



# THE NATIONAL GUARD On Guard

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DECEMBER 1992

## The Spirit of Giving

## Minnesota, Maryland continue flights to starving Somalia

Aircrews from the Minnesota and Maryland Air National Guard have learned the hard way that the airlift business can be very frustrating.

After a month of flights into Somalia, they described their experience as odd, but generally satisfying.

"In our profession, we feel better encouraging life than discouraging life," said Capt. Greg Haase, a pilot from the 133rd Airlift Wing in Minneapolis-St. Paul, who was on the first C-130 deployed to Africa.

"The biggest thing I felt was that I was doing something to support life.

But when you get over there, you get the feeling it's just the tip of the iceberg. Those people are in dire need."

The United Nations began Operation Provide Relief to Somalia and northwest Kenya in August.

As part of that program, the United States provided 14 C-130 Hercules aircraft to fly food and other supplies from relief agencies in major population centers to six distribution sites.

In addition to the 133rd and the 135th Airlift Group from Baltimore, active duty and Air Force Reserve units were involved in the airlift.

Twelve Guard crew members returned from Africa on Oct. 1 includ-



**HELPING HAND** - An unidentified airman helps a Somali worker

ing: Haase; Tech. Sgt. James Ricci, a loadmaster; Maj. Steve O'Brian, the mission commander; 2nd Lt. John Klatt; Capt. Charles Seabright, Jr.; Lt. Col. Roy Shetka; Master Sgts. David Aune and Daniel Gohman; Tech. Sgt. Terry Holman and Master Sgts. John Malecha and David Speich.

The Minnesota Guard was tasked to maintain two aircraft and four aircrews and a few maintenance spe-

cialists in Kenya. Their involvement began Sept. 1 and continued through Nov. 10 with 12 aircrews.

The Maryland Guard sent one aircraft and two aircrews. They began flying on Sept. 12.

Other Guard members involved in the airlift included: two loadmasters from the 123rd Airlift Wing in Louisville, Ky.; and an aircrew from the 143rd Airlift Group in North Kingston,

R.I., and the 146th Airlift Wing of Channel Island Air National Guard Base in Fresno, Calif.

The C-130E was chosen for this mission, because it is ideally suited to land on dirt air strips in remote areas.

Senior Master Sgt. Fred Williams, a flight engineer with the 135th, said he expects the H models to be used beginning in December. These aircraft are newer and carry more cargo than the E model.

Col. Dave Colwell, the mission commander for Minnesota's second deployment on Sept. 6, said relief work is nothing new for the 133rd, but this operation had its quirks.

For example, the aircrew made a low pass over the delivery site before landing the aircraft. "There were times when we were inbound and called by folks on the ground saying, 'There's gunfire in the immediate area, it's not safe to land,'" Ricci said. "It was normally the clans that were the rivals for who was going to unload the aircraft."

That situation occurred at least four times, Ricci said. On one occasion, a disgruntled contractor parked his truck in the middle of the airstrip to prevent a landing.

See **SOMALIA** on p. 8

## Challenges ahead for our youth

By 1st Lt. R. Carter Langston  
Associate Editor

About \$50 million was appropriated by Congress in October for the National Guard to develop and institute four youth programs for high school drop-outs in 3,200 communities nationwide.

Ten states, Arkansas, Arizona, Connecticut, Georgia, Illinois, Louisiana, Maryland, New York, Oklahoma and West Virginia, have been chosen for the National Guard's newest community responsibility program called "Challenge."

The \$44 million program is designed to help high school drop-outs earn a high school or GED diploma, giving them the opportunity to become contributing members of society.

These states will test "Challenge" before it is introduced nationwide.

Combining results and guidelines from Oklahoma and West Virginia's "test" plan, a defined

### On the Inside

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program and criteria were developed by the public affairs office of the National Guard Bureau.

Applicants must be volunteers between 16 and 18 years old, drug-free, unemployed with no criminal record and have been a high school drop-out for at least one month.

The model student course includes a rigorous 26 weeks concentrating on education in leadership, athletics, personal academics and self-esteem development.

Assisting the state Guard personnel are commu-

See **YOUTH** on p. 7

## Conaway receives Swedish Guard award

Lt. Gen. John B. Conaway, the chief of the National Guard Bureau, received the Swedish Home Guard Gold Medal, the highest Swedish military award approved by King Carl XVI Gustaf.

The medal was presented in October by Maj. Gen. Reinhold Lahti, the head of the Swedish Home Guard (the equivalent of our Army National Guard).

The medal was instituted for "meritorious" work and "distinguished services within the Home Guard."

Both military organizations have participated in joint operations and training exercise since 1987.



**Conaway**

## National briefs

### Divorce cuts pay for military

Two married military members considering separation or divorce may not realize that they could be cutting their paycheck as well.

A July 1 change to Basic Allowance for Quarters makes this possible.

More information is available at each base military pay customer service area in accounting and finance.

### ROTC needs retired members

Retired Air Force officers and NCOs are needed to fill upcoming vacancies at Air Force Junior ROTC units nationwide.

More information may be obtained by writing to Headquarters Air Force ROTC, Instructor Management Branch, Maxwell AFB, Ala., 36112-6663 or calling DSN 493-7741 or commercial 205-953-7741.

### Open season ends Dec. 14

This year's open season for the Federal Employees Health Benefits program will be held through Dec. 14.

Open season is a time when employees may adjust their health insurance requirements.

### Army suspends DBDU return

The directive to turn in desert battle dress uniforms has been suspended, according to the Army News Service.

Soldiers and airmen, active and reserve, may keep one set as long as they are in an active duty status.

The Army is seeking permission to allow Desert Storm soldiers to keep one set of DBDUs permanently.

### NGB plans women's history

The National Guard Bureau has planned a documentary film on the history of women in the National Guard.

The film will discuss women's evolving role in the Guard from the first nurses who joined in the 1950s to Operation Desert Storm.

NGB historians need information from the field, particularly about the first nurses and the first non-medical women to join in the late 1960s and early 1970s.

If you have any photos or memories to share or know someone in your state who does, please write Renee Hylton-Greene, NGB-PAH, Skyline #6, Room 401C, 5109 Leesburg Pike, Falls Church, Va., 22041 or call commercial 703-756-1980 or DSN 289-1980.

### ROA to hold winter conference

The Reserve Officers Association has announced that the eighth annual Military Exposition will be held in conjunction with its mid-winter conference at the Washington Hilton Hotel in Washington, D.C. from Jan. 24-27, 1993.

Limited space for conference exhibits is still available. For more information, call Betsy Lauer at 202-646-7758.

## Giving is a Guard tradition

In the spirit of this holiday season, it is only fitting that we recognize the many sacrifices that Guard members have made during the past year.

As traditional Guard members, soldiers and airmen were activated for state duty to support their communities. They protected cities in California, Georgia and Nevada in the wake of the Rodney King conviction in Los Angeles and conducted relief operations in Florida, Louisiana, Hawaii and Guam after two deadly hurricanes and a typhoon.

They also coordinated their efforts to help their communities to deter drug use among young people with family support activities, refurbishing schools and playgrounds, hosting youth camps and raising money for charities.

It seems that more and more Guard support has been needed during the last three years because of Operations Desert Shield and Desert Storm and more civil disturbances and natural disasters than ever before in the history of the National Guard.

Guard units have found that their communities rely on the volunteerism of their members. Just as

much as communities rely on Guard help, the Guard relies on their support, too.

An example is the generous contributions and support offered to Guard members, who were mobilized during the Gulf War. Soldiers and airmen received letters, cookies, care packages and phone calls from friends and relatives.

And when the troops came marching home from war, they were saluted, hugged and applauded for their victory.

Published in last month's "On Guard" were several family support stories that showed the quick reaction and the giving spirit of Guard members.

Another story featured a Kansas Army National Guard support unit that assisted in building a community playground. They just wanted to give something back to the community that supports them throughout the year.

Always ready, always there. Whether it be in defense of our nation or in support of our state in the event of a natural disaster, this National Guard motto seems to be even more a truism.

## Letter to the Editor

Dear Editor,

A friend of mine gave me a copy of your October 1992 issue of "On Guard" in which an old friend, Dr. Michael Collins, was featured. I met Mike in Riyadh, where he joined up with the 50th General Hospital when we were stationed at the Riyadh Armed Forces Hospital during Operation Desert Storm.

I was delighted to hear that the coronary artery bypass operation in which Mike operated was the first performed in a theater of conflict. I was the American anesthesiologist working with Mike and the rest of the team. I was sitting in the hospital cafeteria with some of my friends when the chief of surgery of the 50th, Dr. Donald Trunkey, asked if I did cardiac anesthesia. Admitting that hearts are part of my practice in Cheyenne (Wyo.), I was immediately sent to the operating room to help out.

The anesthesia team consisted of myself, Dr. Mohammed Sharkawi, a Saudi anesthesiologist and one of the Saudi residents. The surgery was performed by Mike, one of the Saudi surgeons and another cardiothoracic surgeon from the 50th. I need to point out for the record that the patient was admitted to the 50th General Hospital and that the operation was done while the 50th occupied RKH. Credit for this particular "first" rightly belongs to the 50th General Hospital.

The anesthesiologist is often the forgotten member of the surgical team. I want to stake my claim to being the first anesthesiologist to anesthetize a CABG patient in a theater of conflict.

Your article painted a good picture of a wonderful physician and a delightful man. Nicely done!

-Maj. Harlan R. Ribnik, M.D.  
U.S. Army Reserve

## DRUG USE IS LIFE ABUSE

### Counterdrug Update

\* Counterdrug support totals for October, the first month of the new fiscal year, are: 1,093 operations and 114,145 mandays as compared to totals of 5,926 and 1,092,319, respectively, in fiscal year 1992.

\* Also in October, the total number of support personnel on duty with the counterdrug operation was 3,260 as compared to 2,707 in October in 1992.



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## Brig. Gen. John R. D'Araujo, Jr. ARNG trains for tomorrow

**Q. How is the Army National Guard keeping up with the information age in automation and communications?**

A. The Reserve Component Automation System is a state-of-the-art automation system now being installed. When complete, RCAS will connect every armory in the Army National Guard with the National Guard Bureau, enabling them to communicate and exchange information right down to detachment level. RCAS will clearly move the Guard into the future.

**Q. What are the training and operations goals for the Army Guard over the next five years?**

A. Our goal is to provide mission-capable units ready to respond to federal and state missions. That's always been the goal, and I don't see that ever changing.

This means we must continue to be at the leading edge of the Army training doctrine and take full advantage of the full range of training opportunities, such as overseas deployment exercises, combat training center rotations, and to incorporate simulations and interactive video tele-training.

**Q. What do you expect to see in the future for training and readiness of the Army Guard?**

A. We're going to have a different Army Guard. I think that's a given. That new Army Guard will be somewhat smaller and more modernized.

You're going to see equipment, such as Patriot, come to the Army Guard. You'll see more high-tech simulators for training battalion, brigade and division staffs, maneuver units and individuals.

This past summer, we saw staffs of the 49th Armored Division of Texas, the 29th Infantry Division with elements in both Virginia and Maryland and the 50th Armored Division of New Jersey go through this rigorous training.

True, we are already using simulators, but I think you'll see a quantum leap in their use in coming years. Anticipation of constrained resources and the need for more highly trained individuals will force us to change the way we do business. We have to train smarter.

**Q. Explain Bold Shift training and Operational Readiness Exercise objectives for future readiness.**

A. Bold Shift covers a whole range of areas, but particularly training. It focuses on small unit training, including company and battalion for combat and support units. At the same time, it trains staffs at battalion, brigade and division levels.

The term "lanes training" that is so often associated with Bold Shift, is not

some great new concept that just popped up last year.

