



Capt. MacLeod to receive Kolligan award for extraordinary aerial heroism

Capt. Brian D. MacLeod, a pilot assigned to the 178th Tactical Fighter Group, Ohio Air National Guard, has been selected to receive the Koren Kolligan, Jr., Trophy for 1989.

MacLeod demonstrated exceptional airmanship in coping with an in-flight emergency in an A-7D aircraft in November 3, 1988. On that date, MacLeod was recovering his aircraft at Springfield Municipal Airport through the weather on his leader's wing. After separating for an approach Capt. MacLeod's aircraft was struck by lightning which entered the cockpit.

The bolt of lightning passed through Captain MacLeod's helmet, head, and body, exiting through the metal clips of his survival kit. Although temporarily blinded and stunned, MacLeod was able to maintain control of the aircraft, allowing his leader to rejoin on

him.

Exhausted and disoriented, he flew on his leader's wing for a formation approach and safe single-ship landing. Captain MacLeod then managed to slow his aircraft and exit the runway. Through his outstanding determination and airmanship, Captain MacLeod averted a potentially grave situation and saved a valuable combat aircraft.

The Trophy was donated by the Kolligan family in memory of their son, First Lieutenant Koren Kolligan, Jr., United States Air Force, who was declared missing in a T-33 off the coast of California in 1955.

The trophy was established to recognize outstanding feats of airmanship by an individual aircrew member in averting an aircraft accident or minimizing its impact. The award was first presented in 1958.



Capt. Brian D. MacLeod

Brig. Gen. Navas named Vice Chief, NGB

Secretary of Defense Richard Cheney has named Brig. Gen. William (Billy) A. Navas, Jr. to be Vice Chief, National Guard Bureau.

Navas has been the deputy director of the Army National Guard since 1987. He succeeds Lt. Gen. John B. Conaway, who was elevated to Chief, National Guard Bureau in February. Navas is only the second person to become Vice Chief since the creation of the position in 1988.

General Navas was born Dec. 15, 1942, in Mayaguez, Puerto Rico. He graduated Immaculate Conception Academy in 1960, earned a bachelor of science degree in civil engineering from the University of Puerto Rico in 1965 and was awarded a master of science degree in management engineering from the University of Bridgeport (Conn.) in 1979.

His military schooling includes the Army Engineer Officer Basic Course, Post Engineer Course, Engineer Officer Advanced Course, Command and General Staff College, and Inter-American Defense College.

He was commissioned as a second lieutenant in the Corps of Engineers upon graduation from the Reserve Officer Training Corps program at the University of Puerto Rico, entered active duty in April 1966 and served as a Regular Army officer until June 1970.

During this period he served in Europe as post engineer and commander of the Wertheim Subdistrict in the Federal Republic of Germany, and, in May 1968, assumed command of Company A, 168th Engineer Battalion (Combat) in Lai Khe, Republic of Vietnam. In May 1969, when he was reassigned as the engineer advisor to the Puerto Rico Army National Guard.

In June 1970, Navas resigned his Army commission and accepted an appointment as a captain in the Puerto Rico Army National Guard where he became

commander of Company C, 130th Engineer Battalion (Combat). In September 1972, he transferred to the



125th Military Police Battalion where he served first as battalion Intelligence and then Operations and Training Officer before becoming battalion commander.

His other assignments have included Operations Officer, Troop command, commander of the 1st Battalion, 296th Infantry, and Operations Officer, 92nd Infantry Brigade (Separate). Following graduation from the Inter-American Defense College in June 1982, he accepted an Active Guard and Reserve (AGR) appointment as Director of Plans, Operations, Training and Military Support, Puerto Rico Army National Guard.

He was commander of Combined Task Force "Minuteman I" that conducted the first engineer training exercise in Panama from January to May 1984, and became Deputy Director, Army National Guard, while still a colonel on July 6, 1987.

His awards and decorations include the Legion of Merit, Bronze Star Medal, Defense Meritorious Service Medal, Meritorious Service Medal with oak

leaf cluster, the Air Medal and the Army Commendation Medal with two oak leaf clusters.

General Navas was promoted to brigadier general and federally recognized on Oct. 16, 1987.

He is married to the former Wilda Cordova of Mayaguez. The Navas' have two children, William A., III, and Gretchen, and live in Alexandria, Va.

Inside...

'Do's and Don'ts'...

Avoid the embarrassment by checking what's right and what's not concerning political activity on page 5.

'Old Glory' ...

Some questions on use or abuse of the flag are answered on page 7.



LETTERS LETTERS LETTERS

Dear Editor:

I would like to take this opportunity to commend you and your staff on the excellent job you are doing with "ON GUARD." Your new format has been very well received here and each issue that is received is widely read throughout the Idaho National Guard at all levels. My staff and I look forward to each issue and use it as a model for the type of excellence we try to achieve with our own internal command information publications.

I would however, like to point out an error that appeared in your June issue. On page 7 you have an article which was supplied to you by the MAC News Service. This article indicates that Lt. Col. Irene Trowell-Harris of the New York Air National Guard is the first female nurse to command a clinic in the Air National Guard.

I believe this to be incorrect. Here in Idaho, Lt. Col. Susan Troyer has been the commander of the 124th Tactical Reconnaissance Group Clinic at Gowen Field, Boise, Idaho since October 1, 1988. This would predate Col. Trowell-Harris's appointment by 17 months.

If you could print a correction in an upcoming issue it would be greatly appreciated.

Once again, congratulations to you and

your staff for an excellent publication. We look forward to more great things from "ON GUARD."

Major James E. Ball
State Public Affairs Officer

Dear Maj. Ball:

You are right. We did use the article provided by the MAC News Service. And, from the information you provided, it would appear you are correct.

In the interest of fairness, we're glad to print your comment and will let it serve to put matters into perspective.

Thanks for your comments concerning "On Guard." We certainly hope to provide information which all levels of the National Guard will find accurate, interesting and useful.

Editor

Chief, NGB photos available

A limited quantity of color photos of Lt. Gen. John B. Conaway are now available.

Units may request photos of the Chief, National Guard Bureau from the Command Information Team, Office of Public Affairs by calling DSN 289-1923 or commercial, (703)756-1923.

Limit one photo per unit. Orders will be filled on a first-come-first-serve basis while quantities last.

The priority for color photos will be to units. Staff sections seeking photos should contact their appropriate State Public Affairs Officers for assistance.

Allow at least three weeks for delivery.



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Lt. Gen. John B. Conaway
Chief, National Guard Bureau.

Mr. Daniel Donohue
Chief, Office of Public Affairs

Lt. Col. Pete Wyro
Editor

Capt. Philip C. Blahut
Associate Editor

Taps in tribute

On July 3rd, Lt. Col. Duane (Skip) Long, South Dakota Army National Guard died after a year-long battle with cancer.

"Skip", as his friends and colleagues called him, served for several years as the State Public Affairs officer for the South Dakota National Guard.

He is remembered as a soft-spoken, diligent, personable man who excelled in his work both personally and on behalf of the South Dakota Guard.

We extend our sympathy to his family and to the South Dakota National Guard family and friends in his death.



Lunchtime sleuth solves the mystery and riddle of the RCAS identity

Soon to appear as 'Columbo, eat your heart out!'

by Lt. Col. Pete Wyro
Editor

I had barely sat down and taken a bite of my Pentagon special lunch treat -- a garden salad, diet soda and a small bowl of Jello -- when "he" came into the cafeteria and sat down beside me.

You couldn't mistake who "he" was. His tousled hair, rumpled tan overcoat, the squinting eye and the Stogie, or what was left of it dangling from the corner of his mouth were a dead give-away to detective buffs. Or, so I thought.

"I know you. You're that television detective....," I began.

"Columbo, Lieutenant Columbo," he responded. "You don't mind if I ask you a few questions, do you?" he continued.

"Questions? About what?" I couldn't even begin to guess what he could want in the way of information from me.

"I'm investigating a possible missing person report," he began. Pulling a wrinkled piece of paper from the pocket of his overcoat, he placed it in front of me, knocking over my Jello in the process.

"Sorry," he reacted, "I didn't see that. Must have been looking with my squinting eye."

On the note were the words "Cas, R."

"Do you know anyone by this name?" he asked.

"What name is that?" I answered, unable to decipher the scribble on the note. I didn't make sense to me.

"We're looking for someone named, R. Cas," he explained.

"R. Cas?" I shot back.

"Yeah," he said removing the cigar from his mouth and holding it in his left hand as he pointed to the paper on the table. "From what we've been able to determine, this person hasn't been seen lately so we're checking it out."

Suddenly a light exploded in my mind. "Wait a minute! Are you saying you're looking for RCAS?" I responded. Now, I knew what he was looking for and it wasn't a person at all!

"Yes, yes, I believe that is how they pronounce his name," Columbo remarked.

"Look no more, detective," I answered. "RCAS is not a person, it's a 'thing', a system that is being developed to help the National Guard and Army Reserve mobilize."

"I don't understand," he answered, squinting even more as he looked into my eyes. "If it's not a person, and it is a 'system', just what does it do?"

"Right now, it doesn't do anything because it hasn't come into being yet," I explained.

