

The National Guard

On Guard

VOLUME XX, NO. 12



September 1991

A salute is in order to three Guard units still in Southwest Asia as they mark their first anniversary of federalization Sept. 20. Those units are: 251st Combat Support Company, Tennessee; 107th Combat Support Company, Wisconsin; and 2220th Transportation Company, Arizona.



A mock battlefield casualty is transported to the new Georgia Army National Guard Mobile Army Surgical Hospital, or MASH, by the 148th Medical Company. Stretcher-bearers are Spc. David Johnson, Spc. Nathaniel Henry and Pvt. Michael Kardos, all members of the 117th MASH. See story on page 2. (124th PAD Photo)

On the inside . . .

Special Feature

DRESS REHEARSAL FOR WAR

The Great Maneuvers of 1941

... pages 7, 8, 9, 10

Sergeant finds record heroin cache

... page 3

Gulf War aftermath concerns:

Reconstitution, volunteer replacements,
units still in SWA

... page 14

Army Chief praises Guard's Gulf role

... page 12

Editor's Note

On Guard has a new distribution game plan. Hopefully, more soldiers, airmen, and Guard families will now have access to the publication.

The most notable change is the press run. Effective this issue, the run increases from 10,000 to 60,000 each month. Even though this is not enough to put one copy into the hands of every Guard person, those individuals who have special interest in an issue should find an extra copy within the unit that can be taken home.

Unit technicians are asked to place the publication in break areas or other gathering spots around the unit. Army Guard units receive *On Guard* by mail at their armories. Air Guard units receive a large bundle at each group-level headquarters; those should be redistributed to subordinate units. State public affairs offices (PAOs) receive 50 copies for distribution within state headquarters.

We appreciate our readers' feedback and accept "letters to the editor" to be considered for publication. Anonymous letters will not be printed.

Readers may also submit articles and photographs for publication through their unit and state PAOs. Please identify authors, photographers and affiliated units. Captions need to be permanently attached to the backs of photographs.

Finally, all submissions must contain the name and phone number of a contact person. These procedures increase the likelihood of your stories being printed in *On Guard*. Thank you.

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Georgia's new 117th hospital unit requires two-day precision set up

by Lt. Col. Jim Wooten
Georgia Army National Guard

FT. STEWART, Ga.—A type of military medical facility that was made famous by popular television—the Mobile Army Surgical Hospital, or MASH—has come to the Georgia Army National Guard.

And mobile it is. Within two days, the 117th MASH could be set up to perform major surgery anywhere.

Setting up the hospital is a tricky maneuver. Each component has to be laid out so that no tent or van is more than one-half inch out of line from the other components over a five to eight acre site. The hospital can be set up in a number of configurations, but because each

component is tied to another, precise, level setting is essential.

"It's not like putting up a tent in the field," said Lt. Col. Can Miller of Macon, deputy commander of the 117th. "Each piece is a part of the complex and all of them will be joined together."

While at Ft. Stewart, the 117th assembled the hospital for the first time, a task that took about two days. With experience, that time can be cut to as little as 11 hours.

The facility houses some of the Georgia Army Guard's most sophisticated and expensive equipment. "It is state-of-the-art, first class equipment, much of which is not available in some civilian hospitals because it is so new," said the State Surgeon, Col.

Lawrence L. Allen, Jr., 117th commander.

Completely assembled, the hospital is a 60-bed intensive care surgical trauma unit with a self-contained operating room. Moving the hospital is no easy task; it requires about 100 five-ton trucks or 40 flat-bed rail cars or 30 C-130s.

Most of the 260 members of the 117th are employed in the health care field. Roughly 60 percent of the members are women, many of whom have 20 years of civilian nursing experience. However, medical specialties within the unit vary. For example, one member is a psychiatrist and another is a cardiovascular surgeon.

The Georgia MASH unit is only one of six such units in the National Guard.

New Yorkers transport penetrating bomb

by Maj. Brian D. Gomula
New York Air National Guard

A phone call interrupted me as I watched war coverage on television last January. Little did I know the call would involve the New York Air Guard in a highly coordinated effort to break the Iraqi War machine.

The 109th Tactical Airlift Group (TAG), headquartered in Schenectady, would be the New York player in the effort.

"Can you do an airlift to Eglin Air Force Base, Florida on a very short notice?" asked the caller, Jerry Yarter, of Watervliet Arsenal, NY.

He went on to give me an unclassified brief of the mission explaining that it was war-related and

that it had White House interest.

Of course, the 109th would take the mission. It would be our silent contribution that would turn out to be the bomb heard around the world.

The heart of the project was already under construction at the Arsenal:

The second bomb easily blasted through a series of concrete slabs, demonstrating the weapon's ability to penetrate the hardest Iraqi bunkers.

a penetrator—a weapon of a shape and dimensions that could penetrate concrete bunkers, specifically those used by Saddam and his Iraqi military leadership.

With time at a premium, this new weapon had to be designed and engineered while the manufacturing process was being developed. The penetrator was fashioned from available material—a cannon barrel.

Dimensions of the penetrator would be 18 feet long by 16 inches in diameter, and weighing about five thousand pounds. It would be fitted with explosives and a laser guidance system.

Special F-111 aircraft would deliver the finished product on the final leg of its journey into the laps of the Iraqis.

Working around the clock, seven days a week, crews were able to deliver the first two penetrators to Eglin AFB by 7 a.m., February 17 on 109th aircraft.

Shipment from the Arsenal to

Eglin had been completely coordinated and executed by the 109th with less than 24 hours notice.

Workers at Eglin outfitted the penetrating bombs with laser guidance systems and filled them with molten explosives.

Next the two completed bombs were transported to Nellis AFB, Nev. for test firing. The first bomb, dropped from an F-111, struck the target and plunged more than 100 feet into the earth. The second bomb easily blasted through a series of concrete slabs, demonstrating the weapon's ability to penetrate the hardest Iraqi bunkers.

With testing complete, the 109th was put on alert to deliver the "real present" to the Gulf. Before that, however, on Feb. 23 and 24, the 109th delivered penetrators number three and four to Eglin for fitting with lasers and filling with molten explosives. Bombs were quickly loaded onto an awaiting C-141, so quickly that they were still warm from the molten explosive.

On Feb. 27, the penetrating bombs were dropped from an F-111 flying at over 20,000 feet. Both entered the bunker at Abu Ghurab, one of the main Iraqi command and control centers.

A Pentagon source was quoted as saying, with confidence, that the bombs had killed most of the Iraqi leadership. That may explain why no upper echelon Iraqi military representatives attended the capitulation meeting with General H. Norman Schwarzkopf.

The 109th TAG, the Watervliet Arsenal, Eglin AFB, the Pentagon, and the White House worked hand-in-hand on the mission that may have played a major role in bringing the war to an end.

The 109th had indeed delivered "the bomb" heard around the world.



Sergeant finds record "China White" cache

by 1st Lt. Stan Zozotarski
California Army National Guard

It all boiled down to one soldier's decision. Should she be satisfied that the few boxes she already inspected were representative of all those on the entire pallet, or examine just one more box?

California National Guard member, Sgt. Moira Smith (not her real name) chose to look in one more box and uncovered the largest heroin cache ever seized in U.S. history. If Smith had decided against inspecting that extra box at the Port of Oakland on May 20, 1991, enough "China White" would have entered the country to supply "every single addict in America for one month with all the hits they wanted," said U.S. Commissioner of Customs, Carol Hallet, during a June 21 news conference.

Despite more than a year of examining literally thousands of boxes and packages at the Port of Oakland for the California National Guard's Task Force Oakland, the dedication and enthusiasm of Sgt. Smith has not paled in a somewhat routine job. Her sharp instincts led to the confiscation of 1,080 pounds of heroin, with an estimated street value of \$3 billion, and the breakup of an international smuggling ring.

"I was told by my (Customs Service) supervisor to inspect a pallet of boxes marked 'produce bags,'" she said.

"Normally, we are told either to randomly check a pallet or check it 100 percent. I was told that I didn't have to check 100 percent of the pallet. I opened three boxes which contained produce bags. There was nothing suspicious about these boxes, by the way they were labeled, but for some reason, I wanted to inspect every box on the pallet. The fourth box I looked at did not contain produce bags, but [there were] three little cakes wrapped in paper marked, 'Happy Birthday.'"