It has been around a while. Squads and platoons maneuver through lanes several hundred feet wide and over 1,000 meters long, where they are challenged with a variety of terrain and enemy situations.

Bold Shift is costly. We obviously can't resource Bold Shift the way we've done it for the high priority units across the entire force. It's just not doable.

The key is to strike a balance on how to do all that. We have a number of units that have employed highly successful innovations in implementing the program.

Capstone affiliations will continue. That's a program that gives our units a mission and training focus and a sense of purpose, but I see some radical changes as to how Capstone is structured and managed as the Army reshapes.

In terms of OREs, we are aiming to standardize deployment validation criteria across the Army. We're continuing to look closely at a large number of factors that determine a unit's readiness like individual soldier training qualification currency of personnel and mobilization files, physical fitness of soldiers, execution of mission essential tasks and such things as enrollment in SURE-PAY. These are some of the things that would indicate a unit's ability to deploy rapidly.

**Q. Operationally, what do you see in the future for the Army Guard as it relates to state and federal missions?**

A. I think we're already seeing the initial stages of change in our state mission. We're picking up increased responsibilities in youth programs, something we have never officially done before and our experience with youth camps so far has been very good.

So many of our soldiers are familiar with our drug interdiction and drug demand reduction roles. We now describe our mission in terms of federal state and community. We have a direct relationship with the community. We're visible. Lt. Gen. (John B.) Conaway (the chief of the National Guard Bureau) refers to us as the community based national defense force, which is what we are.

As long as we continue having emergencies like those in Florida, Louisiana, Hawaii and Los Angeles, the Army Guard will be there.

On the federal level, we have a new initiative called Project Standard Bearer, which is examining the readiness of early deploying units.

Our goal is to insure the Army National Guard is ready and capable of supporting a whole array of contingency missions.

**Q. How will the Army Guard integrate or what plans are there for better integration with the active component?**

A. We have already addressed Bold Shift and Capstone, two programs de-

See D'ARAUJO on p. 6

## Maj. Gen. Philip G. Killey ANG: Partner in Total Force

**Q. How will force reductions and a general restructuring of the military affect the Air National Guard?**

A. The reductions in the Air Force have not significantly impacted the Air National Guard.



Killey

The Air Force has made about a 25 percent reduction in strength and force structure, losing about 56 squadrons worth of aircraft while the Air Guard has lost none.

This has happened because the Air Guard has proven to be a very capable, cost-effective partner in the Total Air Force. As we reduce forward basing around the world, we put more reliance on the reserve components in our smaller Air Force of the future.

We're not growing at all. We're shifting some missions to keep a balanced Air Force. We have some of our fighter units converting to tanker aircraft, which drive larger manning documents and accounts for the increase in end strength growth in the Air Guard.

The Air Force is totally restructuring from the top to the bottom, from the headquarters to the unit level. They've led the way in the military of posturing themselves for the future. That has impacted the Air Guard because it's very important that we parallel what the Air Force does.

It's important that we're compatible and interoperable with the Air Force from our headquarters to the unit level. We are not trying to restructure at the same pace as the Air Force. We've intentionally stayed a couple of steps behind them to make sure we understand how they are going to restructure.

**Q. A member of the senior administration has talked about moving some active duty functions to the Guard and reserve units. What types of activities will be moved and how will this affect our units?**

A. As the active component downsizes, we're shifting more reliance to the Guard.

In every Air Force mission area, we're placing more reliance on or we're gaining a bigger percent than what we were before the downsizing. Again, that doesn't mean that we're growing. It's because the active force is downsizing and the reserve component is not downsizing yet.

More specifically, we've converted several of our fighter units to tanker units, so we're picking up a greater percentage of the tanker mission.

We will have the only tactical reconnaissance capability in the Air Force as we phase out the RF-4C and await the follow-on aircraft, the F-16R.

Until this comes on board, the Air Guard

will have the only tactical reconnaissance capability in the Air Force.

We're also looking at putting bombards in the Air Guard, which has always been 100 percent an active-duty mission.

The bottom line, we're placing more reliance on virtually every mission area in the Air Guard.

**Q. A lot of emphasis has been placed on a smaller, better trained and equipped force. Will training requirements be stiffened? Will we continue to receive more modern equipment?**

A. This year is the year of training for the Air Force. Next year, we'll focus on equipment. When you have a much smaller Air Force, it's important that you have the most capable Air Force that you can have, because you aren't going to have any excess capability.

So, we have to ensure that it is absolutely the best-trained, best-equipped Air Force. It just makes sense to focus on training. The Air Force places a greater emphasis on formal school training, especially for enlisted personnel.

We have not determined to what extent we will have to send all of our people through the formal levels of training that the Air Force is requiring for their enlisted personnel, but we need to ensure that we are parallel with the active component, yet take into consideration the limitations that we have with a 75 percent traditional force of citizen-soldiers.

We can't overburden our people to the point that they can't comply and will no longer be able to stay with us. But we need to ensure that we are doing things very close to what the Air Force is doing.

In terms of equipment, I fully expect the Air Guard to continue to receive more modern equipment. This is especially important as we downsize the total Air Force. Our equipment must be technologically superior, durable and cost effective to buy, operate and maintain.

**Q. What do you see as the Air Guard role for the next five years?**

In the next five years, are we going to go beyond base force? That is yet to be determined. There are certainly a lot of indications, looking at the fiscal crisis that this country and the whole world is in and the way the threat has changed since the Cold War has ended.

All those things lead me to believe we are going to reduce defense spending further, which says that we may rely even more than we do now on our reserve components, especially the Air Guard.

**Q. Do you see the Air Guard taking on more unique missions, such as entering space command, more international involvement, training of active components?**

A. Yes. As I look at what we do day in a day out, we are involved in real-time

See KILLEY on p. 6



## In Massachusetts

## NGB pledges to treat Cape groundwater plume

CAPE COD, Mass. - On Oct. 20, a groundbreaking was held here on the Massachusetts Military Reservation for the first major remediation on the groundwater plume at Chemical Spill 4 (CS-4).

Earlier this year, the first Record of Decision was signed to contain and treat this groundwater plume of contamination emanating from a former motor pool area (CS-4) on the base.

Eight identified plumes have been attributed to the reservation.

Currently, the National Guard Bureau's activities are focused on:

- \* Hydrogeologic investigations combined with soil, sediment and groundwater sampling at sites to characterize contamination and determine the need for additional investigation and remediation.

- \* Planning and implementing remedial response actions for areas where problems have been identified, including removal actions where contaminated soils are restored to acceptable regulatory requirements. Five components currently operate at the reservation, which has been used by

the military since 1911, including: the Massachusetts Air National Guard from Otis Air National Guard Base, the Army National Guard from Camp Edwards, the 6th Space Warning Squadron's radar site from Cape Cod Air Force Station and Headquarters, 1st Battalion of the 25th U.S. Marine Corps Reserve.

The U.S. Coast Guard Air Station at Cape Cod and the Veterans' Administration cemetery also are located on the reservation, which covers about 21,000 acres.

It is located on Upper Cape Cod and includes parts of the towns of Bourne, Sandwich, Mashpee and Falmouth.

In 1978, the town of Falmouth detected contaminants in a drinking water well located about 7,500 feet south of the MMR Sewage Treatment Plant.

Groundwater investigations revealed a plume of contamination from the base treatment plant.

Private wells also were affected by the contamination.

Volatile Organic Compounds, which are found in solvents and fuels,



Photo by Douglas K. Carson

**CLEAN-UP EFFORTS** - Members of an environmental management team from the 102nd Fighter Wing at Otis ANGB, Mass., and the

Army National Guard help to clean a sump at Chemical Spill 10 on the Massachusetts Military Reservation in Cape Cod.

were identified as the contaminants in the groundwater.

Since that time, the NGB has paid the town of Falmouth \$2.75 million for new water distribution systems.

In 1982, the Installation Restoration Program began at Otis to identify and evaluate potential areas of contamination at the ANG facility.

See CAPE COD on p. 5

## Around the nation

## Involving the public in the environmental process

By Col. Joseph B. Riley, Jr.  
New Hampshire National Guard

There is an increasing awareness in the military today that unless our training activities assume greater accountability for the protection of natural, cultural and historical resources, units will lose valuable training areas in the air and on the ground.

In May 1990, Lt. Gen. John B. Conaway, the chief of the National Guard Bureau, informed the Guard's leadership that one of the goals for the 90s will be "Total Environmental Compliance."

The attitude that the importance of "our missions somehow outweighed the consequences of our actions - that the end justifies the means" - must be replaced with total compliance.

"My goal is to make the National Guard the agency by which all other agencies are judged," he said.

"Total compliance" is not just another slogan or another way to give lip service to the environmental concerns raised by the public or the special interest groups.

The leadership has been put on notice that they are personally liable for non-compliance.

Conaway said "violating environmental laws, either knowingly or unknowingly, is a criminal offense. I must tell you that you and I are morally, legally and criminally liable for

the Guard's actions or inaction."

As a result, Army and Air units are developing a keener perspective about the impact that training activities have on the environmental and social fabric of the community.

Whether it is on the ground or in the air, citizens are scrutinizing training activities and are quickly coming forward to demand accountability.

It is important to understand that the National Environmental Policy Act laws, while they define the legal parameters for federal actions that could have a significant impact on the environment, simply encourage public input.

The National Guard policy is for units to consider comprehensive public participation with each environmental action.

There were times when most of us probably thought that the only ones who would take notice of our environmental messes were the environmental groups. That's not the case today. We have a much more educated and highly sensitized citizenry, who are tremendously about quality of life issues and the environmental well-being of the community in which we live.

How can we expect anything less than negative public reaction when we fail to put our best energy toward cleaning up our environmental problems? When we fail to properly manage the storage or disposal of hazard-

ous waste? When we show disdain for public or private property during exercises or maneuvers? Or when we fly at 100 feet over someone's home, the local school or even the beach?

The public, not only the staunchest environmental activist, has lost patience with the perception that the government (the National Guard) can do anything it wants, when it wants and wherever it wants.

If we ever hope to gain credibility as an environmental leader, we must develop more positive attitudes about involving the public early and acknowledging environmental problems.

The alternative for failing to do so from the outset is costly delays to scheduled training, construction projects or airspace usage. And the result of trying to exclude the public is a well-organized disinformation campaign and outright vocal public rejection, to say nothing about long-term damage to unit credibility.

During a National Guard public affairs seminar last December in Seattle, the nation's foremost environmental leaders from the Sierra Club, the National Wildlife Federation, Greenpeace and the National Toxics Campaign sat at the same table with senior representatives of the military, the government, industry and academia.

This was the first time some of these group dialogued with the "establish-

ment" or with each other.

One significant admission from the panel was that lack of communication was the prime contributor to the high level of distrust and the low degree of respect each had for the other.

As the National Guard moves toward taking a leadership role in the environmental arena, we must recognize that communication by itself does not connote that acceptance by the public for an environmental proposal will be automatic.

It does not mean that it will be accepted at all. It does mean, however, that the Guard recognizes that what we do or what we want to do is a public affair. In turn, it permits the public to identify the sensitive natural, cultural, historical and community resources likely to be impacted by an action.

And, it gives the Guard an opportunity to demonstrate that public concerns will be an integral consideration in the final outcome.

Once we have taken action or made a decision, the challenge is to continue open discussion to ensure that units are complying with the highest standards of environmental stewardship and that our training does not violate the public trust.

Despite the current restructuring, the 1990s should be no different provided we do not make excuses for our environmental responsibilities.



# Guard volunteers hope to attract bald eagle

By Capt. Maria L. LoVasco  
Louisiana National Guard

GULFPORT, Miss. - After an eight-month collaboration between Louisiana and Mississippi government and private industries, the Southern Bald Eagle restoration project was continued in October along the coast of Mississippi.

