

The National Guard

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Guard at war

South Carolina, N.Y. units among first to see action

by Kathleen Jewell
National Guard Bureau
Public Affairs

As the United States and its allies waged war against Iraq in the early morning hours of Thursday, Jan. 17, Air National Guard F-16 units from New York and South Carolina joined their active duty counterparts in the first daylight raids of Operation Desert Storm. The raids were part of an air war campaign described by eyewitnesses as the most intense air battle in history.

Nearly 17 hours after President Saddam Hussein ignored the United Nations deadline to withdraw Iraqi forces from occupied Kuwait, a squadron of F-15E fighter bombers took off from an air base in central Saudi Arabia at 12:50 a.m. (Jan. 17) (4:50 p.m. EST Jan. 16) in the first military action of Operation Desert Storm.

Several hours later in daylight sorties, Guardsmen from the 138th Air National Guard Fighter Squadron, based in Syracuse, New York and the 157th Tactical Fighter Squadron, based in Columbia, South Carolina, came under intense enemy anti-aircraft fire. Many pilots were flying their first combat mission, according to wire service reports.

"There was a lot of stuff being fired at us—just about everything and the kitchen sink was coming up through the clouds at us," said Capt. Thorne Ambrose, 36, of Columbia South Carolina.

"There were smoke trails in the blue sky above us where some of the SAMs (surface-to-air missiles) were go-



An F-16 from the 157th Tactical Fighter Squadron of the South Carolina Air National Guard.

ing. I saw one just go straight up behind me, just straight up in the sky and blow up," he said.

"We were up in the target area probably 10 or 15 minutes. It just seemed like time stood still. There were times that I was supersonic and it just seemed I wasn't going anywhere."

"I had only 40 miles to go, and it seemed like I couldn't get there, to the border....Feet don't fail me now!" Ambrose related to press pool reporters.

A fellow pilot from South Carolina's 157th "Swamp Foxes," a squadron of the state's 169th Tactical Fighter Group, was quoted describing how all the wing's fighters survived continuous anti-aircraft fire, Capt. Jay Johnson, also of Columbia said, "Hopefully, all the electronic stuff we have and the tactics that we're using are working,

and probably, God was looking out for us, too, because it was really very heavy up there," he said.

Johnson related how flying in combat concentrates the mind because it's real and "people are trying to kill you...I have a wife who's three months pregnant, and I can't believe I'm here."

Another Air Guard F-16A unit, the 138th Air National Guard Tactical Fighter Squadron, also known as "the Boys from Syracuse," flew their mission with the 157th. The 138th, which is part of New York's 174th Tactical Fighter Wing, is unique in that it is the first Air Force unit flying F-16 aircraft dedicated to close air support.

Unexpected bad weather during the first day hampered some of the daytime raids against Iraq, forcing some of the F-16A pilots to return to base with

full bomb loads.

"We wish the weather was a little bit better so we can go in and do our job," said Capt. Ted Limpert, 31, from Syracuse, New York. Limpert, an attorney in civilian life and flying his first combat mission with the 138th, said that more experienced pilots, who were veterans of the air campaign in the Vietnam War, flew that Thursday morning and afternoon as mission commanders.

Over the past several months, 341 Army Guard units consisting of 55,844 personnel and 67 Air Guard units involving more than 5781 people have been called to federal active duty to support Operation Desert Shield. In addition, close to 1700 Guardmembers are on active duty in a volunteer status.

(This story was compiled from wire service reports).

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Questions? Call family, employer support numbers

It is Department of Defense policy and long-standing military practice to provide personal notification to the next-of-kin of service members who are casualties. Families of servicemen and women participating in Operation Desert Storm may call one of the following 24-hour telephone numbers to obtain information of a general nature.

- * U.S. Army - General Information - 1-800-626-1440
- * U.S. Air Force - General Information - 1-800-253-9276
- * U.S. Navy - For Immediate Family Members - 1-800-255-3808
- * General Information - 1-800-732-1206
- * U.S. Marine Corps - For Immediate Family Members - 1-800-523-2694
- * U.S. Coast Guard - For Immediate Family Members - 1-800-283-8724 (After 8:00 a.m. January 17, 1991)

* National Guard - General Information - 1-800-348-4991 * General Information about Employer Support to the Guard and Reserve (ESGR) - 1-800-336-4590.

In addition, for each state National Guard, there are phone numbers to dial for family-support and employee-support information:

STATE	FAMILY SUPPORT IN-STATE	FAMILY SUPPORT OUT-STATE	ESGR
Alabama	1-800-392-1947	205-271-7283	205-332-1169
Alaska	None	907-249-1280	907-486-3101
Arizona	1-800-233-7758	602-267-2593	602-265-2674
Arkansas	1-800-446-4645	501-771-5102	501-371-7010
California	1-800-321-6824	916-973-3583	415-342-1782
Colorado	1-800-762-4504	303-397-3175	719-594-7240
Connecticut	None	203-524-4819	203-238-5024
Dist. of Columbia	None	202-433-6355	202-433-5115
Delaware	1-800-292-9608	302-324-7110	302-658-4217
Florida	1-800-638-7600	904-824-8461	716-845-7284
Georgia	1-800-282-4222	404-624-6561	404-331-2475
Guam	None	671-623-0341	671-472-6736
Hawaii	None	208-389-5067	808-533-7171
Idaho	None	208-389-5067	208-343-0084
Illinois	1-800-723-8868	217-785-3622	708-441-8727
Indiana	1-800-247-3192	317-247-3192	515-961-4618
Kansas	1-800-232-1265	913-266-1052	913-233-9203
Kentucky	1-800-372-7601	502-564-6360	502-459-1690
Louisiana	1-800-541-5860	504-278-6325	504-944-3371
Maine	1-800-462-3101	207-626-4324	207-989-7171
Maryland	1-800-492-2526	301-576-6019	202-662-4889
Massachusetts	1-800-362-4452	617-944-0500	413-786-3994
Michigan	None	517-483-5831	313-338-1870
Minnesota	1-800-652-9032	612-296-4481	612-733-0592
Mississippi	1-800-962-2443	601-973-6379	601-487-2650
Missouri	1-800-488-0096	314-751-9904	314-991-3666
Montana	None	406-444-7912	406-452-9533
N. Carolina	1-800-626-4325	919-664-6324	919-275-9711
N. Hampshire	1-800-322-9393	603-225-1306	603-623-7350
Nebraska	1-800-326-8482	702-887-7246	702-384-7162
New Jersey	None	609-530-2851	609-882-9010
New Mexico	1-800-432-1810	505-473-2587	505-293-3574
New York	1-800-342-8108	518-786-4312	716-862-9339
North Dakota	1-800-242-4940	701-244-5128	701-235-5323
Ohio	1-800-282-7310	614-889-7040	614-459-1889
Oklahoma	1-800-522-8335	405-425-8591	405-395-2371
Oregon	1-800-452-7500	503-378-4443	503-275-5781
Pennsylvania	1-800-634-1790	717-865-8841	215-632-3100
Puerto Rico	None	809-721-3131	809-782-6388
Rhode Island	None	401-457-4194	401-738-2700
S. Carolina	1-800-800-9503 (Florence)	803-748-4286	803-425-3558
	1-800-800-4503 (Columbia)		
South Dakota	1-800-734-8273	605-399-6728	605-584-3292
Tennessee	1-800-252-8032	615-780-5026	615-741-2354
Texas	1-800-252-8032	512-465-5000	915-646-6018
Utah	1-800-835-4576	801-524-3766	801-534-6175
Vermont	1-800-637-3000	802-864-1347	802-223-3443
Virgin Islands	None	809-788-4953	809-774-1340
Virginia	1-800-542-4028	804-783-2336	804-272-7498
Washington	1-800-562-8544	206-581-8927	206-786-7966
West Virginia	1-800-794-8273	304-341-6484	304-348-4710
Wisconsin	1-800-292-9464	608-241-7244	414-639-1479
Wyoming	1-800-635-4917	307-722-6208	307-362-3736

Although these are National Guard phone numbers, the families of Active and Reserve servicemembers are encouraged to use them, also.

Guidelines listed for funeral support

In the event of National Guard casualties resulting from Operation Desert Storm, the following community-support options are available and encouraged to be offered by the state to which the victim is affiliated, according to a National Guard Bureau official. The primary objectives are to support the grieving family and honor the deceased guardmember, he said. Wishes of the family, to the maximum extent possible, will be honored, he added.

IN-STATE AIRPORT

Options at in-state airport that receives body of deceased member:

1. TAG or representative no lower than O6 rank to receive body;
2. Honor guard to receive body ; or
3. Unit commander, or
4. Any combination of above.

MEMORIAL AND/OR FUNERAL SERVICES

Options at memorial and/or funeral service:

1. Outside building where service is held, a four-person color guard consisting of U.S. flag bearer, state flag bearer, and two rifle holders;
2. Inside building, church, synagogue, mosque, temple and/or at gravesite
 - a. One honor guard on either side of coffin;
 - b. TAG or O6 representative;
 - c. Unit commander;
 - d. Bugler and/or bandmembers to play Taps and other appropriate music
 - e. Six military pallbearers; or
 - f. Any combination of above.
3. At gravesite, same as inside service.
4. Only for rated aviators killed in active-duty status, missing-man flyover, approved by the Air Force duty officer. All other flyover requests must be approved as "exceptions to policy" by OASD-PA/DCR.

In the case of multiple casualties, NGB-PX will recommend on a case-by-case basis to the CNGB whether additional support should be provided, such as attendance by a general officer from NGB and/or an exception-to-policy flyover.

The decision to provide additional support will be based on the following criteria:

1. Impact on the community;
2. Ability to provide support within mission/resource constraints, and
3. In the case of the flyover, OASD-PA approval. The point-of-contact for more details is Mike Biddle, NGB-PX, AV 225-0421 or (703) 695-0421.

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Duncan explains why Guard combat units haven't been deployed to Middle East yet

by Tim Downey
Armed Forces Information Service

When Secretary of Defense Dick Cheney ordered the 24th Infantry Division (Mechanized) to Saudi Arabia, many thought that included its National Guard roundout brigade. It didn't.

Another call-up authority for almost 50,000 Guardsmen and reservists activated combat support and combat service support units. Some said the exclusion of Guard and Reserve combat units politely admitted that they were not ready to deploy. Not so, according to Assistant Secretary of Defense for Reserve Affairs Stephen M. Duncan.

He used a recent Pentagon interview to set the record straight. He said changing political dynamics and guessing the intentions of Iraqi dictator Saddam Hussein had roles in determining which and in what sequence Selected Reservists get called to active duty for Operation Desert Shield.

"Much was unknown about the ultimate intentions and goals of Iraq in the immediate aftermath of the Aug. 2 invasion," said Duncan. "There was a very real possibility that Iraq was going to move through Kuwait into Saudi Arabia." Saudi King Fahd asked President George Bush for military assistance to ensure that scenario did not occur.

"When the president made the decision to respond, Secretary Cheney was most anxious to get as much force as he could on the ground in Saudi Arabia as soon as possible," said Duncan. At that time, Cheney hadn't received a recommendation or decided about any call-up of reserves, he noted.

What did happen, which amazed Duncan, was that 10,000 Reserve Component volunteers from ground, support



Stephen M. Duncan

and aviation units across the nation stepped forward to serve in the first three weeks.

The problem though, was matching needs, according to Duncan.

"The fact that we have large numbers of volunteers doesn't necessarily solve our manpower needs, because we have to make sure that the skills that are voluntary are the skills that Central Command requires," he said.

"I'm very troubled about broad, uninformed conclusions about the readiness of the Reserve components or Reserve forces," said Duncan. The real issue is the readiness of specific units, he said, because each Reserve unit is different. Some Reserve and Guard units are highly ready, highly capable, able to match their active duty counterparts skill for skill, he stated. When needed and called, they often can report in hours.

He cited examples of solid performers in the Air National Guard and



PERSIAN GULF BOUND - These Delaware Air National Guardmen are loading onto a C-130 transport, exact destination classified, in support of Operation Desert Storm. (Photo by Frank Bryson, Delaware Army National Guard).

Air Force Reserve tactical and strategic aircrews for C-5s, C-130s and C-141s. Experts in and outside DoD agree that they stack up favorably with any on active duty. Along with years of active duty and Guard and Reserve service, many have related civilian jobs that sharpen their wartime readiness skills.

This sharpness is harder for larger units to match, explained Duncan. With hundreds of members and complex missions, major units and higher headquarters may require more training time before deployment to an operational theater.

