

The National Guard ON GUARD

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October 1990

National Guard personnel respond to the call for Operation Desert Shield

Volunteers and activations prove Guard's resolve and ability as defense force

by Lt. Col Pete Wyro

It was no secret that the response by National Guard volunteers asked to support the early stages of Operations Desert Shield was overwhelming, far exceeding the requirements of military planners at the time.

If there was any question about the ability and willingness of members of the Guard to respond in a national crisis, it was soon answered with the decision of the President to exercise his so-called "200-K" call-up authority in the last weeks of August.

If nothing else, the announcements by Assistant Secretary of Defense, Public Affairs, Pete Williams and the subsequent notices which alerted units for activation beginning August 24th served as solid proof of the need for and the ability of the Guard to respond to a national crisis.

By the time notification orders had been issued, a total of 79 Army Guard and three Air Guard units had been alerted accounting for 7,230 Army Guard soldiers and 386 Air Guard personnel. They joined almost 5,000 National Guard personnel who had already volunteered for duty at the beginning of Operation Desert Shield.

ALERT UNITS

Among the first units to receive alert notifications were the 183rd Military Airlift Squadron from Mississippi, the 137th Military Airlift Squadron from New York and the 136th Mobile Aerial Port Squadron from Texas.

By August 24th, Army Guard officials were alerting 69 units of the Army National Guard of activation. Among them were the 715th Direct Support Maintenance Company, 1128th Medium Truck Company, Headquarters Company for the 226th Theater Area Support Group, the 167th Transportation Center, 167th Logistics Center, the 167th Data Processing Center, and Headquarters Company, 167th Logistics Corps Support Command, all of Alabama. Other Alabama Army Guard units included the 123rd Combat Support Company, 1208th Quartermaster Company, 1659th Trans-

portation Movement Control Detachment, 1207th Quartermaster Detachment, and the 1241st Adjutant General Company.

From Arkansas was the 212th Signal Company, while Arizona units included the 2220th Transportation Company and the 2221st Quartermaster Company. California units included the 1113th and the 2668th Transportation Companies while the District of Columbia's 547th Transportation Company and the 380th Maintenance Company were alerted for activation along with Colorado's 1158th Transportation Detachment.

Georgia's 1148th Transportation Company and 166th Maintenance Company were activated along with the 1244th Transportation Company and Company E, 106th Aviation from Illinois. Others included the 1413th Engineer Detachment from Indiana, the 217th Quartermaster Company and the 137th Transportation Detachment from Kentucky, as well as the 1083rd Transportation Company, and 1090th Transportation Detachment from Louisiana, and the 1058th Transportation Company and 704th Transportation Detachment from Massachusetts.

OTHER UNITS

These were joined on the activation list by the 290th Military Police Company from Maryland, the 3620th Transportation Detachment from Maine, and the 139th Rear Area Operations Center, 210th Military Police Company, 1454th Transportation Company, and Headquarters Detachment, 540th Quartermaster from North Carolina.

Michigan had the 1438th Engineer Detachment, 1461st Transportation Company and 1009th Transportation Detachment while Missouri's 1138th Military Police Company was alerted, as was the 114th Military Police Company from Mississippi.

From North Dakota were the 134th Quartermaster Detachment and 132nd Quartermaster Company, which were joined on the list by the 719th Transportation Company and 10th Transportation Detachment from New York.



Oregon's 206th Transportation Detachment was alerted as were the 219th Quartermaster Detachment from Puerto Rico and the 265th Quartermaster Detachment and 132nd Military Police Company from South Carolina. South Dakota had the 57th Transportation Detachment, 155th Engineer Detachment and the 747th Transportation Detachment while the 251st Supply and Services Company, 1175th Quartermaster Company and 776th Maintenance Company joined fellow Tennessee units, Headquarters Company, 176th Maintenance Battalion, and the 130th Rear Area Operations Center on the alert list.

The 136th Signal Battalion from Texas joined Headquarters Detachment, and the 1030th Engineer Battalion from Virginia along with Utah's 120th Quartermaster Detachment, and Teams A, B, C, and D of the 142nd Military Intelligence Battalion on the list of Army Guard units alerted for activation.

Rounding out the list of Army Guard units alerted for activation were Washington's 1444th Transportation Detachment and 1118th Medium Boat Transportation Company, along with Wisconsin's 107th Maintenance Company and West Virginia's 254th Light Truck Trans-

portation Company.

Additional units to be called up just prior to ON GUARD going to press were as follows: 1167th Transportation Det., Troy, Ala, the 1122nd Transportation Det., Monticello, Ark., the 224th Transportation Det. from Los Alamitos, Calif., the 190th Military Police from Atlanta, Ga., the 382nd Public Affairs Det., Raleigh, and the 211th Military Police from Clyde, N.C., along with the 2120th Combat Support Company from Wewoka, Okla.

Joining the other units activated or alerted for activation were the 228th Transportation Det., Allentown, Pa., the 1140th Transportation Det., Austin, Texas, the 986th Medical Det., from Sandston Va., and finally, the 1122th Transportation Det., from Madison, Wisc.