Even after finding the cakes, Sgt. Smith was still not convinced that the pastries were worth further examination.

"Initially, I thought they were some type of cake or candy imported from Taiwan," Smith said. "Then, I wondered why they would be packed in boxes marked, 'produce bags?'"

Smith immediately called her Customs Service supervisor over to take a look at her discovery. He probed the cakes with a knife-like instrument and ran a series of chemical tests on their contents.

"The cakes turned a real pretty purple color," she said. "The inspectors wanted to make sure, so they ran a second test which confirmed that it was heroin. A dog was brought out to sniff the other boxes. The dog went crazy; they had to take him out of the warehouse because he was about to chew the box up."

This discovery fueled a Customs



Service and Drug Enforcement Administration investigation which resulted in the largest heroin seizure in U.S. history—the third largest in the world—and the arrest of five suspected drug kingpins.

"If we had allowed this to be distributed, we could have arrested 300 to 400 drug dealers ultimately, but we've

cut the head of the dragon off," said Bob Bender, special agent in charge of the Drug Enforcement Administration's San Francisco Office. "Law enforcement has ripped the heart out of a very significant organization."

For the Customs Service and Task Force Oakland, the discovery was the result of months of solid training and daily briefings.

"We have briefings with Customs inspectors every day," said the Task Force first sergeant. "We try to maintain an upbeat attitude because of the routine nature of our job. If we don't find drugs this morning, we'll find them this afternoon, if not this afternoon, then tonight."

"We're down here in the trenches every day. That's what we look for. We try to equate it to being on a regular combat mission. This find is like winning a major battle, if not the war," he said.

And for Smith, who periodically has found cocaine, heroin, and opium in shipments she has examined, this big discovery fulfilled a Customs Service promise.

"For a while, our soldiers were kind of down," she recalled. "We weren't finding much, but the Customs Service kept telling us that we shouldn't give up and that we would find something. We did."

Smith insists that finding the big cache of heroin was a California National Guard team effort.

"Even though I was the one who found it, all of us deserve the credit," she said. "I don't want to say that I did it on my own. We're all working for the same thing and anyone could have been the one to find the drugs. I just happened to be the one this time. Next time, it will be someone else."

Nevada, Florida men win soldier awards

A Nevada specialist and a Florida sergeant were selected as Army National Guard Soldier and NCO of the Year, respectively.

Specialist Leo B. Matthews, III, a member of Detachment 1, 1255th Medical Company (Air Ambulance) at Reno, Nev.; and Sgt. Michael J. Guzik, of Headquarters and Headquarters Battery, 2nd Battalion, 265th Air Defense Artillery at Longwood, Fla., will be honored this month at the Enlisted Association of the National Guard of the United States convention in Billings, Mont.

Matthews, a resident of Reno, enlisted in the Nevada Guard in February 1990 and attended Basic Training at Fort Leonard Wood, Mo., where he was selected outstanding soldier in the regiment, and recognized for excellence in physical fitness.

Following Basic, Matthews went to Fort Rucker, Ala. for Advanced Individual Training (AIT). There, he received a Department of the Army Certificate of Achievement for leadership ability and dedication to duty. He had served as squad leader and platoon sergeant at AIT.

Matthews is an expert with the hand

grenade and M16A1 rifle. He attends the University of Nevada, Reno where he is majoring in business administration. He also works as an administrative specialist with the Nevada Military Department. His awards and decorations include the Army Commendation Medal with oak-leaf cluster, Army Achievement Medal with three oak-leaf clusters, Army Service Ribbon, and Aircraft Crew Member Badge.

Sgt. Guzik, of Gainesville, Fla., enlisted in the Florida Guard in August 1989 after having served on active duty just over six years. He attended Basic Training and AIT at Fort Bliss, Texas.

After completing Airborne School, he was assigned to the 314th Air Defense Artillery, 82nd Airborne Division. Next he was assigned to recruiting duty with the Seattle Recruiting Battalion. His special accomplishments include Honor Graduate of his AIT training.

Guzik holds expert badges for hand grenade, M16A1 rifle, and .45 caliber pistol. He participated in the Grenada conflict. His awards and decorations include the Army Commendation Medal with oak-leaf cluster, Army Achievement Medal with two oak-leaf clusters, Armed

Forces Expeditionary Medal, Good Conduct Medal with two clasps, NCO professional Development Ribbon, Army Service Ribbon, Recruiting Badge with gold star, and Parachutist Badge. Guzik is a civil engineering junior at the University of Florida.

Army National Guard Command Sgt. Maj. Steve Blackwood and a board of senior command sergeants major selected Matthews and Guzik from a field of six individuals in each category.

Those vying for Soldier of the Year along with Matthews were Sgt. John J. Denault, Jr., Connecticut; Spc. Andy Koundourakis, Georgia; Spc. Elizabeth A. Lewis, Wisconsin; Spc. Mac B. Carter, Oklahoma; and Spc. Susan Poisal, Arkansas.

Others in competition with Guzik for NCO of the Year were Sgt. Gerard J. Peloquin, Rhode Island; Sgt. Thomas G. Hogan, Iowa; Staff Sgt. Dannie L. Meek, Oklahoma; Staff Sgt. Douglas Finsted, Montana; and Sgt. Shawn H. Tsuha, Hawaii.

All contestants were interviewed by the board and were guests at a dinner program at Fort Meyer, Va. during the interviewing process.

Short Takes . . .

Armories to get ROA plaques

National Guard armories and training centers that were mobilized for Operations Desert Shield/Storm are being awarded plaques by the Reserve Officers Association of the United States.

Featuring the circular ROA seal, the walnut plaque includes an engraved plate saluting "the Reservists who so gallantly served their country during Operation Desert Shield/Desert Storm 1990-1991."

ROA Executive Director Maj. Gen. Evan L. Hultman, AUS (Ret.) said that more than 1,000 installations are expected to receive the plaques at no charge. ROA is contacting reserve centers and armories where units and individuals were activated. For information contact the ROA at: 1 Constitution Ave. N.E., Washington, D.C. 20002, phone: (202) 479-2200.

Wisconsin A-10 crash under study

The U.S. Air Force is investigating the circumstances which led to a crash of an A-10 recently. The pilot, Maj. Michael J. Alexander safely ejected from the plane, suffering no injuries. The aircraft, on a routine training mission, crashed in a remote and uninhabited area near the Necedah Wildlife Refuge.

The aircraft was assigned to the 128th Tactical Fighter Wing of the Wisconsin Air National Guard in Madison. Maj. Alexander joined the 128th in November 1987, after an active duty tour. He is a graduate of the Air Force Academy and has flown A-10s since 1979.

Fliers post good Desert Storm stats

From D-Day to cease-fire, the U.S. Air Force, including Air National Guard units, flew 59 percent of all sorties with 50 percent of the aircraft and had 37 percent of the losses. The overall mission capable rate (MCR) of Air Force aircraft was 92 percent—higher than the peacetime MCR.

Air Force fighters were credited with 36 of the 39 Iraqi fixed-wing aircraft and helicopters shot down during Desert Storm. Desert Shield/Storm served to stress the need for air superiority, modern airlift and rapid power projections; and validated the Air Force's planning framework—Global Reach/Global Power.

Football Hall of Fame offer made to Guard

National Guard soldiers, airmen, and their families have until the end of the year to take advantage of free admission to the Pro Football Hall of Fame in Canton, Ohio. The 50,000-square foot museum contains memorabilia from football's early days to recent times. Founded in 1920, the museum includes exhibits, bronze busts of football greats, and hourly full-color football action movies in a 350-seat theater.

Guardsmen can present their pink ID cards for admission of themselves and dependents. The offer is an expression of appreciation for the Guard's military role in the Persian Gulf. However, a Guard member need not have gone to the Gulf to take advantage of the offer.

Pilot offered Harvard grant

Lt. Col. Lawrence "Bud" Sittig, former commander of the 120th Tactical Fighter Squadron, Colorado Air National Guard (ANG), is the first ANG officer to be extended an invitation to become a Senior Fellow in the National Security Program at the John F. Kennedy School of Government at Harvard University. A command pilot who works for Delta Airlines as a civilian, Col. Sittig flies Buckley ANG Base's A-7 Corsair II fighters, and was Top Gun in the 140th Tactical Fighter Wing from 1989 to 1990.