"I'm very troubled about broad, uninformed conclusions about the readiness of Reserve components or Reserve forces,"...

"We have some units that are not sufficiently ready," explained the Reserve chief. "They are less ready, less capable than our best because in most cases they have not received sufficient resources in recent years or planners had intentionally developed their mobilization role to come much later in a conflict."

Duncan said that some ground units in brigades or divisions may need more training. That doesn't mean, he said, that the platoons, companies and battalions are not well-trained. They

may operate very well as individuals or as small units, but not as well when combined in larger formations and integrated operations. No one is questioning, he insisted, their individual skills as capable tank fighters or infantrymen or field artillery people.

Activated units that haven't had recent experience in training with other large-sized units may well get that training before any deployment to the gulf occurs, Duncan emphasized. They'll receive evaluations on their refresher training needs before deployment.

He noted that the Army combat support and combat service support forces that come from the Guard and Reserve have performed superbly, with call-up notices as short as 24 hours.

"Thousands of citizen-soldiers, performing their civilian jobs only a few months ago, are on the ground in Saudi Arabia performing exceedingly well because we planned on using them, and they were ready to go," he said. "We shouldn't focus so much on the immediate readiness of certain roundout brigades to the point that we lose a sense of proportion."

"By any reasonable standard, the call-up has been an unqualified success," said DoD's Reserve Affairs chief. Duncan challenged anyone to name another nation that could put a quarter million military members, their equipment and supplies halfway round the globe in a harsh environment on the short notice the United States had.

That couldn't have been done without the Guard and Reserves, he said, and the Total Force Policy DoD adopted almost two decades ago. "The Total Force Policy is the integration of the active and Reserve components where they're both working together and performing so well that nobody knows whether they're reservist or active duty," he said. "That's happening today in Desert Shield."

Call-up numbers increased

On Jan 18, President George Bush issued an executive order allowing Defense Secretary Dick Cheney to extend active duty time of National Guard and Reserve personnel up to two years for Operation Desert Storm and activate up to a million service members, if needed.

As a result, Cheney a day later authorized the Armed Services to increase to 360,000 the total number of Guard and Reserve members who can be called up, and the length of activation extended to a year.

The call up authorization has increased the Army's allocation from 115,000 to 220,000, the Navy's from 30,000 to 44,000, the Marine's, from 23,000 to 44,000 and the Air Force's 20,000 to 52,000.

The first step the Army is taking in response to Cheney's action is the call-up of about 20,000 members of the Individual Ready Reserve.

Here's latest list of Guard unit call-ups

(As of Jan. 14, 1991)

Army National Guard

ALABAMA

71ST TRANSPORTATION CO.; PORT DEPOSIT
214TH MILITARY POLICE CO.; ALEXANDER
120TH QUARTERMASTER DET.; WETUMPKA
159C, 440TH ORDNANCE BN.; CAMDEN
116TH TRANSPORTATION DET.; TROY
1241ST AG COMPANY; MONTGOMERY
101D, 71ST MAINT BN.; TALLASSEE
77TH MAINT CO.; JACKSON
2D BN, 152ND ARMOR.; ONSOTA
717TH MAINT CO.; BIRMINGHAM
113TH QUARTERMASTER CO.; SELMA
120TH QUARTERMASTER CO.; LANEVILLE
90TH MAINT CO.; BIRMINGHAM
109C, 224TH SPT GP.; MOBILE
120TH QUARTERMASTER DET.; WETUMPKA
109C, 1501RD TRANSPORTATION BN.; EUPAULA
114TH MILITARY POLICE CO.; BUTLER
101D, 127TH MEDICAL GROUP; ASHLAND
129TH MEDICAL CO.; MOBILE
123RD QUARTERMASTER CO.; GOODWATER
149TH TRANSPORTATION DET.; TROY
112TH TRANSPORTATION CO.; CLAYTON
60TH ORDNANCE CO.; BREWTON
120TH QUARTERMASTER DET.; WETUMPKA
94TH QUARTERMASTER CO.; REFORM
66TH ORDNANCE DET.; JACKSONVILLE
64TH ORDNANCE CO.; BIRMINGHAM

ARKANSAS

25TH SUPPORT CTR.; NORTH LITTLE ROCK
204TH MEDICAL DET.; LITTLE ROCK
204TH MEDICAL DETACHMENT; CHARLESTON
101D, 217TH MAINT BN.; RUSSELLVILLE
224TH MAINT CO.; MOUNTAIN HOME
214TH MEDICAL CO.; LAKE VILLAGE
2ND BN, 142ND FIELD ARTY.; FORT SMITH
101D, 142ND FIELD ARTY. BDE.; FAYETTEVILLE
1ST BN, 142ND FIELD ARTY.; HARRISON
148TH MEDICAL HOSPITAL; N. LITTLE ROCK

ARIZONA

85TH MILITARY POLICE CO.; PHOENIX
29TH ENGINEER CO.; PHOENIX
221ST QUARTERMASTER CO.; TUCSON
2220TH TRANSPORTATION CO.; PHOENIX
140TH TRANSPORTATION CO.; SHOW LOW
222ND TRANSPORTATION CO.; DOUGLAS
222ND TRANSPORTATION CO.; TUCSON
363RD ORDNANCE DEP. DET.; MESA
414TH AVIATION PLATOON; PHOENIX

CALIFORNIA

12TH MEDICAL CO.; MATHER AFB
101D, 185TH MILITARY POLICE BN.; PITTSBURG
224TH TRANSPORTATION DET.; LOS ANGELES
143RD MILITARY POLICE DET.; SAN MATEO
270TH MILITARY POLICE CO.; SACRAMENTO
101D, 187TH TRANSPORTATION BN.; FRESNO
113TH TRANSPORTATION CO.; SACRAMENTO
870TH MILITARY POLICE CO.; PITTSBURG
970TH MILITARY POLICE CO.; SAN MATEO
649TH MILITARY POLICE DET.; ALAMEDA
980TH MEDICAL DET.; SACRAMENTO

COLORADO

104TH PUBLIC AFFAIRS DET.; DENVER
92TH MEDICAL CO.; COITZ
94TH MEDICAL CO.; LAS ANIMAS
220TH MILITARY POLICE CO.; CAMP GEORGE WEST
142ND MIL. INTL. BN.; FORT CARSON

115TH TRANSPORTATION DET.; CAMP GEORGE WEST
115TH TRANSPORTATION DET.; CAMP GEORGE WEST
101D, 217TH MEDICAL BN.; PUEBLO
193RD MILITARY POLICE DET.; CAMP GEORGE WEST

CONNECTICUT

143RD MILITARY POLICE CO.; WINDSOR LOCKS
142ND MEDICAL CO.; NEW HAVEN

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

54TH TRANSPORTATION CO.
274TH MILITARY POLICE CO.
274TH MILITARY POLICE CO.
273RD MILITARY POLICE CO.
217TH MILITARY POLICE CO.
101D, 372ND MIL. POLICE BN.
117TH MEDICAL HOSPITAL

DELAWARE

101D, 734TH SUPPLY & SERVICE BN.; DELAWARE CITY
349TH ENGINEER DET.; NEW CASTLE

FLORIDA

743RD MAINT CO.; PORT LAUDERDALE
317TH MAINT CO.; LAKE WALES
170TH MILITARY POLICE CO.; COCOA
209TH ENGINEER CO.; LIVE OAK
63RD SIGNAL CO.; PERRY
101D, 302ND MEDICAL GP.; JACKSONVILLE
211ST ORDNANCE DET.; CAMP BLANDING

GEORGIA

138TH MEDICAL CO.; ATLANTA
122ND SUPPORT CTR.; LAWRENCEVILLE
2ND BN, 121ST INFANTRY; ALBANY
124TH PUBLIC AFFAIRS DET.; ATLANTA
1ST BN, 10TH ARMOR; CALHOUN
16TH QUARTERMASTER CO.; SAVANNAH
1ST BN, 230TH FIELD ARTY.; WAYCROSS
TRF E, 34TH CAVALRY; GRIFFIN
84TH ENGINEER CO.; DOUGLAS
101C, 48TH INFANTRY BDE.; MACON
1ST BN, 121ST INFANTRY; DUBLIN
101C, 267TH ENGINEER GP.; MARIETTA
14TH SUPPORT BN.; FORTYTH
114TH TRANSPORTATION CO. AUGUSTA
166TH MAINT CO.; HENSVILLE
202ND ORDNANCE DET.; ATLANTA
190TH MILITARY POLICE CO.; ATLANTA

GUAM

711ST MILITARY POLICE CO.; ANDERSON AFB

IOWA

114TH TRANSPORTATION CO.; RED OAK
34TH MILITARY POLICE DET.; CAMP DODGE
209TH MEDICAL CO.; IOWA CITY
104TH QUARTERMASTER CO.; CAMP DODGE
134TH MEDICAL CO.; WASHINGTON
113RD TRANSPORTATION CO.; MASON CITY
118TH MEDICAL CO.; WATERLOO
186TH MILITARY POLICE CO.; CAMP DODGE

IDAHO

148TH PUBLIC AFFAIRS DET.; GOWEN FIELD

ILLINOIS

154TH TRANSPORTATION CO.; PARIS
233RD MILITARY POLICE CO.; SPRINGFIELD
124TH TRANSPORTATION CO.; CAIRO
101D, 104TH MEDICAL BN.; CHICAGO

144TH TRANSPORTATION CO.; RIVERSIDE
93RD MILITARY POLICE CO.; CHICAGO

INDIANA

143TH TRANSPORTATION CO.; CAMP ATTENBURY
83TH TRANSPORTATION DET.; INDIANAPOLIS
101TH ADJUTANT GEN. CO.; MICHIGAN CITY

KANSAS

170TH MAINT CO.; HAYS

KENTUCKY

49TH MILITARY POLICE CO.; LOUISVILLE
47TH MEDICAL HOSPITAL; FRANKFORT
133RD PUBLIC AFFAIRS DET.; FRANKFORT
1ST BN, 63RD FIELD ARTY.; CLASGOV
233RD MILITARY POLICE CO.; LOUISVILLE
217TH QUARTERMASTER DET.; DANVILLE
213RD TRANSPORTATION CO.; BOWLING GREEN
177TH TRANSPORTATION DET.; DANVILLE

LOUISIANA

106TH TRANSPORTATION CO. VIDALIA
367RD MAINT CO.; NEW ORLEANS
159TH MEDICAL HOSPITAL; JACKSON BARRACKS
1ST BN, 156TH ARMOR; BIRKELPORT
1ST BN, 141ST FIELD ARTY.; JACKSON BARRACKS
37TH ENGINEER BN.; BOSSIER CITY
101D, 199TH SUPPORT BN.; ALEXANDRIA
106RD TRANSPORTATION CO.; JONESVILLE
256TH ENGINEER CO. OPELOUSAS
TROOP E, 256TH CAVALRY; NATCHITOCHES
109TH TRANSPORTATION DET.; CAMP BEAUREGARD
101C, 256TH INFANTRY BDE.; LAFAYETTE
39TH MILITARY POLICE CO.; JACKSON BARRACKS
2ND BN, 156TH INFANTRY; ABBEVILLE
3RD BN, 156TH INFANTRY; LAKE CHARLES
817TH MEDICAL CO.; FOSVILLE

MASSACHUSETTS

181ST ENGINEER CO.; WESTMAN
972ND MILITARY POLICE CO.; NEWTON
105TH TRANSPORTATION CO.; HENSHAM
704TH TRANSPORTATION DET.; CAMP CURTIS GUILD

MARYLAND

290TH MILITARY POLICE CO.; TOWSON
200TH MILITARY POLICE CO.; SALISBURY
122TH TRANSPORTATION CO.; CRISFIELD
101D, 29TH AVIATION GP.; EDGEMOOD

MAINE

101D, 284TH SUP & SERVICE BN.; GARDNER
362TH TRANSPORTATION DET.; AUGUSTA
117TH MEDICAL CO.; BANGOR

MICHIGAN

144TH ENGINEER DET.; CAMP GRAYLING
103RD MAINT CO.; GREENVILLE
207TH MEDICAL HOSPITAL; DETROIT
146TH MILITARY POLICE DET.; OWASSO
101D, 210TH MILITARY POLICE BN.; DETROIT
49TH ENGINEER DET.; CAMP GRAYLING
144TH MILITARY POLICE CO.; OWASSO
460TH QUARTERMASTER CO.; MIDLAND
745TH ORDNANCE DET.; CAMP GRAYLING
100TH TRANSPORTATION DET.; LANSING
1072ND MAINT CO.; STURGE
176TH MILITARY POLICE CO.; DETROIT
1461ST TRANSPORTATION CO.; JACKSON