**Volunteers as of
September 10th**

**Army National Guard
173
Air National Guard
2,999**

National Guard Voluntary support to Operation Desert Shield is sizeable

AIR NATIONAL GUARD



Alaska

168th Air Refueling Squadron
176th Composite Group

Alabama

225th Combat Communications Squadron
256th Combat Communications Group

Arkansas

189th Tactical Airlift Group

Arizona

161st Air Refueling Group

California

146th Tactical Airlift Wing
146th Aeromedical Evacuation Squadron
162nd Combat Communications Group

Delaware

142nd Aeromedical Evacuation Flight
166th Tactical Airlift Group

Florida

224th Joint Communications Support Squadron
290th Joint Communications Support Squadron

Georgia

165th Tactical Airlift Group

Illinois

126th Air Refueling Wing

Kansas

190th Air Refueling Group

Kentucky

123rd Tactical Airlift Wing

Massachusetts

253rd Combat Communications Group
267th Combat Communications Squadron

Maryland

135th Tactical Airlift Group

Maine

101st Air Refueling Wing

Minnesota

109th Aeromedical Evacuation Flight
133rd Tactical Airlift Wing

Missouri

139th Tactical Airlift Group

Mississippi

172nd Military Airlift Group
183rd Aeromedical Evacuation Flight

North Carolina

145th Tactical Airlift Group
156th Aeromedical Evacuation Flight

New Hampshire

157th Air Refueling Wing

New Jersey

170th Air Refueling Group

New York

105th Military Airlift Group
109th Tactical Airlift Group

Ohio

160th Air Refueling Squadron
179th Tactical Airlift Group

Oklahoma

137th Tactical Airlift Wing
137th Aeromedical Evacuation Flight

Pennsylvania

171st Air Refueling Wing
271st Combat Communications Squadron
193rd Special Operations Squadron

Rhode Island

143rd Tactical Airlift Group

Tennessee

118th Tactical Airlift Wing
118th Aeromedical Evacuation Squadron
134th Air Refueling Group
164th Tactical Airlift Group

Texas

136th Tactical Airlift Wing

Utah

151st Air Refueling Group

Washington

141st Air Refueling Wing

Wisconsin

128th Air Refueling Group

West Virginia

130th Tactical Airlift Group
167th Tactical Airlift Group

Wyoming

167th Aeromedical Evacuation Flight
153rd Tactical Airlift Group
187th Aeromedical Evacuation Flight

ARMY NATIONAL GUARD

Delaware

Cooks to Dover AFB, Del.
Communications Support to Army Information Systems Command

Florida

Aviation Support to Fort Stewart, Ga.

Georgia

Aviation Support To Fort Stewart, Ga.

Kentucky

Medical Evacuation Support to Fort Knox, Ky.

Louisiana

Family Support to New Orleans

Maryland

Support to the 82nd Airborne Division, Fort Bragg, N.C.



Medical Support to Bethesda Naval Hospital, Md.

South Carolina

Communications Support to Third U.S. Army, Fort McPherson, Ga.

Texas

Support to III Corps, Fort Hood, Tx.

Virginia

Support to the 82nd Airborne Division and Fort Bragg, N.C.

Others

Support to Fort Lewis, Wa.

Correction needed

On page 8 of the September 1990 issue of "On Guard" we incorrectly identified current assignments for three general officers of Hispanic origin. Our error was the result of using a listing of general officers which we believed to be current, but which was actually out of date.

Among the errors are the following: Maj. Gen. Alfredo Mora is no longer Adjutant General for Puerto Rico; Brig. Gen. Arnaldo DeJesus has served as interim Adjutant General for Puerto Rico instead of being commander of the 92nd Brigade and, we have been informed, that Brig. Gen. Raynald Sanchez is no longer assigned to the Texas Army National Guard.

While we regret the error, we nonetheless wish to emphasize the significant inroads Hispanics have made in the Guard.



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New York infantrymen refine skills as OPFOR forces at Army's NTC

Story and Photos
by Capt. Paul Fanning
Public Affairs Officer
42nd Infantry Division.

New York Guardsmen traded the climate and terrain of the Adirondack mountains for the sweeping expanses of the Mojave desert and the Army's National Training Center (NTC) at Fort Irwin, Calif., this summer as part of operation "Desert Strike" which took place well before the outbreak of hostilities in the Middle East and the implementation of operation "Desert Shield."

The New York Guard infantrymen were from the 42nd "Rainbow" Division's Company A, 105th Infantry, which was reassigned to the 27th Brigade, the round-out unit for the Army's 10th Mountain Division at Fort Drum when they returned from summer training.

OPFOR

At the NTC, the Rainbow infantrymen were OPFOR, or opposing forces for a training rotation and worked with the NTC's 177th Armored Brigade augmenting their imitation Soviet Army unit known in the OPFOR list as the 32nd Motorized Rifle Regiment.

Col. R.W. "Rip" Roper, commander of the brigade explained, "Our mission is to replicate threat military forces as established by threat doctrine, and train U.S. units under realistic battle conditions."