Two Chinook helicopters from Co. G, 185th Aviation of the Mississippi Army Guard airlifted six artificial eagle nesting towers to pre-determined locations along the Gulf coast.

This event marked the completion of Operation Eagle Nest, a project which began in March. The man-made structures hopefully will attract mature eagles returning to the area for their first nesting since release from Horn Island, Miss., and the Dupont Pigment Plant property in Delisle, La.

The bald eagle population was nearly decimated in this area about 40 years ago by the use of insecticides.

Since that time, volunteers have worked to restore this endangered southern sub-species.

The Louisiana Air National Guard became involved in the project in 1987, when Lt. Col. Dennis Hugg of the 159th Consolidated Aircraft Maintenance Squadron assisted the Gulf Islands National Seashore of the U.S. National Park Service to locate and position an abandoned steel radar tower on Horn to raise young eaglets for release.

His interest has continued, and the 159th Fighter Group has adopted the eagle restoration project as its com-



Photo by Capt. Maria L. LoVasco

**EAGLE'S NEST** - A Chinook helicopter from the Mississippi Army National Guard airlifts two artificial eagle nesting towers to a site on the Gulf Coast. Volunteers hope to attract the endangered Southern Bald Eagle.

munity volunteer program.

Operation Eagle Nest began eight months ago with a promise by the Mississippi Power Company to donate the needed poles and hardware to construct six artificial eagle nesting towers.

Of the nearly 60 eaglets hand-raised and released almost five years ago, it is hoped that about 30 birds will return to within 50 miles of their release point.

The towers, which weigh 7,000 pounds and stand 40 feet tall, were designed by engineers of the 159th

Civil Engineering Squadron of the Louisiana Air Guard and the Mississippi Power Company.

Dr. Robert J. Esher, the project director and supervising scientist from the research center of the DeLisle Environmental Laboratory at Mississippi State University, said the chances are good that eagles will be attracted to the towers.

"These are young, inexperienced birds, and they are basically lazy," he said. "We expect them to be attracted to these structures."

Hugg said the project is in a win, place or show situation. "If we attract eagles, that's great. We've accomplished what we set out to do and that's a win. Place, we get the osprey. Show, we get the great horned owl, and we're sure to get those. All of them are magnificent birds to protect."

The towers are located in remote areas inaccessible to humans. If a mated pair does take up residence,

they could add up to an additional 2,000 pounds in woody material and remain for the next 30 years.

"Once an eagle takes up residence, the land on which it is nesting becomes federal property subject to the strict regulations and policies, which protect the habitat of an endangered species."

Hugg and the airmen, who worked on the towers, are looking forward to the payoff. "This was the first chance we've ever had to do something for the environment," said Master Sgt. Thomas Jennings, the operations and maintenance supervisor for the 159th.

"It felt good to pool our talents with other people, who felt as we did. And as the construction progressed, the project took on even more meaning."

The eagle is "symbolic" to Louisiana and other Air Guard units, which fly the F-15, Jennings said. "Hopefully, we've started a trend that other units around the country can continue."

## ODI: Pioneering tomorrow's paperless Army Guard

By Maj. David W. Goetze  
National Guard Bureau

Technological advances present the information management community with a vast array of options and opportunities to enhance the way we do business on a daily basis.

Capturing these capabilities in a rapid, yet organized fashion is critical to enhancing our capacity to do more with less as resources decline through downsizing of the force.

The efforts currently underway at the National Guard Bureau are designed to produce the least expensive combination of hardware, software and firmware available that can be tailored to individual state, territorial and unit requirements.

Optical Digital Imagery is one such type of technology that offers benefits to the Army National Guard. This technology has applications in almost every functional area imaginable and uses commercial hardware and software.

ODI equipment works in a manner similar to an ordinary office FAX machine in that a piece of paper is passed over an electronic eye, called a scanner.

The scanner converts the image into a string of digital data. Instead of sending that data over a phone line to another machine that prints it out, the ODI equipment sends the data as a computer file to a hard disk, floppy disk or any other kind of computer

data storage device.

The resulting images can then be called up and viewed on the computer's monitor.

The most logical long-term solution to the elimination of paper is to integrate this technology into the Reserve Component Automation System. It may be three to five years before full integration can be achieved.

For that reason, NGB will continue to develop plans to acquire ODI systems as an interim technological solution using existing equipment.

Two separate ODI systems are currently being installed in the ARNG Readiness Center in Arlington, Va.

The first is the Personnel Electronic Records Management System, which will store the official military personnel files of all ARNG commissioned and warrant officers in June.

The second is the Optical Archive and Retrieval System, which will store all organizational files retained under the Modern Army Records Keeping System.

Paper will not disappear for some time and most likely will never go away entirely. Still, the environmental considerations of reducing paper consumption make ODI a very attractive tool for managing the force during downsizing and beyond.

The continued teamwork of NGB and the states will yield the positive solutions we all need to maintain and sustain the force of the future and keep the National Guard as the standard of excellence for results.

### CAPE COD from p. 4

Four years later, the program was expanded to include the entire reservation.

Seventy-three sites originally were identified for further investigation. There are now 78.

NGB established a Technical Environmental Affairs Committee in 1986 comprised of representatives from the Bureau, the four towns surrounding the reservation, county and state governments, regulatory agencies and the affected or potentially affected homeowner organizations.

The meetings were opened to the public and news media on Oct. 7.

At the request of the town of Mashpee and residents of the Briarwood section of Mashpee, private wells were sampled by the county health department in 1986 and 1987.

Analyses indicated varying concentrations of VOCs in private water supplies.

The town initiated and completed the installation of water lines for a public water supply with the help of the town of Falmouth. The system was completed in July of 1990.

The Massachusetts Department of Environmental Protection provided bottled water between 1986 and 1990.

The Bureau compensated the town of Mashpee in November of 1991 with \$2 million.

Two years earlier, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency formally added the reservation site to the National Priorities List.

The Joint Public Involvement and Community Relations Plan was finalized and released to the public in May of 1991.

Two months later, the Interagency Agreement outlining duties, responsibilities and time frames for the clean-up, was signed by the NGB, EPA and U.S. Coast Guard.



## Two Guard units leave mark on NTC

Just as the brutal challenge of Fort Irwin's training leaves its mark on the soldiers, the departing troops leave their "mark" on the Rockpile near the California post's main gate.

The most recent additions appeared in August as units participating in Training Rotation 92-11 at the National Training Center added their own symbols to the ever-growing pile.

Since 1942, visiting units have created a colorful landmark known as "The Rockpile," which gradually evolved as each unit left behind a reminder of its visit to Fort Irwin.

Today, scores of rocks colorfully highlight the desert landscape with unit emblems, symbols and mottos.

Since the pile's original rocks have been painted, new rocks must be brought to the pile from the surrounding desert.

The 3rd Battalion, 116th Infantry from Virginia selected a rock from within the NTC training area and soldiers from Co. C, 875th Engineer Battalion from Marked Tree, Ark., moved it to the Rockpile in a two-hour mission.

Representatives from Fort Irwin's Range Control office carefully monitored the process to ensure that existing rocks were not damaged or hidden when the new rock was added to the pile.

Once in place, the rock was painted with the 29th Infantry Division's emblems in blue and silver with black highlights.

-Maj. Nanc E. Gruttman-Tyler  
Virginia National Guard

## Corn-ered



By Spc. Anne B. Burnley

A flight engineer from Co. G, 104th Aviation in Philipsburg, Penn., prepares a disabled Virginia Army National Guard UH-1H helicopter for sling

loading. The 224th Aviation aircrew was forced to land in the cornfield because of engine problems during training.

## Foal Eagle lands

Foal Eagle '92, a joint military field training exercise involving U.S. and Republic of Korea forces, was concluded in November.

The 11-day exercise was held at a variety of locations in that country and involved a majority of U.S. and Korean forces on the peninsula.

The purpose of the exercise was to test logistical and major command, control and communication systems.

Training included the firing of blank ammunition and night combat operations.

Foal Eagle '92 is the 27th in a series of similar defense training exercises.

"The situation between the two Koreas is improving," said the Honorable Pete Williams, the assistant secretary of defense for public affairs. "We think that's a good thing, and we encourage (more negotiations). But the fact of the matter is that we still have forces there, and they need to maintain their military readiness and that's what the exercise is for."

The Pentagon said this exercise was different, because it did not involve bringing a lot of people over from the United States.

Of the 1,500 U.S. troops sent to the peninsula, 40 were from the National Guard, including five linguists from the 141st Military Intelligence Battalion of Utah; 10 Rear Area Operational Command people from the 25th Support Center of Arkansas and eight from the 142nd of Texas; 16 members of the 261st Signal of Delaware; and one engineer from the 164th Engineer Group in North Dakota.

Team Spirit '93 will begin in March with about 1,600 Guard members.

## Equal opportunity groups recognize NGB, members

Several National Guard members recently received awards at the NAACP national convention in Nashville, Tenn.

Benjamin Hooks, the NAACP executive director, presented the 1992 Meritorious Service Award to Lt. Gen. John B. Conaway, the chief of the National Guard Bureau, and the Distinguished Service Award to Thomas L. Link, the assistant chief.

The 1992 Roy Wilkins Award recipients from the National Guard included: Maj. Gen. James T. Whitehead, Jr., of the Pennsylvania Air National Guard; Col. Jimmie Jones of the Oregon Army National Guard; and Col. Carol Boone, deputy chief of Public Affairs for NGB.

NGB and one of its civilian employees recently were honored at the 12th annual awards ceremony for the Outstanding Employees and Outstanding Affirmative Actions Programs in Washington, D.C.

Spiridoula Kalista, a personnel assistant with the Massachusetts National Guard, was recognized as the outstanding employee with a disability for the Bureau. The NGB was one of four Department of Defense agencies to receive the 1992 SECDEF trophy from the Honorable Donald J. Atwood, the deputy secretary of defense.

KILLEY from p. 3

missions all around the world.

We aren't just training at home for a potential war-time mission. We are involved everywhere around the world. In Africa, we're involved in resupply. In eastern Europe, everywhere there is a crisis that the Air Force is involved in, the Air Guard is part of that action.

So, as the Air Force gets smaller and they reduce their forward basing more and more, we still have a requirement as the world's only superpower to have a presence around the world.

I think the Air Guard is going to be relied upon even more to provide those real-time operational missions that the active component does the most of today.

**Q. From an operations perspective, how is the Air Guard keeping up with the information age in communications?**

A. We're modernizing our units in the communications mission area with the latest equipment that the active component uses and state-of-the-art equipment that is used in the commercial field as well.

Communications is everything in today's fast-paced world. That's certainly one area we've changed tremendously over the past several years. We've got the state-of-the-art computers that allow us to communicate and solve problems much more readily. - By Staff Sgt. Carrie Clear

D'ARAUJO from p. 3

signed to bring the active Army and the Army Guard into a closer working relationship.

Congress is watching the process closely as well, insuring the Army Guard meets readiness standards so that it can integrate well with the active component.

Some of your readers may not know that Congress mandated the assignment of active component trainers to Army Guard units.

Before these trainers go to their units, they are given intensive training at the National Guard Professional Education Center at Camp Joseph T. Robinson in North Little Rock, Ark.

**Q. As the regular force downsizes, what changes will the Army Guard see in mission, manpower and responsibility?**

A. Obviously, there will be some restructuring and reorganizing on our part as well. However, I see opportunities to have an ARNG much better equipped with more modern equipment. There will be more reliance and therefore, more of a demand on units in the early deploying force in the combat support and service support arena. The ARNG units in the follow-on deployment force will be an integral part of the national military strategy in light of a smaller active force what this means, of course, is that all of our force must be trained and ready as we can make them. - By 1st Lt. R. Carter Langston



## Life in the pits: 'Tedious,' but 'important' work



Photo by 2nd Lt. Ellen G. Lampkins

By 2nd Lt. Ellen G. Lampkins  
Associate Editor

NORTH LITTLE ROCK, Ark. - It's the pits.