"But when it does come into existence, it should simplify a lot of things that we have to do in order to mobilize our units and get them to where they need to be."

Reaching across the table, the rumpled detective fingered a package of crackers I had placed beside my salad. "You're not going to eat these are you?" he asked as he removed a package, ripped it open and bit into one of the crackers it contained.

"Nah, go ahead," I said as I began to explain

about RCAS.

"RCAS stands for the 'Reserve Component Automation System,' and is a computerized system being developed to help us folks in the National Guard and in the Army Reserve when we



have to mobilize to defend the nation."

"Up to now, the basic thing that has happened under RCAS has been for the ultimate users of the system to identify what they want it to do for them. Those 'wish lists' have become the basis for the government to ask civilian companies for proposals on how they might fulfill those 'wish lists' under a government contract."

"Do you already have someone in mind for this work?" Columbo asked.

"No! Definitely not," I shot back. "First we have to see if the proposals from the companies would really work by choosing a few for demonstrations - just to see how good they really are. After we've done that shoot-out, we'll pick a company to do the actual work."

"Excuse me," Columbo said, leaving the table to get a fork from the nearby serving tray before returning to the table.

"I notice you're not eating your salad. Do you mind if I do, then?" he asked, just before wolfing down my salad, croutons and all.

"No. Go ahead," I indicated, returning to my explanation.

"How could this help?" he asked.

"Well, the actual operations won't be clear until after the test programs have been conducted. But let's say, as a rough example, that you're a soldier and you have already gotten word to report to your armory, load up and move to your mobilization station."

"The information in the RCAS data banks

can be shared between your unit, the mobilization station and even the headquarters that will ultimately command your unit."

"What kind of information sharing?" the detective asked.

"Well, I'd need to be sure my wife and daughter had up to date, 'Active Duty' ID cards and that they were covered by the military medical system 30 days after I was mobilized. I suppose the information 'Senor RCAS' had on me and them, for that matter, would ensure they received the entitlements which they should get. I guess it would also make it easier for me to plug into the payroll system to be sure my pay goes to the bank I intended for it to."

"That's important, huh?" he remarked as he wiped the remainder of a cracker from the corner of his mouth.

"You'd better believe it!"

"Imagine a system that can take the information that has already been entered on me and use it to prepare all of the documents the Army needs on me when I am mobilized, from active duty ID cards, to my medical records, to my Emergency Data card, government life insurance and the like. Then imagine the same system being able to track not only my individual progress during mobilization, but everyone in my unit as well as information on my unit itself," I stressed.

"What kind of information?" the rumpled sleuth asked as he dug into my Jello.

"Again, I can only venture an educated guess. But how about information on every vehicle in my unit, by type, the last time it was serviced, our weapons and communications equipment, how much training each of us has had on our equipment, how often we have trained as a unit, our readiness ratings and progress. Or, how about our load plans, plans for shipping us to our ultimate destination. Rail loading plans, airplane assignments, maps, perhaps. Maybe even projections of how many Meals Ready to Eat..."

"What's that?"

"MRE's, modern day C-rations, Lieutenant Columbo. Don't worry, we won't make you eat them."

"Oh. So that's RCAS," he remarked.

"Well, not exactly. But it's something of an idea of what RCAS will do. So, you can see, there is no missing person named 'R.Cas.' What you've been checking out is something that is still being developed. We'll know a lot more about it next year, after the shoot-out."

"Well, then, could I come back and see it when it is finished?" he asked.

"I suppose, so, Lieutenant," I answered.

With that, the rumpled detective stood, taking a swig from what was left of my diet soda, before ambling away. He looked back my way and asked, "Say, I've got this detective friend from New York. He's bald and likes to say 'I love ya, Baby.' Would you mind telling him about RCAS?"

"Nah," I answered. "Just tell him to be sure to eat before he arrives."

Texan and her father swap MRE's, experiences in recent AT visit to Fort Hood

by Sgt. Jim DeFoor

For Texan, Karres I. Mathers, and her father, Kenneth Mathers, a recent visit to Fort Hood, Texas to observe training for the 149th Aviation Brigade, 49th Armored Division proved a tie between the past and the present.

Specialist Mathers expressed her appreciation of her part-time job in the 149th Aviation Brigade, Texas Army National Guard this way.

"I joined the Guard because I wanted to prove that I could stand-up to the rigors of Basic and Advanced military training," she said during a seven-hour visit by her father Kenneth Mathers, a Kyle, Texas police sergeant during annual training at Fort Hood recently.

"I stay because of the close friendships I have made in the Guard and because my job as a clerk-typist in the brigade's administrative section is really important to the Guardsmen in our unit," added Karres, a 1982 graduate of Hayes Consolidated High School. "I type the orders that put the members of our unit on active duty for annual training. I type the awards and citations that recognize our Guardsmen for their good work or special efforts. I also type the information bulletins that inform the people in our unit of special events and important things to remember, such as being sure to drink plenty of water each day we're in the field at Fort Hood," she added.

GOOD WORKER

Karres joined the Army National Guard three years ago. After five months of Basic and Advanced training she worked for 18 months as a full-time company clerk for the 149th Aviation Brigade, and gave the hair-styling profession a whirl before settling into a position as a medical claims specialist with the Corporation of America in Austin, Texas.

"She's a terrific worker," explained her supervisor, Maggie Lingo, who also participated in the helicopter trip from Austin to Fort Hood to visit Karres in the field. "She's very diligent and thorough in her work and her friendly personality quickly puts her co-workers and our clients at ease. The skills she's learned in the Guard have really helped us."

Kenneth Mathers also appreciates the skills his daughter has gained since joining the Guard. He knows them because he too learned important work skills during his three years of active duty on Guam from 1956-1959 with a U.S. Army heavy construction battalion. He still uses those construction skills today on his small farm outside of Kyle.

Karres unit, the 149th Aviation Brigade, is part of the 49th Armored Division, which has over



FATHER - DAUGHTER - Texas Army National Guard Spec. Karres Mathers shows her dad, Kenneth Mathers of Kyle, Texas, the "joy" of a Meal Ready to Eat (MRE) during recent Annual Training at Fort Hood, Texas. (Photo by Sgt. Jim DeFoor, 49th Armored Division).

15,000 citizen-soldiers and is one of the largest armored divisions in the free world. In addition to armor, or tank units, the division has mechanized infantry, aviation (helicopter), artillery, and combat

engineers. Many units have lineages and historic ties with the 36th Infantry Division, composed mainly of Texans, which gained fame in fighting in Italy during WWII.



SWEARING -IN- Brig. Gen. William A. Navas, Jr., takes the oath of office as the newly appointed Vice Chief, National Guard Bureau from Lt. Gen. John B. Conaway, Chief, National Guard Bureau while Navas' wife, Wilda looks on. (Photo by Tech. Sgt. Tom Cunningham)

Knowing political 'Do's' and 'Don'ts' is an absolute 'must', especially in an election year

by Lt. Col. Pete Wyro
Editor

Election year invariably brings questions concerning the political "Do's" and "Don'ts" which apply the members of the National Guard, and the more questions asked, the more that surface, especially when addressing those members of the Guard in a "Federal" status. This includes full-time National Guard technicians, as well as soldiers on Title 10 or Title 32 AGR tours.

It does not apply to individual members of the Guard acting as private citizens without regard for their official positions as members of the Guard, and who are not in a federal status.

Here, then are the rules which apply.

RULE 1

Do not endorse or appear to endorse a particular candidate, political activity, group or cause through your official position, actions or resources. It is Defense Department policy to avoid even the "appearance" of favoritism or endorsement of any political or even quasi-political group, cause or candidate.

RULE 2

Do treat questions from political campaign groups just as you would questions from the general public.

What does this mean?

Simply this. Unlike responding to questions from reporters where additional insight and otherwise "tailored" treatment may be rendered, when dealing with political groups or their representatives provide no more information than you would provide a general citizen.

Do not render special treatment to the political organization.

RULE 3

Do not try to amplify, explain or otherwise embellish the prepared and/or published policy statements of the Department of Defense, the military services or their agencies such as the National Guard Bureau.

If you cannot answer a question or wish additional guidance before responding to someone, call the National Guard Bureau Office of Public Affairs, Media Relations branch at DSN 225-3454 or commercial (202)695-3454.

Do not guess at an appropriate answer. Get one!

RULE 4

Do know the rules pertaining to visits by political candidates or incumbent members of the U.S. Congress or Senate to your installations, bases or armories.

Installations and bases may not be used for political assemblies, press conferences, fund-raising, meetings or other politically oriented purposes.

U. S. Congressmen and Senators may visit your bases in connection with their official duties, and may receive briefings, tours and information materials, even if they are candidates for re-election. However, commanders must ensure they know that their visit may not be used as a campaign vehicle. This means that media coverage of their visit may not be allowed, even by the local news media.

Commanders who are not certain of these limitations should contact their state public affairs officer, the base legislative liaison officer, if they have one, or they should contact the office of their respective Adjutant General before agreeing to visits by U.S. Congressional representatives or from local or state political candidates.



RULE 5

Do not participate in press conferences for political candidates, even when asked merely to be present to respond to questions about your unit, base or mission. In other words, decline the invitation to be part of someone else's minefield party.