The "threat" force was complete with tanks, personnel carriers and other armor vehicles which have been modified to resemble Soviet equipment and

the units had been organized and employed in realistic numbers and formations based on Soviet doctrine.

Units used Multiple Integrated Laser Engagement Systems (MILES) for both personnel and equipment to conduct realistic exercises throughout the 1,000 square mile NTC training complex. The high screech of the MILES equipment helped record combat actions and left no doubt whether a soldier or item of equipment had been put out of commission by a "strike" from either the OPFOR or the "Blue" forces.

During its rotation, the New York Guardsmen joined members of Iowa's Company B, 2nd Battalion, 133rd Infantry, Indiana's Company C, 1st Battalion, 293rd Infantry, and Kentucky's Company A, 201st Engineers in opposing elements of Georgia's 48th Brigade, roundout unit of the 24th Infantry Division.

Computers and video technology were used to record the combat action which used limited control measures as both the OPFOR and Blue forces "fought to win."

REALISTIC, FANTASTIC

Vietnam veteran, Staff Sgt. William VanGuilder assessed the training saying, "I volunteered to come out here out of curiosity. This training is just like combat."

Sgt. Wayne Morris was more pointed. "I thought it was fantastic! I'm glad I was born American. Soviet tactics



OPERATIONS PLAN - Company A member, 1st Lt. Henry James briefs Brig. Gen. Robert Rose, Assistant Division Commander for the Rainbow division on operations at the National Training Center.

tend to sacrifice lives unnecessarily," he said.

Company medics Staff Sgt. Maurice Catel and SPC Ford Burch had a somewhat different appreciation for the training.

"Not only did we face enemy forces," said Catel, "The desert itself is an enemy." Meanwhile, Burch observed, "The physical health of the guys is my job, but I've never worked harder caring for them as I have here."



OPFOR 'FERSURE - Members of New York's Company A, 2nd Battalion, 105th Infantry strike a pose on their Soviet BMP-1 infantry fighting vehicle at the Army's National Training Center, Fort Irwin, Calif. They are,

(l. to r.) Pfc. John Smith, SPCs Aaron Steves, Donald Saddlemire, Dale Cox and Brian Sayward, Pvts Darrin Gosselin and Dan Benway, and standing, Sgt. 1st Class Ronald Rushia and Staff Sgt. Richard Whiting.

Delaware's 110th MASH tries out its modern hospital equipment at A-T

by Capt. Al Morria
Delaware Army National Guard

Delaware's 116th Mobile Army Surgical Hospital (MASH) has become one of a handful of Guard units to receive new state-of-the-art deployable medical systems called DEPMEDS.

The \$1.5 million worth of new equipment includes four international standard organization shelters, ISO's, which house its high-tech combat surgery apparatus. There are separate ISO's for an x-ray room, lab section and a central supply section, all of which are self-contained and have their own environmental control units.

Within the hospital complex, each ISO is connected to the others by means of "tents, expandable modular, personnel," or TEMPERs that are used as medical wards for emergency medical treatment and intensive care patients.

The addition of the new medical complex and equipment resulted in more realistic training during the unit's recent Annual Training period, and prompted renewed interest and appreciation among many unit members.

REALISM RECALLED

"In my 14 years of experience as a nurse in the Guard, this has been the most realistic scenario for an AT period," noted

Lt. Col. Carol Brown, chief nurse who added, "Our personnel have been eager to learn and are highly motivated."

"We were in a new environment with plenty of new equipment to train on," said Lt. Randy Massey, officer in charge of surgical services who also confided that "the concepts we used were basically the same as before...however, the new equipment we were not training on put us in a whole different ball game."