MINNESOTA

27TH MILITARY POLICE CO.; WHITE BEAR LAKE

MISSOURI

113TH MILITARY POLICE CO.; PLEASANT HOME
43TH SUPPORT CTR.; JEFFERSON CITY
113TH MILITARY POLICE CO.; KENNETT
317TH MILITARY POLICE CO.; WARRENTON
1221ST TRANSPORTATION CO.; DEXTER
113TH MILITARY POLICE CO.; W. PLAINS
126TH MEDICAL CO.; JEFFERSON CITY

MISSISSIPPI

104TH SUPPORT BN.; MONTICELLO
TROOP A, 9TH CAVALRY; LOUISVILLE
2ND BN, 19TH ARMOR; GREENVILLE
1ST BN, 157TH INFANTRY; MC COMB
1ST BN, 19TH ARMOR; AMORY
63RD SERVICE CO.; COLLINS
114TH MILITARY POLICE CO.; CLINTON
193RD TRANSPORTATION DET.; LAUREL
250TH PENANCE UNIT; JACKSON
16Q, CAMP SHELBY; CAMP SHELBY
135TH QUARTERMASTER CO.; OCEAN SPRINGS
78TH TRANSPORTATION CO.; LUCEDALE
2ND BN, 114TH FIELD ARTY.; STARKVILLE
64TH QUARTERMASTER CO.; WAYNESBORO
101D, 112TH MP BN.; JACKSON
162ND MILITARY POLICE CO.; CRYSTAL SPRINGS
134TH ENGINEER CO.; CARLSBACH
101C, 157TH ARMORED BDE.; TUPELO

MONTANA

101RD PUBLIC AFFAIRS DET.; HELENA

NORTH CAROLINA

711ST MAINT CO.; REEDSVILLE
691ST MAINT CO.; FREMONT
101D, 690TH MAINT BN.; KINSTON
211TH MILITARY POLICE CO.; CLYDE
145TH TRANSPORTATION CO.; CONCORD
210TH MILITARY POLICE CO.; SYLVIA
1451ST TRANSPORTATION CO.; BOONE
101D, 540TH QUARTERMASTER BN.; LENOIR
362ND PUBLIC AFFAIRS DET.; RALEIGH
130TH MILITARY DET.; RALEIGH
139TH SUPPORT CTR.; MORRISVILLE
101C, 30TH SUPPORT GP.; DURHAM
514TH MILITARY POLICE CO.; GREENSBORO

NORTH DAKOTA

101D, 134TH QUARTERMASTER BN.; CAMP GRAPTON
133RD QUARTERMASTER DET.; CAMP GRAPTON
131ST QUARTERMASTER DET.; GRAPTON
101D, 817TH MEDICAL BN.; BISMARCK
191ST MILITARY POLICE CO.; MANDAN
132ND QUARTERMASTER CO.; CANDO
134TH QUARTERMASTER DET.; CAMP GRAPTON

NEBRASKA

24TH MEDICAL CO.; LINCOLN

NEW HAMPSHIRE

113TH MEDICAL CO.; CONCORD
74TH TRANSPORTATION CO.; CLAREMONT

NEW JERSEY

144TH QUARTERMASTER CO.; HAMMONTON
38TH TRANSPORTATION DET.; FISHKILL
23RD TRANSPORTATION CO.; CAPE MAY

NEW MEXICO

720TH TRANSPORTATION CO.; LAS VEGAS

NEVADA

72ND MILITARY POLICE CO.; FALLON

NEW YORK

10TH TRANSPORTATION DET.; LATHAM
719TH TRANSPORTATION CO.; NEW YORK CITY
147TH MAINT CO.; FORT DRUM
101D, 24TH MEDICAL GP.; BROOKLYN
134TH MAINT CO.; ROCHESTER
102ND MAINT CO.; BROOKLYN
101D, 369TH TRANSPORTATION BN.; NEW YORK
107TH MILITARY POLICE CO.; UTICA
156TH TRANSPORTATION CO.; NEW YORK
204TH MILITARY POLICE CO.; BUFFALO

OHIO

641ST QUARTERMASTER DET.; COVINGTON
324TH MILITARY POLICE CO.; YOUNGSTOWN
564TH ENGINEER DET.; SIDNEY
83TH MILITARY POLICE CO.; YOUNGSTOWN
323RD MILITARY POLICE CO.; TOLEDO
148TH TRANSPORTATION CO.; MANSFIELD
146TH TRANSPORTATION CO.; ASHLAND
148TH ORDNANCE DET.; EATON

OKLAHOMA

74TH MILITARY POLICE CO.; OKLAHOMA CITY
104TH ORDNANCE DET.; FORT SILL
112TH MAINT CO.; SULPHUR
212TH SUP & SERVICE CO.; WISOKA
24TH MILITARY POLICE CO.; MIDWEST CITY
44TH MILITARY POLICE CO.; MCALISTER
134TH TRANSPORTATION CO.; TISHOMINGO
147TH MEDICAL CO.; BROKEN ARROW
1ST BN, 138TH FIELD ARTY.; FORT SILL
134TH TRANSPORTATION CO.; ARDMORE
101D, 120TH MEDICAL BN.; MIDWEST CITY

OREGON

26TH TRANSPORTATION DET.; PORTLAND
218TH MAINT CO.; CLACKAMAS

PENNSYLVANIA

22TH TRANSPORTATION DET.; ALLENTOWN
113TH TRANSPORTATION CO.; WILLIAMSTON
363RD MAINT CO.; BETHLEHEM
111ST TRANSPORTATION CO.; LEBANON

Puerto Rico

146TH MEDICAL DET.; FT ALLEN
160TH ORDNANCE CO.; ARROYO
201ST MEDICAL HOSPITAL; JUANADIAZ
367TH ORDNANCE CO.; TOA BAJA
219TH QUARTERMASTER DET.; JUANADIAZ
54TH MILITARY POLICE CO.; YAUCO
162ND SERVICE CO.; JUANADIAZ
480TH MILITARY POLICE CO.; SAN JUAN
75TH MILITARY POLICE CO.; ARICIBO
240TH MILITARY POLICE CO.; PUNUELAS
225TH MILITARY POLICE CO.; PONCE

RHODE ISLAND

115TH MILITARY POLICE CO.; PAWTUCKET

(Cont. on page 5)

Operation Desert Storm

Called/Alerted Units

As of January 16, 1991

COMPONENT	UNITS	PERSONNEL
Army National Guard called	342	57,310
Army National Guard alerted	16	2,017
Army National Guard volunteers		202
Air National Guard called	70	5,841
Air National Guard volunteers	91*	1,337

* #of units with people voluntarily on active duty

Guidelines for releasable information to media

The following categories of information are not releasable in respect to call and deployment of National Guard units in support of Desert Storm, according to Lt. Col. Jim Ragan, a National Guard Bureau public affairs officer.

- a. Number of troops.
- b. Number of aircraft.
- c. Numbers regarding other equipment (e.g. artillery, tanks, radars, trucks, water, etc.).
- d. Names of military installations/specific geographic locations of military units in the CENTCOM area of responsibility. (AOR). (Unless specifically released by Department of Defense).
- e. Information regarding future operations.
- f. Information concerning security precautions at military installations.
- g. Photography that would show level of security at military installations, especially aerial and satellite photography.

h. Photography that would reveal the name or specific location of military forces or installations.

i. Rules of engagement details.

j. Information on intelligence collection activities to include targets, methods, results.

k. Information on in-progress operations against hostile targets.

l. Information on special units, unique operations methodology/tactics (Air OPS, angles of attack, speeds, ETS; Naval tactical/evasive maneuvers, etc.)

m. Information identifying postponed or cancelled operations.

n. In case of operations necessity, additional specific guidelines may be necessary to protect tactical security.

The following categories are releasable:

- a. Arrival of major U.S. spokesperson. Mode of official announcement by a U.S. spokesperson. Mode of travel (sea or air) and date of departure from home

station.

b. Approximate friendly force strength figures, after review by host nation government.

c. Approximate friendly casualty and POW figures, by service.

d. Approximate enemy casualty and POW figures for each action.

e. Non-sensitive, unclassified information regarding U.S. Air, ground, and sea operations (Past and Present).

f. Friendly force size in an action or operation will be announced using general terms such as "Multi-Battalion," identification/designation may be released when it has become public knowledge and no longer warrants security protection.

g. Identification and location of military targets and objectives previously under attack.

h. Generic origin of air operations such as "Land" or "Carrier Based."

i. Date, time, location or previous conventional military missions and

actions as well as mission results.

j. Types of ordinance expended will be released in general terms rather than specific amounts.

k. Number of aerial combat or reconnaissance missions or sorties flown in theater or operational area.

l. Type of forces involved (Infantry, Armor, Marines, Carrier Battle Group).

m. Weather and climate conditions.

n. Allied participation by type of operation (ships, aircraft, ground units, etc.) after approval of host nation government.

o. Conventional operation nicknames.

"We've seen statements which violate ground rules - especially relating to troop numbers," said Ragan. "If you are not sure whether an action you will take will violate a ground rule, consult NGB-PAI at Autovon 225-3454."

...Call-ups cont. from page 4

HID, 118TH MILITARY POLICE BN; PROVIDENCE
119TH MILITARY POLICE CO; PROVIDENCE

SOUTH CAROLINA

1ST BN, 263RD ARMOR; MULLINS
247TH QUARTERMASTER DET; ALLENDALE
132ND MILITARY POLICE CO; FLORENCE
247TH ENGINEER DET; ALLENDALE
21ST SUPPORT CTR; COLUMBIA
102ND TRANSPORTATION CO; KINGSTREE
21ST MILITARY HOSPITAL; COLUMBIA

SOUTH DAKOTA

730TH MEDICAL CO; WINNER
240TH TRANSPORTATION CO; MELBANK
1742ND TRANSPORTATION CO; WATERTOWN
57TH TRANSPORTATION DET; BROOKINGS
101C, 109TH ENGINEER GP; RAPID CITY
747TH TRANSPORTATION DET; RAPID CITY

TENNESSEE

1174TH TRANSPORTATION CO; DRESDEN
75TH ENGINEER DET; CAMDEN
101B, 196TH FIELD ARTY BDE; CHATTANOOGA
212TH ENGINEER CO; TRACY CITY
155TH ENGINEER CO; WAVERLY
118TH PUBLIC AFFAIRS DET; NASHVILLE
100TH MEDICAL HOSPITAL; SMYRNA
463RD MEDICAL DET; NASHVILLE
1ST BN, 181ST FIELD ARTY; CHATTANOOGA
76TH MAINT CO; ELIZABETHTON
269TH MILITARY POLICE CO; DYERSBURG
117TH QUARTERMASTER CO; CARLSBACH
251ST SUPPORT CO; LEWISBURG
130TH SUPPORT CTR; SMYRNA
181D, MAINT BN; JOHNSON CITY
24TH MILITARY POLICE CO; REPLY

TEXAS

1836TH MEDICAL DET; SAN ANTONIO
49TH AVIATION PLATOON; SAN ANTONIO
CO G, 149TH AVIATION; GRAND PRAIRIE
1104TH TRANSPORTATION DET; AUSTIN
217TH MEDICAL HOSPITAL; SAN ANTONIO
3RD BN, 141ST INFANTRY; MC ALLEN
149TH ADJUTANT GENERAL CO; AUSTIN

UTAH

144TH MEDICAL HOSPITAL; SALT LAKE CITY
427TH MILITARY POLICE CO; MURRAY
145TH ENGINEER BN; AMERICAN FORK
120TH QUARTERMASTER DET; AMERICAN FORK
TM B, 142ND MEL INTEL BN; DRAPER
TM D, 142ND MEL INTEL BN; DRAPER
TM C, 142ND MEL INTEL BN; DRAPER
TM A, 142ND MEL INTEL BN; DRAPER

VIRGINIA

94TH MEDICAL DET; SANDSTON
101C, 100TH ENGINEER BN; GATE CITY
29TH MILITARY POLICE CO; CHESAPEAKE
183RD ADJUTANT GENERAL CO; SANDSTON
116TH MIL HISTORY DET; MANASSAS
102ND TRANSPORTATION CO; BIG STONE GAP
101C, 174TH ENGINEER GP; RICHMOND
103RD TRANSPORTATION CO; GATE CITY