The National Security Program offers senior leadership potential to a unique fellowship of military officers and their civilian counterparts. Known as Research Fellows, these individuals will have opportunities to study a wide range of national security issues, including strategy, joint matters, system acquisition, arms control, the budget process, and management and decision-making techniques.

see "More Short Takes" on page 11 . . .

Quick airmen get medals for saving lives and jets



Tragedy was averted recently thanks to quick-thinking by two Nebraska Air National Guardsmen. For their valor, they were recognized with the prestigious Airman's Medal. Staff Sgts. John Severson (on wing) and Jeffery Marshall were preparing an RF-4C for a mission when they heard an explosion. A short circuit in the cockpit had inadvertently dropped the two 370-gallon external fuel tanks, like the one in the photo, onto the tarmac. The fully-loaded tanks ruptured and caught on fire, endangering the flight crew, the ground crew, and 12 other jets nearby. While Marshall evacuated the aircrew, Severson doused the burning tanks with an extinguisher, rendering them harmless. The action, over in less than 30 seconds, "seemed like a lifetime," said Severson. They were awarded the medals in ceremonies during July. The medal is ninth in precedence, following the Distinguished Service Cross and preceding the Bronze Star. (Photo by Vicky Cerino, Neb. PAO)

Surgery tested in Illinois aircraft

by 2nd Lt. Michael J. Schroeder
Illinois Air National Guard

The Illinois Air National Guard helped make medical history on May 24, 1991, when a successful test of a surgical laser during a training flight of a KC-135 aircraft demonstrated the feasibility of airborne surgery.

The 126th Air Refueling Wing, based at Chicago's O'Hare International Airport, along with the Chicago College of Osteopathic Medicine and the Loyola University Medical School, participated in the four-hour flight, which successfully tested a carbon dioxide surgical laser on laboratory rats under airborne surgical conditions. Capt. Michael D. Colvard, Dental Corps, who was a member of the experimental team said, "The flight exceeded our expectations. It met all of our experimental design goals and raised many new questions."

The field test of the laser proved several theories in the area of airborne surgical procedures. First, the test proved the capability of conducting a blood-free operation, reducing environmental contamination of the aircraft. In addition, the test confirmed that a KC-135 can be operated safely while providing power to a surgical laser.

The aircraft flew at 30,000 feet with a sustained cabin pressure of 7,000 feet for the test flight. Future endeavors could involve other methods of achieving higher altitudes with the eventual target of outer space.

When asked about the future goals of this project, Colvard replied, "The whole intent was to show that lasers can provide blood-free care in the aviation and space environment. We hope this knowledge can be applied to the space program for future use in space medicine and space surgery."



Members of the Connecticut Army National Guard climb to the top of a sand dune in Saudi Arabia for a re-enlistment ceremony.

Hot Saudi winds blow as sergeants re-enlist

Master Sgt. Frank Jordan
Maine Army National Guard

Two Connecticut Army National Guard soldiers stood at attention on a sand dune in the vast desert.

A unit flag, that of the 1109th Aviation Classification Repair Activity Depot (AVCRAD), whipped and snapped in the hot desert wind, while the soldiers perspired and struggled to remain at attention in spite of the wind.

The occasion was the re-enlistment ceremony of Staff Sgt. Kenneth G. Banks and Staff Sgt. Susan Rapp. Maj. Robert Bennett, company commander, did the honors.

The winds and accompanying dust storm stopped abruptly as Bennett began reading the oath. A soldier next to me whispered, "Damn, the Major speaks...the storm stops. He reminds me of Moses parting the Red Sea." I had to grin. He did have a point.

Once the swearing-in was over and handshakes had been exchanged, the winds started again. As we walked down from the dune to our vehicles, our foot prints vanished moments after we left them in the sand.

Rapp's husband, Sgt. 1st Class David Rapp, also a member of the unit, said of his wife, "She is not only my wife, but a darned good soldier, too."

The Rapps had met seven years earlier on a C-130 bound for their two-week annual training at Corpus Christi, Texas. They have been together ever since.

David remembers seeing Susan in the back of the aircraft that day and walking back to talk with her. Susan has equally vivid memories of David approaching her. At that moment a thought flashed through her mind, "I wonder what it would be like to be married to him."

The next thing Susan knew, they were talking like two old friends. Two

years later, they were married.

David, a full-time technician with the unit, is a graduate of the University of Massachusetts with a degree in sociology. Susan was awarded a bachelor of arts degree in mechanical engineering from the University of Rhode Island. She had struggled to attend school part-time and work for seven years to complete her studies.

She now loves her work as a mechanical engineer for Pratt & Whitney Company at East Hartford, Conn.

Like so many others, their lives took a dramatic turnabout on February 13, when the 1109th AVCRAD was mobilized for Southwest Asia.

By the time of deployment, the war had ended. The mission of the AVCRAD had changed. Only half the unit was deployed; Susan stayed home, while David shipped to Saudi Arabia.

A month after the partial deployment, the company was overwhelmed with battle and crash-damaged aircraft. Plus, they had been given the additional mission of shrink-wrapping helicopters in plastic for the sea voyage back to the states.

Because of the heavier work load, the other half of the company was activated and deployed. Susan stepped off the plane in Dhahran much to the surprise of David.

In country, the 1109th was split between two work sites. Susan worked at the Theater Aviation Maintenance Program as an aviation mechanic, while David served as the NCOIC of the other site.

Susan was insistent that she be treated like a soldier, rather than a female or a spouse. "I don't want people to think I am being treated as special because of my husband's position. At least I get to see David every day and wave to him. Sometimes we get a few moments to talk to each other at the work site."



Stout desert winds caused Staff Sergeants Kenneth G. Banks and Susan Rapp to struggle to remain straight and at attention during their re-enlistment. Administering the oath is Maj. Robert Bennett, commander of the Connecticut 1109th Aviation Classification Repair Activity Depot (AVCRAD). Holding the unit flag is Sgt. 1st Class David Rapp, husband of Staff Sgt. Rapp.

"Let's face it. Ninety-nine percent of the company members are separated from their spouses, so why should we be any different?" asked Susan.

The Saudi experience caused the Rapps to do a little self-evaluation. "It makes you realize how we get caught up in the modern world," said David. "For example, I like to sit in front of the television watching sports all weekend. Susan loves to go camping in the mountains of Vermont."

"I guess you might say that I finally understand what the expression 'keep it simple' means. Camping is important to Susan, and now I plan to break away from the television and join her camping."

For Susan, the Saudi experience made her aware of changes in herself. "You see pain here. There are long work hours," she commented. "You're always fighting the elements, heat, and sandstorms. The experience has made me more sensitive and more willing to listen

to others. Over here, when you talk with someone, you talk openly and honestly. At home, I never had time to talk," said Susan.

Support from Pratt & Whitney overwhelmed her. According to Susan, they sent "...goodies, magazines, hats, pens, and even a sweater along with letters."

David believes that in some respect, they were lucky to have served in Saudi together. He said they now have a common bond because of the military and their experiences in the Gulf, experiences that spouses left at home cannot understand.

Susan was proud to re-enlist for another six years on that sand dune. The Guard has been good to her, and it has become a way of life.

(This story was written during May 1991 while Master Sgt. Frank Jordan was on tour in the Persian Gulf.)



FLORIDA

Chief Master Sgt. Charles Childs (far right) calls cadence during the monthly motivational run of the 125th Security Police Flight (SPF), 125th Fighter Interceptor Group, Florida Air National Guard. The 125th SPF was named as 1990's ANG Outstanding Security Police Flight. The "Top Cops" award was presented to the flight for their initiative in joint active duty/Guard operations and for a number of innovative training activities which served to sharpen the flight's readiness. During last summer, the flight was tasked with assisting the U.S. Marshall Service in Operation Southern Star, a far-ranging drug interdiction deployment. The unit and several individuals received five additional awards for 1990.