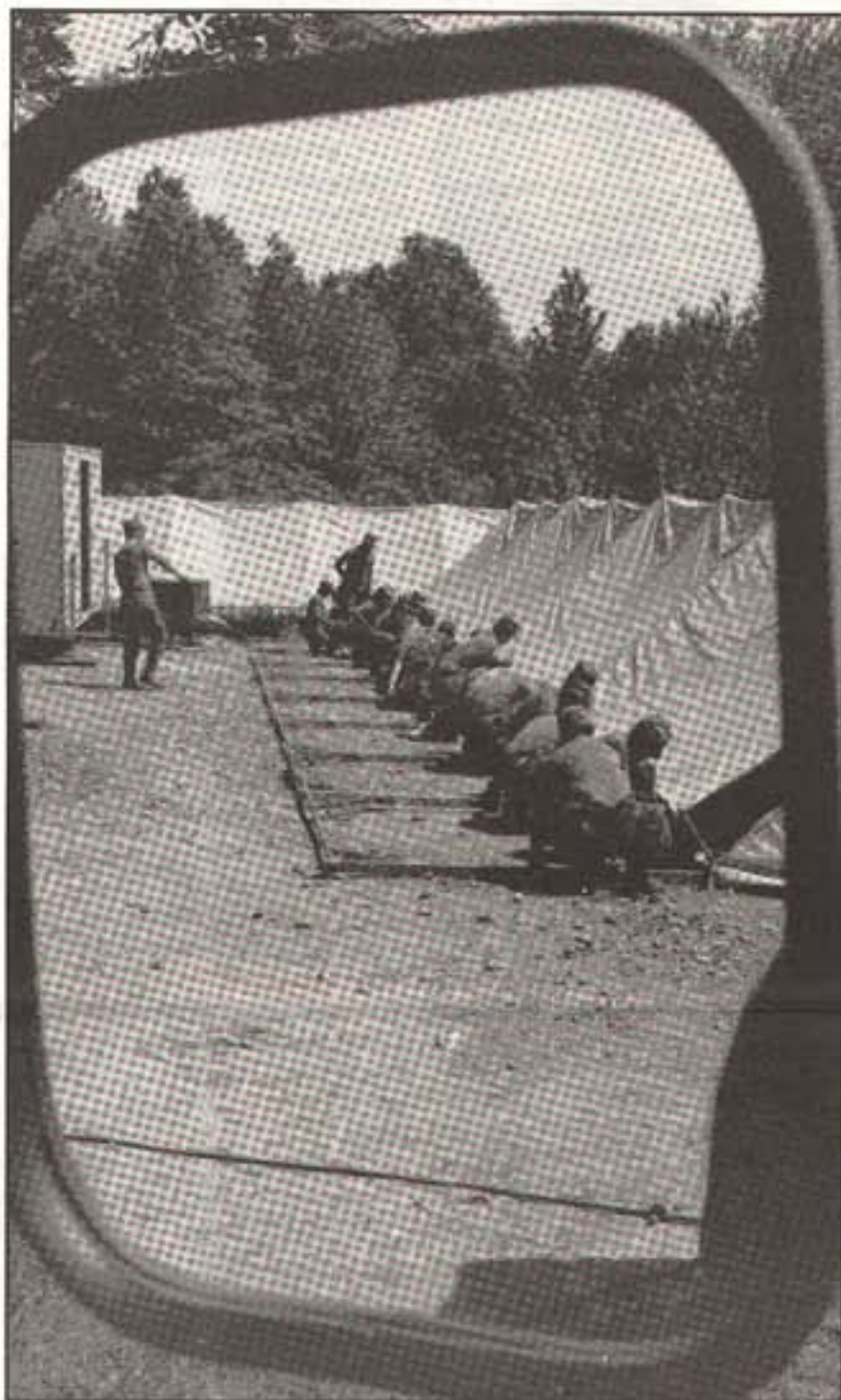
The laboratory also attracted renewed interest prompting Chief Warrant Officer Gerard Fisher to note that "In the past our work was done in a GP small tent under simulated conditions. We now have a working lab with no more simulation. Our work is critical to patient well being because the results go to both pre-op and post-op for patient care."

Staff Sgt. Sandra Woodford noted that the "new operating room is much larger and better equipped than the previous MASH unit. "We can operate on two patients simultaneously, instead of only one," she said adding, "We're comparable to a trauma team in the civilian world, and we now have the state-of-the-art equipment that they have!"

The new complex also has an improved x-ray machine which can be moved to the wards and includes all of the diagnostic and maintenance equipment needed to keep its high-tech components operational.



OPERATIONSIMULATION - Lt. Col. Robert P. Stanton "performs surgery" during recent training in the new medical complex for Delaware's 116th MASH. (Photo by Sgt. Jerry Clifton, Delaware Army National Guard).



GOING UP - Members of Delaware's 116th MASH are framed in a mirror as they prepare to erect the tents for their new medical complex. (Photo by Frank Bryson).



NEW MACHINE - SPC Helbert G. Carter and Sgt. John Johnson set up their new x-ray equipment in the new MASH complex for Delaware's 116th MASH. (Photo by Frank Bryson)

Michigan Guard members prove 'war is hell' in mass casualty exercise for 207th Evac.

by Staff Sgt. Sam Gibson
and SPC Jan Vader
Michigan Army National Guard

One nameless observer has noted "War is hell and it's a damn sight uglier than anyone might want to admit."

Yet it was that "uglier" side of war the inevitable mass casualties, the wounded and the dead, which was the basis recently for an exercise Michigan Army National Guard members from the 207th Evacuation Hospital, the 2071st Medical Clearing Company and the Graves Registration platoon from the 406th Supply and Services Company.

The easy part of the scenario was its beginning. A simulated mortar bombardment had left hundreds of wounded and several persons dead. The task for the Michigan Army Guard soldiers: to evacuate those to medical treatment they could, and to properly care for the deceased.

THE "WOUNDED"

Working through the time proven process of triage, the "wounded" were sorted according to the severity of their wounds and rushed to emergency treatment or held in a ward while more severely wounded members received life saving medical care.

Soldiers who had been contaminated by chemicals were isolated from the remainder until they were decontaminated. Other soldiers acting as though they were suffering "shell shock" were restrained or "sedated", and the work

went on and on, giving the nod for emergency treatment to those "wounded" who had good chances of survival.

Chaplains were nearby to assist and render last rites as necessary.

400-BED HOSPITAL

The 207th Evacuation Hospital is a complete 400-bed facility with self-contained sections, such as X-ray, Operating Rooms, Pharmacy and others, which can be moved to better locations as the need arises. Ward tents are air conditioned and included matted floors to provide a comfortable atmosphere for the recovering patients. It also has a complete laboratory.