RULE 6

Do make sure that the activities you agree to support are not political. If you have been asked and are authorized to provide a color guard for the opening ceremonies of an event, be sure that is the extent of the color guard participation.

RULE 7

Do make sure you have cleared with the proper authorities any articles you may submit for publication and public comment, such as letters to the editor, speeches or responses to letters you have received which contain political or possible political inferences.

ences.

You must strive to ensure your public comment in any forum is not considered political in nature.

RULE 8

Be sure your unit, base or state newspapers do not include political comment, news stories, features, commentary, straw man or other surveys and analysis, or paid political advertisements. Army and Air Force regulations which permit the publication of such newspapers prohibit political activity in those publications. While there are states which publish newspapers without the use of federal funds, all newspapers which are authorized for distribution to members of the National Guard are published under the authority of these same regulations and therefore must not contain political comment of any kind.

RULE 9

Do comply with the provisions of the Hatch Act which places limits on the political activities of federally paid civilian employees. In general, the Hatch Act prohibits federal employees, which includes National Guard technicians, from making speeches for political candidates or organizations. It also prohibits participation in political polls, balloting activities, straw votes, the preparation and distribution of campaign literature, or other actions which involve the solicitation of support for a particular candidate, organization or cause.

This prohibition applies to official work time and to "personal" time away from then office and your official duties.

RULE 10

Do. Repeat...DO, indeed VOTE! While each federal worker faces limitations on the degree to which they may actively participate in political activities, they retain their right to take part in the most important of those activities...casting their ballot for the candidate of their choice.

It is a right they not only exercise, but have sworn to protect.





"TOP GUNS" - The best light machinegunners in the U.S. Army are weekend warriors from Co. B (-), 340th Support Battalion, California National Guard. They are: back row, left to right, Sgt. Kevin Sousa and Pvt. 2 Edward Franklin; front row, left to right, Staff Sgt. Grant Hysell and Spec. Stephen Franklin. (Photo by Staff Sgt. Phil Jordan).

California gunners 'tops' in the Army again, Rat-ta-tat-tat -- just like that!

by Staff Sgt. Phil Jordan,
California National Guard

They did it again--again!

For the third year in a row, the All-Army's top light machine gun team comes from Company B, 340th Support Battalion of the California National Guard, Atascadero, Calif.

To take the title, the Guard soldiers had to outshoot 14 other teams, nine from the Guard, three from the active Army, and two from the reserves.

"Top Guns" this year were Staff Sgt. Grant Hysell, Sgt. Kevin Sousa, SPC Stephen Fiant, and Pvt. 2 Edward Franklin. Franklin was a last minute fill-in for Sgt. Tim Hudson, who was with the team in the preliminary shoot-outs but was unable to make the finals due to allergy problems.

Hysell and Sousa have been with the company's team since it won its first All-Army three years ago. But they may not do it again...

The four said they want to give some other team a chance, and Hysell is thinking of entering pistol competition perhaps because, among other things, a pistol is a lot lighter than even a light machine gun. The light machine gun competition includes carrying the weapon and all its equipment for two miles before firing at 100-, 300-, and 600-yard targets.

"I was originally on the Guard state pistol team," Hysell, the team's captain and coach, explained. "I'd never fired a light machine gun machine gun in my life, but when the idea was first suggested, I thought, 'Wheel! This sounds like fun.'"

It was. As the battalion's maintenance company, "Bravo" company takes pride in its ability to repair just about anything the Army has. It also takes pride in its light machine gun team, which needed only three years to become the All-Army champ.

One factor in the team's success was geography. Atascadero is set in the upper Salinas Valley--"East of Eden" country--with the Santa Lucias, teeming with game, between the valley and the Pacific. For a

lot of people living in the area, hunting, and with it marksmanship, is a way of life.

Another factor was dedication. The team was able to hold live ammo practice no more than four or five times a year, but they made up for that deficiency by holding frequent and intensive "dry runs." The "dry runs" might include four or more hours on a drill weekend Saturday night, plus more of the same two or three evenings during the month, and one or more eight-hour sessions on free Saturdays, going through the motions until they were second nature.

It all paid off. The team's first year saw them runners-up in California National Guard competition. By their second year, they won the California Guard title, but didn't reach the All-Army. The year after that, they were Top Gun, and the year after that, and the year after that.

And now it's over.

"Now, though, I plan to go back to target pistol shooting," Hysell said, "and I want to organize a company combat pistol team." In their three years as All-Army top guns, he recalled, the company team never could win the All-Guard competition, but each year placed well enough to make it to and then win the final competition.

"In the team's career, we entered an even dozen major events and won nine of them," he said with understandable pride. "In seven of the 12, I was the high scorer."

This year's matches were held in May at Fort Benning, Ga., after state, All-Guard, and Army area shoot-offs.

It took the Atascaderans two years to go from scratch to All-Army champions, but no team has topped them in that competition since.

How does Hysell see the chances for a champion combat pistol team?

"It may take us a couple of years," he opined, "but we'll get something going."

Does anybody want to bet they won't?

Florida Guard chosen for computerized test program

The Department of Defense recently selected the Florida Army National Guard as a model participant for a \$5 million inter-service computer program to be tested there.

Called the "Nested Model," the project is the first of its kind and will link American military units, weapons systems and military occupational skills in a computer-based, central-access system.

GUARD'S ROLE

Capt. Neill H. Foshee, Florida Army Guard liaison officer for the project explained the role of the Guard is to represent the entire reserve component forces of the United States and to provide the Defense Training and Performance Data Center (TPDC) Guard data which will be put into the system database. TPDC is developing the system.

When operational in 1991, a military commander anywhere in the U.S. will be able to access the system from his desk-top computer and obtain such information as firing ranges for the Hellfire missile or those approved for firing helicopter weapons.

In a nutshell, the system will provide commanders information on the availability of equipment they can use for mission-related training.

CIVILIAN PROGRAMS, TOO

"Nested Model" will also include information on civilian education programs, such as lists of courses at local two-year colleges and vocational schools which have been approved by DoD for equivalent training.

Maj. Gen. Robert F. Ensslin, Jr., Florida Adjutant General explained, "From the Florida Army National Guard's perspective, it is essential that a comprehensive data system be available to operations and training personnel since all too often, by the time required data is compiled to make a decision, we find ourselves out of time."

According to Ensslin, once the system is in place, instead of having to send personnel to Fort Sam Houston, Texas to train as Army medics, for example, individuals needing the same training could obtain it through a local community college as part of an associate-level nursing degree program.

The general noted several obvious benefits such as costs savings, less impact on civilian jobs and fewer disruptions for Guard families from use of the system which will include data on some 250,000 college courses, 15,000 vo-tech courses and 20,000 civilian contract training courses.

'Flag' fervor and furor revive questions concerning its use in other ways

Recent interest in protecting the United States flag from desecration and abuse in the name of freedom of speech has also prompted increased concern over its use or apparent use in other forms, such as logos for advertising purposes?

What is the story on those logos which include the stripes, background or colors of the American flag?

It should come as no surprise that this has been a matter of concern for many years. In fact, letters over the years provide at least some insight into the "do's and don't's" which apply to duplication of the flag.

Section 176 to Title 36, United States Code restricts duplication of the flag of the United States and prohibits the placement of designs on the flag itself.

However, the law does not prohibit the use of the colors red, white and blue, or designs of stripes, the field or stars which are contained in the flag.

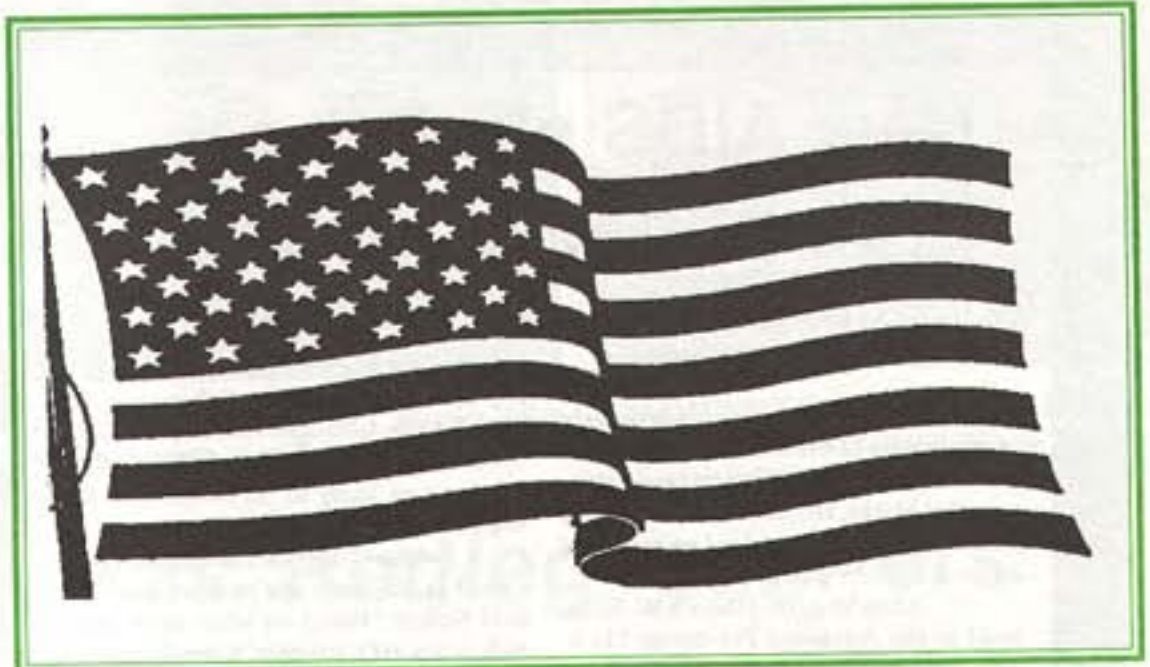
For example, in responding to a question of whether an individual's son could wear an athletic shirt with red, white and blue stripes and stars, a former Army Adjutant General, Major General Kenneth C. Wickham wrote, "The code stipulates the flag should not be used as any portion of a costume or athletic uniform. However, this Section makes no distinction between the use of the actual flag and the intended effect created by the use of the stars and stripes associated with the flag." The Army Adjutant General went on to note, "This Section neither provides for enforcement of its provisions nor does it include penalties for violations. Such matters, therefore, are governed largely by state and local governments, many of which have enacted laws and established ordinances pertaining to the flag."