VERMONT

150TH AVIATION PLATOON; SOUTH BURLINGTON
CO D, 103RD AVIATION; SOUTH BURLINGTON
131ST ENGINEER CO; BURLINGTON

WASHINGTON

341ST TRANSPORTATION CO; TACOMA
144TH TRANSPORTATION DET; TACOMA
114TH SUPPORT CTR; TACOMA

WISCONSIN

225TH ENGINEER CO; PRAIRIE DU CHIEN
115TH TRANSPORTATION CO; OSHKOSH
112ND TRANSPORTATION DET; MADISON
132ND MIL HISTORY DET; MADISON
32ND MILITARY POLICE CO; MILWAUKEE
115TH TRANSPORTATION CO; MONROE
197TH MAINT CO; SPARTA
17TH MEDICAL HOSPITAL; MADISON

WEST VIRGINIA

146TH MEDICAL CO; PARKERSBURG
1ST BN, 201ST FIELD ARTY; FAIRMONT
152ND MILITARY POLICE CO; MOUNDSVILLE
157TH MILITARY POLICE CO; MARTINSBURG

WYOMING

1022ND MEDICAL CO; CHEYENNE

Air National Guard

ARIZONA

161ST CIVIL ENG SQ; PHOENIX
162ND CIVIL ENG SQ; TUCSON
161ST AIR REFUELING GP; PHOENIX

CALIFORNIA

144TH CIVIL ENG SQ; PRESNO
144TH AEROMED EVAC FLIGHT; CHANNEL ISLAND

COLORADO

140TH SECURITY POLICE FLT; DENVER

DELAWARE

142ND AEROMED EVAC FLIGHT; NEW CASTLE

FLORIDA

260TH JOINT CHIEF STAFF SQ; TAMPA
125TH CIVIL ENG SQ; JACKSONVILLE

GEORGIA

234TH JOINT CHIEF STAFF SQ; BRUNSWICK

IDAHO

112ND CIVIL ENG SQ; DES MOINES
187TH CIVIL ENG SQ; SALT LAKE CITY

ILLINOIS

124TH AIR REFUELING WING; CHICAGO

INDIANA

122ND SECURITY POLICE FLT; FT WAYNE

KANSAS

190TH AIR REFUELING GROUP; TOPEKA

MASSACHUSETTS

102ND CIVIL ENG SQ; OTIS

MARYLAND

137TH CIVIL ENG SQ; BALTIMORE

MAINE

101ST AIR REFUELING WING; BANGOR

MICHIGAN

127TH SECURITY POLICE FLT; DETROIT
110TH CIVIL ENG SQ; BATTLE CREEK
191ST CIVIL ENG SQ; SELFRIDGE
127TH SECURITY POLICE FLIGHT; SELFRIDGE

MINNESOTA

148TH CIVIL ENG SQ; DULUTH
109TH AEROMED EVAC FLT; MINNEAPOLIS

MISSOURI

131ST SECURITY POLICE FLT; ST LOUIS
197TH TACTICAL AIRLIFT GP; ST JOSEPH

MISSISSIPPI

183RD MILITARY AIRLIFT SQ; JACKSON
184TH SECURITY POLICE FLT; MERIDIAN
193RD AEROMED EVAC FLT; JACKSON

MONTANA

120TH CIVIL ENG SQ; GREAT FALLS

NORTH CAROLINA

263RD COMBAT COMM SQ; BADEN
154TH AEROMED EVAC FLT; CHARLOTTE

NORTH DAKOTA

119TH CIVIL ENG SQ; FAROO

NEW HAMPSHIRE

157TH AIR REFUELING GP; PORTSMOUTH

NEW JERSEY

177TH CIVIL ENG FLT; ATLANTIC CITY
170TH AIR REFUELING GP; BORDENTOWN

NEW MEXICO

150TH SECURITY POLICE FLT; ALBUQUERQUE

NEVADA

152ND TACTICAL RECON GP; RENO

NEW YORK

137TH MILITARY AIRLIFT SQ; STEWART

174TH TACTICAL FIGHTER WING; SYRACUSE
174TH SERVICES FLT; SYRACUSE
107TH CIVIL ENG SQ; NIAGARA FALLS
109TH CIVIL ENG SQ; SCHENECTADY
180TH AEROMED EVAC FLT; SCHENECTADY

OHIO

121ST SECURITY POLICE FLT; COLUMBUS
178TH CIVIL ENG SQ; SPRINGFIELD
180TH CIVIL ENG SQ; TOLEDO
160TH AIR REFUELING GP; COLUMBUS

OKLAHOMA

137TH CIVIL ENG SQ; OKLAHOMA CITY
138TH CIVIL ENG SQ; TULSA
187TH AEROMED EVAC FLT; OKLAHOMA CITY

OREGON

142ND CIVIL ENG SQ; PORTLAND

PENNSYLVANIA

112TH SECURITY POLICE FLT; PITTSBURGH
171ST AIR REFUELING WING; PITTSBURGH

SOUTH CAROLINA

169TH TACTICAL FIGHTER GP; COLUMBIA
240TH COMBAT COMM SQ; EASTON
169TH SERVICES FLT; COLUMBIA

TENNESSEE

164TH MOBIL AERIAL PORT SQ; MEMPHIS
164TH CIVIL ENG SQ; MEMPHIS
134TH AIR REFUELING GP; KNOXVILLE
118TH AEROMED EVAC FLT; NASHVILLE

TEXAS

136TH MOBIL AERIAL PORT SQ; DALLAS
136TH TACTICAL AIRLIFT WING; DALLAS
147TH CIVIL ENG SQ; HOUSTON

UTAH

151ST CIVIL ENG SQ; SALT LAKE CITY
151ST AIR REFUELING GP; SALT LAKE CITY

VERMONT

138TH CIVIL ENG SQ; BURLINGTON

WASHINGTON

141ST AIR REFUELING WING; SPOKANE

WISCONSIN

128TH AIR REFUELING GP; MILWAUKEE

WEST VIRGINIA

136TH TACTICAL AIRLIFT GP; CHARLESTON
147TH CIVIL ENG SQ; MARTINSBURG
167TH AEROMED EVAC FLT; MARTINSBURG

WYOMING

187TH AEROMED EVAC FLT; CHEYENNE

IRRs screened for first time since 'Storm' breaks

Approximately 37,000 Air Force Individual Ready Reserve members have been notified by the Air Reserve Personnel Center to report for the 1991 IRR screening. This year's screening will be similar to last year's.

Screenings will be conducted at 75 designated bases throughout the U.S. from January through May. Each of the bases involved will process between 50 and 1,000 IRR members.

Reservists will be required to verify personal information, as well as update medical records, which will include height, weight, blood pressure checks and current medical condition. This information updates personnel records used in selecting and mobilizing members of the IRR.

Because IRR members will be on active duty for one day, they will be paid base pay and allowances according to their grade and years of service. Pay checks will be issued at the completion of the screening in most cases.

Most members of the IRR are former Air Force active-duty members with time remaining on their military service commitment. They serve as a mobilization resource for a period of time after their release from active duty, but do not train regularly. Active members of the Air Force Reserve and Air National Guard are not screened.

In 1987 nearly 13,000 IRR members and in 1988, 17,000 were called to Air Force installations nearest their homes. More than 100 bases in the United States were used.

In 1989, 4,000 IRR members were ordered by ARPC to report to four Air Force bases. Individuals reported for up to three days as opposed to the one-day requirements of the previous two years. The focus of the 1989 screening was to test mobilization procedures. In 1990, more than 80 bases screened IRR members.

ARPC is the field operations center for the screening and is responsible for developing the schedule, then selecting and notifying IRR members by mail to report for the screening. As in past years, the screenings will be conducted on weekends to ease possible employment and school conflicts.

ARPC is responsible for providing centralized personnel support to members of the Air Force Reserve and Air National Guard. This includes promotions, participation accounting, master records maintenance, individual reserve programs, discharges and retirements. In national emergencies, ARPC would mobilize reservists and retired members to fill critical vacancies in the Air Force.

Six times the worry

A Detroit woman has more than the usual number of loved ones deployed to the Persian Gulf to worry about...in fact, six times more.

Her oldest son Phil is over there, as are her younger sons Keith and Dale, her daughters-in-law Paula and Yvonne, and her godson, Edward.

All six serve in the 207th Evacuation Hospital unit, the first De-

troit based Michigan National Guard unit to be deployed to the Gulf.

"It looks like they tried to take my whole family," she said, in a recent interview published in the Detroit Free Press. "At first I was angry, but then I thought it wasn't only my sons but other people's sons, too."

(Taken from a UPI wire-service story)

Miss Nebraska USA trades crown for BDUs

by Kathleen Brown
Omaha World Herald

The life story of 26-year-old Ziba Ayen, Miss Nebraska USA for 1991, reads like a script for a television movie, from refugee to beauty queen to soldier ready for Operation Desert Storm.

At age sixteen, she and a brother fled Communist-occupied Afghanistan to Pakistan. Three months later, they joined their parents in Omaha.

Since then, the dark-haired beauty has worked in a fast-food restaurant, a drugstore, a library and two department stores. She did all these things, she said, "not because I needed the money but because my teacher said it would be a good way to learn more about the American culture and how to speak English."

Miss Ayen spoke no English when she came to America. All she knew was the alphabet.

In the last ten years, the Afghanistan native graduated from Westside High School, earned a degree in political science from the University of Nebraska at Omaha (UNO), graduated from International School of Modeling in Omaha, and became a member of the Nebraska Army National Guard.

For winning the beauty contest, Miss Ayen received a \$500 cash scholarship, a one-year scholarship at UNO and various other gifts.

...less than eight hours after she won the pageant, she traded her crown and banner for a battle dress uniform.

Less than eight hours after she won the pageant, however, she traded her crown and banner for a battle dress uniform (BDU). Miss Ayen had received leave from the Guard to participate in the pageant and was back in Lincoln Sunday morning. She is a medic and flight opera-



SPC Ziba Ayen

tions specialist with the 110th Medical Company.

"After the pageant Saturday night, my roommate and I stayed up talking until 3:30 a.m.," Miss Ayen said. "I got up at 6 a.m. to be in Lincoln by 7:30. Sunday I was very excited and very proud."

Miss Ayen originally was a member of the 24th Medical Company (Air Ambulance). She was assigned to the 110th when the 24th was activated and sent to Fort Riley, Kan. Her rank is specialist.

When Miss Ayen learned that she was not among the group now stationed in Kansas, she felt sad.

"Only 117 of the company could go," she said. "Sixty of us had to remain behind. I felt as if a part of me is leaving with them. Most are my friends. I know their families. It was very emotional."

Why did the gorgeous, 5-foot-7-inch woman with sky-blue eyes join the Guard?

"I was 16 when the Soviets invaded my homeland. When I immigrated to the United States, I was determined I would join the military to defend the freedom and the values I believe in."



PACKING TO GO - PFC Wilbur J., 249th Engineering Detachment, Delaware Army National Guard ponders a pile of personal equipment and how to squeeze it in two duffel bags prior to deploying to the Persian Gulf. (Photo by Capt. Ruth A. Irwin, Delaware National Guard).

New York guardsmen study combined arms and services

by Capt. Edward A. Strosky

A small group of New York Army National Guard and Reserve officers will experience more than winter in the months ahead. These officers are the first group in New York to begin Phase II of Combined Arms and Services Staff School (CAS-3) being held at Niagara Falls Air Force Base and hosted by the 1151st United States Army Reserve School.

It has been proposed effective Oct. 1, 1993, for the CAS-3 course to become mandatory for promotion to the rank of major. Many captains are eagerly involved in enrolling or completing the first phase of this challenging course.

Also proposed effective March 1, 1991, captains with a date of rank after Sept. 30, 1987, will not be allowed to be enrolled into Command and General Staff College (CGSSC) without having first completed RC-CAS-3.

The course consists of two phases. Phase I is a 140-hour correspondence portion and must be completed before enrollment in Phase II.

Phase II is conducted on an inactive-duty-training status on eight

weekends and culminates with a two-week annual training period.

The course is set up to train officers to function effectively in all staff positions at division, brigade and battalion levels. Lessons focus on developing the individuals' problem-solving abilities, writing and briefing skills, and time and meeting management.

The class is structured to accommodate 12 officers, working together as a staff to present the "big picture" to the staff leader (class instructor). Students learn to quickly solve problems under time constraints and seemingly overwhelming workdays. Written reports and oral evaluations are provided by the staff leaders and other staff members to provide positive guidance to enhance the individual's communication skills.