A long row of targets fastened onto wooden and steel frames worked manually by the shooters competing in the 1992 Winston P. Wilson Rifle, Pistol and Light Machinegun Championships here at Camp Robinson.

There are bullet holes in the porto-potty, the sack lunches are less than desirable and the target shed has affectionately been named the "Torture Chamber" by "some poor slob who probably had to mix glue in here all day," said Sgt. Johnny Tabor of the Arkansas National Guard.

There is no scenery, but the field behind the pits produces a constant supply of tarantulas and snakes for the workers' amusement.

Could conditions be any better in the pit? "You could put a vending machine down here," said Sgt. Mark Turner of the Indiana National Guard.

That suggestion will be taken into consideration. However, it's not all bad in the pits. The pay is good, and then there is the camaraderie.

And besides, this is serious work. "We have got to work together like a well-oiled machine," said Sgt. 1st Class Martin Keller, the pit boss for blue range during the second week of competition. "If it doesn't work right in the pits, it doesn't work right."

The pits at Camp Robinson will accommodate two or three shooters for each of 50 targets. Two people will pull the target, while the other pastes over the bullet holes and keeps score.

"You have to be fast at marking the targets," Keller said. "Shooters do not like to wait, and they will complain if you aren't doing your job right."

One of Keller's jobs is to remind shooters in the pits to do their job. They also can expect their fellow shooters to give them a hard time if their station

number is continually called by Keller.

As the announcer, Keller also tries to lighten the atmosphere in the pits by first welcoming the shooters to "Little Ark, Rockapsas."

"He keeps us entertained," Turner said. "He wished us a happy Columbus Day, the other day."

Life in the pits begins at 0600. That is when the pit crew prepares for the first relay. The public address system is installed, and workers ensure that all targets and frames are functional.

Each station is issued spotters and pasters for marking targets and chalk boards to record score values.

The more experienced shooters have learned to listen for the bullet instead of looking for the hit.

In the combat matches, shooters don't just "pull" targets. They also may have to switch targets or flip them from front to back in 15 seconds or less.

"It's definitely no time to rest," said Sgt. Ray Stamps, a combat rifle shooter from Indiana. "Especially for this match."

"It gets busy," Turner added. "You have got to pay attention."

But is it tedious? "It seems like it a lot of times," Keller said. "It's boring in (the) composite (matches), but this is not. It moves too fast to be tedious."

The only alibi in a combat match is a range mistake, such as having a target sent up wrong. "That is why you have to have experienced range personnel ensure that doesn't happen," Keller said. If someone loses control of the counter weight and the target flips out, "that is our boo-boo."

Keller takes extra precautions, such as briefing the pit workers on the procedures for the next relay.

Working the pits first during a new course of fire has its advantages. "If you're in the pits first, you get to learn how the match is run," Turner said.

"But it's still a lot to get used to," said Sgt. Robert D. Ross II, also of Indiana.

**AIMING HIGH** - A shooter from the Michigan Air National Guard struggles to paste a new target to the frame during the 1992 Winston P. Wilson Rifle, Pistol and Light Machinegun Championships at Camp Joseph T. Robinson in North Little Rock, Ark. More than 1,400 shooters from around the country competed in this year's event held in October. See p. 16 for a complete list of results from the match.

### YOUTH from p. 1

nity sponsors that will help "corps members" hone their technical and vocational skills after they complete the course.

Project Challenge's goals are to produce responsible citizens, ensure high school completion and get "corps members" employed or enrolled in higher education.

Each attending youth member will participate in three community service projects, which must be completed during residency.

These projects are designed to provide needed services to the community and to give youth the responsibility of completing a project.

"As the community-based national defense force that we are, how better to give back to the people than through educating our youth," said Brig. Gen. John R. D'Araujo, the acting director of the Army National Guard.

The initial 10 states and planning personnel have moved ahead with enthusiasm. "It's an innovative approach toward lessening the drug problem, educating the young and maintaining a quality society," said Col. Terry Nesbitt, the plans, operations and training officer for the Georgia National Guard.

He sees this new program as an opportunity to help his community and state.

Georgia houses 59 percent of high school drop-outs within its prison population. "Fourteen percent of that age group (16 to 18) are high school drop-

outs," he said. "If we can teach them life coping skills early, we've been a success."

Through a centralized resident phase, the Georgia National Guard expects to have two classes of 100 in progress by next year.

In West Virginia, they have customized their program. The "Mountaineer Challenge" expects to graduate two classes of 60 "cadets" per year.

"The prison industry has reported that those with higher levels of education are less likely to commit a crime," said Capt. Ron Garton, the public affairs officer for West Virginia.

"A high school diploma is the first step toward that achievement and the National Guard can say it has helped."

He added that 74 percent of those serving prison terms in the state of West Virginia are high school drop-outs.

"Challenge" is the largest of four new youth programs, but three other programs also have been endorsed by the Guard.

The Urban Youth Corps and the Youth Conservation Corps received \$3 million and Starbase has acquired \$2 million for fiscal year 1993.

Starbase is a five-day program focusing on math and science literacy, drug demand reduction and fitness and environmental responsibility for 6 to 18 year olds.

The Urban Youth Corps and the Youth Conserva-

tion Corps are similar.

Both programs are mini "Challenge" models teaching the importance of leadership, self-esteem and education.

Students attending the Urban Youth Corps will go through a six-week day program, while Youth Conservation Corps enrollment will be a six-week in-residence program. Neither project awards a GED or high school diploma upon completion.

### Guard patrols I-295

National Guard members in humvees and helicopters will patrol an interstate in Jacksonville, Fla., plagued with rock-throwing and sniper attacks, said Sheriff Jim McMillan.

The American Automobile Association in early November warned motorists to avoid the 20-mile Interstate 295 belt that loops around part of Jacksonville as an alternate to congested Interstate 95.

One person has been killed and several injured in more than 30 incidents since mid-February.

The highway, which carries about 80,000 vehicles a day, is a prime route for winter travelers to Florida.

- The Associated Press





## The Year in Review

# National Guard carries its weight in 1992

1992 was a year of hope, promise and relief.

All three operations enabled Army and Air National Guard members to help improve the living conditions of



Photo by Sgt. John Studwell

Capt. Garth Vaz of the 156th Medical Company in St. Augustine, Fla., examines Russell Roberts, an 8-year-old who was a victim of Hurricane Andrew.

refugees in Russia, Bosnia-Herzegovina and Somalia.

In addition to these international efforts, soldiers and airmen were called to duty in civil disturbances and after natural disasters throughout the country.

They also coordinated their efforts to help communities to deter drug use among young people with family support activities, by refurbishing schools and playgrounds, hosting youth camps and raising money for other worthy charities.

Here is a short synopsis of some of the National Guard's activities during the past year:

In January, the 172nd Airlift Group

of Jackson, Miss., transported 11 Ukrainian children, who were survivors of the 1986 Chernobyl nuclear accident, from Oregon to New York.

They were brought to Oregon for diagnosis and treatment of any long-term illnesses caused by exposure to radiation.

After the tests, the children were stranded, because money could not be raised for their return airline tickets.

Also that month, Army and Air National Guard members from around the country began Fuertes Caminos '92, a road-building exercise in Honduras.

Along the 8.2-kilometer stretch of road, specialized units provided medical support for the people and their livestock, built bridges and refurbished school buildings.

In February, the 172nd and the 105th Airlift Group of Newburgh, N.Y., participated in Operation Provide Hope,



Photo by Sgt. 1st Class Wayne Iha

Soldiers and airmen from the Hawaii National Guard help to clear trash from a neighborhood.

a massive U.S. humanitarian relief

effort to distribute more than 4.5 million pounds of food and medicine to 24 locations in the Commonwealth of Independent States, formerly the Soviet Union.



Photo by Sgt. 1st Class Wayne Iha

Six-year-old Ryan Shimanuki dons a flak jacket and Kevlar helmet and holds an MRE provided by Sgt. 1st Class Joseph Kalua of the Hawaii National Guard.

In March, Lt. Gen. John B. Conaway testified at defense subcommittees of both the Senate and House Appropriation Committees. He highlighted the success of the Total Force Policy as tested in Operations Desert Shield and Desert Storm.

In April, 16 tons of canned food was collected for the Russian Student Relief Project in Delaware.

About 25 Army and Air National Guard members from that state volunteered to box, load and ship the food to Dover Air Force Base, Del., which donated warehouse space and a C-5 aircraft to transport the food to Russia.



**BACKPACKING** - A Kenyan worker carries a sack of flour on his back at one of the distribution points in Wajir, Kenya. Member

In May, Army and Air National Guard members from California, Georgia and Nevada were activated to stop violence from spreading throughout their cities after four police officers were acquitted in the beating of motorist Rodney King.

The 40th Infantry Division provided security to residents and businesses, while several Air Guard units transported law enforcement officers and their vehicles from around California

### SOMALIA from p. 1

Some aircraft could remain in a holding pattern until landing-zone problems were resolved, but Colwell said that at one point, continued delays led to a discussion of delivery by parachute.

During September, the two aircrews transported about 30,000 pounds of food, heating oil and cooking oil twice a day. The aircrafts loaded in Mombasa, Kenya and delivered their cargo to sites within three hours flying time of that city.

According to the Red Cross, about 50 percent of the adult food got to the people, while the other half was sold on the black market.

However, most of the food mixture designed for children was delivered to famine victims. The hijackers could not sell it because adults did not like the taste.

Stahlberg, a member of the 133rd Mission Support Squadron, who went

to Africa as a photographer, said the most distressing part was that the famine problem could not be attributed to the lack of rain or the barren landscape.

"Much of it appears to be man-made," he said referring to the civil war. "And any recovery will likely be slowed down because of the lack of law and order there."

Besides an occasional riot among the locals over who got to help off-load, Haase said the aircraft faced little danger because of its precious cargo.

"The military can be used to head off or reduce conflicts instead of just fighting them," Stahlberg said.

The Minnesota Guard members never felt they were in danger, but the engines on the aircraft were kept running during unloading to minimize time on the ground. They also were instructed not to leave the aircraft at

the distribution site.

Haase had heard stories about Somalis climbing aboard trucks and throwing 110-pound bags of food off for their families. But by the time he arrived, such panic was gone.

His biggest impression was "the smiling faces on the kids and the big thumbs-up as people would walk past you."

From the air, Ricci saw long, single-file lines of people waiting for food.

When the C-130 landed and opened, the locals crowded around to help off-load. "It was quite amazing to see these small bodies lifting these heavy bags and moving as fast as they did," he said. "Some of the men who were off-loading these sacks probably were 20 pounds lighter than some of the sacks they were carrying."

"Of all the places we've flown to, this was the most striking example of how good we have it here."

Colwell had mixed feelings about how much good was being done. He was told that truck drivers demanded \$300 a day to haul food from the aircrafts and that as much as half the food was taken by the drivers for sale in local markets.

But a Red Cross worker, who they flew out of the country, contrasted conditions she found in mid-August with those at the end of September. She told Colwell: "When I first came in, children were dying by the handfuls, and when I left, the children were fed - still somewhat undernourished, but they were smiling, laughing and playing."

(This article was compiled from information provided by 1st Lt. Kevin Gutknecht and Staff Sgt. Kelly Lovely, both of the Minnesota National Guard, and Neal Gendler, a staff writer for the Minneapolis Star-Tribune.)





## 1992 Domestic Relief Operations

The National Guard responded to 322 emergency missions in 51 states and territories, including four civil disturbances and 112 natural disasters. These

emergency missions involved the use of 27,782 Army and Air National Guard Guard members expending 374,966 state active-duty mandays.