EARLIER QUESTIONS

In an earlier inquiry to the Institute of Heraldry, Washington, D.C., two flags using a design which included

red and white stripes were submitted by the Young Americans for Freedom for the Institute of Heraldry to review for possible conflict with

Lt. Col. John Runner, Chief of the Army National Guard Recruiting and Retention Management



prohibitions on duplicating the U.S. flag.

Responding to the inquiry, the commander of the Institute of Heraldry wrote, "The designs do not duplicate the design of the Flag of the United States. Therefore, the use of either design cannot be said to be prohibited. However, this Institute has received letters from the general public criticizing the use of flag designs which simulate a portion of the national flag design (red and white stripes).

The proposed designs were returned without further comment and without specific approval.

In responding on behalf of President Richard M. Nixon to an inquiry from Louisiana in the early 70's, Maj. Gen. Verne L. Bowers, the Army Adjutant General at the time, responded in a way which would be almost duplicated later by another adjutant general, Maj. Gen. Wickham. In addition, Bowers encouraged the inquirer to write her state attorney general for an explanation of the state law on the subject.

In another example, responding to an inquiry from a member of the Congress, officials from the Army's Adjutant General's office said it was inappropriate for a design similar to the American flag to be used in a memorial board honoring Disabled American Veterans.

Although the design did not exactly duplicate the American flag, the official noted, "It is our National flag that comes to mind and with the Code prohibiting placement of things on the flag, the use of the suggested design would not be appropriate, in our opinion."

NATIONAL GUARD EMBLEMS?

What then, is the case with the Army National Guard recruiting logos used in most states where the word "Army" is printed above a design which includes red and white stripes?

Center indicates the use of the logos does not violate the provisions of the "flag" law and are not, in fact, duplicates of the National flag.

"We have not encountered problems with the use of the logos," he said.

**ARMY
NATIONAL
GUARD**

**Lest we
forget
the pledge
we make**

**I pledge allegiance to
the flag of the United
States of America.**

**And to the Republic for
which it
stands.**

**One nation. Under God.
Indivisible.**

**With liberty and justice
for all.**

aids

New AIDS studies prompt new concerns

by Evelyn Harris
Armed Forces Information Service

AIDS for many years was thought of as a disease of white male homosexuals. But more and more, it is becoming a disease that blacks, Hispanics, and especially women cannot ignore, based on results of a recent military study.

Army Maj.(Dr.) Patrick W. Kelly, head of the Advanced Preventive Medicine Studies Department, Walter Reed Army Institute of Research, Washington, D.C., led the team that published its findings in the April "American Journal of Public Health." Their study is the most detailed one to date on the extent of human immunodeficiency virus infection (HIV) in the military. The HIV virus causes AIDS, or acquired immunodeficiency syndrome.

The team followed 647,700 soldiers out of the 763,675 who were on active duty on June 30, 1986, when the HIV screening program was just beginning. They tracked the soldiers until July 27, 1989.

The study suggests that over the past decade, HIV infection rates for men and women in the United States have been coming closer together. This trend compares with studies in Africa where equal numbers of men and women are infected with the disease.

CONVERGING INFECTION RATES

Civilian AIDS case data prepared by the Centers for Disease Control indicated that in the first half of 1989, men were eight times as likely to be infected as women. The military study found male soldiers only 2.4 times more likely to be infected than female soldiers, but Kelley noted that military policies bar homosexuals and intravenous drug users. As those major AIDS reporting groups are under-reported in the Army, he said, not all the team's findings translate completely to the civilian population.

The military study found rates of infection for black and Hispanic soldiers are three to four times higher than for whites. Male-to-female ratios do not differ by race, but black and Hispanic females are 1.5 times as likely to be infected as are white men.

Almost half of the infected personnel in the study are or were married. Said Kelley: "Based on other work done with Army HIV patients, it would be reasonable to assume these soldiers participated in heterosexual sex at least some of the time and that many otherwise risk-avoiding heterosexuals were contacting the virus."

Kelley said other Walter Reed colleagues have published a study in the "Journal of the American Medical Association" that confirms the relatively high rate of infection in women shown in his research. That study of military applicants found that overall, teen-aged men and women test HIV-positive at about the same rate.

TEEN-AGE HIV RATES

"Among 17-to 18-year-olds, the rate among women was .25 per thousand, which exceeded the rate among men, which was .223 per thousand," said Kelley. What this means, he warned, is that both men and women have to be concerned about protecting themselves through safe sex practices. He said fewer troops taking part in a recent annual exercise traditionally associated with high rates of sexually transmitted diseases tested positive this year. Were they all angels?

"I suspect not," he remarked. "We've heard the prostitutes have started insisting on condoms."

Air Force Lt. Col. Michael Peterson, a DoD senior policy analyst for preventive medicine and health promotion, said that the other services are looking into doing similar studies. He said that rates of infection for applicants to the military have been steadily declining for the past few years.

Boise State degree is available

Boise State University now offers a masters degree in instructional technology for students anywhere in the United States or Canada through the use of "computer conferencing."

And, it is open to members of the Army National Guard who may wish to take part in an innovative way of working toward an advanced degree.

The goal of the program is to provide students with a strong background in the theory and practice of instructional and performance technology, provide skills they can use to design effective performance-based instruction and select the most cost-effective training materials and devices, relate program content to existing knowledge, skills, and work environment, and provide the instructional activities, delivery system components and instructional support best suited for learning at a distance.

REMOTE DELIVERY SYSTEM

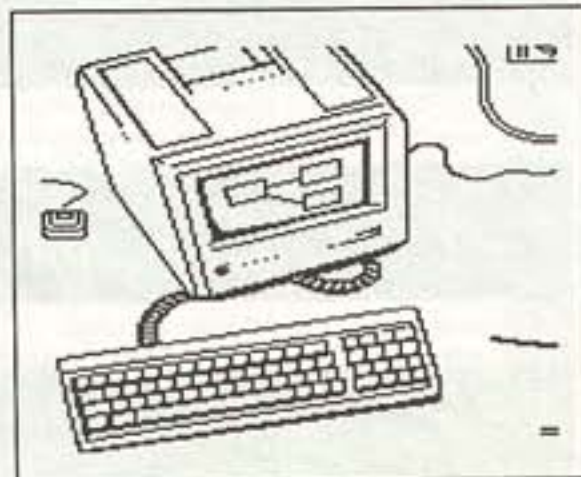
The non-resident remote delivery program includes 33 credit hours of instruction in which students learn through a combination of media which includes text books, manuals, audio tapes, video tapes and computer-assisted instruction. The major method of instruction is asynchronous computer conferencing in which students fit the program into their schedules with instructors providing individualized feedback.

The course curriculum has been developed to permit students to take one or two courses each semester, still receive the maximum benefit from the instruction, and complete the program within two to four years. A major application problem is the final project to be successfully completed by each student.

ACCESSION COSTS

Each three-semester hour course costs \$570 and includes the expenses of all long-distance telecommunications from the student's local CompuServe number. Students must pay the costs for accessing their nearest CompuServe number. There is also a charge for books and audio-visual materials, and the current fees are subject to change.

More information on the program may be obtained by writing the Program Director, Instructional Technology, Boise State University, 1910 University Drive, Boise, Idaho 83725, or by calling toll-free 1-800-824-7017, extension 1312, or, commercial (208)385-1312.





Capt. Joanne Trekas

Florida's Trekas chosen for ARNG research effort for nurses

A Florida Army National Guard nurse known for her quality assurance efforts in that state has been named chairperson for the newly formed Army National Guard Nurse Corps Research Committee at the National Guard Bureau.

Capt. Joanne Trekas will guide efforts to form a base of research data and create a network which will distribute information to Army Guard nurses.

Trekas was chosen by the Army Guard Senior Nurse, Col. Shirley Jones and will also represent the National Guard Bureau on the tri-service commission for the American Military Surgeons of the United States. The tri-service commission includes representatives from the Air Force, Army and the Navy.