Officers interested in enrollment or more information about the class should contact the 1151st Army Reserve School, a (716) 693-9147 or write 1151st Army Reserve School, 2393 Colvin Boulevard, Tonawanda, N.Y., 14150-4414. School point-of-contact officer is Lt. Col. William Haslinger.

Enlisted personnel can now get college degree in information management

MAXWELL AFB, ALA. —

The Community College of the Air Force (CCAF) has tailored a two-year degree program to meet the changing needs of all its information managers.

CCAF, "the enlisted person's college," is the largest community college in the nation granting two-year degrees to Air Force, Air National Guard and Air Force Reserve enlisted people.

The information management degree will start in January with the implementation of CCAF's new 1991/92 catalog. The degree will affect those serving in the following career fields:

- 702X0, Information Management
- 893X0, Chapel Management
- 99505, Courier
- 99603, Intercontinental Ballistic Missile Noncommissioned Officer Code Controller
- 99604, Postal Specialist
- 99703, Defense Attache Specialist

CCAF's charter is to offer a career-relevant degree program to each enlisted member of the Air Force. After thorough consultation with subject matter specialists, Tech. Sgt. Marvin Williams, program administrator at CCAF for the administrative programs, began developing a degree program to

keep information managers abreast of current administrative technology.

"An analysis of civilian academic institutions and Air Force needs reveals a trend toward office automation and management rather than the traditional secretarial sciences. As a result, the new program was developed with an emphasis toward office automation and managing information—a focus consistent with current Air Force practice," said Williams.

The information management title was chosen because it is both descriptive and easily recognizable to the civilian education community. This is important since many of CCAF's students seek to have their Air Force technical training recognized by other learning institutions in the form of transfer credits.

CCAF is accredited by the Southern Association of Colleges and Schools Commission on Colleges. The "CCAF System" is the Administrative Center at Maxwell Air Force Base, Ala., affiliated schools, and education-services offices Air Force-wide.

For more details about the Information Management Program, contact your Education Services Office. Specific questions concerning the development of the program should be addressed to Williams at DSN 875-6448.

Midway Airlines allows guardsmen to "be prepared"

by Master Sgt. Fred A. D'Agostino
126th Mission Support Squadron

When 1st Lt. John Peterson made Eagle Scout, Boy Scout's highest award, in 1976, the Scout motto, "be prepared," was drilled into his head. When he joined the Air National Guard (ANG) five years ago, he wanted to continue "being prepared" by pulling one of his required 15 annual training days on the Friday before each drill weekend.

Fortunately, Peterson's boss at Midway Airlines, where he has worked for ten years, is also an Eagle Scout and still cherishes the old motto, so he understands when Peterson asks for that crucial Friday every month.

"Coming in on Fridays gives me a real head start on the weekend," says Peterson, who serves as executive support officer and plans personnel utilization chief for the 126 Mission Support Squadron (MSS). "I'm really glad Midway is so understanding of the

Guard's mission."

Midway's understanding has won them two awards from the Department of Defense Employer Support of the Guard and Reserve program (ESGR): the "My Boss is a Pro" award for Peterson's boss, David P. Henry; and the "Corporate Award" for the entire company.

The 126 MSS has presented similar awards to Sea Containers, the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development, Midway Commuter, Recon Optical, the Chicago Police Department, and Arthur Anderson Company.

Maintaining excellent rapport with the civilian community and employers has always been a key ingredient to the success of the ANG.

"This program provides a continuing avenue to ensure renewed success and make civilian employers feel a real part of our the Total Force team," said Henry.



FAREWELL - A resident of New Liberia, La., waves two U.S. flags during an emotional sendoff for the men of Company D, 2nd Battalion, 156th Infantry after the unit left the small Louisiana community for Fort Polk, Louisiana in support of Desert Storm. (Photo by SFC John Sullivan, 241st Public Affairs Detachment).

Preparation prevents deployment problems

By Staff Sgt. Virginia Cadena
Office of SAC Public Affairs

Preparation is the key to preventing problems for people deploying to support Operation Desert Storm.

"This includes taking care of legal, medical and dental problems, as well as all financial obligations," said Maj. Pat O'Brien, Headquarters SAC chief mobility resources and readiness division.

"Obviously the facilities for our deployed people may not be equal to what they are accustomed to at their home bases," said O'Brien. "That's why a person's best bet is to have as many personal obligations as possible taken care of before deploying."

According to O'Brien, people deploying to support Operation Desert Storm should have current identification cards and current emergency cards (DD FORM 93). He also recommended people to either reenlist before deploying or to hand-carry necessary separation or reenlistment paperwork with them.

"Legal affairs should include

updating wills, and having powers of attorney ready with beneficiary data on insurances updated and dependents taken care of," he said.

Maintaining financial obligations during deployments is also important. "People must make arrangements for monthly payments and recurring financial obligations," he said.

People on initial deployment should bring one complete A-bag and a C-bag with three ensembles and a drinking-capable mask. "Personnel deploying into Southwest Asia as replacements should deploy with one complete ensemble and one drinking-capable protective mask," O'Brien said.

Captain Allen, who recently returned from the Middle East, offers the following packing hints and tips for people preparing to deploy in support for Desert Storm.

Clothing to take:

- Desert or summer weight battle dress uniforms (min. of 5)
- Multiple pairs of jungle boots (minimum of 3)

- Two desert camouflage hats
- Extra socks (more than a normal deployment)

-Long pants, long dresses, conservative clothing (no shorts or clothing with religious symbols or beer logos).

Equipment to take:

- Canteen
- Webb belt and load bearing equipment (suspenders)
- Helmets, with desert camouflage covers
- Goggles, with both light shades and gas mask (make sure it is the proper fit and has a drinking tube that works)
- Air mattress.

Personal items to take:

- Towels
- Pillow
- Shower thongs
- Sun block
- Baby oil
- Chapstick
- 180 day supply of medication
- Vitamins
- Extra toothbrush

- Plenty of personal care items (the BX/PX is wiped-out)

-Flashlight with extra batteries (to help in not disturbing other shift workers in tent)

-220-volt or battery-operated cassette player, radio, and books.

For deployment to Saudi Arabia, the following personal items are recommended:

-Loose fitting cotton clothing (no T-shirts with English writing making you a target)

-Sunglasses, goggles, and surgical masks

-Vaseline/skin cream

-Personal water bottle

-Toilet paper (in short supply).

For deployment to Diego Garcia, the following personal items are highly recommended:

-Ponchos/rain suits because of monsoon season (umbrellas are not recommended because of winds)

-Foot powder.

Georgia's decon platoon prepares for 'gas'

Story and photo by
Capt. Suellen G. Reltz
48th Infantry Brigade PAD

FT. IRWIN, CALIF. - Driving at a top speed of 60 mph across the Mojave Desert floor, the M-1 tank commander spots a cloud of white smoke as his crew lurches into battle.

"Gas!" he shouts. Quickly his crew dons their protective masks as they continue further into the smoky haze.

Once the battle lulls, the tank and crew must be "de-gassed" by the 24th Infantry Division's 91st Chemical Company and the 48th Brigade's decontamination platoon before they can continue.

This procedure prevents exposed personnel and equipment from contaminating others.

The chemical unit moves with the battle, staying three to six miles behind the lead element. "We monitor the radios and wait," explained Capt. Harmit Randhawa, the chemical company commander.

"Usually within 10 to 15 minutes



DECON TIME - Members of the 24th Infantry Division's 91st Chemical Company and the 48th Brigade's decon platoon, Georgia Army

National Guard, work hand-in-hand cleaning a contaminated vehicle at the National Training Center in the Mojave Desert in California.

after a battle, we get a call for decon. Our job doesn't start until we get a request for assistance."

Once they start, no time is wasted. At the National Training Center (NTC), the battles are fast-paced, so only a hasty decon is performed. This allows the contaminated vehicles and personnel to return to the battle within minutes.

The smoke and decon platoons work closely to insure the safety of the Guardsmen being washed down. While the five-man team is pressure-hosing the vehicle, a smoke screen is engaged, surrounding the operation. Once the vehicle is clean, the guardsmen exchange their chemical protective suits and are ready to

roll.

"Decon is a unit I'd love to have as part of my active force," said Capt. Randhawa. "It's unbelievable what they're capable of doing. It's like they've always been active duty. Truly a well-disciplined group of soldiers. The bottom line is we work as a team."

Sgt. 1st Class Royal Andrews of Forsyth, the decon platoon sergeant, agreed the teamwork made the effort easier.

"It's been exciting working with the 24th Division's chemical company," he said. "We've done a lot of cross-training and have learned a lot from these guys. As a team, work comes together."

Work for the decon platoon doesn't stop with cleaning the vehicle and personnel. Working in full chemical protective wear of suit, gloves, boots and mask, the team must clean their own equipment, themselves, and mark the wash area.

The area is roped off with chemical tape and marked with the time and type of chemical agent. This alerts other units not to enter the area until it is clear.

At the National Training Center, only tear gas is used, but the war scenario represents all agents known to be used in chemical warfare.

First guardsman promoted to master warrant officer

CHEYENNE, WYO. - Robert O. Holmes of Cheyenne is the first member of the National Guard of the United States to receive the Army's newest rank of master warrant officer.

Holmes, who recently gained the distinction after completing schooling, has been a member of the Wyoming Army National Guard for 41 years. Achieving master warrant officer rank also makes Holmes the most senior master warrant in the U.S. military service.

Master warrant officer is the newest rank for the warrant officer grades. It does not mean any additional pay or benefits for Holmes, but he voluntarily enrolled in the master warrant program.

"I always wanted to be a commissioned officer as I grew in my military career, but things just didn't work out right, Holmes said. "I may not be a 'bird' (full colonel) but I sure am the first master warrant in the National Guard system."

Holmes is the chief of plans and actions, and the adjutant for the Military Personnel Office at the Guard's state headquarters in Cheyenne. As a full-time employee, he is in charge of personnel actions for many soldiers.

Holmes said the highlight of his 41-year career was "watching my best friend become the adjutant general of the Wyoming National Guard," referring to

his 33 year relationship with Maj. Gen. Charles J. Wing.

The newest master warrant officer attended the 8th Master Warrant Officer Training Course at Fort Rucker, Ala., where he was class leader. The two-month course readied Holmes for the additional responsibilities that come with his new rank. "I really enjoyed working with the best senior warrants in the country. Several were bilingual, and 13 aviators had combined 64,000 flight hours," Holmes said.



Master Warrant Officer Robert O. Holmes

The National Guard Total Warrant Officer System

by CW4 Jack Lynch
National Guard Bureau

Total Warrant Officer System (TWOS) is the total Army warrant officer personnel management system, a disciplined and requirements-based system which incorporates personnel life cycle management functions from recruitment, and preappoints training through retirement.

As defined by the chief of staff, Army, a warrant officer is "an officer appointed by warrant by the Secretary of the Army, based on a sound level of technical and tactical competence. The warrant officer is the highly specialized expert and trainer who, by gaining progressive levels of expertise and leadership, operates, maintains, administers, and manages the Army's equipment, support activities, or technical systems for an entire career.

Warrant officers are now classified by rank on the Modified Table of Organizational Equipment (MTOE) and the Table of Distribution and Allowances (TDA) documents in three categories, WO (Warrant Officer), SW (Senior Warrant), and MW (Master Warrant). The entry level position coded, "warrant officer", will be filled by warrant officers in the grade of WO1 and CW2. The mid-level position coded, "senior warrant officer" will be filled by warrant officers in the grade of CW3 and CW4. The highest level position coded, "master warrant officer" will be filled by warrant officers in the grade of MW4. Exceptions to this assignment policy may be found in National Guard Regulation (NGR) 600-101.

The current warrant officer training system is designed to standardize all warrant officer training, provide 3 levels of career training, and to train to identified requirements. Today's warrant officer

applicant is required to meet specific prerequisites established by the military occupational specialty proponent before the applicant is scheduled for attendance at the warrant officer candidate school. After approval is received from the proponent, a three check process must be completed before the applicant is appointed a warrant officer. Check one is selection by a federal recognition board. Check two is completion of the Warrant Officer Candidate Course. Check three is the technical and tactical certification from the specialty proponent.

The specialty proponent technical and tactical certification meets the minimum military education requirements for promotion to CW2. Completion of a duty specific senior warrant officer course is required for promotion to CW3 and CW4. Master warrant officer training is required before a CW4 may be designated a master warrant officer. The Army National Guard goal for warrant officers is the attainment of a specialty-related associate degree or 60 college semester hours by the 15th year of warrant officer service. Starting with fiscal year 1990, 60 college semester hours will be a requirement for enrolling in the Master Warrant Officer Training Course.