GRAVES REGISTRATION

Not everyone survives a war. That fact is the impetus for and the mission behind the Graves Registration platoon of the 406th Supply and Services Company.

In the Michigan scenario, the remains of five soldiers "killed" as a result of the "enemy" mortar attack were delivered to the Graves Registration platoon.

Once there, the unit members fingerprinted the "deceased". Other actions which would have been taken would have been the removal and inventory of clothing and personal property of the "deceased."

Next would have been completion of a dental chart for identification pur-



ANY VITAL SIGNS? - Pfc. Vicki Hamick of the 2071st Medical Clearing Company checks SPC Curtis Reynolds for vital signs during recent simulated mass casualty training. (Photo by Sgt. Andy Mead)

poses, and an anatomical diagram showing the injuries which had been sustained along with any identifying marks such as tattoos, scars, moles and birth marks.

Once the "paper" work is complete and checked thoroughly, the "remains" would have been shipped to a mortuary for final preparation for burial.

The members of the Graves Registration platoon didn't really need the simulations to test their skills. They had performed the grim but essential tasks in real life during Annual Training in Germany in 1982.

"It was a hard experience," noted Staff Sgt. Bill Smith.

Kansan Mersman helps save woman's life

by Joy Moser
Kansas National Guard

Kansas Air Guard Tech. Sgt. Roger Mersman recently received the Kansas Distinguished Service Medal for his part in saving then life of a woman trapped in a burning car.

Mersman was returning from work along with his wife and child when they came upon the scene of an accident in which the car driven by Cathy Watson had been struck from the rear by another auto, causing the gas tank to rupture.

Watson's doors had jammed shut and her electric windows were rendered inoperable from the collision trapping her in the auto which had by then started to burn.

Mersman joined Charlie Heberling who had rushed to pull the trapped woman from her now burning auto and was using a hedge pole from a nearby ditch in a

frantic attempt to break through the car's safety glass to reach Watson.

Leaning over the hood of the car, both men finally broke through to Watson, grabbed her extended hands and pulled her to safety just seconds before fire engulfed the car.

Watson suffered second degree burns from the fire and it was only after she had been pulled to safety that Mersman became aware that he too had sustained serious burns to his forehead and chin.

However, Mersman discounted his actions saying, "I was in uniform. I'm a public servant. People were looking to me, You grow up looking to people in uniform to do something."

The personnel systems manager for the Support Personnel Management Office in Topeka, Kan., Mersman is a member of Headquarters, Kansas Air National Guard.



"GRAVES" REGISTRATION - Sgt. Pat Weiger of the Graves Registration platoon, 406th Supply and Services Company, inventories the personal property of a "deceased" soldier during recent mass casualty training. (Photo by Staff Sgt. Dave Tyner)

Kansans are goodwill ambassadors during recent training in Costa Rica

Music proves it can transcend cultural and language differences, promote friendship

Story and photos
by Staff Sgt. Mike Dorcey
105th Public Affairs Detachment

Kansas Guard members from the 35th Infantry Division Band, some 36-strong proved to be ambassadors of goodwill during their recent Annual Training which took them to the Central American nation of Costa Rica.

In recent years, National Guard musicians have demonstrated the goodwill of the United States throughout nations which would not permit other forms of military organizations into their countries.

For the Kansans, the tour proved to be an expectation that outlasted doubts. "No one believed it could happen. We thought it would fall through," said Sgt. Brad Harzman commenting on initial beliefs about the tour.

Once beyond the inoculations and hassle of preparation for the deployment, the band members found circumstances more to their liking. Communi-

cations between them and the Costa Rican people proved to be less of a problem than expected since English is practically a second language in Costa Rica, and because the literacy rate in the small tropical nation is 92 percent.

INTERNATIONAL LANGUAGE

Music proved to be the international language of goodwill permitting the Guard musicians to bridge what otherwise might have been barriers between the two cultures.

Sgt. Harzman noted "We had to bring an interpreter" to announce the musical numbers "but no one had to interpret the music."

Staff Sgt. Daryl Toyne noted the Costa Ricans "enjoyed the music. They were more knowledgeable about our music than I thought they would be," he said.

Band commander Chief Warrant Officer Steve Evans said, "I wanted to



VOLUNTEER HELP - Sgt. 1st Class Steve Patterson gets an "assist" from a young Costa Rican during a performance by the 35th Infantry Division Band in that country as part of recent Annual Training.



OOMPAH PAH - SPC Jeff Cowger puts his tuba to work during a concert by the 35th Infantry Division Band in Costa Rica.

convey to the people that we in the National Guard... are a people much like they are. We're citizens, citizen-soldiers, but we have jobs like they do."

One spin-off of the trip was an increase in rehearsal time for the band as a whole, something that did not go unnoticed.

"We got in more rehearsal time in those two weeks than we have in the

entire past 12 months," Evans noted adding, "So our performances were prepared as they should have been."