WELL QUALIFIED

The recruitment of Trekas into the Army Guard in April 1989 was considered an especially gratifying success. One of only 16 nurses in the Army National Guard with a doctorate degree, Trekas has a reputation for excellence in Florida and is Director of Nursing for the University of Tampa.

She earned her doctorate in curriculum and instruction at Marquette University in 1986.

Trekas teaches three classes in addition to her work as nursing director each week.

In her work with the research committee and the commission, she will participate in formulation of medical care policy for all branches of the services as well as the National Guard.



CHECK THE BREECH - SPC Mark Cooke checks the breech of an 8-inch cannon prior to firing.



COMMUNICATIONS CHECK - Pvt. Keith Cooke checks the communications link from an 8-inch gun to the Fire Direction Center.

Texas 'Redleg' gunners shoot to 'purrrfection'

Story and photos by Sgt. Jim DeFoor
49th Armored Division

"Redlegs" from Charlie Battery, 2nd Battalion, 131st Field Artillery scored to "perfection" in recent unit evaluations at Fort Hood, Texas — making perfect scores in each test during the first round of their qualifications.

To achieve a perfect score, each member of the battery had to perform his job to perfection, from the forward observer teams, to the fire direction center, the vital communications link between all of the elements, and the gun crews themselves.

The giant 8-inch guns delivered the muscle for the teams packing not only power, but long distance punch in their 200-pound shells.

Reaching ranges up to 24 miles, the "Long Toms" of the self-propelled artillery packed devastating blows to targets during the evaluations which were the culmination of months of extra training that saw the units participate in five weekend drills in the three months prior to the tests. Only one of those drills took place in the unit armory. The others required the Wichita Falls and Vernon, Texas Guardsmen to travel either to Fort Hood, Texas or Fort Sill, Okla. for their training.



GETTING READY - Members of the 2nd Battalion, 131st Field Artillery, Texas Army National Guard prepare their 8-inch cannons for an operation. C Battery scored a perfect 100 percent on each firing mission during its recent Annual Training and evaluation at Fort Hood, Texas.

Special OPs command formed

The Department of the Air Force has announced the creation of the Air Force Special Operations Command (AFSOC), with headquarters at Hurlburt Field, Fla.

It becomes responsible for the combat readiness of Air Force special operation forces, including those of the Air National Guard.

AFSOC was formed from elements of the 23rd Air Force and will be part of the U.S. Special Operations Command (USSOCOM), MacDill Air Force Base, Fla.

USSOCOM is a unified command representing all military services which exercises command and control of all special operations forces of the Army, Navy and Air Force.

Maryland trio saves girl's life

Three Maryland Army National Guard NCOs were "Johnny on the spot" recently and credited with saving the life of a semi-conscious teenage girl who had fallen from a 40-foot cliff in Western Maryland.

Sgt.s 1st Class Lawrence Tucker and Bill Tabbert combined their skills with those of Sgt. Carl Cherry to rappel from a 300-foot bridge embankment that lead to the cliff before pulling the girl from a freezing mountain stream and lifting her to safety.

The girl had wandered away from her Port Deposit Explorer Post and had fallen from the cliff breaking her pelvis.

Her Guard rescuers quickly responded to calls for help but soon found themselves fighting not only the difficulty of the terrain and her injuries, but a fierce snow squall which had suddenly developed.



MASTER RECRUITER - Hawaii Army Guard Staff Sgt. Calvin K. Naipo, Jr. became the first in his state to earn the Master Recruiter badge in his first two years of work on the recruiting force.



FLARE INSTALLATION - Tech. Sgt. Michael Duvall installs a flare canister in an A-10 Thunderbolt flare pod in the main landing gear. (Photo by Tech. Sgt. James Foard, Maryland National Guard).

Tech. Sgt. Duval is Maryland's Outstanding NCO-of-the-Year

A weapons load crew chief in the Maryland Air National Guard's 175th Consolidated Aircraft Maintenance Squadron (CAMS), Tech. Sgt. Michael W. Duvall, was voted Outstanding NCO-of-the-Year.

A Georgia native, Duvall began his military career in 1968 when he enlisted in the Air Force. He was stationed in West Germany for three years and was later transferred to Thailand where he served as a ground and explosive safety NCO for a unit which flew B-52 strikes in Vietnam.

Duvall returned to civilian life in 1974 and two years later, joined the 175th.

In civilian life, he is a quality control supervisor for Chrysler Corporation and a part-time student at Cecil Community College, where he has taken numerous computer courses. During the last twelve months, his leadership and training has helped his plant save over \$1.5 million.

"I take a lot of pride in the job I do here and my civilian job," said Duvall. "The great thing about this job is working outdoors on the aircraft."

"Joining the Air Guard is one way I can pay our country back for helping me accomplish as much as I have in my life."

Nebraska Prime BEEF prepares for AT in Israel

OMAHA, Neb.—Civil engineers from the Nebraska Air National Guard recently visited the Omaha Jewish Community Center in preparation for their July deployment to Israel.

The 35 engineers, all members of the 155th Civil Engineering Squadron Prime BEEF (Base Emergency Engineering Force), received cultural, historical and other background information from the Anti-Defamation League (ADL) of B'nai B'rith in order to prepare themselves for Annual Training with the Israeli Air Force on rapid runway repair.

"The Nebraska Air Guard has traditionally schooled its members in the social, economic, and political realities of the host nations we visit for training," said Lt. Col. Ken King, squadron commander.

"Our success in coming to terms with societies different from our own and in quickly making friends with host nation military personnel di-

rectly stems from thorough preparation. The best way to be thorough is to avoid tourist pamphlets and get first-class information from people who know what Israel is all about," King said.

The Israeli information program was the brain child of ADL director, I. Robert Wolfson.

"When the Air Guard asked for current information about Israel, we recognized that this was a great opportunity not only to help the Guard but also to provide important details about the extremely complex situation in Israel today," Wolfson explained.

"The men and women of the Air Guard are recognized for their ingenuity," he said. "But the Israelis are pretty ingenious, too. If we can help these Nebraskans eliminate or overcome cultural shock, both they and the Israelis should derive tremendous benefit from the trip."

After 'Just Cause,' major rebuilding exercises involve Guard in Panama

by Staff Sgt. Mike Dorcey
105th Public Affairs Detachment

CHITRE, Panama — It's tough to walk away from a job knowing you've done all you can but only a fraction of what was needed.

Twenty-five National Guard soldiers from Headquarters Company, 875th Combat Engineers, Arkansas National Guard, Jonesboro, recently experienced this frustration as they finished up two weeks of annual training here, about 90 miles northwest of the Panama Canal.

But they also found satisfaction in the work they had completed and pleasure in working with the warm, cheerful Panamanian people.

The Arkansans were in Panama to assist in "Fuerzas Caminos '90" for their annual two weeks of Annual Training. "Fuerzas Caminos '90" is a series of humanitarian and civic action exercises that included more than 100 small-scale construction projects in eight provinces.

Teaming up with 25 Army National Guard engineers from Kentucky and Panamanian public works engineers, they made repairs and improvements to four schools, two medical clinics and a hospital in towns and villages in Herrera province.

"Our job was to try to upgrade these institutions to make them more suitable for the people of Panama," said 1st Lt. Jeff Enix, a member of the Kentucky contingent and commander of the project.

The Arkansas Guardsmen were overwhelmed by the condition of the buildings they worked on. Sgt. Mark Mann, Jonesboro, is a plumber with the 875th. When he arrived at the school in the village of Pese, "there were only four toilets working in the whole school," he said, "and they all needed some work done

on them."

What they found in the schools, the engineers saw reflected in the Panamanian communities, as well. Several said they had not realized how well off they were at home.

The Guardsmen had limited budgets to deal with the needs they found. At the President John F. Kennedy School in La Arena, Staff Sgt. Jessie Howle, reached into his own pocket to buy supplies to repair goals and buy paint for a basketball court when he found the project's budget did not provide for the work.

"It was no more than I would have done for kids back home," he said, dismissing his generosity. The Army later allocated more funds to work at the school and reimbursed Howle.

The Arkansans found the Panamanians "a little cold at first," according to the commander. Living and working arrangements soon removed apprehensions on both sides.

Most of the Guardsmen slept and ate their morning and evening meals at a fairgrounds near here and travelled to their work sites each day. Though provided with field rations for their noon meals, the soldiers were offered hot meals out of the school and hospital kitchens in appreciation for their work.

But it was the children who won Guard hearts. By the time the engineers prepared to return home, they had become local heroes. Young children lined up for autographs from each soldier.

Though their two weeks in Panama were quickly over and they are back home at their civilian jobs again, the members of Headquarters Company are hoping to come back to finish the work they could not do this time.



NEW CUT - Sgt. Charles Goza, a carpenter with the 875th Combat Engineers, Arkansas Army National Guard, removes a damaged door jamb at the school in Pese, Panama. (Photo by Staff Sgt. Mike Dorcey, Kansas Army National Guard).

Five year search for orders

Pilot awarded Purple Heart - finally!