Designation as a master warrant officer entitles the designee to wear the new master warrant officer rank insignia. The master warrant officer nonsubdued insignia is a silver color bar with four silver squares outlined with a black border. The subdued insignia of grade is the same as above except that the color is olive drab with the squares outlined in black.

Making black history

Chief Master Sergeant John T. Buchanan, ANG



Chief Master Sgt. John T. Buchanan is chief, Executive Support, Air National Guard located at the Pentagon, Washington, D.C.

Buchanan, 39, was born in Nashville, where he graduated from high school and majored in business administration at the University of Tennessee.

He began his military career in 1970, enlisting in the Air Force where he served until 1977 in his first assignment as chief clerk of administration, England Air Base, La. Reassigned to Travis Air Force Base, Buchanan left the Air Force in 1979 taking a two-year break from active duty.

Buchanan joined the 118th Combat Support Squadron, Tennessee Air National Guard in 1979 where he returned to active duty as an administrative technician.

In 1981, he was assigned as non-commissioned officer in-charge (NCOIC) of Unit Administration for the Air National Guard Support Center, now the National Guard Bureau, Andrews Air Force Base, Md. He later was named its First Sergeant, the first in the bureau's history.

Buchanan was awarded the Tactical Air Command Non-commissioned Officers Leadership School Drillmaster Plaque and Certificate of Merit for attaining the highest score in drill training.

He also received the National Guard Bureau Certificate of Appreciation for planning and conducting the first Air National Guard

Outstanding Airman Recognition Program, and the Military Airlift Command Certificate of Recognition for Outstanding Contributions to the Development of Programs in the Andrews Air Force Base Open Mess.

While assigned to the Air National Guard Support Center, he designed the center's first organization emblem and identified a functional requirement to serve personnel and provide administrative support to the organization and its operating locations. The unit orderly room was created, as well as a reproduction center, audiovisual services, mail room, and a security system for the new building to complement the organization's operations.

Buchanan went on to develop a program wherein enlisted personnel would be recognized for their outstanding contribution to the Air Force and the Air National Guard. This became the Air National Guard Support Center NCO/Airman of the Quarter recognition program. He went on to design and procure the new program plaque.

Buchanan assumed his present duties in May 1988 as chief, executive support. He is involved in senior-level administrative and personnel management responsibilities for the National Guard Bureau. He assists the director, Air National Guard, implementing administrative and operational policies and procedures.

He is married to the former Loretta Marie Cook of New York, N. Y. They have a daughter, Chanda Nichole.

'Ghost Dancer' stunts growth of marijuana on Oregon public lands

Several years of aggressive counter-narcotics operations led by Bureau of Land Management (BLM) law enforcement agents and aided by numerous other organizations including the National Guard, are driving marijuana growers from Oregon public lands, said BLM Oregon/Washington State Director Dean Bibbes, as "Operation Ghost Dancer" closes down.

Bibbes characterized the multi-agency operation as "a successful cap to a long-term effort of the BLM to drive illegal drug activities off the public lands and to make the lands safe for legitimate users."

The major advancement in the 1990 operation over previous years is an increase in the number of arrests for

violations of state and federal narcotics laws. The figure has risen from five in 1989 to 30 in 1990.

However, Bibbes said, the reduction in the use of public lands for illegal growing operations is equally important. He said preliminary figures indicated the 1990 operation turned up 159 gardens containing over 6,200 plants in 16 Oregon counties. Last year, the agency found 355 gardens, destroying some 16,900 marijuana plants.

The street value of marijuana eradicated from public land this year is estimated at some \$18.6 million. Marijuana wasn't the only things confiscated. In the 88 raids the BLM conducted, there were seven booby traps and five firearms seized. Agents also seized \$10,500 in

cash and several vehicles.

"With Active Army and National Guard support of Operation Ghost Dancer," Bibbes said, "we were able to take a very thorough look at the millions of acres we manage in Oregon. The garden count is down. The plant count is down. We're getting the message to these people [that] public land is not the place to grow marijuana."

"The Army troops have returned to Fort Lewis, but our law enforcement agents are still on the lookout. Outlaws shouldn't make the mistake of thinking the woods are safe again for their illegal activities."

The operation brought together on a full-time basis law-enforcement officers from BLM, the Oregon State Po-

lice, U.S. Park Police, U.S. Forest Service, two Oregon county sheriff's departments, and the Drug Enforcement Administration.

According to BLM Special Agent Greg Assmus, who directed the operation, other sheriff's deputies became involved on an as-needed basis as public land in each county was targeted.

Administrative and logistical support for the operation was provided by both the Oregon National Guard and the Active Army's 9th Infantry Division from Fort Lewis, Washington.

The combined operation began in mid-July with joint training at Fort Lewis. The field portion of Operation Ghost Dancer began in early August.

More Desert Storm news

Families should limit first-class mail weight

The following memorandum for correspondents was issued Jan. 19, 1991 at the Pentagon:

"With the commencement of Desert Storm Offensive Operations, there is an associated increase in movement of combat and combat service support units within the area of operations. The task of supporting units on the move is a logistics challenge and every effort must be made to limit transportation support

to what is necessary for sustainment.

The commander-in-chief, U.S. Central Command requests that families and friends of Desert Storm deployed service members, voluntarily limit First Class Mail to nothing heavier than audio cassettes where possible."

DoD officials request widest possible dissemination of this information.

Gulf declared a combat area

On Jan. 21, the president signed an executive order designating the Arabian Peninsula areas, airspace and adjacent waters as a Combat Zone. This designation means that for federal tax purposes military pay received by enlisted personnel while serving in the Combat Zone will be

exempt from income tax. For commissioned officers in the zone one the exclusion is limited to \$500 a month.

In addition, members of the Armed Forces in the Combat Zone will not have to file their income tax returns until at least 180 days after they depart the Persian Gulf.

Countering terrorism starts with threat awareness

by Sgt. Bryan Hollenbaugh
TAC News Service

LANGLEY AIR FORCE BASE, VA. — Terrorism can strike any time and anywhere, no matter where you are.

"Because of our current situation in the Middle East, the potential has increased for terrorist activity," said Col. Dale Landis, Tactical Air Command's deputy director of security police. "It's imperative for our TAC bases to be aware of any potential threat and be prepared to counter that threat."

Countering that threat, according to Capt. Tom Smart, begins with each and every Air Force member. Smart, TAC's anti-terrorism staff officer, added, "Every Air Force member is responsible for protecting our key resources — equipment and people."

"It all starts with awareness," he said. "If all Air Force members increase their awareness to a situation, it makes it all the more difficult for a terrorist to succeed. Awareness leads to detection, which leads to decisive action."

Smart said that part of the Air Force's plan of awareness is a system of four threat conditions:

THREAT CONDITIONS

- Level 1: Alpha
- Level 2: Bravo
- Level 3: Charlie
- Level 4: Delta

Each level of condition increases security procedures on and around each

installation.

Threatcon Alpha: A general warning that there is a possibility of terrorist activity, but the nature and extent are unpredictable.

Threatcon Bravo: Warning that there is an increased and more predictable threat of terrorist activity even though no particular target has been identified. During this condition, 100 percent identification checks go in effect, as well as several other heightened security measures.

Threatcon Charlie: A warning that an incident has occurred or intelligence reports indicating that some form of terrorist action is imminent. During this condition, Alpha and Bravo measures remain in effect, but only mission essential personnel report to work.

Threatcon Delta: A terrorist attack has occurred or intelligence reports have indicated that terrorist activity against a specific location or person is likely. Under this condition, only mission essential visitors will be allowed on the base and all vehicles entering will be searched.

"When a threat condition is implemented, there will no signs at all base gates displaying the current condition," said Capt. Smart. "As Security Police increase their vigilance, so should each and every member of that base. If you notice something peculiar, don't hesitate to notify the security police."

"One of our TAC goals over the years has been to increase security awareness — to include terrorist activity — and it's important that we continue in that direction," said Smart.



HOME SWEET HOME - Delaware Air National Guard crew member returns home from Desert Storm to her biggest ...and youngest supporter. (Delaware National Guard photo)

D.C. MP's message to kids: 'Go fly a kite!'

Photos and story by
Master Sgt. Bob Winslow
658th PAD
Virgin Islands Army National
Guard

FORT CLAYTON, PANAMA

— It's a bird, it's a plane, it's a box kite!
"There's still a little bit of a kid in me," says Staff Sgt. Anthony Dempsey, shift supervisor, 274th Military Police Company, District of Columbia Army National Guard.

Dempsey is on overseas deployment training with the 92nd Military Police Battalion providing gate, roving-vehicle and walking-security patrols here at the Corozal and Fort Kobbe installations.

When not working, his hobby is building and flying box kites. He builds them from brown paper bags, paints faces and designs on them and then watches them soar off into the wind.

"There's still excitement to see them fly, especially as the kids come out fascinated to watch," Dempsey said. When the kite flying day is done, he gives his box kites to kids in the hope they will get the same pleasure and maybe get more involved in an activity almost lost in the city.

Since his arrival in Panama, he has seen only one kite flying and has yet to find a store that sells kites. "I would

like to bring home a Panamanian kite if they make them," said Dempsey.

His soldiers appreciate overseas deployment training assignments. They emphasize the need to work together and build esprit de corps," said Dempsey. "Even off duty, the soldiers learn to depend on each other to get around and to bargain with local merchants" he said.

At home, Dempsey does his kite building in January and February to get ready for the March winds. He says flying kites in his hometown of Alexandria, Virginia is seasonal, unlike at the ocean beaches where you can fly kites every day. In Alexandria, kite-flying peaks the last weekend in March. The city recreation department advertises a Kite Flying Day and invites all to come out and participate. Ardent builders compare notes and designs for future projects.

Dempsey's most unusual kite design was a dragon. His largest design was six feet long and the smallest was 18 inches. When asked about engineering design criteria, he points to his head and says, "It's up here."

(Editors note: Dempsey and many other Guardsmen often through personal acts and friendship not only learn and experience valuable training, but give more than they take when deployed overseas. These personally donated gifts of time, labor and materials are not forgotten, improving relations between nations and their citizens).



OFF DUTY - Staff Sgt. Anthony Dempsey takes time to pursue his hobby building box kites. The District of Columbia Army National Guardsman is on his two-week annual training with the 92nd Military Police Battalion, Fort Clayton, Panama.

Retired chef evaluates Guard units competing for cooking award

by Staff Sgt. Phil Hearn
102nd PAD
Mississippi Army National Guard

FOREST, MISS. - Vast are his experiences in both military and business food service and they better be.

Harry Messenger, a retired Army sergeant major and a 33-year veteran in food service management, touts a unique job as chief evaluator for the 1990 Connelly Award field kitchen competition encompassing the 2nd Continental U.S. Army area.

Army National Guard mess sections within the 2nd Army area include Mississippi, Kentucky, Georgia, Alabama, North Carolina, South Carolina, Florida, Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands.

Messenger spends a lot of his days traveling the Southeast, separately evaluating each state Army National Guard winner in the Connelly competition. He does the evaluation while the mess section prepares and serve meals to

soldiers over a time span of several hours in a simulated tactical field environment.

Armed with a 600-point checklist and a cerebral storehouse of practical knowledge, he meticulously inspects each phase of the food preparation training exercise by each competing unit. Some of the categories judged are management of equipment, command support, sanitation, safety, site selection, food preparation, and adherence to following recipes.

Of course, as the saying goes, the proof is in the pudding.

"One way I check the quality of the food is by watching the soldiers as they eat," he acknowledged. "I even check the garbage cans to see what was thrown away."

"It takes an awful lot of work to put these exercises on, but that's what Connelly is all about. 'Serving a good healthy meal, in a sanitary manner and getting it in that soldiers stomach,' he said.

About 90 Army National Guard mess sections originally participated in the Mississippi competition, which was won for the second year in a row by

Battery B, 4th Battalion, 114th Field Artillery, based in Forest.

It's a good competition and it's the best training item we have," explained Chief Warrant Officer Murray W. Riales, state food service technician, Mississippi Army National Guard.

"Even those units that don't win learn a lot and it carries over to their next operation," said Riales. "That's really the purpose. If you don't feed your people correctly, you're in bad shape."

The competition was named in honor of the late Philip A. Connelly, a civilian who is considered to be the man who modernized the military feeding system by making it more cafeteria style. The competition is sponsored by the Food Service Institute of America, a civilian organization that helped the Army organize its feeding system.