The result was an increase in professional competency prompting Evans to observe, "This left us with a sense of competence about ourselves. In our missions from now on we'll have more confidence in ourselves."

ARNG's Blackwood sought for AUSA post

Army National Guard Command Sergeant Major G. Steven Blackwood has indicated he has been asked to serve as a member of the Committee for Noncommissioned Officer and Enlisted Affairs for the Association of the United States Army (AUSA).

Blackwood joins former Sergeant Major of the Army William G. Bainbridge who was recently elected Vice President for Noncommissioned Officer and Enlisted Affairs for AUSA.

Bainbridge was the first person to serve as the command sergeant major for the Army's Command Sergeant



CSM Blackwood

Major Academy at Fort Bliss, Texas, and was the fifth person selected to be Sergeant Major of the Army.

The committee is responsible for increasing the visibility of enlisted members of AUSA and for representing their interests.



Air Guard names 'Wheel' winners

216th EIS completes 1-million safe miles

Air National Guard "Safe Wheels" mileage awards and a special recognition to the 216th Engineering Installation Squadron, California, for completing and documenting 1-million "safe miles" were recently announced by the Air Guard directorate.

Units receiving the awards included:

The 130th Engineering Installation Squadron, Utah, for 150,000 safe miles, the 205th Engineering Installation Squadron, Oklahoma, for 500,000 safe miles, and the 210th Engineering Installation Squadron, Minnesota, for 500,000 safe miles.

Others included the 211th Engineering Installation Squadron, Pennsylvania, for 150,000 safe miles, 212th Engineering Installation Squadron, Massachusetts, for 200,000 safe miles and 215th Engineering Installation Squadron for 500,000 safe miles.

The 217th Engineering Installation Squadron from Illinois received the award for completing 750,000 safe miles, while Oklahoma's 219th Engineering Squadron received an award for amassing 250,000 safe miles, and the 220th Engineering Installation Squadron completed 200,000 safe miles.

Tennessee's 241st Engineering Installation Squadron was recognized for completing 500,000 safe miles, Maine's 243rd Engineering Installation Squadron was noted for completing 250,000 safe miles, and Pennsylvania's 270th Engineering Installation Squadron 250,000 safe miles, also.

The 273rd Engineering Installation Squadron from Texas amassed 150,000 safe miles for an award.

Connecticut Governor's Day provides basis for getting to know the Guard

'Up close and personal' approach proves popular with spectators

by Master Sgt. George M. Murphy
Connecticut Army National Guard

Getting to know the National Guard "up close and personal" was the outcome of a recent Governor's Day which saw some 8,000 spectators-participants at a military review at Camp O'Neill in Niantic, Conn. And, there was no escaping the "ohh's" and "ahh's" of the on-lookers.

"Before today, I wasn't aware of the important part the National Guard plays in the defense of the United States," said Sharon Hogan, an expectant mother who had joined her husband in viewing the ceremonies.

Husband, Vinnie Hogan added, "I have a better appreciation, I think, of what it might mean to be in the Guard."

DEMONSTRATIONS, DISPLAYS

In addition to demonstrations, a series of displays permitted the spectators to get their hands on the equipment and get the feel of it first-hand. A demonstration of a STABO extraction prompted Rose Marie Catazaro to call it "an amazing display" and her companion, Christine Silva to remark, "Maybe



WATCH THAT! This group of "Young Marines" watches intently as a demonstration unfolds during a recent Connecticut National Guard Governor's Day Military Review that saw more than 8,000 spectators descend on Camp O'Neill.

someday I'd like to try that....just maybe." From a position behind the optical scope of a TOW missile launcher, eight year old Katie Barret remarked, "I could see the bad guys real easy through here...What will happen if the bad guys see you?"

After firing a link of blanks through

a machine gun, Danny Matis, 11, said, "I loved shooting the machine gun. But even though it was blanks, it's still a bit scary, people could get hurt."

William Fitch summed up the day's festivities by saying, "Exciting to watch, a great time! I hope they have it again next year."



WOW, LOOK AT THAT - Katie Barret, age 3, looks through a TOW missile optical sight during a recent military review by members of the Connecticut National Guard at Camp O'Neill.



BLENDING IN - Gabriel Corcoran and Joseph Kondash "blend in" after a liberal dose of camouflage paint is added to their faces by Connecticut National Guard members during the recent festivities at Camp O'Neill.

Special thanks to 'the trio'

We extend special thanks to the following trio of individuals for their assistance in preparing this issue of "On Guard."

Master Sgt Dennis Blake, 138th Tactical Fighter Group, Oklahoma Air National Guard, Tulsa, Oklahoma, who, last year won first place in the Air Force Media Contest, and second place in the Thomas Jefferson Awards program in the broadcast division.

Tech Sgt Windell R. Mimms Jr., 149th Tactical Fighter Group, Texas Air National Guard, Kelly AFB, Texas, who has published several histories for an Air Guard units.

Tech Sgt Jim Goodall, 133rd Tactical AirLift Wing, Minnesota Air National Guard, Minneapolis, Minn. an avid photographer, writer and aircraft historian on Lockheed built SR-71 and the F-117A.

