Jeff Daniels.

Sajer's regard for the 1976 Pulitzer Prize novel about the three-day Battle of Gettysburg in 1863 is widely shared among the military. It is required reading at the Army War College in Carlisle, Pa.

He has long hoped for a film version of the book, but concedes it is a difficult book to convert to the visual medium.

Nevertheless, he believes the film producers have been faithful to the book. "They brought a technical expertise to the entire undertaking that made it as authentic as possible," he



**GENERAL DELIVERY** - Maj. Gen. Gerald T. Sajer, the adjutant general of Pennsylvania (foreground), poses with Jeff Daniels and some of the other Civil War re-enactors hired for the movie.

ground), poses with Jeff Daniels and some of the other Civil War re-enactors hired for the movie.

"Everyone was motivated by one single, common thought: To honor the men who fought and died there by making a movie that will endure through the years. This movie will

become a classic."

Turner Network Television hired a Los Angeles film company to make the movie for broadcast on Turner's cable service next year. The date for broadcast has not been determined.

The film company set up in Gettysburg for five months this spring and summer to produce the story of the epic battle of the Civil War.

Learning of Sajer's interest in the book, the company extended an invitation to him to appear as an extra.

The two-star general appears in a scene, where Chamberlain orders a bayonet charge against Confederate troops threatening to overrun their position.

The 20th Maine played a major role in the engagement, anchoring the Union left. The charge routed the Confederate attackers. It was one of the pivotal actions of the battle.

Sajer put in a long day on the set, but participation in bringing life to the acclaimed novel was an experience he describes as "exhilarating."



## 'Every day heroes'

# Guard nabbed gangster, closed Sin City and more

By Evelyn D. Harris  
American Forces Information  
Service

Most often, states call up their Guard members to be "every day heroes," said Lt. Col. David Super, the assistant for public services in the Office of the Assistant Secretary of Defense for Reserve Affairs.

"For example, if the water tower in Cranberry Corners, USA, bursts open, Guard members would help clean up the mess and transport water for the town to use as a temporary supply."

Of course, the Guard also helped out after Hurricane Andrew struck Florida and Louisiana and Hurricane Iniki hit Hawaii.

But every now and then, duty calls the Guard to be more unusual heroes and do more unusual duties, said Renee Hylton-Greene, a historian with the National Guard Bureau.

She pulled out files of yellowing newspaper clippings to demonstrate.

One told of the time that the Alabama Guard helped the Federal Bureau of Investigation nab George "Machine Gun" Kelly.

According to a clipping from an FBI internal magazine, Kelly's capture marked a turning point in the bureau's war on crime in the 1930s.

Kelly, his wife, Katherine, and others were wanted for kidnapping Oklahoma oil man Charles Urschel following a ransom payment and his release.

### "Duty calls the Guard to be more unusual heroes."

During his captivity, the blindfolded Urschel kept his ears open for his captors' conversations. He would ask what time it was whenever he heard a plane fly overhead. This, plus a tip from a citizen, helped the FBI narrow down Kelly's location to Memphis, Tenn.

FBI headquarters called on its Birmingham office to fly to Memphis and arrest Kelly and company. But the FBI agents didn't have a plane.

Enter the Alabama National Guard, which provided two scout bi-planes and two pilots.

They flew the FBI agents to Memphis, where they landed at 5:30 a.m.,

Sept. 26, 1933.

Although Kelly had eluded capture for some time before, his end was somewhat anti-climatic. He later told the crime fighters he had expected them to arrive the night before.

By the time they came, he had just given up and gone to sleep. So, the crime fighters just walked into the

"safe" house through the unlocked front door. Kelly slipped out the back window and around the front of the house, where more lawmen had guns trained on him.

Then, there was the time the Guard cleaned up Phenix City, Ala., or "Sin Town, USA."

Phenix City in Russell County near Fort McClellan had long been a haven for gambling and prostitution. But the last straw came when the gangsters, who controlled the town, ambushed Albert Patterson, a candidate for state attorney general, and murdered him. Patterson had promised to clean up Phenix City.

Then-Alabama Governor Gordon Persons first asked Maj. Gen. Walter J. "Crack" Hanna, the commander of the Alabama Guard, to look into the situation in Phenix City.

It was midnight on June 18, 1954, when Hanna first heard about the assassination. Still, he sprang into action and first called the commanding officer of the Guard unit in Phenix City to put his men on stand-by. He then asked Lt. Col. Jack Warren to accompany him and roused his 17-year-old son, Pete, a private in the Guard, to drive them to Phenix.

They entered the courthouse and began ordering Guard troops in from nearby cities to prevent property destruction, disperse crowds and stop gambling anywhere they saw it.