On a final note Messenger remarked, "Most people just don't stop and say, 'That was a good meal.' There's not enough recognition for cooks. Often the soldiers just take it for granted."

Worth Repeating

"There is a price which is too great to pay for peace, and that price can be put in one word. One cannot pay the price of self-respect."

-Woodrow Wilson
U.S. president

"The best form of 'welfare' for the troops is first-class training."

-Erwin Rommel
German general

"A Bill of Rights is what the people are entitled to against any government on earth, general or particular, and what no just government should refuse, or rest on inference."

-Thomas Jefferson
U.S. president

Blacks in the Guard: 354 years of service and achievement

Black Americans have served in the Militia and National Guard since colonial times. The first black guardsman, Abraham Pearse, served in the Plymouth Colony Militia in 1643. Black militiamen were used throughout the American Colonies in the early years whenever manpower was needed to fight the local native peoples. By 1715, for example, both slave and free blacks made up 40 percent of the South Carolina militia that defeated the Yemassee Indians.

This legacy of service continued up to the Revolutionary War when black minutemen participated in the battles of Lexington and Concord, which began hostilities against Great Britain. Black Americans served in the Continental Army and in the militia units of Massachusetts, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, South Carolina, and Virginia. In spite of their contribution in winning the war for American Independence, blacks were excluded from militia service by the Militia Act of 1792.

WAR OF 1812

Although prohibited from military service, Black American militiamen participated in the War of 1812. Again due to the pressing needs of manpower shortages and the patriotic fervor of these U.S. citizens, such units as The Battalion of Free Men of Color of Louisiana fought the British at the Battle of New Orleans in January 1815. This unit, which dated back to 1729, also participated in a surprise attack on British forces on the evening of Dec. 23, 1814. Black militiamen also served with the military forces of New York and Pennsylvania.

It was only until the time of the Civil War that blacks were allowed to serve in the militia. Black militia companies existed in Massachusetts and Ohio prior to the Civil War, but these units were not officially recognized. In 1861 Massachusetts changed its militia laws to allow blacks to serve in the organized militia which was the first instance of any state doing so since the 1792 Militia Act was passed. In 1862, the first black state-

volunteer regiments formed for Civil War service. In 1863, the First Separate Company was organized for Civil War service and still exists today as part of the 101st Engineer Battalion. Thousands of Black Americans fought in the Civil War in state-volunteer regiments, and as a result of their gallant service four black Regular Army regiments were organized. Blacks also organized National Guard regiments in Alabama, Connecticut, Illinois, Kansas, Maryland, North Carolina, Ohio, Tennessee, Virginia, and the District of Columbia.

During the late nineteenth century, black participation in the National Guard expanded. Battalions were organized in Ohio in 1881, Connecticut in 1884, the District of Columbia in 1891, and in Illinois in 1895. Altogether from 1881 to 1895, black National Guard units were formed in twenty-one states. During the Spanish American War, Company L, 6th Massachusetts served in Puerto Rico, and the 8th Illinois served in Cuba.

WORLD WAR I

During World War I, three black National Guard regiments were attached to the French Army and served with distinction. These were the 369th Infantry, formerly the 15th New York; the 370th Infantry, formerly the 8th Illinois; and the 372d Infantry Regiment which had companies and battalions from Connecticut, the District of Columbia, Maryland, Massachusetts, Ohio and Tennessee. These units fought courageously under the most difficult conditions on the Western Front and in an environment not always conducive to the patriotic sacrifices made by the members of these units.

Today members of the 369th Transportation Battalion, New York Army National Guard; the 372d Military Police Battalion, D.C. Army National Guard; and the 178th Infantry, Illinois Army National Guard; carry on the gallant traditions established by their predecessors during World War I.



The 1st Sgt. of Company G, 77th Regiment, U.S. Colored Troops. Massachusetts was the first state to organize black militia units during the Civil War. The gallant record of the 54th and 55th Regiments, Massachusetts Volunteer Militia and other black units led to the participation of 180,000 black soldiers in the Civil War. (Photo from the William Gladstone Collection)

WORLD WAR II

In World War II, the 369th fought as an anti-aircraft artillery unit while the 8th Illinois served as a field artillery unit in combat. The 372nd Infantry served as a training regiment during the war. During the Korean War, battalions of these three distinguished regiments were called into active federal service.

By the early 1950s, the National Guard began to integrate as part of the U.S. Army. This followed the order by President Harry S. Truman, formerly a Missouri guardsman, to integrate the U.S.

Armed Forces. New Jersey became the first state to order integration of the National Guard. In 1971, the first official affirmative action programs began in the National Guard. In 1983 Russell C. Davis became the first Air National Guard general officer.

The military heritage of Black Americans serving in the National Guard is a long and distinguished one. The 83,160 Black Americans who currently serve in the Army and Air National Guard continue to perpetuate loyal and distinguished service to both nation and state.



Civil War Black Soldiers of Company E, 48th U.S. Colored Infantry Regiment. (U.S. Army Military History Institute photo)



Maj. Gen. Richard C. Alexander



Maj. Gen. Calvin C. Franklin



Maj. Gen. Russell C. Davis



Brig. Gen. James T. Whitehead, Jr.



Brig. Gen. Lester L. McIntyre



Brig. Gen. Eugene A. Chandler



Brig. Gen. Nathaniel James



Brig. Gen. Johnny J. Hobbs

Black generals in the National Guard

Maj. Gen. Richard C. Alexander

Maj. Gen. Richard C. Alexander is the adjutant general for Ohio. He began his military career by enlisting in the U.S. Marine Corps in October 1954. He enlisted in battery C, 1st Missile Battalion (Nike-Hercules), Ohio Army National Guard, June 30, 1960, and began a full-time career as a military technician at the same time.

Alexander was commissioned a second lieutenant of artillery in May 1965.

His accomplishments include becoming the Ohio National Guard's first race relations officer. He has also served in a variety of other significant assignments including operations and training officer for the Ohio Military Academy, labor relations specialist, deputy commander of the 16th Engineer Brigade, director of Personnel and Administration, and chief of staff, Ohio National Guard.

Maj. Gen. Calvin C. Franklin

Maj. Gen. Calvin C. Franklin is the commanding general, District of Columbia National Guard. He enlisted in the California Army National Guard in November 1948. He entered active duty with the 1402nd Combat Engineers when elements of the California Guard were mobilized in September 1950, serving at

Fort Lewis, Washington and the Federal Republic of Germany until being released in June 1952. He joined the 765th Transportation Company, California National Guard, in January 1953, and was commissioned a second lieutenant upon graduating from OCS in September 1954.

Franklin's assignments have included assistant chief of staff, Civil Affairs (G-5), for the 40th Infantry Division (Mechanized); and commander, 240th Signal Battalion.

Maj. Gen. Russell C. Davis

Maj. Gen. Russell C. Davis is the Air National Guard assistant to the commander, Tactical Air Command.

He entered the U.S. Air Force as an aviation cadet, and was commissioned and received his pilot wings in March 1960. Following his departure from active duty, Davis joined the Iowa Air National Guard in 1965 and served in numerous positions ranging from squadron pilot to wing training officer.

Davis remained on active duty as deputy chief, Manpower and Personnel Division, Air National Guard, Andrews Air Force Base, Maryland until becoming executive to the chief, National Guard Bureau, in February 1980.

In 1982, Davis became commander of the 113th Tactical Fighter Wing, District of Columbia Air National

Guard and served there prior to his current assignment.

Brig. Gen. James T. Whitehead, Jr.

Brig. Gen. James T. Whitehead, Jr., is deputy commander, Pennsylvania Air National Guard.

He enlisted in the New Jersey Army National Guard in May 1952 and served until 1955. After completing the Reserve Officer Training Corps program, Whitehead was commissioned a second lieutenant in June 1957 receiving his pilot wings.

Whitehead became the first black U-2 pilot for the Air Force. He completed a series of short tours with the Nebraska and the New Jersey National Guard following his departure from active duty in April 1967, finally joining the Pennsylvania Air National Guard's 103rd Tactical Air Support Squadron in September 1969. He became commander of the unit in March 1977, was appointed director of operations, Pennsylvania Air National Guard, in June 1983, and became deputy commander in April 1987.

Brig. Gen. Lester L. McIntyre

Brig. Gen. Lester L. McIntyre is assistant adjutant general for Air, Texas Air National Guard, and serves as the principal advisor to the Adjutant General

on all Air National Guard matters.

His military career began as a second lieutenant in June 1957 after graduating from Reserve Officer Training Corps at Howard University.

McIntyre served as an administrative officer, supply officer, supply operations officer and maintenance control officer in Southeast Asia assignments and the U.S. prior to his appointment as administrative officer for the 136th Combat Squadron, Texas Air National Guard, in April 1972.

Brig. Gen. Johnny J. Hobbs

Brig. Gen. Johnny J. Hobbs is the deputy commanding general for Air, District of Columbia National Guard, with command and control over all elements of the District of Columbia Air National Guard.

Hobbs began his military career as an Air Force Reserve Officer Training Corps cadet at Rutgers University in 1960, commissioned a second lieutenant in 1964 and served in numerous pilot assignments from 1967 until his release from active duty in June 1970.

In 1974, Hobbs joined the Michigan Air National Guard and served until 1976 as a squadron pilot in a forward air control mission. He transferred

(continued on pg. 14)

Black Americans in defense of our nation: A tribute to the chairman, Joint Chiefs of Staff

Appointed the twelfth chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff by President Bush on October 1, 1989, Gen. Colin L. Powell became the principal military advisor to the president, the secretary of defense, and the National Security Council.

At age 52, this Army general became the youngest chairman ever in the history of the office, created in 1949 by an amendment to the National Security Act of 1947. He also holds claim as the first black to hold the chairmanship, the most senior and prestigious of positions in the American military.

Born on April 5, 1937, in Harlem, raised in the South Bronx, New York, this son of Jamaican immigrants attended City College of New York (CCNY) where he earned a bachelor-of-science degree in geology. While there, he also received a Regular Army commission through the Reserve Officers Training Corps (ROTC) program, from which he graduated at the top of his class.

Following his graduation from CCNY, Powell began active duty in the Army as an infantry lieutenant and attended Infantry Officers Basic Training, as well as Airborne and Ranger schools at Fort Benning, Georgia. His initial assignment was to a troop unit in Germany where he was a platoon leader, executive officer, and rifle company commander.

Powell went to Vietnam as a major in 1968, serving first as an infantry battalion executive officer in the 23rd Infantry Division and then as its assistant chief of staff, G-3, responsible for combat operations of that unit.

Returning to troop duty in 1973, he assumed command of the 1st Battalion, 32nd Infantry in Korea. Powell held that position for 12 months before returning to Washington, D.C., where he served in the Pentagon on the Defense Department staff for a year.

After a year of advanced military schooling at the National War College, located in Washington, D.C., Powell went to Fort Campbell, Kentucky, as a colonel in 1976, where he commanded



General Colin L. Powell

the 2nd Brigade of the 101st Airborne Division.

Returning again to Washington in 1977, Powell served for three years as the senior military assistant to the deputy secretary of defense. For a brief time during that period, he served as executive assistant to the Secretary of Energy.

Promoted to brigadier general in 1981, he became the assistant division commander for a year at Fort Carson, Colorado, home of the 4th Infantry Division. In that capacity, he was responsible for the full range of operations and training for that mechanized unit of some 18,000 soldiers.

After a year at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, as deputy commanding general of the U.S. Army's Combined Arms Development Activity, Powell once again returned to Washington and the Pentagon where he became the military assistant to Secretary of Defense Caspar Weinberger from 1983 to 1986.

As a lieutenant general, in July

1986, he took command of the Army's 72,000-member Fifth U.S. Corps in Frankfurt, West Germany. Six months later, he was called upon by President Reagan to return to the White House to serve as deputy to then National Security Advisor Frank Carlucci. He held that position for a year until Carlucci became Secretary of Defense at which time Powell became the president's choice to succeed Carlucci as his security advisor.

As the first black to hold that position, he distinguished himself from December 1987 to January 1989 as the president's key advisor coordinating the activities of the CIA, the State Department, the Defense Department, and other federal government agencies.

Promoted to 4-star general in April 1989, he returned with the Army where he became head of the U.S. Forces Command. From his headquarters at Fort McPherson, Georgia, Powell commanded 250,000 active soldiers and 300,000 National Guardsmen and Reservists stationed throughout the United

States and oversaw a budget of \$10 billion. In the event of a national emergency and federalization of the Army National Guard, he would have been responsible for one million soldiers.