FLORIDA

Spc. Theodore J. Holzhausen, forward observer, Florida Army Guard, trains with the Jungle Operations Training Battalion, Ft. Sherman, Panama, learning jungle warfare tactics and gathering material for the junior high school science classes he teaches in Winterhaven. He is constantly on the lookout for things he can use in the classroom setting that would bring physical science concepts into real-world experience. The techniques he employs in the classroom are also put to good use in his military role, as an instructor and training monitor. "I've got the best of both worlds," said Holzhausen, a member of the 3rd Battalion, 116th Field Artillery in Lakewood. (Photo by Rebekah D. Lloyd, LAARNG)



OHIO

Tech. Sgt. Terry Martino, Ohio Air National Guard, expresses the sentiments of the entire National Guard Marksmanship Training Unit after their excellent showing at the Australian Army Skill at Arms meeting in Brisbane. Martino was one of five first place finishers in the rifle, pistol, and submachine gun events. The unit, composed of ten Army and Air National Guardsmen from around the U.S., is under the direction of Col. Kenneth Buster, and is located at Camp Robinson, Ark. The team garnered seven individual and three team awards, while competing against 400 of the top shooters from four countries. All ten members earned qualifications on the rugged Australian course. (Photo by Maj. George Baker, NGMTU)



VIRGINIA

Construction surveyor Spc. William Breyvogel was one of more than 700 soldiers from Virginia's 276th Engineer Battalion, 3647th Maintenance Company and 1031st Engineer company who spent two weeks in the Virginia mountains doing \$7 million in community work. The soldiers breathed new life into Lake Witton Park after state funding was cut back. The engineers built eleven buildings, moved and restored several historic buildings, constructed recreation facilities, and finished a 1.2-mile, two-lane road. In all, the soldiers put in 150,000 man-hours, far more than the local community could have afforded. (Photo by Sgt. 1st Class Ivan Scott, VAARNG)



LOUISIANA

Staff Sgt. Paul J. Sylvest, 241st Public Affairs Detachment, Louisiana Army National Guard, spends time with Honduran children during a break in his training as an editor and photojournalist in that country. He and other members of the PAD provide public affairs support for humanitarian and engineering exercises in Latin America. (Photo by Spc. Michael Ritter, LAARNG)



The National Guard in World War II



DRESS REHEARSAL FOR WAR

The Great Maneuvers of 1941

by Renee Hylton-Greene
National Guard Bureau Historian

Between September 1940 and June 1941, the entire National Guard, more than 250,000 men, was mobilized "for one year of training."

In August of 1940, Congress had initiated the first peacetime draft of military manpower in the nation's history. With the draft came the federalization of the National Guard. By June 1941, 18 infantry divisions, 28 separate regiments, and 29 flying squadrons reported for active duty. Mobilized Guardsmen and draftees swelled the size of the U.S. Army from 269,023 in June 1940 to 1,462,315 a year later.

After construction chores, Guardsmen began the real business of the mobilization: training. In July 1940, a "General Headquarters" (GHQ) was activated by the War Department General Staff to be, its Operations section. GHQ's primary responsibility was to train

an army that would more than quadruple in size over the next year.

A TRAINING PLAN

GHQ's talented chief, Major General (soon to be Lieutenant General) Leslie J. McNair, devised a training plan which began with individual or "basic" training and moved on to training in small units. Training progressed in stages, culminating in "combined training" which taught infantry, field artillery, and engineer units how to perform together as a combat team. Field maneuvers were an integral part of this level of training.

These, however, were not the large-scale (i.e., corps level and above) maneuvers which McNair and Army Chief of Staff George Marshall felt the Army needed. Both of them had served as staff officers during World War I, and they felt that the U.S. Army had entered combat in that war hampered by the fact that its commanders had no experience in large-scale tactical maneuvers.

The Army had begun its first experiments with large-scale maneuvers in 1935, but they were not successful. The public was horrified by photographs of an under-equipped military—broomsticks labeled "machine gun" and trucks with "tank" painted on their sides—and too much time during the maneuvers had to be devoted to small-unit training.

However, the mobilization and draft meant that in 1941, maneuvers could be held with units which had been training full-time for months. Twenty-eight million dollars—the equivalent of well over \$100 million today—was earmarked to finance the largest concentration of troops ever seen on U.S. soil.

With the first increment of Guardsmen and draftees due to be released from active duty in September 1941, GHQ had no time to waste. The Army already owned maneuver rights for a large area in Louisiana. In the winter of 1941, Army officers in civilian clothes negotiated with local govern-

ments for more. They leased acreage and acquired trespass rights to 30,000 square miles of land in Louisiana and eastern Texas.

When Congress extended the period of active service of Guardsmen, Reservists, and draftees by another year, an additional 10,000 square miles was acquired on the North Carolina/South Carolina border for a second set of maneuvers. But both exercises would be popularly known together as the "Louisiana Maneuvers."

OPENING EXERCISES

The schedule developed by GHQ called for a series of corps and Army exercises in preparation for the huge Army versus Army maneuvers in September. In June, New York's 27th Division participated in Second Army exercises in Tennessee. Third Army's V Corps, whose four divisions were all from the National Guard, conducted exercises in the

(Continued...)

50 years ago: Fighting a mock war that would soon become real

Beauregard, Louisiana area.

One of those four divisions was the 37th, the "Buckeyes" from Ohio. Lead elements rolled out of Camp Shelby, Mississippi shouting "maneuvers will be a vacation after this place." It was a rainy vacation; that June was one of the wettest on record in Louisiana. The Ohioans' pre-maneuver bivouac at the Baton Rouge Municipal Airport quickly turned into a quagmire and the troops were soon calling the inches-deep mud "Louisiana maple syrup."

The rains continued throughout a month of command post and field exercises. Although Chief of Staff Marshall denied it to the press, the entire series of 1941 maneuvers had been designed primarily as a learning tool for staff officers and planners. The point of the exercises was not immediately apparent to the troops, who "...were shifted dexterously on paper and laboriously on the ground."

"Laborious" was sometimes an understatement. During the main September maneuvers, the Buckeyes' 73d Brigade marched 80 miles in four days. The rains of June had been replaced by the humid heat of September and the clouds of dust from unpaved roads falling on sweaty troops created a different kind of mud. Living conditions that approximated those of combat meant that there was nowhere but the river to bathe. It also meant that meals were eaten at irregular hours or, if the chow trucks got lost, not at all.

The simulation of combat conditions led to casualties. The requirement that vehicles run at night without lights was responsible for many accidents, some of them fatal. Three 36th "Texas" Division soldiers, sleeping in a field after a night march, were killed by trucks which failed to see them. Altogether, 61 men died in the maneuvers.

WAR GAMES

For the troops, hours of marching and monotony were interrupted by flurries of activity. Engineer units were especially busy constructing bridges. Units were "strafed" by Army Air Force fighters which dropped bags of white flour to confirm their "kills."

Occasionally, men threw themselves a little too strongly into the mock engagements. 31st Division troops, opposing a tank column of the 1st Armored Brigade, threw bottles of the acid used to produce smoke screens against the tanks' hulls; six crewmen suffered burns.

Keeping track of the hundreds of engagements between the "Red" and "Blue" forces were thousands of umpires, assigned down to company level. The exercises culminated in "free maneuvers." Commanders were not given a complicated scenario to be followed, but only a general objective. It was task of the officers assigned as umpires to decide the outcomes of hundreds of en-

agements, using complicated formulas to make on-the-spot rulings as to damage and casualties sustained and inflicted.

Many troops found the system ridiculous. When one corporal led his squad across a bridge marked "destroyed," an umpire yelled, "Can't you see that the bridge is theoretically destroyed?" The corporal yelled back "Can't you see we're theoretically swimming?"

STRATEGIC CONSIDERATIONS

Although it was sometimes difficult to see at the unit level, the culminating Corps and Army-level exercises did have a strategic objective. A major purpose was to test theories of armored warfare, used so dramatically by the Germans in their invasions of Poland and France. The first phase of the Carolina Maneuvers in November 1941 pitted the 195,000-man "Blue Army," a traditional force heavy on infantry, against a "Red Army" half its size, but with a preponderance of armored units. When the infantry Blues knocked out the Red Army, the largest mechanized force ever fielded by the U.S. Army, the results were taken into account. Infantry units were added to armored divisions and an experimental mechanized infantry division was abandoned.