Four days later, Parsons issued a proclamation putting Phenix City and Russell County under martial rule. The reason was that the existing sheriff and police were "unable or unwilling to subdue" the "state of lawlessness, intimidation, tumult and fear which reigns in said area."

Hanna and his men were both willing and able, according to reports.

## DIVERS from p. 10

tor, and parrots, toucans, coatimundi and agoutis.

Watching the divers in the water, McQuiston explained the purpose of their work. "Clearing a channel will give the rangers a way into more secluded areas of the island."

"The water's up here about 25 or 30 feet. But in the dry season, it may drop to five feet. That's the reason we have to go down to the base. We want the channel clear no matter what season it is."

Initially, the two soldiers knew only that a special job was to be done, and they could do it. Learning of the purpose for the mission had added a sense of urgency and greater satisfaction.

"This place is a paradise; it's beautiful here," McQuiston said. "It's nice to think that it could stay that way."

Sgt. Ed Simmons, snorkeling in search of a submerged tree trunk, broke the surface near the boat. "Found it," he said.

An Army salvage diver assigned to the 7th Engineer Detachment based at Fort Kobbe, Panama, glided easily across the water to a nearby boat carrying more divers from his unit.

Already fitted with scuba gear, they would dive to set the explosives. Sutcliffe slipped into the water to assist.

"They'll set the charges, run the detonation cord up to the surface and tie it off on a float," McQuiston said.

"Then the divers get on board and everyone moved back while Wilson and Mendoza attach the blasting cap, time fuse and igniter."

Staff Sgt. Mark Wilson and Sgt. Marlo Mendoza drifted their small, flat-bottomed skiff the final few feet to the float, as the other boats withdrew to a safe distance.

One of 21 divers in the 7th, Wilson, known as a competent, cautious diver, was giving Mendoza some on-the-job training. They carefully prepared the detonating device.

After igniting the fuse, they paused long enough to check for smoke, then bubbles rising from the submerged fuse, before carefully moving their craft to a safe distance.

They estimated detonation in five minutes.

After five minutes and one second, the blast split across the silent lake, throwing a cascading geyser high into the air, ridding Barro Colorado of yet another obstacle in its battle against poachers.

They worked together, Guard and active component divers as if they were one school of fish.

"The diving community is a real tight community," McQuiston said. "We depend on each other."

"We're the only diver engineer unit in the (Army) National Guard," Sutcliffe said. "So, it's good to work with the active side."

## NEW GUINEA from p. 15

The supply lines of the 32nd Division consisted of air supply into strips hacked out of the bush and jungle and some light craft sailing around the tail of the Buna Peninsula.

The full complement of artillery would swamp the supply system, not only bringing the guns forward, but in providing the tons of ammunition these guns could fire.

Gen. Douglas MacArthur, the area commander, sent Lt. Gen. Robert L. Eichelberger to the front to assume control. He instituted a wholesale replacement of those officers he considered unfit. Some of those "unfit" officers may have been exhausted from fighting in the swamps while malaria took its toll of body and spirit.

Harding was sent to the rear. The attacks went on.

Casualties mounted. Battalions were now the size of companies. Companies were the size of platoons, and some platoons no longer existed.

By mid-December, things began to look up. The supply situation had become less critical. Tanks, asked for by Harding were coming. Sound powered telephones eased the communications problems. Reinforcements, both American (the third regiment of the division) and Australian, were arriving. Most important, the first mail delivery of the campaign occurred.

Tanks, fresh troops, better fire support and the experience of the men on

the line, all played a part in the successes of the last weeks in December.

Japanese positions that had resisted all attacks up to then, started to fall. The "Triangle," a heavily fortified position on the Urbana Front, finally succumbed, opening the way to Buna Village.

The Australian tanks greatly helped the assaults of the Warren Force.

The steady battering by the 32nd Division and attached Australian troops, and the effects of the siege began to take a toll on the Japanese defenders. They were now running low on ammunition and food.

The tenacious defenders, however, would not surrender. Allied soldiers were forced into digging them out one bunker at a time.

On Dec. 31, 1942, Warren Force and Urbana Force contacted each other. Japanese soldiers could be seen swimming out to sea trying to avoid capture. At 1600 hours, Jan. 2, 1943 organized resistance at Buna was at an end. The long fight was over.

The cost had been high. The 32nd Division's 126th Infantry had been through a meat grinder.

In November 1942, the regiment had 1,400 soldiers, on Jan. 9, 1943, when they were finally relieved, they numbered but 165 men, who were barely able to walk. Over 5,000 Japanese fighting men had been killed, there were few prisoners.