With an impressive record spanning 31 years of broad military experience, Powell was uniquely qualified to be asked by President Bush to become his top military advisor. In meeting the challenges of the most senior position in the U.S. Armed Forces, Powell is charged with facing and dealing with the full spectrum of national security issues. Providing the nation with the strongest defense possible requires both an understanding of the strategic imperatives and the political implications of a given issue. It also calls for the sure application of various military and diplomatic skills in support of U.S. interests, according to Pentagon sources.

A principal means for meeting the rigors and demands of the chairmanship and the other key positions he has held throughout his career has been his reliance on, and appreciation for, the family unit. Alma, his wife of nearly 28 years, has been the foundation stone of the Powell family, which includes son, Michael, and daughters Linda and Annamarie. Individually and collectively they have been his support and inspiration, according to his biography.

For someone born during the Depression to poor, but hard working parents, Colin Luther Powell can lay claim to certain guiding principles in his life. He believes in hard work, having a strong sense of values, and being committed to working goals. He also typifies a selfless devotion to a profession he considers noble and one in which he takes great pride.

His military career is impressive by its content and the unprecedented rise he has made to the position of chairman of the joint chiefs of staff. Being the nation's senior military leader is an accomplishment distinguished by its very importance and influence.

that position until his appointment as commander, 108th Combat Support Hospital, in October 1977, followed by the appointment as state surgeon, Headquarters, State Area Command in October 1983.

Gen. Chandler was appointed assistant adjutant general, Army, State Area Command in June 1987.

In his civilian occupation Chandler is a medical doctor of pediatrics in private practice in Philadelphia, Penn.

Brig. Gen. Nathaniel James

Brig. Gen. Nathaniel James is assistant adjutant general, Headquarters

State Area Command, New York Army National Guard.

After two years of enlisted service, James was commissioned second lieutenant in June 1959 through the federal officer candidate school, artillery. Throughout his 33 years of service, he served as reconnaissance and survey officer, ammunition officer, assistant executive officer, battery commander, operations officer, commander for the 369th Transportation battalion, 42nd Division Artillery and 42nd Division Support Command.

James was appointed to his current position in January 1988.

Black generals...(cont.)

until 1976 as a squadron pilot in a forward air control mission. He transferred to the Louisiana Air National Guard achieving the squadron commander position leading the 122nd Tactical Fighter unit into the F-15 aircraft.

Hobbs transferred to the 113th Tactical Fighter Wing, District of Columbia and has since been appointed to his current position.

Brig. Gen. Eugene A. Chandler

Brig. Gen. Eugene Chandler is

assistant adjutant general, Army, Headquarters, State Area Command, Pennsylvania Army National Guard.

Chandler's 35 years of military service includes his two year enlistment into the Army Reserve until receiving his commission as second lieutenant in June 1957.

Chandler remained with the Army Reserve until September 1976. In that capacity, as a major he served as chief, Medical Service, 108th Combat Support Hospital for the Pennsylvania Army National Guard. He remained in

Retired Guardsman 'lands' Flying Cross... 45 years late

by Sgt. Ed Avis
126th Air Refueling Wing

Retired Master Sgt. Thomas Madden is no stranger to waiting. Once while on a bombing run to an oil plant in Germany during World War II, flack tore through the left wing of his B-17, knocking out the fuel transfer system. The pilot managed to land the crippled aircraft at a British-controlled airstrip in Brussels, even though the field was shrouded in fog and the plane's brakes were disabled. After spending the night in a former convent, Madden's crew members were aided by English airmen who gave them a "junkyard special" to fly back to their base in England.

They finally made it home a day after the "routine" mission was supposed to be over. That might have seemed like a long night in 1944, but it was just a warm-up for the wait Madden would have to endure to get his due recognition for serving in World War II. Forty-five years after he returned from Europe, Madden was finally awarded his Distinguished Flying Cross!

"You too can have silver wings," Madden recalls...

The WW II Distinguished Flying Cross was awarded for flying 35 missions over Europe, which Madden did as a B-17 waist gunner. He had been drafted right out of high school, and knew he wanted to serve in the Air Corps. "You too can have silver wings," Madden recalls the recruiter's ads. "That was a big thing back in '42 or '43."

Madden was sent to England to join the 390th Bomb Group which excelled in its primary mission of bombing German targets, but also became known for its skill in downing enemy fighters, including a record one-day kill of 62 on Oct. 10, 1943.

Partly due to the proficiency of the 390th and other bomb groups, the war ended before Madden had served even a full year overseas.

In 1957 Madden joined the Illinois Air National Guard at O'Hare as a group armament non-commissioned officer in charge. He served in various other positions over the years, including ground safety, motor pool, and civil engineering, and was eventually promoted to master sergeant.

To keep his WW II memories alive, Madden and some other veterans of the 390th Bombardment Group started the 390th Memorial Museum in Tucson, Arizona. The museum features a restored B-17 and a library dedicated to the former 390th commander, Col. Joseph A. Moller.

Ten years ago, after Madden had already served 23 years in the Guard and was nearing retirement, a colleague from the 390th looked into the possibility of getting a Distinguished Flying Cross. Though he was unsuccessful, his attempt planted the idea in Madden's mind. He met the qualifications listed in his friend's rejection letter, so a couple years later he decided to apply.

He learned that he was indeed eligible for the award, but time had put another hurdle in his path. "They told me I was entitled, but due to the time element... the regulation had been rescinded." He was told only the Secretary of the Air Force could approve the award that many years after the fact.



FINALLY - Master Sgt. (Ret.) Thomas Madden (right) received his World War II Distinguished Flying Cross from Maj. Harold G. Holesinger at a ceremony 45 years after he returned from the war. Madden served in the 126th Air Refueling Wing for 23 years. (Photo by 126th Audio Visual Support).

He had already retired from the Guard by then, and was the last member of the World War II 390th still on military status. Getting the medal would be a nice cap to his career.

"If it hadn't been that particular medal, I wouldn't have pushed for it," Madden now says. But the Distinguished Flying Cross is no ordinary medal, and he knew it.

Finally, in 1988, a letter came

from the Secretary of the Air Force informing Madden that he would receive the medal. Madden accepted his award from Maj. Gen. Harold G. Holesinger at a formal awards and retirement ceremony on Aug. 4, 1990 at O'Hare. Though it was almost a half a century late, Madden finally got his due.

"I just wish to hell I had gotten it 45 years ago," he said that day.

National Guard Personnel breakout by race and sex

(As of Sept. 30, 1989)

Source: NGB-PRE

	Army National Guard		Air National Guard		Total
	Officer	Enlisted	Officer	Enlisted	
White	44,567 (89.34%)	300,007 (73.73%)	12,830 (92.75%)	86,311 (84.88%)	443,715 (77.5)
Black	2,942 (05.89%)	72,387 (17.79%)	424 (03.06%)	8,312 (08.17%)	84,065 (14.7)
Hispanic	1,589 (03.18%)	26,787 (06.58%)	301 (02.17%)	4,389 (04.31%)	33,066 (05.8)
Am. Indian/ Asian/etc. (aggregate minorities)	782 (01.56%)	7,670 (01.88%)	277 (02.00%)	2,663 (02.61%)	11,392 (02.0)
Total	49,882	406,851	13,822	101,675	572,240 (100)
Women	3,525 (07.06%)	26,469 (06.50%)	1,301 (09.40%)	13,375 (13.15%)	44,670 (07.8)

Fuertes Caminos '91

In Panama, guardsmen build roads, better health ... and a nation

by Kathleen Jewell
National Guard Public Affairs

As a part of its overseas training initiatives for 1991, the National Guard has begun a six-month, road-building exercise in Panama which began Jan. 15 and will extend through June.

Fuertes Caminos '91 (translated as "strong roads") is a continuation of a series of large-scale road building projects which have taken place through Latin America since the early 1980's. This year's exercise will involve engineering, medical, and humanitarian/civic assistance projects which will directly strengthen the infrastructure of a region plagued by political instability and poverty.

The lead element for this year's exercise is Task Force 354 (commemorating the 354th anniversary of the National Guard). Commanded by Lt. Col. Clyde Vaughn, Task Force 354 comprises National Guard engineering units largely from Missouri, Alabama and Kentucky. Task Force 354's principal mission is to upgrade and construct an 18-kilometer stretch of road from Nombre de Dios to Paleque, in the northern province of Colon. When completed, the road

will allow local residents easier access to markets and medical-care facilities in a remote area of Panama.

By the end of the exercise, over 4500 National Guardsmen from eight states will have rotated through the region.

In addition to road-building, Task Force 354 will dispatch Guard medical teams to remote areas of the country to treat civilians as part of medical-readiness training. The Guard Task Force has scheduled four Medical Readiness Training Exercises

(MEDRETES) for the duration of Fuertes Caminos '91, and Guard planners expect to treat thousands of Panamanians and livestock. For most, these medical deployments will be the only source of medical, dental and veterinary assistance received all year. In addition, Task Force 354 will perform additional humanitarian and civic-action, vertical-engineering projects in the vicinity of the road-construction site.

Fuertes Caminos '91 was initiated at the invitation of the Panamanian



Army Guard engineers emplace a bridge in Panama.

government, and jointly coordinated with the U.S. State Department and the Department of Defense. As in years past, the benefits from these large-scale engineering deployments have been described by Guard leaders as "immeasurable," both in terms of training provided to Guardsmembers and the economic "boost" to the host nations involved.

Since the early Eighties, tens of thousands of National Guard troops have trained in Latin America, completing a number of humanitarian-assistance and

civic-action projects. These overseas deployments have directly supported U.S. "nation-building" efforts in the region, a term often used to describe U.S. assistance to fledgling hemisphere.

In recent years, the number of Guardsmen deploying in Central and South America has steadily increased, introducing Guardsmembers to austere, tropical environments unavailable in the United States.

Soldier and educator improves children's opportunities

by Spec. James Yecuna
USARSO Public Affairs

FORT CLAYTON, PANAMA - Playing ball, running, jumping - any kind of physical activity - wasn't Billy's cup of tea. Actually, Billy was having trouble in many of his classes, even ones with no physical activity involved.

Then Billy took a series of tests during gym class that changed his life.

He learned he was not alone in his problem. His teacher set up a motor-skills program to help him, Billy began improving in all areas.

There are many Billys in the United States and Central America who are finding ways to overcome their problems through a program conceived by a U.S. Army South soldier - Maj. Fred Rodriguez.

Rodriguez, who holds a doctorate in physical education for the handicapped, looks back on eight years of hard work and smiles. "Right now, every child in the United States is entitled to an individualized education program," he said. "With the help of

the Ministry of Education, we can do the same here in Panama."

Rodriguez, assistant deputy chief of staff for Reserve and National Guard affairs, devised the program to help students overcome motor-skill deficiencies.

The program, designed for educators, contains basic tests that determine which children are below average in motor-skills.

With this information, the educator helps each child meet national averages.

With this information, the educator helps each child meet national averages.

Rodriguez and the U.S. government offered the program to Panama in the nation-building effort. "At this point, we have trained 400 teachers and other professionals in Panama who have returned to their regions and begun training other professionals to administer these tests," he said.

Physical education is the main emphasis of this test, but results also reveal children's proficiencies in other disciplines, such as reading and writing.

One test involves moving articles from one pile to another. This test indicates problems students have moving from left to right. If the child has a problem crossing the center point of his body, reading from left to right can be affected, Rodriguez says.

Unfortunately, testing equipment available in the states isn't easy to find in Panama. Some test items are expensive, and Panama's Ministry of Education can't afford them.

With this in mind, Rodriguez and other professionals are adapting equipment so Panamanian educators can use available resources.

However, cultural differences still slow the work, Rodriguez said. American children are usually better at catching and throwing than their Panamanian counterparts because of the popularity of sports such as football and baseball. Panamanian children grow up

with better kicking skills than American children due to the popularity of soccer.

To combat this problem, Rodriguez is using data from the educators he has trained to modify the test standards, making it more effective for Central American students.

Rodriguez's program will be exhibited during the ninth meeting of the Inter-American Education Congress, which he will direct as president of the Central American and Caribbean Commission on Physical Education, Sport and Recreation for the Handicapped.

The conference will be held in Panama City, in October 1991. Panamanian officials are hopeful that Rodriguez's program will be totally implemented in time for this international event.

Rodriguez, with the help of the Panamanian officials, is gearing up for the time when children in Panama will be given the basic educational opportunities that children in America receive.