Guard units mobilized for WW II reflected diverse origins

26th Infantry Division The "Yankee" division.

Composed of units from Massachusetts. Inducted into federal service at Camp Edwards, Mass. Jan. 16, 1941. Left New York in August 1944 landing in France in September 1944. World War II campaigns included Northern France, Rhineland, Ardennes-Alsace, and Central Europe.

divisions inducted into federal service on Sept. 16, 1940, reporting to Camp Forrest, Tenn. Departed Boston for England in February 1944. Landed in France in June 1944. Campaigns from World War II include Normandy, Northern France, Rhineland, Ardennes-Alsace, and Central Europe.

Campaigns included New Guinea and Luzon.

34th Infantry Division "Red Bull" division.

Composed of units from North and South Dakota, Minnesota and Iowa. Inducted into federal service Feb. 10, 1941 reporting to Camp Claiborne, La. Left New York for Northern Ireland in

37th Infantry Division "Buckeye" division.

Composed of units from Ohio. Inducted into federal service Oct. 15, 1940 reporting to Camp Shelby, Miss. Left San Francisco in May 1942 and arrived in the Fiji Islands in June 1942. Landed on Kokorana Island in the Solomons in July 1943. Campaigns included Northern Solomons and Luzon.



26th



28th



29th



30th



34th



44th



45th

27th Infantry Division "Empire" division.

Composed of units from New York. Inducted into federal service Oct. 15, 1940 and reported to Fort McClellan, Ala. Left San Francisco for Hawaii in February 1942. Left Hawaii in May 1944, landed in Saipan June 17, 1944. World War II campaigns included Central Pacific, Western Pacific and Ryukyus.

28th Infantry Division "Keystone" division.

Composed of units from Pennsylvania. Inducted into federal service Feb. 17, 1941 reporting to Indiantown Gap, Penn. Left Boston for England in October 1943; landed in France in July 1944. Campaigns from World War II include Normandy, Northern France, Rhineland, Ardennes-Alsace, and Central Europe.

29th Infantry Division "Blue-Gray" division.

Composed of units from the District of Columbia, Virginia and Maryland. Inducted into federal service Feb. 3, 1941 and immediately moved to Fort George Meade, Md. Left New York for England in October 1942 and assaulted Normandy on June 6, 1944. World War II campaigns include Normandy, Northern France, Rhineland, and Central Europe.

30th Infantry Division "Old Hickory" division.

Composed of units from North and South Carolina, Georgia and Tennessee. One of the first National Guard



31st



31st



35th



36th

31st Infantry Division "Dixie" division.

Composed of units from Florida, Alabama, Louisiana, and Mississippi. Inducted into federal service No. 25, 1940 reporting to Camp Blanding, Fla. Departed Hampton Roads in March 1944 arrived in New Guinea in April 1944 and assaulted Morotai Island in September 1944. World War II campaigns included New Guinea, Southern Philippines and Western Pacific

32nd Infantry Division "Red Arrow" division.

Composed of units from Michigan and Wisconsin. Inducted into federal service Oct. 15, 1940 reporting to Camp Beauregard, La. Left San Francisco for Australia May 14, 1942. Elements fought in New Guinea in September 1942 and the division arrive there in November 1942. World War II campaigns included New Guinea, Southern Philippines, and Luzon.

33rd Infantry Division "Prairie" division.

Composed of units from Illinois. Inducted into federal service March 5, 1941 reporting to Camp Forrest, Tenn. Left San Francisco for Hawaii in July 1943; arrived in New Guinea in May 1944 and landed on Luzon, Philippine Islands in February 1945.

January 1942. Elements assaulted North Africa in November 1942 and the division arrived there in January 1943. Landed in Italy in September 1943. World War II campaigns included Tunisia, Naples-Foggia, Anzio, Rome-Arno, Northern Apennines, and the Po Valley.

35th Infantry Division "Santa Fe" division.

Composed of units from Kansas, Missouri and Nebraska. Inducted into federal service Dec. 23, 1940. Left New York for England in May 1944. Landed in France in July 1944 and crossed in to Belgium in December 1944. World War II campaigns included Normandy, Northern France, Rhineland, Ardennes-Alsace, and Central Europe.

36th Infantry Division "Texas" division.

Inducted into federal service Nov. 25, 1940, reporting to Camp Bowie, Texas. Departed New York for North Africa in April 1943. Assaulted Salerno, Italy in September 1943. Campaigns included Naples-Foggia, Anzio, Rome-Arno, Southern France, Rhineland, Ardennes-Alsace, and Central Europe.

38th Infantry Division "Cyclone" division.

Composed of units from Indiana, Kentucky and West Virginia. Inducted into federal service Jan. 17, 1941 reporting to Camp Shelby, Miss. Left New Orleans for Hawaii in December 1943. Landed in New Guinea in July 1944. Campaigns included New Guinea, Southern Philippines and Luzon.

40th Infantry Division "Sunshine" division.

Composed of units from California, Nevada and Utah. Inducted into federal service March 3, 1941 reporting to Camp San Luis Obispo, Calif. Departed San Francisco for Hawaii in August 1942, arrived in New Britain in April 1944 and moved to New Guinea and Panay Island enroute to the Philippines in December 1944. Campaigns included Bismark Archipelago, Southern Philippines and Luzon.