Photo by Tech. Sgt. Marv Lynchard

of different African clans often fought over the right to off-load the C-130s from around the world.

to Los Angeles.

Also that month, Guard members from Louisiana, Texas, Mississippi and Kansas were trained as instructors for other male adults on how to be role models.

The program hopes to hit at the heart of the drug problem on the streets and in the homes.

In June, engineers from Utah and medical personnel from New York completed the first U.S. military humanitarian mission to Guinea under a program sponsored by the U.S. Army's European Command and the National Guard Bureau.

Operation Mercy Sapper had the 115th Engineer Group refurbishing a hospital, while the doctors treated residents.

The National Guard Bureau introduced a pilot program in youth fitness in June at Andrews Air Force Base, Md.



Photo by Sgt. John Studwell

Staff Sgt. Kirkwood Hudson of the Florida National Guard hands out plastic bags to victims of Hurricane Andrew at a food distribution center in Florida City, Fla.



Photo by Sgt. 1st Class Wayne Iha

First-graders at Wilcox Elementary School talk with 1st Lt. Kenneth S. Hara (left) and Capt. Felix P. Guerpo of the Hawaii National Guard, who assisted in relief efforts after Hurricane Iniki.

Eighteen high school scholars and athletes from North Dakota and Connecticut participated in a one-day competition with five events.

Also that month, 13 Russian military representatives joined the Alaska Air National Guard at Kulis for a joint search and rescue exercise.

It was the first joint training exercise between the United States and the CIS.

For Alaskans with a coastline of five times the length of the continental United States, the need for a coordinated search and rescue capability is paramount.

In July, the 167th Airlift Group from Martinsburg, W.Va., began



Photo by 2nd Lt. Ellen G. Lampkins

Staff Sgt. John Windle of the 167th Airlift Group from Martinsburg, W.Va., checks his load before taking off for Sarajevo. The unit continues to fly in support of Operation Provide Promise.

flights in support of Operation Provide Promise, a humanitarian airlift to the war-torn city of Sarajevo.

The unit continues to fly into the city despite increased fighting by the three warring factions.

In August, soldiers of the 32nd Infantry Brigade of the Wisconsin Army National Guard were activated after a

tornado ripped through Waushara County.

They established sentry posts at key points to prevent looting until relief and clean-up efforts were started by local agencies.

The county was declared a disaster area by President George Bush.

In September, Mother Nature battered the southern coast of the United States with a hurricane and Guam with a typhoon.

National Guard members in these states were deployed to help with clean-up efforts and to provide security to the devastated areas.

In October, more than 7,000 Army and Air National Guard members



Photo by Sgt. John Studwell

Members of the 124th Infantry Division of the Florida National Guard lead residents of an apartment complex demolished by Hurricane Andrew to safety.

volunteered to take part in Operation Shining Star, a massive clean-up effort to prepare Puerto Rico's public schools for the fall semester.

The Guard also led a brigade of volunteers from the education, fire, transportation and public works departments during the operation.

It was considered the largest civic action in the island's history.

In November, the 133rd Airlift Wing from Minneapolis-St. Paul, Minn., and the 135th Airlift Group from Baltimore, Md., continued to fly food and other supplies to six distribution points in Somalia and northwest Kenya in support of Operation Provide Relief.

During September, two aircrews from the Minnesota unit transported about 30,000 pounds of food, heating oil and cooking oil twice a day.

According to the National Guard Bureau's military operations office, the significant domestic disaster missions, which accounted for the largest number of personnel and mandays



Photo by Tech. Sgt. Allan Stahlberg

A loadmaster from the 133rd Airlift Wing of Minneapolis-St. Paul, Minn., watches as Somalis off-load the C-130. The 133rd and the 135th Airlift Group from Baltimore, Maryland continue to fly missions in support of Operation Provide Relief.

included: hurricane recovery operations in Florida, Hawaii and Louisiana; typhoon recovery in Guam; and recovery from flooding and mudslides in Puerto Rico.

Other major call-ups in response to domestic violence spawned by the Rodney King verdict occurred in California, Georgia and Nevada.

The remaining 206 missions included providing emergency power and communications, potable water, search and rescue medical evacuation, damage assessment, levee and dike repair, road clearance, debris removal, security and patrolling of dev-



Photo by Sgt. 1st Class Wayne Iha

Spcs. Victor Peltier and Hannah Kupihea, both of the Hawaii National Guard, provide medical supplies to residents after Hurricane Iniki.

astated areas, emergency shelter, fire fighting, ground and surface transportation and other logistical support and general aviation support.

"Always ready, always there."

Whether it be in defense of our nation or in support of our state in the event of a civil disturbance or a natural disaster, this National Guard motto seems to be even more a truism.



# Oregon's Hamar nails 16th in Marine Corps race

By Staff Sgt. Ron Bradrick  
Nebraska National Guard

WASHINGTON, D.C. - The National Guard's top team and individual runners unwillingly changed their strategy for the 17th annual U.S. Marine Corps Marathon held here in October.

The challenge of competing against more than 14,000 of the best runners from 39 countries and 50 U.S. states wasn't the worry. It was the chilly 25 mile per hour winds blowing off of the Potomac River.

The All-Guard Marathon team consists of the 50 best National Guard runners from around the country.

Since 1983, when the team was formed, its purpose has been to promote combat readiness by stressing physical fitness.

Twenty-eight of the 50-member Guard team competed in the Marine Corps marathon in individual and team events.

One of the Guard's five-man teams placed second out of 30 military teams with an average time of 2:37:36. Team members were: 1st Lt. Ben Hamar of Oregon; Sgt. Ramon Centeno-Ayala of Puerto Rico; Sgt. Mike Ziegler of Wisconsin; Senior Airman Curt Rogers of Kansas; and Staff Sgt. Jay Woods of Utah.

The team was beaten by the military entry from Mexico. One team member, Rene Guerrero, was the first place finisher in this year's marathon with a time of 2:24:09. Another team member, Carlos Rivas, was the winner last year.

Two other Guard teams took fourth and fifth place.

In the master's team division for runners ages 40 and over, Guard teams took the top two spots out of 11 military teams competing. The team consisted of: Master Sgt. Robert Young and Master Sgt. Dan

## Marine Corps Marathon

Here is a complete list of times for the Marine Corps Marathon:

### Open Category

1st Lt. Ben Hamar, Oregon ARNG	2:33:34
Sgt. Ramon Centeno-Ayala, Puerto Rico ARNG	2:34:28
Capt. Phillip Bronson, Ohio ARNG	2:38:43
Staff Sgt. Mark Doctor, Indiana ARNG	2:43:57
Sgt. Michael Ziegler, Wisconsin ARNG	2:44:48
Capt. Robert Auman, Alaska ARNG	2:45:57
Sgt. Chase Duarte, Minnesota ARNG	2:49:38
Pfc. Jeff Allen, Minnesota ARNG	2:50:01
Spe. Brad Sherman, Nebraska ARNG	2:51:59
Senior Airman Curt Rogers, Kansas ARNG	2:52:52
Capt. Ernest Garcia, New Mexico ARNG	2:58:13
Sgt. Christopher Sanchez, New Mexico ARNG	3:02:00
1st Lt. Michael Johnson, Alaska ARNG	3:03:26
Pfc. James Meek, South Dakota ARNG	3:10:18
1st Lt. Kevin Clark, Montana ARNG	3:19:09
Staff Sgt. Jay Woods, Utah ARNG	3:19:41

### Masters' Category

Master Sgt. Robert Young, Montana ARNG	2:38:52
Sgt. 1st Class Laddie Shaw, Alaska ARNG	2:45:56
Master Sgt. Daniel Heimbigner, Montana ARNG	2:47:09
Maj. Ronald Norman, West Virginia ARNG	2:51:56
Maj. Robert Williams, Indiana ARNG	2:52:13
Staff Sgt. Jamie Arizmendi, Puerto Rico ARNG	2:52:47
Maj. George Frazee, Indiana ARNG	3:08:02
Sgt. Thomas Lillehof, North Dakota ARNG	3:12:47
Sgt. 1st Class Terry Hubler, Indiana ARNG	3:21:54

### Women's Category

Maj. Nancy Wetherill, South Dakota ARNG	3:31:54
Capt. Carla Bressler, California ARNG	3:43:43

### Independent

Lt. Col. Dick Hoyt and his son, Rick, Massachusetts ARNG	2:40:47
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Heimbigner, both of Montana; Maj. Ronald Norman of West Virginia; Staff Sgt. Jamie Arizmendi of

Puerto Rico; Maj. George Frazee of Indiana; Sgt. 1st Class Terry Hubler of Indiana; Sgt. 1st Class Laddie Shaw of Alaska; Maj. Robert Williams of Indiana; and Sgt. Thomas Lillehof of North Dakota.

In the individual competition, Hamar of the 218th Field Artillery finished 16th overall with a time of 2:33:34. He was the first Guard member to finish the 26.2-mile race.

"I started out in the lead, running with the speedy Marine and Royal Navy sprinters, but that headwind we ran into made me change my goals from a speed race to a slower type of race, drafting behind other runners to save strength," Hamar said.

"Ramon (Centeno-Ayala) saved me. I ran behind him and another guy as we headed into the wind, later in the race."

Centeno-Ayala of the 295th Infantry Division finished at 2:34:28 for 20th place overall and was the second Guard member to finish the race.

Hamar was third in the Lincoln Marathon in May behind 1st Lt. Barry Holder of West Virginia, who did not compete in the Marine Corps marathon.

In the individual master's category, Young of the 120th Fighter Group in Great Falls, Mont., finished first among Guard members with a time of 2:38:52. He was 43rd overall in the marathon.

Sgt. 1st Class Laddie Shaw of Alaska's State Area Command was the second masters Guard runner to finish. His time was 2:45:56.

Sgt. Michael Ziegler of the 128th Fighter Wing in Madison, Wisc., who outlasted Young in the Lincoln Marathon, chose to run in the open category in this year's race. He finished fifth among Guard members with a time of 2:44:48.

Maj. Nancy Wetherill of South Dakota's State Area Command, was the top Guard female runner at 3:31:54 followed by Capt. Carla Bressler of California's 40th Infantry Division, who finished with a time of 3:43:43.

## 'High-risk' groups need flu shots

The "high risk" group for influenza has been identified as: 65 years of age and older; those with chronic disorders of the pulmonary or cardiovascular systems; adults who have required regular medical follow-up or hospitalization during the preceding year because of chronic metabolic disorders, such as diabetes mellitus and kidney dysfunction; and those with suppression of the immune system.

Pregnant women who have other medical conditions that increase their risk for complications from influenza and persons infected with HIV are strongly advised to contact their private medical physician.

Immunization is encouraged for medical personnel and other health care providers involved in direct patient care. Persons with a documented history of sensitivity to eggs should not receive the influenza vaccine.

The viruses that cause flu frequently change, so people who have been infected or given a flu shot in previous years may become infected with a new strain.

Because of this and because any im-

munity produced by the flu shot will possibly decrease in the year after vaccination, persons in the high-risk groups should be vaccinated every year.

This year's flu shot contains the strains A/Texas, A/Beijing and B/Panama to provide immunity against the types of flu, which have occurred in the past year and through to be the most likely to occur in the United States next winter.

All those viruses in the vaccine are killed so that they cannot infect anyone.

Vaccine will begin to provide its protection effect after about one or two weeks and immunity may decrease on average after several months.

Flu shots will not protect all persons, who get them, against the flu. There may be mild systemic reactions of low-grade fever, malaise, myalgia and local redness or induration at the site of the vaccination, which is usually temporary and should not be confused with an allergic reaction to the influenza vaccine. Persons who have an acute febrile illness should not be vaccinated until they are asymptomatic.

Check with your post or base about the availability of flu shots this season.