The 1941 maneuvers were also the death knell of the horse cavalry. Some mounted units had been mechanized with trucks to haul their horses into position. However, it did not bode well for the future of the mounted arm that the sight of a horse on the battlefield was as exotic to the soldiers of 1941 as it would be today. During the September maneuvers, the great war cartoonist Bill Mauldin, mobilized with the 45th Division, was riding in a truck which came upon an entire cavalry regiment moving across country. "My God!" exclaimed one of Mauldin's friends, "it's just like a scene out of a Western movie." It was also the end of an era.

COMMAND TESTING GROUNDS

The 1941 maneuvers tested not only theories, but also individuals. Careers were made or broken during that summer and fall. Dwight D. Eisenhower was an unknown lieutenant colonel whose performance as Third Army Chief of Staff in Louisiana helped ensure his jump to brigadier general and subsequent rise to five stars as Supreme Allied Commander. A swashbuckling George Patton, already a Major General, emerged from a tank turret onto the cover of *Life* magazine. Both Patton and his 2nd Armored Division were featured in a long article about the new "tank warfare."

Stories in *Life* were just one indication of the interest in the 1941 maneuvers by the news media and the public. The American people were divided on

(Continued...)



It was the most Yankee soldiers Shelbyville, Tenn. had seen since the Civil War as New York's 108th Infantry, 27th Division, marched through town in June 1941.



An old farmhouse on the Texas side of the Red River stands sentinel as Missouri's 110th Engineers, 35th Division, construct a bridge for VII Corps, September 1941.



Lt. Gen. Leslie McNair shows Chief of Staff George Marshall the situation in Louisiana. During WWII, McNair commanded Army Ground Forces, which trained more than 7 million soldiers. He was killed by friendly fire in France in 1944.



Troopers from Pennsylvania's 104th Cavalry rush to repel an attack near Camden, S.C. Note the horse-mounted machine gun. These cavalymen would soon trade in their horses for tanks.

Guard units were majority during maneuvers

the subject of entering a war. Newspaper reports of marching columns 36 miles long and 400-vehicle convoys added to the debate. Interest was also fueled by the fact that this was not a small, professional Army of volunteers. These were citizen soldiers—National Guardsmen, Reservists, and draftees—drawn from every community in the country.

THE START OF REAL WAR

The GHQ maneuvers of 1941 ended in the Carolinas on November 30, 1941. One week later, a sailor stationed at Pearl Harbor, Hawaii was up early that Sunday morning. When he heard explosions and saw red circles painted on the wings of the planes that flew overhead, he didn't consider the possibility of a Japanese attack. He had read about the maneuvers in the South and thought that this was just the Navy's version of "extra realism."

The December 7 attack on Pearl Harbor was the beginning of World War II for the United States, and real war immediately overshadowed the mock wars of the summer and fall. But the lessons learned in Louisiana and the Carolinas were put to immediate use. The huge troop movements which began almost immediately were no longer paper exercises; they were logistical feats that had already been practiced.

It was not only the senior commanders and War Department staff who benefitted from the GHQ maneuvers; 740,000 men had taken part in one or both of the months-long exercises. For the first time in U.S. history, we were entering a war with a relatively large field-tested Army.

While Army planners may have concluded that large-scale free maneu-



Waiting for an "enemy" attack, Blue Army troops from Nebraska's 134th Infantry guard a Chatham, La. railroad crossing.

vers had little training value for small units, they did prepare soldiers for combat conditions. The men who were in Louisiana and the Carolinas never forgot their experiences. During the 27th Infantry Division's bloody campaign on Japanese-held Saipan in 1945, one long-time division veteran was heard to remark that "except for the bullets, it was no worse than the Louisiana Maneuvers."



Thanksgiving dinner in the field for troops of Headquarters, 44th Division (New Jersey and New York) during the closing days of the Carolina Maneuvers.

The National Guard maneuvers

The list below of major units which participated in the General Headquarters maneuvers in 1941 (some units were in both Louisiana and the Carolinas) gives an idea of the size of the exercises. With National Guard units listed in bold type, it also gives an indication of the importance of the Guard's mobilization in building up the U.S. Army for World War II.

1st Division	2nd Division
5th Division	6th Division
8th Division	9th Division
26th Division	27th Division
28th Division	29th Division
30th Division	31st Division
32nd Division	33rd Division
34th Division	35th Division
36th Division	37th Division
38th Division	43rd Division
44th Division	45th Division
1st Armored Division	2nd Armored Division
1st Cavalry Division	2nd Cavalry Division
4th Cavalry Division	6th Cavalry Division
(horse/mech.)	(mounted)
56th Cavalry Brigade	102nd Cavalry
(mounted)	(horse/mech.)
104th Cavalry	106th Cavalry
(horse/mech.)	(horse/mech.)
107th Cavalry	113th Cavalry
(horse/mech.)	(horse/mech.)
1st Anti-Tank Group	2nd Anti-Tank Group
3rd Anti-Tank Group	4th Motorized Division

Last Delaware unit returns to U.S. soil



Sgt. 1st Class Elwood (Woody) Karashin's family waits for his return.



Sgt. Susan Bjorn is reunited with her daughters in a tearful embrace.



Sgt. Claudia M. Williams hugs her daughter upon her return from Desert Storm.

Story by 1st Lt. Vivian Ferriola
Photos by Capt. Ruth Irwin
& Glen Jones
Delaware Army National Guard

DELAWARE CITY, Del.—Forty-eight members of the 736th Supply and Service Battalion (S&S Bn) returned to Delaware on July 27, 1991 for official welcome home ceremonies, four days after they arrived at Ft. George G. Meade, Md. The unit spent 209 days in Saudi Arabia at King Khalid Military City northwest of Riyadh, and were the last Guard members from the state of Delaware to return home.

At the ceremony, family members, friends, and the local community gathered to show their support by waving flags and banners as the members jumped out of UH-1H helicopters and touched the soil of their home state.

Lt. Col. Donald B. Melvin, battalion commander said, "These troops did a great job and the National Guard has a lot to be proud of."

The mission of the 736th consisted of providing supplies and

services to approximately 32,000 troops, including administration of dining facilities and post exchange. The battalion also served as Base Cluster Commander during the ground war as well as provided command and control for nine subordinate units.

"We have eight months of living to catch up on. It's a different world over there," Sgt. Patricia McKeown, from Newark, Del., said.

Sgt. 1st Class Elwood Karashin, also of Newark, agreed, "The sand and the wind were really bad. You never really got used to it."

Sgt. 1st Class Chris Connor, who helped supervise a rations breakdown point, was interested in starting all over with his family and friends, and tasting real bread again.

The 736th was ordered to active duty on November 21, 1990 and left the United States on Christmas Day. Upon their return, 13 unit members were awarded Bronze Stars, 15 received Army Commendation Medals, 13 were awarded Army Achievement Medals, and eight members were honored with Battalion Certificates.



Lt. Col. Donald B. Melvin, battalion commander, releases a white dove as a sign of peace, as Delaware Governor Michael Castle looks on during welcome home ceremonies for the 736th.

More Short Takes . . .

New York base gets weekend facelift

Over 1,000 military and civilian personnel from the 109th Tactical Airlift Group, New York Air National Guard, arrived for work, ready to change their base's image in one weekend. And they did.

Using 75 ladders and hundreds of gallons of paint, 109th members finished the project. A final touch was added with plants, shrubs and landscaping. The result was a fresh new image. Along with the change in the buildings' color, there seemed to be a definite change in the attitude of the people.

"It's amazing what a difference this project has made. The esprit de corps is high. Team pride and a sense of accomplishment is everywhere," said Lt. Col. Archie Berberian, 109th commander. Just one hour after the last shrub was planted, the unit began its homecoming celebration for unit members who participated in the Persian Gulf.

Puerto Rican engineers repair school roof

It was back to school for 32 members of the 892nd Engineering Company, Puerto Rico Army National Guard, Humacao, P.R. for two weeks this summer. But instead of the traditional three R's, the members concentrated on reconstruction, remodeling and rebuilding.

The company, under command of 1st Lt. Narciso Cruz, arrived in Lidice, Panama and became part of a larger complement of construction personnel for a public service project, part of the "Fueres Caminos" program. Taking up residence in the back of the schoolhouse, the unit's task during their two-week stay was the repairing of the structure's roof.

"We had 20 civilians working with us on a voluntary basis," said Lt. Cruz. "The townspeople, however, had a list of 250 others who were willing to pitch in." Those who couldn't offer manual labor helped out by providing fruit and soft drinks.