February 4, 1972. Lt. Col. Christopher K. Rash, then a first lieutenant, was piloting an OH-6 "Scout" helicopter on a mission he described as a "skids in the grass" or one of "flying targets" ventures. One that gets your "Scout" so close to the enemy to draw fire, escape and evade in time to let the "Cobra" attack helicopter use their fire power on the exposed targets. Suddenly, enemy fire struck his aircraft.

Wounded in the neck, he lost control, regaining it just in time to settle into a rice paddy where heroic efforts by deadly effective "Cobra" gunship pilots were able to keep the enemy at bay while Rash and his machine gunner were plucked to safety -- just in the nick of time.

Seriously wounded, Rash, was MEDEVACed to a MASH unit, then to a hospital in Saigon, and from there to Walter Reed Army Medical Center, back in the "world."

He spent over seven months recuperating from his wounds and even received his purple heart citation --- but no order for the medal which would make it "official."

It would take another 18 years and the efforts of several other people before he could "officially" wear the decoration he earned that February day in 1972.

"My wife pushed me to get it starting five years ago," said Rash. "And recently, a personnel officer in my car pool volunteered to research and find the archive that made the award official."

"I now have the medal and the official order, even though I have been wearing the ribbon for 20 years. It is now official."

Rash is Chief, Material Branch, Army Logistics Division, National Guard Bureau.



18 YEARS AGO - 1st Lt. Christopher Rash, checks the only weapon system on his OH-6 "Scout" helicopter.

'Sooner's' 145th Med.Co. operates at 13,000 ft.

by Spec. Wm. Byron Forster
105th Public Affairs Detachment

ACHACACHI, Bolivia—Not everyone can say they've chased an alpaca or slept on top of the world. But those are just some of the unique experiences shared recently by 47 members of the 145th Medical Company, Oklahoma Army National Guard during their two-week annual training on a desert plateau more than 13,000 feet above sea level.

They set up headquarters inside the barbed wire-topped walls of a Bolivian outpost on the edge of this remote village about 60 miles northwest of La Paz, the capital city.

Unit members, working beside Bolivian army counterparts, provided basic medical, dental and veterinary services to nearby inhabitants and their animals.

Each day more than 600 people, many descendants of the Aymara Indian tribe which the Incas conquered in the 13th century, visited the medical clinic located in a small, tin-roofed building.

"It makes you appreciate what you've got when you see so many children with faces chapped"

"It makes you appreciate what you've got when you see so many children with faces all chapped and teeth in very poor condition," said Sgt. 1st Class Mike Lett, an emergency medical technician.

"I wish most Americans could be here," he said. "they'd appreciate what they have a whole lot more."

Lett spent about eight hours a day giving "well-checks" to villagers and rural highland inhabitants living under towering Mt. Illampu, which rises 20,873 feet above sea level.



OPEN WIDE - Sgt. 1st Class Mike Lett of Tulsa, Okla., gives medication to an Aymara Indian child at a medical clinic near Achacachi, Bolivia. Lett, a member of the 145th Medical Company, Oklahoma National Guard, spent his two-week annual training here. (Photo by Spec. Byron Foster, Kansas Army National Guard).

Well-checks, from the front stoop of the small clinic, included giving medicine, facial cream, vitamins, soap and toothbrushes to people who live on this wind-swept plateau.

"You look into the faces of some of these children and you fall in love with them," he added. "You want to grab them and take them home."

Most of the children and adults came for well-checks but not all could be seen. Inside the clinic a U.S. and a Bolivian doctor saw about 40 patients a day needing prescribed medications and more extensive treatment.

"They're appreciative of the smallest thing we do," said Capt. Lynn A. Lyons, an osteopath and a resident in general surgery at an Oklahoma City hospital. "The cost of these medicines is more than they make in a month around here."

"You can really feel for people who desperately need your help," he said. "At the same time, it's really difficult to see somebody with a chronic problem you can't follow up on. Constant preventive medicine would increase their life span and help them lead more productive lives."

Bolivia, about six times the size of Oklahoma with only about twice as many people, has an annual per capita income of \$550. Life expectancy at birth is 48.6

years for males and 53 years for females.

The humanitarian and civic action exercises are part of an ongoing Southern Command (SOUTHCOM) effort that began about five years ago and is scheduled to continue on a regular basis in Central and South America.

"It's the best experience possible," said 1st Lt. Allan McHenry of Tulsa, who was in command during the Bolivian medical exercise. "I feel out of all the annual trainings I've been to this is the best one. It has proven to me that if our unit is called up in any situation at all, they can do it."

McHenry was part of an advance team that came to Bolivia in May to set up the clinic sites and announce the availability of treatment. He called the training "a real-time mission. Very real."

Another member of the advance party, Staff Sgt. Rodger LeMasters, said the Bolivian experience gives a whole new meaning to National Guard service.

"It gives purpose to regular drill weekends when you're working toward a real mission plus getting to see new lands and new people," he said. "Simulation can only do so much. In real situations, you feel you have a purpose in belonging to the National Guard. You feel you're actually needed."

Medical Readiness Training Exercise facts

MEDRETES, military shorthand for Medical Readiness Training Exercises offer overseas training opportunities for National Guard medical units and personnel.

Each exercise provides mobilization, deployment and training challenges in often austere environments in which units deploy directly to the host nation to conduct medical, dental and veterinary training missions.

The training enhances military relations and interoperating abilities between military personnel of the United States and the host nation.

As such, MEDRETES are often considered a "nation building" campaign.

From 1987, to the end of FY 1990, the Army National Guard will conduct 37 MEDRETES in the Southern Command (SOUTHCOM) area.



In FY '89, there were ten MEDRETES involving Guard members from the states of Texas, Georgia, Illinois, Arkansas, Kentucky, Oklahoma and Hawaii.

FY '90 will see ten MEDRETES and two unit deployments with personnel from Alabama, Texas, Colorado, Arkansas, Missouri, Kentucky, Pennsylvania, Oklahoma, Illinois, and Mississippi.

508 personnel will train during these missions in countries which include Bolivia, Guatemala, Costa Rica, Honduras, Paraguay and Panama.

HHS study identifies smoking, drug use link; tests value of comprehensive prevention effort

The Department of Health and Human Services recently released research findings from community-wide drug abuse prevention programs in Kansas City and Indianapolis which show significant promise in reducing adolescents' use of cigarettes, alcohol, marijuana, and—for the first time—crack and cocaine. Reductions of at least 25 percent were seen in cigarette smoking, 20 percent in drinking and 30 percent in marijuana use.

"This new research strengthens the point that drug abuse prevention is our front line of offense in reducing this nation's demand for illicit drugs," Health and Human Services Secretary Lewis Sullivan said.

Preliminary findings on cocaine use also show that non-program participants were more than twice as likely to have used cocaine in the past month as program participants. "We are encouraged with these preliminary findings since cocaine use has wreaked havoc on our public health—destroying individuals, families, communities," said Dr. James O. Mason, assistant secretary for health.

NIDA FUNDED

"After four years of evaluation, the findings clearly show that students who were in the comprehensive prevention program were significantly less likely to be drinking alcohol and smoking cigarettes and marijuana than their peers not in the program," explained Dr. Frederick K. Goodwin, administrator of the Alcohol, Drug Abuse, and Mental Health Administration.

Evaluation of the Midwestern Drug Abuse Prevention Research Project was funded by the National Institute on Drug Abuse (NIDA) and conducted by researchers from the University of Southern California.

Dr. Charles R. Schuster, director of NIDA, said, "This program is unique because it utilizes all components in the community—schools, parents, the media and community groups—which contribute to changing the social norms for drug use and providing a healthy drug-free environment for all people."

The researchers found that changing social norms is more effective than just changing individual resistance skills or providing information on the consequences of drug use.

The program was implemented through support from private foundation grants beginning in 1984 in 50 middle and junior high schools in Kansas City, and in 1987 in 57 schools in Marion County (Indianapolis) Indiana.

MAJOR FINDINGS

Major findings after five years of evaluating the program in Kansas City include:

- * 36 percent of students who participated in the program drank alcohol in the last month, while 50.1 percent of adolescents not in the program admitted the same behavior.

- * 24.1 percent of the students taking part in the study smoked cigarettes in the last month while 32 percent of the teens not receiving the program's prevention messages were smoking.

- * 14.2 percent of the program students had tried marijuana in the last month compared with 20.2 percent of the participating adolescents.

Preliminary analyses of eight of the study schools (in which students are tracked individually over time) have shown that 1.6 percent of the program students used cocaine in the last month, including crack, while 3.7 percent of the non-program adolescents used cocaine or crack in the last month. Further analyses also indicate that while 17.8 percent of students in the

drug prevention program tried amphetamines one or more times in their lives, 22.2 percent of their non-program peers admitted the same behavior.

PROGRAM PROMISE

"This study clearly demonstrates that a comprehensive prevention program can work in reducing not only the use of cigarettes and alcohol, but also the use of illicit drugs as well," said Dr. Mary Ann Pentz, principal investigator of the study.

The Midwestern Prevention Research Project was designed on the basis of recent research which indicates that a comprehensive prevention program may be more successful than a program which relies on the schools alone to teach students to resist drugs. "School-based programs may not be enough to change students' drug use over the long term, mainly because there are so many competing pressures for students to use drugs once they leave the school setting," Dr. Pentz said.