*Thursday*

*We practiced for the big run today and I found out I was pretty good. The girls in my troop think I should try out for the track team next year. I think I might do it, too, 'cause they'll be there to watch. They're great friends!*





# NGB-PAC announces 1992 media contest winners

The 1992 National Guard Print and Broadcast Media Contest continues to grow each year.

Print entries have always been numerous, but this year the broadcast entries almost doubled in size.

The winners of the Departments of the Army and Air Force media competitions will be announced in December.

The Department of Defense judging will be held in February, and the winners will be announced in March.

The Army-level awards are named in honor of Maj. Gen. Keith L. Ware, a former chief of Public Affairs, while the DoD competition is named for Thomas Jefferson.

Here is a complete listing of the 1992 winners:

## Army National Guard Print

Category A - Army-Funded Newspapers, Large: 1. Azuwar of Oregon 2. Prairie Soldier of Nebraska 3. The Alabama Guardsman and The Militiaman of New York

Category D - News or News Feature Magazines: 1. Buckeye Guard of Ohio 2. Minuteman Magazine of New Mexico 3. Indiana Guardsman

Category E - News Articles: 1. Spc. Kevin Hynes of Nebraska 2. Lt. Col. Charley Najacht of Nebraska 3. Maj. Paul Fanning of New York

Category F - Feature Articles: 1. Sgt. Cecelia Ellis of Indiana 2. Spc.

Hynes of Nebraska 3. Spc. J.D. Biros of Ohio and Sgt. Karen Skolfield of Delaware

Category I - Single or Stand-alone photograph: 1. OC L. Anthony Gratteri of Delaware 2. Sgt. Craig Heathscott of Arkansas 3. Sgt. David Strobel of Delaware and Fanning

Category J - Picture stories: 1. Maj. Cissy Lashbrook of Arkansas 2. Fanning 3. Sgt. Gary Skidmore of Kansas

Category K - Feature, News or Sports Photo in Support of a Story: 1. Staff Sgt. Janet Fitzgerald of Kansas 2. Sgt. Gary Skidmore of Kansas 3. Fanning

Category M-1 - Illustrative Art: 1. Spc. Bernard Shuman of Massachusetts

Category M-2 - Cartoon Art: 1. Staff Sgt. John Viessman of Missouri 2. Lt. Col. Jack Kirchhofer of Kansas

Category N1 - Special Achievement in Print Media: 1. Georgia Guardsman 2. Indiana Guardsman 3. NGB-PAC

Category P - Annual Training Publications: 1. Guard Life of New Jersey 2. Desert Dispatches of Virginia

Category Q - Summer Camp Publications: 1. Desert Dispatches of Virginia

Category R - Field Newspapers: 1. Reforger - The Guardian of Massachusetts 2. Task Force Times of Florida

Paul D. Savanuck Military Print

Journalist of the Year - Spc. Kevin Hynes of Nebraska

## Broadcast

Category D - Television News or Feature Stories: 1. Staff Sgt. Tom Talbert of Missouri 2. 107th PAD of Florida 3. 65th PAD of Massachusetts

Category G - Television Spot Production: 1. Staff Sgt. Donald Matthews of South Dakota

Category H - Special Television Program (AFRTS): 1. Spc. James Martin of Virginia 2. Capt. Joe Drury of Indiana 3. Drury

Category I2 - Special Television Program (Non-AFRTS): 1. Renee Hylton-Greene of NGB-PAH 2. 29th PAD of Maryland 3. Lt. Col. John Randt of Indiana

Category L - Videography: 1. 176th PAD of Arkansas 2. Sgt. David Strobel of Delaware 3. Strobel

Category N - Special Television Achievement in Support of the Public Affairs Campaign Themes: 1. Kentucky National Guard Public Affairs Office

## Air National Guard - Print

Category A - Funded newspapers, large: 1. El Tigre of Arizona 2. Jetstream Journal of Michigan

Category B - Funded newspapers, small: 1. Granite State Refueler of New Hampshire 2. Salty Guard News of Utah 3. Update of Georgia

Category D - Magazine format

newspapers: 1. The Stewart Flyer of New York 2. On Base of Missouri 3. The Otis Seagull of Massachusetts

Category E - News Articles: 1. Tech. Sgt. Kenneth Wheeler of Massachusetts 2. 2nd Lt. Ellen G. Lampkins, NGB-PAC 3. Lt. Col. Roger Gillespie of Utah

Category F - Feature articles: 1. Tech. Sgt. John Malthaner of New York 2. Tech. Sgt. Victoria Cerino of Nebraska 3. Capt. Mike Milord of the District of Columbia

Category G - Editorials or commentaries: 1. Chaplain Bob Norton of Arizona

Category H - Sports Articles: 1. Maj. John Rice of New Hampshire 2. Tech. Sgt. Bruce Vittner of Massachusetts

Category I - Single or stand-alone photographs: 1. Malthaner 2. Master Sgt. Jerry Bratten of Missouri

Category J - Published picture stories: 1. Malthaner

Category K - Feature, sports or news photographs: 1. Malthaner 2. Staff Sgt. Paul Wainner of Utah

Category L - Information graphics: 1. Senior Airman Steven Kernan of Arizona 2. Tech. Sgt. Joy Decker of Arizona

Category N - Special Achievement: 1. The Stewart Flyer of New York 2. Prairie Soldier of Nebraska

Category P - Open Writing: 1. 2nd Lt. Ellen G. Lampkins, NGB-PAC

## Capsized

Photos by Susan Ranta

Sgt. Jeff Meyers (far right in top left photo) gets a free ride as members of Company B, 2nd Battalion, 134th Infantry (Mechanized) of Falls City, Neb., intentionally capsize a raft on the Missouri River. The company and its Auburn, Neb., detachment conducted a tactical river crossing exercise on their way to an assault training mission. "The intentional capsizing is to simulate if there was, for example, a heavy rain and they needed to get the water out of the boat fast," said Staff Sgt. Marshall Maddox, the training non-commissioned officer in Falls City.





## Newsmakers

**Senior Master Sgt. Deborah Faunce** of the 135th Airlift Group of the Maryland Air National Guard recently became the first female in the history of the state organization to graduate from the Air Force Senior Non-Commissioned Officer Academy.

She is assigned to the 135th Clinic as the first sergeant and nursing services superintendent and works full-time for the Guard as a Health Systems specialist.

**Chief Master Sgt. Lewis W. Breedlove** of the 179th Airlift Group recently was nominated for the Airman Medal by fellow Guard member, Senior Master Sgt. John E. Goodwin, after an accident on Nov. 3.

Both men are deputy fire chiefs at the Mansfield-Lahm Air National Guard Base in Ohio.

Breedlove, Goodwin and a neighbor, Donald Appleman, were installing drainage tile behind Goodwin's house. When Goodwin tried to remove some soil and rock that slid into the ditch, a solid wall of clay trapped him exposing only his head and neck.

Appleman moved the backhoe close to Goodwin in the hope of freeing him. When they got within about six inches of Goodwin, Breedlove started digging with his hands, removing enough dirt to get Goodwin out of the ditch.

**Chief Warrant Officer Robert D. Green**, an auditor with the Ohio National Guard property and fiscal office in Columbus, was named top federal employee during ceremonies of the 15th annual Federal Employee of the Year awards program.

He received top honors for identifying \$1 million in cost savings for the agency.

The award distinguishes Green from 15,000 employees of the 27 federal agencies throughout central Ohio.

**The 1485th Transportation Company** was awarded the Meritorious Unit Commendation for its performance in support of Operations Desert Shield, Desert Storm and Desert Farewell.

The unit is a subordinate unit of the 1033rd Transportation Battalion of the Alabama National Guard, which deployed on Dec. 27, 1990 to form the largest heavy equipment transport battalion ever assembled for modern warfare.

During this period, the battalion transported more than 22,000 pieces of heavy equipment over 12 million mission miles in Saudi Arabia, Kuwait and Iraq.

**The 211th Engineering Installation Squadron** of the Pennsylvania Air National Guard recently was awarded the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration 70 percent Plus Safety Belt Use Award and was placed on the honor roll.

The 70 percent Plus program is a recognition program that honors states, school, cities, companies and military bases that support President George Bush's national objective of achieving 70 percent safety belt usage by the end of 1992.

The 211th's effort was coordinated by Tech. Sgt. Stewart Leatherly, the unit's safety and health

manager. He along with other unit members selected and set up the testing sites, collected and recorded the data and submitted the necessary documentation for the award.

For more information about the program, call DSN 876-5563.

Since March, 15 Air National Guard Engineering Installation squadrons from around the country have participated in the Air Crew Alerting System up-grade program.

These new standardized alerting systems will improve the marking of air crew alert routes and further ensure the protection of base inhabitants.

Upgrading these systems also will meet or exceed all military and civilian standards.

By the end of the task in August of 1993, more than 40,000 members will have taken part in the 33 projects.

In August, **Lt. Col. Marylin J. Muzny** became the first female to take command of a battalion in the Oklahoma National Guard.

This is just one of a string of "firsts" for this outstanding military officer of the 120th Medical Battalion.

She was the first and only Army National Guard officer to serve as a White House Military Aide; the first woman in the National Guard to be selected for a war college; and the first and only female officer to attend the Inter-American Defense College.

Muzny also was the first female to represent the more than 157,000 women in the Army National Guard and Army Reserve on the NATO Standing Subcommittee, Women in NATO Forces.

**The 183rd Fighter Group** in Springfield, Ill., has successfully completed the first multi-national ORI-TAC evaluation.

The unit deployed to Karup, Denmark on July 31 to participate in the first NATO TAC EVAL of a Guard unit.

The focus of Exercise Coronet Dragoon was to evaluate the 183rd's ability to prepare and survive in realistic war-like conditions under NATO's TAC EVAL criteria and to analyze the cost of deploying an Air Guard unit to Europe for this type of exercise.

Assisting the 183rd in the evaluation were the Maine Air National Guard with tanker support and the Missouri Guard with satellite communication support.

Col. Richard E. McLane II said the unit deployed 318 enlisted personnel and 48 officers to support the 12 F-16A aircraft for the exercise.

**Master Sgt. Donald A. Miller**, the law enforcement flight chief of the 111th Security Police Flight in Willow Grove, Penn., recently designed a special medal for the bicentennial of the U.S. Mint.

His design showed David Rittenhouse, the first director of the mint, presenting the first coins minted in the U.S. to George Washington and his party.

The second place winner's design will be shown on the opposite side of the medal.

Miller was presented a copy of the medal and a \$50 gold coin by David Ryder, the current director of the U.S. Mint, during a ceremony in Washington, D.C., in July.

Miller is a police officer and enforcer with the Philadelphia Mint's Treasury Department.

Here is a list of the winners in the 1992 ANG Outstanding Medical Service Awards in their respective categories:

1) Theodore C. Marrs Award for the ANG Outstanding Medical Unit - **175th TAC Clinic of the Maryland ANG.**

2) ANG Outstanding Medical Service Corps Officer - **Maj. Debra K. Rhodes** of the 175th TAC Clinic.

3) ANG Outstanding Medical Corps Officer - **Col. Gerald E. Harmon** of the 169th TAC Clinic of the South Carolina ANG.

4) ANG Outstanding Dental Corps Officer - **Capt. Rita M. Kurek** of the 175th TAC Clinic.

5) ANG Outstanding Biomedical Sciences Corps Officer - **Capt. Shari P. McTiver** of the 163rd TAC Clinic of the California ANG.

6) ANG Outstanding Nurse Corps Officer - **Lt. Col. Maureen E. Newman** of the 151st USAF Clinic of the Utah ANG.

7) ANG Outstanding Medical Service Airman - **Chief Master Sgt. John J. Vasura** of the 175th TAC Clinic.