Lidice's students use the schoolhouse to attend kindergarten through sixth grade, learning English, social studies, science, math, religion and domestic classes such as cooking and family living.

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Army Chief praises Guard for Gulf role

by Sgt. Tami Hart
Idaho National Guard

BOISE, Idaho—Citing Desert Storm and the National Guard's integral part in the success of the operation, Gen. Gordon R. Sullivan, Chief of Staff of the U.S. Army, visited Gowen Field in Idaho to "see how good units train for mission accomplishment."

Sullivan assumed his duties as the Army's 32nd Chief of Staff on June 23. He is directly responsible to the Secretary of Defense for the efficiency of the Army. Sullivan's visit to Gowen Field was "an historic occasion," according to Maj. Gen. Darrell V. Manning, Adjutant General of Idaho.

"This will bring visibility to Gowen Field and the training facilities we have," Manning said. "We'll let him see soldiers doing what they do best—being soldiers."

When questioned about the importance of the National Guard, Sullivan responded, "Well, the National Guard, as you all know, has been terrifically important to the United States since the revolutionary war and it's no different today than it was 216 years ago."

"As you know, we mobilized about 160,000 people from the reserve components, both Army National Guard and Army Reserve. It was a major success story. Desert Shield and Desert Storm indicated that the Army National Guard

and the United States Army Reserve are an integral part of the total Army. This mobilization was a major success story and that's one of the reasons I'm here today—to see how we can strengthen that relationship."

As part of his August 10 visit, Sullivan viewed the Orchard Training area, one of the nation's largest multi-purpose training ranges. The area is used to train armored cavalry units, artillery, and air assault units.

Combat engineers also use the area to practice breaching obstacles, placing bridges, and general combat operations.

Sullivan observed National Guardsmen training under desert field

conditions. He said that the importance of such training is evident from the lessons learned in Desert Storm.

"The latest episode in the Gulf showed the kind of wars we may get into in the future and the particular requirements for armored vehicles," Sullivan said. "You need lots of space for this type of training. You need maneuvering room and lots of space to fire large weapons. Gowen Field gives us that kind of training capability."

Sullivan said that he doesn't anticipate increasing the size of training areas. "There will be an increased emphasis in training for those Guard units who support active Army components," Sullivan commented.

Though projected force and budget cuts will result in a smaller Armed Force, Sullivan does foresee a more efficient total fighting force.

"The challenge will be to maintain the fighting and capabilities edge we have over our potential enemies in the world," he said. "We must be able to take the total organization and shape it to achieve decisive victory around the world with our full range of capabilities."

Sullivan said that the Guard's role in the overall defense effort has not changed "for over 200 years." He added, "This country has demonstrated that we are willing to stand up for what we think is right. We mean business, and we mean to protect our way of life."

Pennsylvania finance unit demobilizes troops

by Maj. Thomas L. Madina
Pennsylvania Army National Guard

The 28th Finance Support Unit (FSU) of the Pennsylvania Army National Guard, Lebanon, Pa., has been supporting Operation Desert Storm since March 15, 1991.

The 101-member unit, commanded by Maj. Edward D. Fry, is one of six National Guard FSUs ordered to active duty in support of Desert Storm. The 28th FSU deployed to Ft. George G. Meade, Md. on March 18 for mobilization in-processing. On March 25, seven

Finance Support Teams (FST) departed Ft. Meade to support various locations throughout the CONUS.

The 28th FSU soldiers are supporting the Finance and Accounting Offices with the demanding task of demobilizing the large number of troops who have been ordered to active duty to support Desert Storm.

The mission of the 28th FSU includes interviewing soldiers on pay-related matters at the demobilization sites, reviewing their pay records for accuracy, and answering questions.

The mission also includes

assisting Army Finance Offices with computing and processing pay-related documents.

The demobilization mission places the 28th FSU soldiers under very demanding workloads in order to meet time frames for outprocessing soldiers to their home stations. This duty is being met with unwavering enthusiasm and pride while supporting the soldiers in the Gulf and at home.

The 28th FSU is a prime example of the National Guard at its best, serving their country with pride and professionalism.

Army scissor bridges reunite N.J. township

by David Moore
New Jersey Army National Guard

Soldiers of the New Jersey Army National Guard unified a town in the southern part of the state this summer by replacing a washed-out highway bridge with two scissor bridges.

On July 13, torrential rains knocked out the state's Route 9 bridge in Lacey Township after two feet of water passed over the span.

Not only was the township split in half, but local drivers faced a 21-mile detour around the missing bridge. Businesses on both sides of the river were losing income.

In addition, an emergency

evacuation plan was in jeopardy if a problem occurred at the nearby nuclear power generating station.

But when the soldiers of the Unit Training Equipment Site arrived with two armored vehicle launch bridges six days after the flood, they were greeted by township residents in parade-like fashion.

When the first 60-foot span dropped into place with Spc. Daniel Braun in the tank's driver's seat, residents cheered and started to file across the span.

"People in Lacey will remember for a long time what the Guard did to help us here," said Patricia Klein of Forked River.

While Lacey Township Police Chief, Thomas Darmoday, was calling the bridge event the "best thing since sliced bread," Township Committeeman Bob Bischoff said that the Guard's span eliminated the municipality's problems and put residents at ease.

Bischoff praised the soldiers' work. "From the colonel on down, every one of the Guardsmen was professional," he said.

The original bridge was out for about six days before the soldiers received their orders to move. Once they got the approval, soldiers and the two tanks made the 26-mile trek escorted by police and



tankers that sprayed the paved roads with water, so the tanks would not damage the pavement.

"The tanks made the trip to Lacey in an hour and 45 minutes and no roads were damaged," said Col. Carmen A. Venticini, the Guard's chief of staff.

Maj. Mark Clemson of the 104th Engineering Battalion said, "the Guard members and the Lacey Township Department of Public Works worked closely together, building up the banks of the river to insure that the bridges could be supported."

While the first bridge dropped into place at about 7:30 p.m., with some remaining daylight, the second one went down under the glare of floodlights.

The final act was when the township officials raised a sign proclaiming the new roadway, "National Guard Boulevard."

When all was done, the soldiers agreed that they enjoyed the fact they could help the residents.

"This is the stuff the Guard is all about," said Staff Sgt. John Enggren, who works full-time for the local public works department.

The other soldiers who participated in the operation were 1st Lt. Brian Philpot, Sgt. 1st Class Donald Senft, Spc. Robert Mullen, Pfc. Daniel Carducci, Spc. Michael Lynch, Sgt. 1st Class Thomas Ryder, Spc. Richard L. Loftus, and Sgt. Donald Ateri.



Spc. Daniel Braun tests the mobile bridge he dropped that now unifies Lacey Twp., N.J.

Nebraska cleanup saves thousands of dollars

by Vicky Cerino
Nebraska Army National Guard

A forced shutdown of all 19 Nebraska Army National Guard (NARNG) indoor rifle ranges left Guard officials in a predicament. While some of the Guardsmen scratched their heads wondering where soldiers would go for their annual weapons qualification, others were asking what to do with 19 unusable ranges.

According to Maj. Dan Eddinger, environmental protection specialist, NARNG, high concentrations of lead

residue found in the sand bullet traps in the ranges exceeded new Occupational Safety and Health Agency and National Guard Bureau safety standards.

Eddinger said, "The lead contamination was caused by bullets impacting into the sand, below the shooting targets." Lead dust was also discovered in the range's air, on the floors, and on the walls. "Large quantities of lead in the human body can cause kidney and liver failure, as well as heart damage. The lead dust can be inhaled or ingested when it comes in contact with your hands, on food or in water."

UNACCEPTABLE LEVELS

Test results on the range sand samples varied anywhere from 350 to 10,000 milligrams of lead per liter of water. The acceptable level is five milligrams per liter. Nebraska closed its rifle ranges in May, 1990.

The state needed to find a way to make the sites usable again. The standard solution would have been to pay civilian contractors \$500,000 to remove the sand to a hazardous waste dump. "In my opinion, the cost was ridiculous," said Eddinger. "Other states have spent as much as \$250,000 cleaning up just one rifle range."