The five components of the comprehensive drug abuse prevention program include:

SCHOOLS: Each year, students entering middle or junior high school for the first time receive instruction on how to recognize and respond to social pressures and resist involvement with drugs and alcohol.

PARENTS: Through homework assignments, parents are encouraged to establish family rules concerning substance use, discuss the consequences of use, and share their reasons for not wanting their child to become involved with alcohol or other drugs. Parents are also trained to implement prevention activities in and around all schools and to enhance their communication and rule-setting skills with their chil-

dren.

MASS MEDIA: Press materials are developed and distributed to increase general community awareness of and interest in participation in the program. Video contests, commercials, talk shows, and news shows are also used to illustrate prevention skills and reinforce participants in the program.

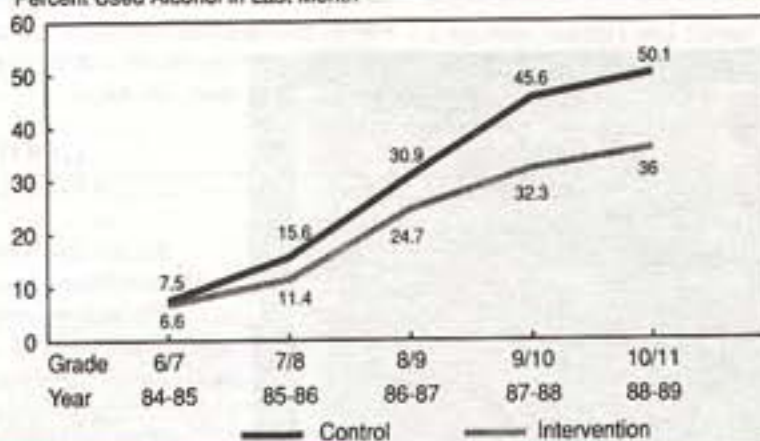
COMMUNITY: Community leaders identify additional areas of need for prevention programming and focus their energy on encouraging schools, law enforcement, and other agencies to support healthy and rewarding activities for young people.

POLICY: As attitudes change, policies are made to support these changes; for example, implementing laws prohibiting smoking in public places, and sales of alcohol to minors.

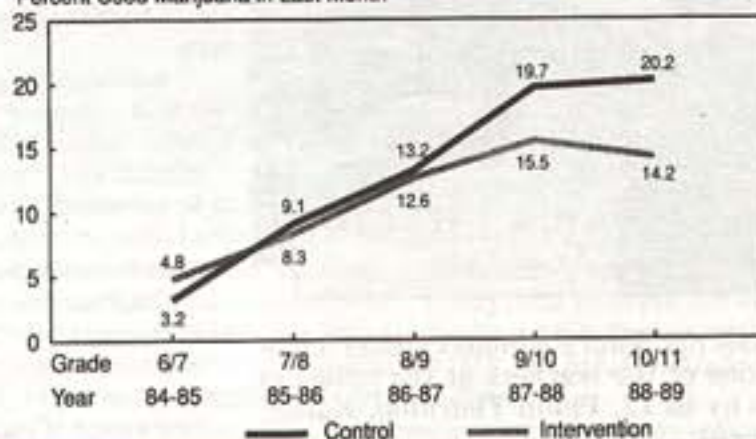
ADAMHA's Office for Substance Abuse Prevention is conducting services demonstrations which flow from these findings and further extend this work into comprehensive community prevention projects across the nation. In addition, the Office for Substance Abuse Prevention and the National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism are coordinating a joint research effort which will further enhance these community prevention efforts.

Dr. Schuster said, "Success of the drug prevention programs in Kansas City, Indianapolis, and other areas of the country often reflect leadership by individuals or community coalitions where local organizations provide impetus for implementing large scale programs that work. Students, parents and community leaders must all actively contribute to a drug-free environment."

Percent Used Alcohol in Last Month



Percent Used Marijuana in Last Month



Wisconsin ANG engineers reflect on 'human' mission performed in Panama

by Staff Sgt. Mike Dorce
105th Public Affairs Detachment
Kansas Army National Guard

PENONOME, Panama - Military missions often have multiple facet and sometimes the "human" element can make it difficult to keep priorities straight when a secondary mission tugs stronger at the heart.

That was the case recently when 38 members of the 128th Civil Engineering Squadron, 128th Air Refueling Group, Wisconsin Air National Guard discovered, to their pleasure, that they could follow their hearts and still get their mission done during recent Annual Training in this area.

Major Alan Kasten, commander for the Panama deployment explained, saying, "Our secondary mission was to improve conditions for the people here. We hoped we could accomplish the two simultaneously."

To generate good will, the Wisconsin citizen-armorers were given the task of repairing three schools, one in the city of Penonome and one in each of the villages of Rio Hato and Aguadulce. What they found at these sites made improving conditions equally important to them.

Upkeep of schools, clinics and hospital, and roads and bridges had clearly been neglected during the two decades Panama was under military rule. The engineers found an overwhelming need for repairs to toilets and plumbing in general, light fixtures and wiring, and wood components of the structures where termites had damaged doors and jambs, fascia and structural lumber.

Tech. Sgt. James Massingale, team leader for the work done at the Clelia F. de Martinez School at Penonome, assessed the situation. "The school hadn't been worked on in years."

GREAT NEED SEEN

Though he said all the sites his crews worked at were in great need, Kasten said the measure of accomplishment for his dual missions was at Rio Hato, which

military authorities considered to be the most delicate.

Besides being one of former dictator, General Manuel Noriega's beach-front villas, the area contained a paved landing strip and a major training camp. U.S. forces had parachuted into the area to neutralize the Panamanian Defense Forces there during Operation "Just Cause" in December 1989.

The school at Rio Hato serves 1,000 students and the Air Guard engineers soon found themselves and their work welcome.

"We could see a real difference at Rio Hato, which was directly involved in the fighting in December," Kasten said. "The people were a little apprehensive at first." Before the two weeks were over, Panamanians were helping with the work and bringing the North Americans gifts.

Capt. John Koestler described the unit's reception succinctly. "People often look down on engineers and supply as low-tech service. People who don't have a toilet think otherwise," he noted.

In addition to the work done in the schools, the Air Guardsmen contributed to the Panamanian economy by buying all materials from local suppliers.

The only real problem the crews ran into was inadequate time and lack of funding for all the work they wanted to finish, Kasten said. "We were allowed \$5,000 per facility, and we spent just about all that," he said.

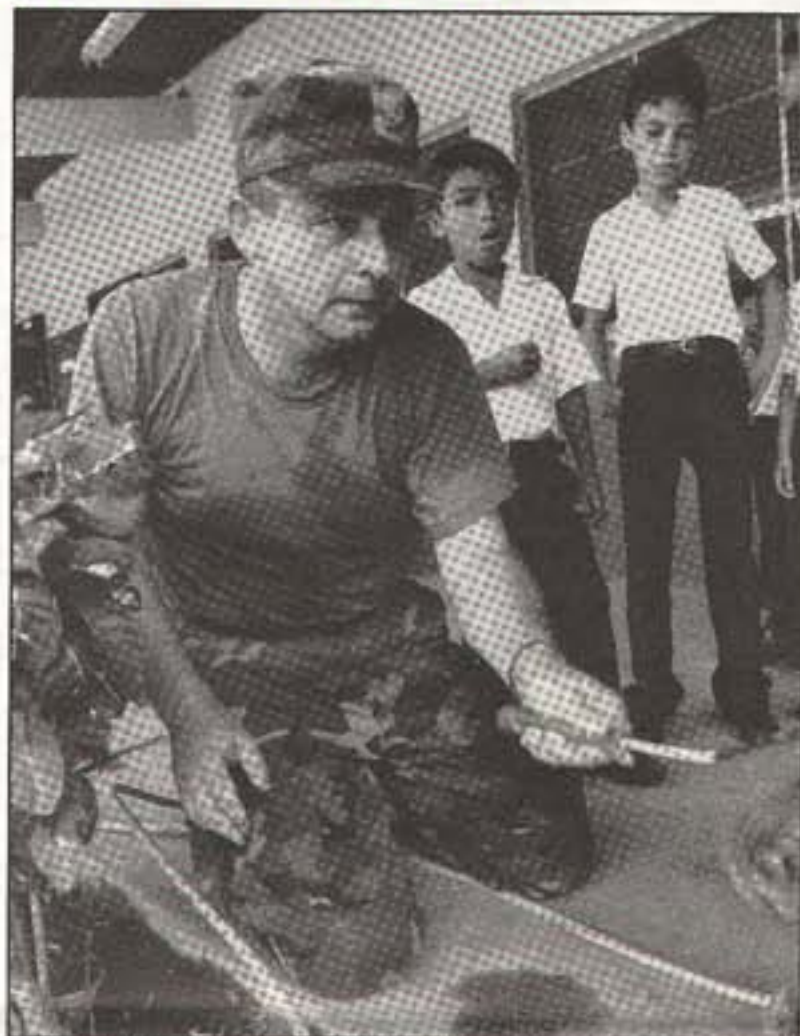
GOODWILL AMBASSADORS

Kasten said National Guardsmen and Reservists made good ambassadors to the Panamanian people because they bring many years of civilian-acquired skills and mutual concerns to their mission.