8) James D. Weaver Award for the ANG Outstanding Medical Service Technician - **Tech. Sgt. Jack M. Wall** of the 151st USAF Clinic.

In September, Lovell, Wyo., recognized **Service Battery, 1st Battalion, 49th Field Artillery** for community involvement and service.

The unit has been instrumental in organizing a basketball tournament, handing out programs at home football and basketball games, coaching little league baseball and participating in other community service projects.

Town officials organized a bus tour of the Big Horn Canyon and a barbecue, while the unit hosted an open house including static equipment displays.

Since 1986, Lovell has honored businesses and industries, which show outstanding commitment to the community.

**Maj. Gen. Drennan A. (Tony) Clark** of Reno, the adjutant general of the Nevada National Guard, recently was presented the highest peacetime medal that can be awarded to military members, the Distinguished Service Medal.

He was recognized for many years of service as the adjutant general of the state of Nevada, the commander of the Nevada National Guard, director of the Nevada Military Department and service on the Secretary of Defense's Reserve Forces Policy Board.

**Sgt. Jordan P. St. John** recently was appointed director of the Commonwealth's Office of Federal-State Relations by Massachusetts Gov. William Weld.

The office, located in Washington, D.C., represents the state's interest in the nation's capitol.

St. John is a member of the 65th Public Affairs Detachment and a former member of the Public Affairs Office at the Camp Edwards Army National Guard Training Site on Cape Cod.





## On target

Photo by Master Sgt. Mark Whitson

Staff Sgt. Tim Whealton of North Carolina gets help in scoring his target during the national match pistol competition of the 1992 Winston P. Wilson Rifle, Pistol and Light Machinegun Championships. The matches were held at Camp Joseph T. Robinson in North Little Rock, Ark., in October.

## Army restructures school system

FORT MONROE, Va. - A Training and Doctrine Command task force has created a "university" concept to place the training systems of all three U.S. Army components under one Total Army School System.

The task force, called Future Army Schools Twenty-one or FAST, was directed by Gen. Gordon R. Sullivan, the Army chief of staff, to develop a school system for the 21st century.

In existence for about six months, FAST has developed a proposed training organization that includes standardized instructor certification, institutional accreditation and firm training standards while taking advantage of regional efficiencies.

Gen. Frederick M. Franks Jr., the TRADOC commander, set the goal for the task force. "America's Army needs a cohesive institutional training system that leverages available resources and investments currently in the Total Army School System," he said. "As we reduce the size of components, we must also reduce our institutional training investments."

"FAST is not another study," said Col. Evans Spiceland, the task force director. "We've had numerous studies and quite a few initiatives over the years."

The drawback of past efforts is that many of the studies concentrated on one component at a time, either the National Guard or the Reserve, Spiceland said. Also, study groups consisted of only active Army members.

"What makes this a unique organization is that we have the active support of the Army National Guard and the U.S. Army Reserve," Spiceland said. "So, when we come up with concepts and agreements, they are truly joint agreements."

At any time, there are about 20 full-time members on the task force - 10 from the active Army and five each from the ARNG and USAR.

"Over time, we have developed three separate school systems to meet specific training needs," Spiceland said. "We will retrain those elements of our existing system that have sustained us over the years."

"Before a single system could be created, we had to identify the resources devoted to those systems and project future institutional training requirements," he said. "Projecting future demands is the toughest part of the process."

The task force found that the ARNG had 88 schools and a total staff and faculty of about 3,000 compared with 124 and 13,000 for the reserve and

63 and 40,000 for the active component.

Under the proposed Total Army School System, there will be several regional universities. "There may be five or more," Spiceland said. "The number will be based on a demographic profile of student populations, geographic data and force structure. The model is still evolving."

TRADOC will be the executive agency for the new system. The command will set goals for schools within the system, and the ARNG and USAR will provide support.

Besides being a headquarters location, each university will be the site for such training as the Primary Leadership Development Course, phase one of basic and advanced NCO courses and officer candidate schools.

Each university will have several colleges within its region representing combat arms, combat support and combat service support. Phase two of the NCO Education System courses will be taught at the "college" level.

Under each college will be schools aligned with Army proponents, such as the Infantry Center at Fort Benning, Ga., and the Artillery Center at Fort Sill, Okla.

The locations for universities, colleges and branch-specific schools may be existing ARNG, USAR or AC training centers, which ensures decentralized instruction is available to all soldiers.

"Our long-term goal is to expand options, add flexibility to the system. We envision a system where AC soldiers can be trained in RC institutions," Spiceland said.

Consolidating schools also will require less equipment and fewer facilities. "We may only save a few positions at the school level, but the structure above that level will be smaller," said Sgt. Major Jim Skalitzy, a National Guard member of FAST.

"The proponents have fewer locations that they have to accredit and ensure are fully staffed. Few people are required to monitor fewer organizations. Savings will be in overhead, not instructors."

The directorate of evaluation and standardization at each TRADOC proponent will conduct assessment and assistance visits to each affiliated school about twice a year.

ARNG and USAR soldiers also will be on each team.

"The goal is a trained and ready Army - units and soldiers," Sullivan said. "I am excited about this. We are moving in the right direction."

## State briefs

### NEBRASKA

While America's eyes were on Barcelona this summer, seven members of the Spanish Air Force were training in Lincoln, Neb.

In 1989, the country purchased eight RF-4C Phantom IIs from the Kentucky Air National Guard.

The Spanish have modified the jets with new inertial navigation system, sensors and radar, said Capt. J. Bryan Bearden, the active-duty training coordinator assigned to the Nebraska Air National Guard.

The two pilots, two weapons systems officer and three maintenance specialists needed to learn to operate and maintain some of the new systems, which increase the aircraft's reconnaissance accuracy.

So, the Nebraska Air National Guard offered to help.

Since the Air Force has phased out the RF-4C, only Air Guard units fly the 1960s vintage aircraft, Bearden said. Therefore, the Guard is the best place for training.

The course was designed by four members of the Nebraska Air Guard, including Capt. Dennis Hayward, 1st Lt. Keith Schell and Staff Sgts. David Sloss and Sandra Reynolds.

To complete the training, six Nebraska Guard members travelled to Spain this fall.

### UTAH

The Utah Army National Guard has purchased TARGET's interactive computer software program designed to provide drug education as part of "Project Teamwork" with the Utah High Schools Activities Association.

TIP-DART (TARGET Interactive Project - Drug and Alcohol Responsibility for Teens) was introduced as a resource to the UHSAA and its 106-member schools through the association's TARGET program in an effort to assist school personnel, students and parents on how to make healthy choices about tobacco, alcohol and other drugs.

For more information, call Sgt. 1st Class Mark Harrison at 801-524-3574.

### GEORGIA

The 202nd Engineering Installation Squadron of the Georgia Air National Guard deployed in July to San Juan, Puerto Rico to provide communication support to the 156th Airlift Group.

Exercise Peach Star II tasked members of the unit to provide engineering and communications information support necessary to Muniz Air National Guard Base and Camp Santiago Gunnery Range at Salinas, while operating under simulated wartime conditions.

### PENNSYLVANIA

Members of the 201st Civil Engineering Flight of the Pennsylvania National Guard recently assisted with rebuilding efforts in Florida.

Armed with portable shower, a water purification unit and electrical power specialists, the 12 Air Guard members set up camp at the Miami Metropolitan Zoo during the first two weeks of September.

The 201st was the first National Guard ground unit outside Florida to be activated for the cleanup following Hurricane Andrew's devastation.

## State briefs

### MICHIGAN

For "ex-grunts" of the Michigan Army National Guard's 1st Battalion of the 225th Infantry, heel blisters, heavy rucksacks and hot road marches are but a fading memory.

It's not that these Guard members have been given their discharge papers. Instead, they've been given a new unit and mission.

The old 225th Infantry Battalion has been reorganized as the 225th Quartermaster Battalion and will be combat ready by March of 1993.

Now, the battalion will operate as a huge mobile gas station, capable of storing and moving 1.5 million gallons of fuel.

With their 18,000-gallon tanker trucks, air-portable fuel bladders and miles of four-inch fuel hose, the versatile battalion will service everything from helicopters to humvees and chainsaws.

Along with learning new technical skills, the soldiers have had to revamp their self-image.

The adjustment hasn't been easy. "At first not being infantry any more was a big letdown," said Spc. Carl Livingston, a Saudi veteran, who served with the 101st Airborne Division. "It was hard going from a lean, mean, fighting machine to a gas pumper."

"But once we started training, we saw the importance of our mission," he said. "Now, we've carried over our infantry motivation and pride to the quartermaster corps."

### NEW HAMPSHIRE

With the Pease Development Agency's recent signing of a 55-year lease with the U.S. Air Force, the New Hampshire Air National Guard has become the anchor tenant for the newly named Pease International Tradeport.

For the Air Guard, redevelopment means a guaranteed home for the future, since their assigned mission does not justify sole use of the airfield and all adjoining facilities.

For the PDA, the NHANG's continued presence provides continuity for airfield use and a substantial contribution to costs.

Of the \$2 million budgeted by the PDA for running the airfield, the USAF will pay \$1.5 million to continue military operations.

### VIRGIN ISLANDS

More than 40 junior shooting enthusiasts recently participated in a three-day camp conducted by the National Guard Marksmanship Training Unit.

The purpose of the National Rifle Association's Junior Olympic camp is to familiarize young people with the air rifle, air pistol and smallbore rifle competitive events.

The MTU hopes to institute a Junior Olympic camp in as many states as possible.

Only 23 states have not hosted an initial camp, including Puerto Rico, Alabama, Alaska, Delaware, Hawaii, Illinois, Iowa, Kentucky, Maine, Minnesota, New Hampshire, North Carolina, Mississippi, New Jersey, New York, North Dakota, Oklahoma, Oregon, Rhode Island, South Dakota, Tennessee, Vermont, Washington and West Virginia.

For more information, call Capt. Ron Wigger, the youth program director for the MTU, at commercial 501-771-5291 or DSN 731-5291.

## No mo' hawks



Photo by 1st Lt. Kelly J. Smothers

The final two OV-1 Mohawks assigned to the 641st Military Intelligence Battalion in Oregon recently were flown to their new home in Fort Hood, Texas. A new mission is being considered for the unit. OV-1s now

have missions with only five battalions worldwide, including Fort Hood, Savannah, Ga., South Korea and Germany. The mission may disappear by 1996, and the aircraft may be retired from service.

## Soldiers to train on four-year campus

By 1st Lt. Mike Allegre  
Oregon National Guard

MONMOUTH, Ore. - To increase educational opportunities for National Guard members, the Oregon Army National Guard unveiled the Gen. George A. White Military Institute here in October at Western Oregon State College.

The new \$4 million federally funded facility is the first of its kind on a four-year college campus and will serve as the home for the Oregon Military Academy and its educational programs.

Named for a former Oregon adjutant general, the 66,000 square foot two-story building will be the home for officer candidates during training weekends.

The academy also will provide facilities for the Oregon Non-Commissioned Officer Education System and Recruit Orientation Training Course.

It has a 240-bed capacity and will house classrooms, a library and learning center, physical training room, administration office and a dining facility.

Maj. Gen. Raymond F. Rees, the vice chief of the National Guard Bureau, said the academy will be a model for other states to follow. "The education of our Guard members is of prime concern and having this facility located on a college campus will help to further our goal of having the finest trained officers in the Army Guard."

Rees, a former adjutant general of Oregon, worked closely with Dr. Richard S. Meyers, the college president, on plans for the facility.

Meyers welcomed the opportunity to join forces with the National Guard. "We've long asked ourselves how we could reach out and touch more Oregonians with education," he said. "The adjoining facilities will enable Oregon citizen-soldiers to achieve academic excellence and degrees to better prepare them to help the public."