In January, Eddinger was appointed project chairman to figure out how to get the lead-contaminated sand out of the 19 ranges. The total amount of sand in the ranges was approximately 75 cubic yards, or the equivalent of 300 fifty-five-gallon barrels.

The lead contamination problem isn't one that the Guard takes lightly. Environmental issues are not just fads of the 1990s. They are serious issues that each soldier and airman must be aware of. "Commanders or Guard members who knowingly violate environmental laws can be fined \$25,000 to \$100,000 and be imprisoned one to 15 years," said Eddinger.

RECYCLING IS KEY

Initial research on the problem told him that he should just call the sand hazardous waste and take it to the dump, but further investigation and coordination with numerous federal and state agencies revealed a better solution. Eddinger found a way that the Guard could clean up the ranges and save the Government \$400,000. The four and a half tons of contaminated sand could be recycled.

"Through the agencies and what I learned about lead, I found out that lead is a recyclable item. My next problem was to figure out how to get it out of the sand," said Eddinger.

He contacted The Doe Run Company in Festus, Mo., a business that specializes in recycling lead. It turned out to be an advantageous situation for both Nebraska and Doe Run. Once they have separated the lead out, it is melted down for recycling and resale.



Five members of the Nebraska Army National Guard are currently working on the environmental cleanup in 19 indoor firing ranges throughout the state of Nebraska. They are: (from left to right, clockwise, up) Staff Sgt. Richard Owne, Staff Sgt. Brian Boye, Pfc. John Patsch, Spe. Michael Cerny, and Project officer, Capt. Kent Davison.

Interestingly, the sand is then used for cleaning their equipment. The Nebraska Military Department and Doe Run now have an agreement.

The sand will be delivered and recycled at Doe Run at no cost to the Guard; however, the steps the Guard has to take to remove the sand and decontaminate the indoor ranges are exhausting.

WORK DONE BY HAND

"Large pieces of equipment can not be used in the ranges and because the sand damages the equipment, the cleanup has to be done by hand," said clean up project officer, Capt. Kent Davison, of the 1st Battalion, 168th Field Artillery.

The soldiers have to wear special white protective suits, gloves, and respirators while doing the cleanup.

First, the lead-contaminated sand is shoveled by hand into five gallon buckets. The buckets are then hand carried to a dump truck. The team generally spends six to seven hours a day moving the sand from the ranges to the

trucks. The state of Nebraska has an arrangement with the Missouri Army Guard to use their dump trucks to haul the sand to Doe Run, a ten hour drive.

Davison said, "The other phase of clean up involves cleaning the inside of the ranges to make sure all lead residues are removed. The soldiers must vacuum all surfaces with a special machine. They must also hand-wash everything inside and then spray-paint the porous range walls, making the range safe again."

SIX MONTHS

The entire cleanup project should take about four to six months to complete. "So far," added Eddinger, "five of the 19 ranges, located in Lincoln, Nebraska City, Fremont, Seward, and Auburn, have had the lead-contaminated sand removed."

Once he fine-tuned Nebraska's standard operation procedure for this cleanup, it became a model for other states. "The National Guard Bureau is extremely interested in what we're doing," Eddinger boasted proudly. "Iowa is now using the same plan."

Maryland ANG helps Special Olympians

by Master Sgt. Blight B. Carter
Maryland Air National Guard

The Maryland Air National Guard (ANG) once again participated in the Maryland Summer Special Olympic Games at Towson State University.

The mission of the Special Olympics is to provide year-round training and athletic competition in a variety of olympic-type sports for all individuals with mental handicaps.

Members of the Maryland ANG assisted with a variety of events. Master Sgt. Barry Smith and Staff Sgt. Craig Baumer of the 175th Tactical Fighter Group helped with the aquatic competition at Burdick Pool in Towson State University, near Baltimore. Over 250 athletes competed in the 27 swimming events.

"It is a pleasure to represent the Maryland Air National Guard at the Special Olympics," said Smith. "I look forward to this event each year. To see these special athletes enjoying the competition of the events is great."

Over 1,500 special athletes competed during the two days of events. They participated in track, field, aquatics, bowling, equestrian sports, softball, and volleyball.

"I just can't begin to describe the feeling I get helping at the Special Olympics," said Baumer. "The athletes look forward to the assistance I give them during the events. To watch their faces when they compete in each event is a reward for me."

The men and women of the Maryland ANG took that extra step again in 1991 to make the Special Olympics a success.

Gulf War aftermath key concern in planning

Volunteers take over for residual unit troops

As of mid-August, fourteen Army Guard units remained in Southwest Asia (SWA) as part of a residual force with a mission of helping complete redeployment.

See the adjoining table for a list of units that are still in the Gulf.

In addition to the units listed, 30 Guard soldiers are attached to the 158th Aviation, an Army Reserve unit still in SWA.

These residual forces will be completely comprise of volunteer soldiers. The total residual force requirement is for 2,260 Guard soldiers. To date (mid-August), 1,188 volunteers have been deployed as replacements for soldiers already returned home.

Additional volunteers were scheduled for deployment as of this writing. Nearly 5,000 soldiers from across the nation volunteered to serve as replacements to the above mentioned residual units, according to Maj. Tim Furches, action officer for temporary tours of duty.

Tennessee replacements step forward

Tennessee earned the nickname "The Volunteer State" by answering President James Polk's call for 2,600 troops during the Mexican War.

Today, Tennessee Guard Soldiers continue to uphold the nickname by volunteering as replacements for units in Southwest Asia.

After Lt. Col. Robert Morgan, Mobility Readiness Officer with the Tennessee Army Guard, had attended a Guard Bureau briefing, he returned to the state and issued a call seeking replacements for any of the fourteen units remaining in the Gulf, not just for the 251st Combat Support Company of Tennessee.

Unit commanders used alert rosters to notify their members of the need. Soldiers completed Form 1058-R, "Request to Volunteer," and forwarded them to state headquarters. Nearly 600 requests came in immediately, and more come in daily.

According to Morgan, "The enthusiastic response from Tennessee Guard

Operation Desert Shield/Storm Personnel In Theater Army & Air National Guard



March 1991

42,966

August 1991

3,330



UNITS STILL IN THE GULF (Mid-Aug.)

UNIT	STATE
251st Combat Support Company	Tennessee
107th Combat Support Company	Wisconsin
2220th Transportation Company	Arizona
165th Quartermaster Company	Georgia
946th Quartermaster Company	Alabama
144th Heavy Maint Company	New Jersey
210th Military Police HHD	Michigan
438th Military Police Company	Kentucky
838th Military Police Company	Ohio
216th Ambulance Company	Arkansas
445th Military Police Company	Oklahoma
1355th Combat Support Company	Mississippi
22nd Ordnance Battalion HHD	Arizona
Combat Equipment Group, Maint.	Missouri

members has allowed the state to replace an entire unit."

Soldiers who have been on duty with the 251st will be heading back to their home communities of Tullahoma and Lewisburg earlier than some of the other units because of the volunteers' willingness to jump in and take their places.

In most instances, volunteers are from other units that had not been activated, but according to Morgan, at least a dozen members volunteered for their second tour in Saudi Arabia.

The first group of fillers reported to Ft. Dix, N.J. on June 9 for final preparation prior to overseas deployment.

Rebuilding operation kicks off back home

Over a quarter-million mandays have been projected to "reconstitute" or, in other words, return those Army Guard units federalized during Operation Desert Storm/Desert Shield to a pre-war readiness state.

The effort is being focused on two primary areas, equipment and personnel/administration/logistics (PAL).

In the equipment area, the task is twofold. First equipment must be returned to home station, then, second, it must be maintained up to Technical Manual standards.

The PAL task is equally as formidable requiring detail records updating and reviewing. Personnel files to include DD Form 214s, orders, and a host of other records must be updated. Logistic paperwork will require attention, addressing backlogged items.

"In the personnel arena," explained Maj. John Reynolds of the National Guard Bureau Mobilization Readiness Division, "this could include such items as posting DD 214s and filing copies of orders, etc."

"Administrative items may include such things as scheduling military schools to meet requirements generated by promotions obtained during Operation Desert Storm," continued Reynolds.

"An example of a logistics function needing attention would be that of conducting 100 percent property book reconciliations and inventories."

Reconstitution, strictly a stateside mission, will be accomplished with soldiers who volunteer for temporary tours of duty.