"One strength we have as National Guardsmen is that we can relate to how these people feel about their schools. Some of our people belong to parent-teacher organizations back home."

Kasten said he did not blame the people of Panama for the deterioration in their schools. "Without those basics (toilets that work, for instance) it's hard to be enthusiastic about doing things like keeping the facilities clean, replacing windows and other things."

One Panamanian, Mia Stanziola, a kindergarten teacher at the Penonome school for 17 years, spoke of feelings of new hope among her people. "We plan to form a board of teachers and parents



COAT OF PAINT - Staff Sgt. Phillip Haerle applies a coat of paint during the last day of work at the Clelia F. Martinez School in Penonome, under the "supervision" of two curious students. (Photo by Staff Sgt. Mike Dorcey, Kansas Army National Guard).



NEW FRIEND - Staff Sgt. Paul Emmons cuddles a new friend, the pet of one of the teachers at the school in Penonome. (Photo by 1st Lt. Philip Thornton, Kansas Army National Guard).

to help keep up the school since we know how difficult it will be to keep it in shape. Before the invasion we were told what to do," she added. "Now we can do what we want. I plan to do more myself and for the school children, and to get more books and teach more."

Acquiring new skills and practicing old ones is a part of every Guard and Reserve annual training. Kasten said the 128th Civil Engineers deploy all over the world to work on projects.

The unit's wartime mission is to build instant airports in support of combat missions. He said in Panama his detachment had the first experience of working directly under Army supervision.

"It was an interesting experience," he said. "We learned a lot from these people, especially about setting up and living in the field."

"The one thing that made it worthwhile here was seeing what we did with the kids and seeing how the kids responded," said Sgt. Harry J. Wilkinson. "They are very open and very warm. I'd bring candy for the kids and they didn't beg and they'd stop when I asked. They brought me bags of chips and oranges. Those kids really have a place in my heart."

"I like the culture and it's fun to speak the language," said Staff Sgt. Phillip Haerle. "These are real nice people. This kind of work makes you feel like you're getting something other than just making a buck."

Though he had accomplished all aspects of his mission in Panama, Kasten agreed. "Deployments like this, where we help the people, are the most satisfying," he said.

'Volant Oak' continues its support to Southern Command operations

by Capt. Kathy Steinbach
105th Public Affairs Detachment
Kansas Army National Guard

COROZAL, Panama — The exercise runs 24 hours a day, 365 days a year, and it takes eight crews to support missions from Guatemala to the southern tip of Chile.

It's called Volant Oak, a term derived from the French word for quick, nimble, agile.

And it's the name of an ongoing exercise in which Air National Guard and Air Force Reserve units support the mission of the U.S. Southern Command (SOUTHCOM) in Central and South America.

Volant Oak missions include medical evacuation, disaster relief following earthquakes and hurricanes, search and rescue over land and water, and joint U.S. airborne training exercises.

Regularly scheduled missions account for the majority of the flying hours. On these missions, aircraft carry perishable food, household goods, medical supplies, and administrative equipment. These missions support U.S. military groups and embassies throughout the area.

"It is a rotational mission," explained Lt. Col. Van P. Williams, the Volant Oak Liaison at SOUTHCOM. "The participating Air National Guard and Air Force Reserve units provide their own aircraft, support equipment, supplies, air crews, maintenance and support personnel, and they rotate into the theater on overlapping two-week cycles."

In a year's time, 3,000 people go through Howard Air Force Base in support of Volant Oak's mission.

Only four Air National Guard and Air Force Reserve personnel serve as the full-time staff.

Twenty-nine units across the United States support the mission. Seventeen are Air National Guard and 12 are Air Force Reserve.

Six C-130 aircraft and 109 personnel are on temporary duty in Panama continuously. Fifty percent of personnel and aircraft leave every Saturday.

"The C-130 is a perfect aircraft to perform this mission," Williams said. "It operates from the majority of the available airfields in Central and South America."

Many airfields are unimproved strips and are incapable of handling larger aircraft or jet transports, he said. The C-130 can carry 92 people, 64 paratroopers, 72 litters, or 30,000 pounds of cargo, and can land or airdrop its load.

All funding for parts, supplies, fuel, personnel and expenses comes from Air National Guard and Air Force Reserve sources. It costs less to have reserve elements support Volant Oak in temporary duty assignments than to keep a full-time squadron in place, according to Williams.

"And the strenuous workload is easier for the Guard and Reserve people to handle," said Lt. Col. Walter Bono, rotation commander, 143rd Tactical Airlift Group, Rhode Island Air National Guard, Quonset Point, R.I. "We know that after two weeks of hard work, we'll go home and let the next unit continue."

According to Williams, in fiscal 1989 Volant Oak crews flew 940 missions in which they transported 21,636 passengers and 8,483 tons of cargo.



CREWSUPPORT—Staff Sgt. John P. Gallo, Jr., an avionics specialist from Pawtucket, R.I., inspects the wiring on a pair of C-130 aircraft headsets for damage. (Photo by Master Sgt. Wayne Mueller, Kansas Army National Guard).

Penn. ANG, volunteers build Fresh Air Camp

by Capt. Phil Blahut
Associate Editor

A Fresh Air Camp of Family Resources, Freeport, Pa., a special facility constructed for economically disadvantaged children was completed recently using combined efforts from the 171st Air Refueling Wing, Pennsylvania Air National Guard and employees from Mobay Corporation.

The grand opening of this special camp started when employees of Mobay were searching for a volunteer project that would have long-lasting benefits to the community. The United Way of Allegheny County, Penn. Volunteer Action Center linked Mobay up with Family Resources, a non-profit group who organizes Fresh Air Camp facilities and with the Air National Guard.

Upon hearing about the project, Brig. Gen. Robert G. Chrisjohn, commander, Pennsylvania Air National Guard, volunteered the expertise of the 171st to help with the design and construction.

Working shoulder to shoulder with 65 Mobay employees and their families the two groups devoted more than 1200 hours of their personal time in the two-story building and made much-needed repairs to the campsite playground.

A donation from Mobay helped cover the cost of the building supplies. What once was a picnic shelter, has now developed into a two-story Mobay Arts and Science Center.

Nominated for President Bush's Thousand Points of Light Award, the Mobay Arts and Science Center

will provide economically disadvantaged children who visit the Fresh Air Camp with exciting opportunities to explore music, art and science for years to come.

The unique collaborative volunteer effort among

corporate, military and human service sectors is one example that citizenship and successful coordination by the United Way works.



KOREA TO DELAWARE

Lt. Col. Hee Soon Redmond survived third degree burns from the explosion of a kerosene lamp when she was a child living in her native Korea. The help she received from a nearby MASH unit left

an indelible mark in her memory, and today, she delivers her own brand of healing as a doctor with Delaware's 116th MASH. (Photo by Sgt. Stephen Grieco)

Three new Heritage Series paintings available

The National Guard Bureau has added three new renderings to its Heritage series of paintings and lithographic prints which are available for use in informing the general public of its distinct and colorful history.

"The Battle of Prairie Dog Creek" is captured in a painting by Ralph Heinze which depicts the charge of Army "Buffalo Soldiers" and members of the 18th Kansas Volunteer Cavalry on the plains of Western Kansas in 1867. Attacked by almost 400 Kiowa and Cheyennes, the cavalymen charged the main body of warriors, forcing them to break and scatter. The skirmish ended the U.S. Army's offensive on the Kansas frontier for the year and in the fall, treaties were signed with the tribes of the Southern Plains.

"The Battle of Mortain," was painted by Keith Rocco and captures the actions of members of the Anti-tank company for the 3rd Battalion, 120th Infantry Regiment, 30th Infantry Division which was composed of Guardsmen from North and South Carolina and Tennessee who had been mobilized for World War II.

HILL 317

Dug in on Hill 317, the key terrain feature in the central sector of a massive offensive by the German 2nd SS Panzer Division, the American anti-tank defenders, using their 57mm anti-tank guns, destroyed over 40 vehicles during the action and stopped the German advance. For almost six days the GI's repelled German attempts to seize a key objective in their counteroffensive. One unit sustained 300 casualties but refused to yield to the SS troops.

The third painting is by William S. Phillips. It features EC121 "Super Constellations" from Pennsylvania's 193rd Tactical Electronic Warfare Squadron in July 1970 on a deployment to Korat, Thailand to support operations in nearby Vietnam. The Thai airfield at Korat actually became "home" 60 days at a time for members of the unit participating in Operation "Commando Buzz" using their electronic equipment to act as flying radar stations and airborne control platforms.

Some 60 officers and airmen served rotating 30-60 day tours as part of the operation which lasted from July 28, 1970- to early January 1971. They flew missions over all of North Vietnam and the Gulf of Tonkin and were a key element in the Seventh Air Force control of tactical air operations. For their efforts, the 193rd won the Air Force Outstanding Unit award, and received the commendation of the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff.

Copies of the Heritage prints may be ordered by unit representatives by calling the National Guard Advertising Distribution Center, Edgewood, Md., at, toll-free, 1-800-638-1802.



"The Battle of Prairie Dog Creek"



"The Battle of Mortain"



"Operation Commando Buzz"