Maj. Gen. Gene A. Katke, the state adjutant general, said the academy further opens the doors of

education to members of the military. "This facility represents the commitment to education and is a model for others to follow," he said. "This is a product of a long and innovative effort on the part of both the military and academic communities."

Katke added that the academy's affiliation with WOSC will offer National Guard the opportunity to receive top-quality military and academic instruction. "I look forward to the day when the officers we take will start out with a four-year college degree," he said.

In 1986, the Guard and the college developed the McArthur Sports Field, a world-class track and football field facility.

### Oregon opens second GOLD

ASHLAND, Ore. - A second campus for the Guard Officer Leadership Detachment in Oregon has opened its doors, this time here at Southern Oregon State College.

Maj. Gen. Gene A. Katke, the Oregon adjutant general, and Dr. Joseph Cox, the SOSOC president, reaffirmed their commitment to educate National Guard members at the college.

The 186th GOLD was activated in September. "The establishment of this program is due to the support of Dr. Cox and his staff," Katke said. "The Guard will benefit from their foresight."

The GOLD program is designed to provide the Oregon Army National Guard with officers, who have completed a bachelor's degree.

Lt. Col. Ron Karsten, the commandant of the Oregon Military Academy, said GOLD is an opportunity for Oregon to offer financial assistance for the education of young people, who also want to serve part-time in the military.

"We're filling an education need for the community and the National Guard," he said. "It's a win-win opportunity for Oregonians and the Guard."

The 354th GOLD became the nation's first GOLD program when it was activated in September of 1991 at Eastern Oregon State College in LaGrande, Ore.





## The National Guard in World War II

### Veterans of the 164th Infantry return to Solomon Islands

By Maj. Bruce Conard  
NGB Historian

It was on a crisp, clear October morning in Bismarck, N.D., that veterans of the 164th Infantry boarded an Air National Guard aircraft for a long flight to the Solomon Islands.

These men, faces etched with the lines of age, were returning to the scene of their introduction to combat in World War II.

The 164th Infantry was one of four infantry regiments assigned to the 34th Infantry Division in 1941.

Soon after their mobilization in early 1941, the 34th was reorganized. The 164th became an orphan regiment.

Pearl Harbor was attacked by the Japanese, and the nation was at war. The 164th was transferred to the South Pacific - New Caledonia.

In the spring of 1942, a new division was formed out of other "orphaned" National Guard regiments. This division was the Americal Division. The only American division formed outside the United States.

As the war moved into a new stage, the First Marine Division began a long road back in the Pacific by landing at Guadalcanal.

Japanese engineer units had begun

an airstrip on the island, and the allies needed to capture it.

As the Marines manned a perimeter around the newly captured Henderson Field, Japanese forces tried to drive them into the sea.

The call went out for reinforcements.

The 164th Infantry of North Dakota were sent from New Caledonia to Guadalcanal.

The situation on the island was far from good. The Japanese owned the seas around the beachhead at night. This meant that resupply could only occur during the day. There was no port, so all supplies had to be man-handled across an open beach.

Because of this, food was short, aircraft fuel was short, ammunition was short, but here were plenty of Japanese.

The story of the 164th on Guadalcanal was one of bravery, dedication, privation and ultimate victory.

This is why 27 veterans from the 164th returned in October. To see where they fought, where they bled and where some of their friends had died.

The return was not to gloat over their achievements. It was to honor their dead, to reminisce with their comrades, to see the battlefields.



**IN MEMORY** - Staff Sgts. Art Anderson and Dennis Ferk, both of the 164th Infantry Regiment of North Dakota, and David Vouza,

the son of Sgt. Maj. Jacob Vouza of the U.S. Marine Corps, hold wreaths to lay at the American Memorial on Guadalcanal.

The world does not remain static. Where many men fought and died in jungles, had turned into a sprawling Third World capital city.

Henderson Field, the reason for the campaign, is now the name of the airport. Edson's Ridge still overlooks the beachhead. The waters of Ironbottom South still wash the black sand beaches.

"Is this where we crossed the river?" one veteran asks.

"No, I think we were further up. I don't know. So much has changed,"

was the answer.

On the second evening of their stay, the U.S. State Department representative to the island brought some Japanese veterans to meet their American counterparts.

A Japanese veteran said that he was responsible for building the airstrip.

An American, upon hearing this piped up, "I'm glad you built it, because we took it away from you!"

Both Americans and Japanese around the table roared with genuine laughter. The war was over.

## Camp receives purple heart 50 years later

BROWNFIELD, Texas - Floyd Camp doesn't remember too much about the events surrounding the morning of June 4, 1942. Nor does he recall being injured that day.

But today, more than 50 years later, the 70-year-old Brownfield man finally received a Purple Heart for a wound he suffered during a Japanese air raid on an American military outpost in the Aleutian Islands.

Camp received his medal on Sept. 11 in a ceremony at the National Guard Armory in Lubbock, Texas.

Camp, who served 31 months in that remote theater of the war, was a member of Battery F of the 206th Coast Artillery of the Arkansas National Guard when the Japanese attacked the American installation at Dutch Harbor.

The retired teacher is not sure what he was doing when the attack began.

"I think I was a telephone operator, but I wouldn't put my hand on the Bible and swear," he said adding that a piece of shrapnel that struck his buttocks inflicted "just a scratch" of a

wound.

Camp forgot about the wound for years.

However, his former comrades remembered that Camp had been injured in the attack. They joked about it during the reunions that he began to attend in the late 1960s.

"They'd say, 'Camp, when are you going to get your Purple Heart?'" said the former U.S. Army reservist. "I said that I didn't know what they meant."

"I remember being strafed" by the Japanese, he said. "I think God was with me."

A corpsman in Camp's outfit told him that he recalled treating the wound. The man noted that their commanding officer, concerned about the time it would take to fill out paperwork for the injury, ordered Camp to return to his post.

In 1989, Camp contacted the Department of Defense and began the process of applying for the medal. No records of his injury were available, so he had to contact his former com-



Camp

rades in arms.

About 10 of his fellow servicemen, including the corpsman, submitted sworn statements that he had been injured. Camp was notified on Aug. 3 that he would receive the Purple Heart.

Camp said he did not apply for the medal out of any desire to garner glory for himself. "It was a lot of fun,"

he said of the process. "It was something to keep me busy."

His duty tour in the Aleutians was a time spent battling boredom, cleaning weapons, pulling drills and coping with the chilly, windy climate, he said.

"Whatever experience I've had wouldn't make a flea on a dog's hair compared with what some of those (other) guys went through" during the war, he said.

When the Germans were defeated in 1945, Camp was one of three soldiers in his battalion sent home because of his length of service during the war.

He finished college and became a teacher serving as an officer in the Texas and New Mexico National Guards.

Sgt. 1st Class Camp received an honorable discharge from the Army Reserve in 1982 at the age of 60.

(Editor's note: This article was reprinted from the Sept. 11 issue of the Lubbock (Texas) *Avalanche-Journal*.)



Photo by 2nd Lt. Ellen G. Lampkins

(Top photo) Spc. Earl Strong of California cleans his M-60 after a match. (Top left photo) Staff Sgt. Mark Saxon of Georgia watches as his partner assembles his M-60.



Photo by 2nd Lt. Ellen G. Lampkins

Story by 2nd Lt. Ellen G. Lampkins



Photo by Staff Sgt. Jim Green



Photo by Master Sgt. Mark Whitson

(Top right photo) Staff Sgt. John Hubbard (left) and 1st Lt. William Palmer, both of Washington, blend into the scenery during the sniper competition. (Bottom photo) From left to right, Capt. Claire Keene, Tech. Sgt. Steve Arnold of Kansas, Col. Allen Wise and Capt. Michael Michie of Virginia score their targets after an international match. Wise and Keene are members of Britain's Territorial Army.

## Ready, aim ... fire!

# Wilson matches focus on realism in combat

NORTH LITTLE ROCK, Ark. - Combat shooting was the highlight of the 1992 Winston P. Wilson Rifle, Pistol and Light Machinegun Championships held in October at Camp Joseph T. Robinson, because of the added element of realism.

"The new combat courses of fire are related to battle-focused training," said Col. Kenneth R. Buster, the NGMTU commander. "We anticipated a larger turnout this year, because of the acceptance, at this point, of these courses."

In addition to combat rifle and pistol, shooters competed in the national match rifle and pistol and light machinegun events.

For the second year, a sniper competition also was held during the Wilson matches. The two-man event was added last year, because it includes individuals, who are highly trained in long-range rifle marksmanship.

Also during the two-week competition, nine teams from Australia, England, Germany and Belgium participated in the Armed Forces Skill-at-Arms meet with five U.S. teams.

More than 1,400 shooters from around the country competed in the

## Conaway dedicates marksmanship complex

NORTH LITTLE ROCK, Ark. - A new \$1.1 million marksmanship complex was dedicated by Lt. Gen. John B. Conaway, the chief of the National Guard Bureau, in October here at Camp Joseph T. Robinson.

The Herbert R. Temple Jr. National Guard Marksmanship Center is named in honor of a former chief of the National Guard Bureau, who was an advocate of the unit's mission.

Temple accepted the tribute on behalf of "those fellows in the early

days who are responsible for keeping the program alive.

"This is a tribute to them," he said. "They gave more than they ever got back from this program."

The 7,650-square foot complex, which houses the full-time Army and Air National Guard staffs of the marksmanship center and training unit, was completed in June.

"I'm proud of you," Conaway said. "In four short years, you have taken General Temple's vision and made it a reality."

annual two-week event, sponsored by the National Guard Marksmanship Training Unit.

Here are the overall results from the national match events held during the first week of competition:

Individual rifle: 1) Sgt. Peter Viau of Vermont, 1276.038; 2) Sgt. 1st Class Larry Walraven of Iowa, 1269.037; 3) Staff Sgt. Lee Purser of Idaho, 1267.040.

Combined rifle team: 1) Ohio, 5834.108; 2) Oklahoma, 5801.846;

3) Pennsylvania, 5753.860.

Individual pistol: 1) Staff Sgt. Patrick Powell of Tennessee, 3487.146; 2) Sgt. 1st Class Frederick Little of Vermont, 3452.140; 3) 1st Sgt. Danny Estes of Missouri, 3442.128.

Combined pistol team: 1) North Carolina, 4397.090; 2) Vermont, 4385.108; 3) South Carolina, 4369.105.

Here are the overall results from the combat events held during the second

week of the Wilson matches:

Individual rifle: 1) Staff Sgt. Larry Reynolds of Vermont, 762.031; 2) Tech. Sgt. Ken Strohm of Ohio, 754.029; 3) Sgt. 1st Class William Lange of Connecticut, 729.042.

Rifle team: 1) Vermont, 4564.199; 2) Connecticut, 4437.1283; 3) Ohio, 4221.169.

Individual pistol: 1) Staff Sgt. Millard Butler of Vermont, 1306; 2) Staff Sgt. Angelo Appi of Connecticut, 1248; 3) Sgt. Fred Little Jr. of Vermont, 1234.

Pistol team: 1) Vermont, 1293; 2) Pennsylvania, 1068; 3) Alabama, 976.

Individual machinegun: 1) Sgt. Norman Platt of Michigan, 1497; 2) Sgt. Eugene Rossi, Jr. of Pennsylvania, 1254; 3) Sgt. Douglas Washburn of Missouri, 1203.

Machinegun team: 1) Michigan, 2902; 2) South Dakota, 2536; 3) Pennsylvania, 2232.

Individual sniper: Spec. Kevin Maries of Oregon, 708; 2) Staff Sgt. Charles Gentry of Virginia, 685; 3) Staff Sgt. Malcolm Hayes of Alabama, 662.

Sniper team: 1) Oregon, 1346; 2) Virginia, 1315; 3) Alabama, 1282.