QUOTE OF NOTE:

"... our sick call rate went down, our accident and injury rate went down, our incidents in discipline went down, and the health of the forces went up."

--Army Gen. H. Norman Schwarzkopf, speaking of the restraint from alcohol by the American Troops of Desert Shield and Desert Storm.

Attachés see Cyclone Division in training

"I've never met a Guardsman who isn't enthusiastic about what he's doing," commented Australian assistant military attaché, Lt. Col. Robert W. Crawshaw, during a visit to Camp Shelby, Miss. this summer.

Crawshaw was one of 25 foreign attaches who visited the 38th Infantry Division during annual training. Crawshaw also told a reporter, "Along with having an exceedingly good relationship with the U. S. Army, Australia shares a common soldiering philosophy. We're interested in seeing how the National Guard trains on a division-level, and how they go about managing training resources."

Col. Joseph H. Smith, the naval and air attaché of Ghana, found chemical warfare and decontamination training of special interest. "We've never been involved in a decontamination exercise, although we've read about them before. "By observing an exercise I can take back important information to Ghana that we can benefit from," said Smith.

The Netherlands representative, Maj. Theodorus J. Alsemgeest found the dual role of the Guard of interest, that is, the national defense role and the civil roles like bridgebuilding and drug-related programs.

While at Shelby, the foreign dignitaries spent much of their time with D Company, 2-152 Infantry Battalion of Connersville, Ind. and with the 438th Chemical Company of Terre Haute, Ind.

Capt. Joseph Drury, commander of D Company, said, "I think these activities give the military attaches insight into how we train and how our readiness is vital to the total military force."

Activities planned for the foreign visitors included chemical decontamination, artillery firing, and a monument dedication. 38th Division commemorated its 50th anniversary of mobilization at Camp Shelby. Prior to visiting Shelby, the attaches had observed other units in California and South Dakota. They are based in Washington, D.C.



38th Infantry Division celebrates 50 years since WWII mobilization

Over 5,500 members of the National Guard 38th Infantry Division participated in a review this summer at Camp Shelby, Miss., marking the 50th anniversary of the division's mobilization for WWII.

The Cyclone Division had mobilized at Shelby before deploying to serve in the Philippines. As part of the ceremony, a stone monument was dedicated to commemorate that 1941 mobilization.

Division roots go back even further with Camp Shelby. It was here, in August 1917, that the 38th Infantry

Division was organized.

Several hundred veterans who served with the division in the Pacific during WWII were present for the June 22 ceremony.

Among the guests were retired Maj. Gen. Kenneth W. Brewer, who later became division commander and Tom Hamilton, who had first joined the 38th Division in November 1940.

Hamilton, now national president of the Armed Forces Veterans Club, attended the celebration wearing the uniform he had been issued upon his induction.



Foreign dignitaries had particular interest in chemical warfare when they visited 38th Infantry Division's annual training at Camp Shelby, Miss. Capt. Patrick W. Guy, commander of 438th Chemical Company, (left photo) explains techniques his company employs that have made it such a successful chemical unit. Chemical decontamination training is an important and delicate procedure (above left and above) as demonstrated by members of 438th Chemical Company. (Photos by Spc. Rebecca L. Gann)



Tom Hamilton (left) is photographed in the uniform he was issued in 1940 when he was a member of the color guard at Tyndel Armory in Indianapolis, Ind. Former 38th Infantry Division Commander, Maj. Gen. Kenneth W. Brewer was the keynote speaker at the division's 50th anniversary celebration of mobilization for WWII.

New Jersey unit hammers away on cleanup

by Master Sgt. Frank Jordan
Maine Army National Guard

KING KHALID MILITARY CITY, Saudi Arabia—If "true grit" makes for an effective military unit, look no further than the 144th Supply Company, New Jersey National Guard.

Amid the brutal heat and swirling sands of the Saudi Arabian interior, men and women of the 144th appear larger than life.

Most of the victorious American fighting elements have returned home, leaving their equipment behind. Combat service support units like the 144th of Hammonton, N.J., remain on the job, gathering this equipment and loading it onto trucks for shipment to the port of Dammam, Saudi Arabia. There, the equipment is made ready for a sea voyage back to the United States.

Vehicles destroyed in combat and those damaged in accidents are collected for salvage. Those vehicles are almost

always inoperative.

The working environment for the 144th is the seemingly endless desert without roads. Heat is intense. Daytime temperatures are super heated, like the air cooked under an engine hood. The sand is tormenting; it has the consistency of fine talcum powder and it is inescapable.

"I don't mind it. I'm a veteran," said Staff Sgt. Melvin Maddox, a member of the 144th who had served his country in another war—Vietnam.

Maddox supervises the loading of huge M-2 Bradley Fighting Vehicles onto flatbed tractor-trailer trucks. Roughly 50 trucks driven by Third-World civilians line up in formation ready to unload their cargo.

In appearance, Maddox is indistinguishable from the rest of the 144th gang. Dust cakes his clothes and body and he works in battle dress trousers with only a dingy brown T-shirt top.

New Jersey soldiers move

quickly. A recovery vehicle pushes one Bradley onto a flatbed where it is shackled with chains. Then, the diesel roars away leaving a billow of smoke and dust.

There is danger in this working environment. Tons of metal lurch erratically as the equipment is loaded. One Bradley, missing a track, takes longer to load than the other vehicles.

"This has already taken 20 minutes—it should have taken five," shouts a driver.

In spite of the heat, Maddox darts to the front of the damaged Bradley where he begins directing the operation. The recovery vehicle driver backs off for another try as truck drivers watch and comment among themselves about the Guardsmen and their expert handling of the situation.

These Guardsmen have an ability to push equipment up to and beyond specifications in order to accomplish the difficult mission.

Whenever time and work permit,

members of the unit fight the monotony of life on the desert floor by climbing aboard Army helicopters and taking short flights.

Two specialists of the company, Steven Hans, 19, and Joe Vandervort, 23, fill idle hours corresponding with elementary school youngsters. Between the two of them, they receive around 60 letters a week from children. They claim that their typing skills have improved considerably as a result of the endeavor. They hope to have the opportunity to visit the classes in person after they return to New Jersey.

Another member of the company got lucky and received 120 letters from home as a result of a request placed in the personals column of a hometown newspaper.

At the end of the workday, soldiers of the 144th Supply Company retire to their sand crusted tents to rest for another day identical to the one they just finished.

Palmetto Guard Band wins friends in Dominican Republic

Story and photo by
Master Sgt. Phillip H. Jones
South Carolina Army National Guard

"¡Hola!" (Hello!) and "¿Qué pasa?" (What's happening?) are some of the more common Spanish expressions learned by the 50 members of South Carolina's 246th Army National Guard Band while playing concerts in the Dominican Republic, July 1st through 10th.

The ten-day annual training tour took them to five towns throughout the country, with a special performance at the American Embassy picnic on July 4, in Santo Domingo.

Each stop offered something new and different. In Barahona, for instance, trumpet player Sgt. George Thronebur of Greenville met a Dominican trumpet player outside the hotel and gave him some useful tips and some sheet music to help improve his playing.

The mayor of San José de Ocoa made everyone in the band an honorary citizen of the city and provided a banquet after the concert.

The Fourth of July performance



South Carolina's Palmetto Guard Band played favorite American and regional tunes before enthusiastic crowds in the Dominican Republic.

at the American Embassy had the crowds yelling for more as the Dixieland band played to children jumping up and down on the stage.

At the end of each performance, the town's mayor was presented a plaque commemorating the event and the band's interpreter, Sgt. Daisy Mendez provided the Spanish translation to bridge the communication gap. The Spanish language was put to the test as band

members tried to speak it with their southern drawls.

Traveling and playing back-to-back concerts presented a logistics challenge. Training NCO Staff Sgt. Tim Blackwell of Columbia, S.C. said, "The five-man road crew was a valuable asset to our tour. They stayed ahead of us setting up and taking down the equipment for each performance."

Acting band commander and 1st

Sgt. Richard Sanders of Clinton, S. C., said "This is the first time the band has played overseas since World War II. I'm proud of the band for being such good ambassadors for the U.S. We brought some of our music and culture to them, as well as honoring them with some of their own music."

"The trip was accident-free and no one missed any of the performances," concluded Sanders.