41st Infantry Division "Sunset" division.

Composed of units from Washington, Oregon, Idaho and Wyoming. One of the first National Guard units inducted into federal service on Sept. 16, 1940 reporting to Camp Murray, Wash. Left San Francisco in March and arrived in Australia in May 1942. Landed in New Guinea in January 1943. Campaigns included New Guinea, Luzon and Southern Philippines.

Guard divisions from WW II

Continued from page 8

43rd Infantry Division "Winged Victory" division.

Composed of units from Maine, Vermont, Connecticut, and Rhode Island. Inducted into federal service on Feb. 23, 1941 reporting to Camp Blanding, Fla. Left San Francisco for New Zealand in October 1942. Landed at Guadalcanal in February 1943. Campaigns included Guadalcanal, Northern Solomons, New Guinea and Luzon.



32nd

44th Infantry Division "Jersey Blues" division.

Composed of units from New York and New Jersey. One of the first National Guard units inducted into federal service on Sept. 16, 1940 reporting to Fort Dix, N.J. Left Boston for France in September 1944 and entered Germany in March 1945. Campaigns included Northern France, Rhineland, Central Europe and Ardennes-Alsace.

45th Infantry Division "Thunderbird" division.

Composed of units from Arizona, Colorado, New Mexico and Oklahoma. Inducted into federal service Sept. 16, 1940 as one of the first National Guard units called-up. Left Hampton Roads, Va. for North Africa in June 1943, and assaulted Sicily in July 1943. Campaigns included Sicily, Naples-Foggia, Anzio, Rome-Arno, Southern France, Rhineland, Ardennes-Alsace, and Central Europe.

Americal Division

"Americal" is a derivative of the words "America" and "New Caledonia" and was organized in May 1942 on the Island of New Caledonia. It was composed mainly of National Guard units from Illinois, Massachusetts, and North Dakota. The division entered combat at Guadalcanal by echelon from November to December 1942. Campaigns included Guadalcanal, Northern Solomons, Leyte, and Southern Philippines.



33rd



37th



38th



40th



41st



43rd



Americal

Shorttakes

AF asks members : wait to verify SS wage info

Air National Guardmembers seeking verification of their 1989 wages are asked to wait until November 1990. The Social Security Administration has a problem with their system, and as a result the 1989 security wage information is incorrect.

At the request of the Social Security Administration (SSA) the Air Force Accounting and Finance Center (AF AFC) began reporting active duty for training wages separately from inactive duty wages to SSA. SSA required separate reporting of wages to compute "deemed wage credits".

On the W-2, Social Security wages consist of the sum of both "active" and "inactive" duty wages. The correct amount was stated on all W-2s sent to members. However, for 1989 reporting, SSA recorded only one of the wage amounts in their data base.

As a result, the wage information for 1989 is understated. AF AFC is working with the SSA to correct their data base. The erroneous reporting should be corrected by November 1990. Those who have questions concerning their 1989 Social Security wages are asked to call the Social Security Office nearest them.

AF approves wear of OD fatigues until September 1991

Air Force officials have approved the wearing of the Olive Drab (OG-507) fatigue uniform through September 1991. The decision was made to allow Air Force members to get the maximum wear out of uniforms. It must be noted that previous instructions related to the Battle Dress Uniform or BDU remain unchanged.

They are the mandatory utility

uniform for active-duty people and enlisted members are required to maintain a minimum of two sets of utility uniforms; either two BDUs or one BDU and one OG 507.

No quantity is specified for officers, who are expected to maintain a full complement of uniforms—to include the BDU.

Addresses, rules for sending mail to Persian Gulf issued

The 12 ounce restriction on mail to APO and FPO addresses in Saudi Arabia and the Persian Gulf has been lifted effective September 7.

The military postal support system in Saudi Arabia and the increased airlift capabilities have become sufficient to handle the increased volume of mail. All classes of mail up to the maximum weights allowed are now accepted. It takes an average of seven days for first class mail to reach Saudi Arabia.

Contrary to press reports, tobacco products and the use of U.S. stamps

depicting the American Flag can be mailed. The Military Postal System and the U.S. Postal Service are correcting isolated cases where letters and packages are returned because of erroneous information.

To send mail to members of the Army or Air Force in the Persian Gulf region, address your letters or packages to:

Name, Rank, SSN #
Operation Desert Shield
Unit Designator (Deployed)
APO New York, 09848-0006

Guard units mobilized for WW II reflected diverse origins

26th Infantry Division The "Yankee" division.

Composed of units from Massachusetts. Inducted into federal service at Camp Edwards, Mass. Jan. 16, 1941. Left New York in August 1944 landing in France in September 1944. World War II campaigns included Northern France, Rhineland, Ardennes-Alsace, and Central Europe.

divisions inducted into federal service on Sept. 16, 1940, reporting to Camp Forrest, Tenn. Departed Boston for England in February 1944. Landed in France in June 1944. Campaigns from World War II include Normandy, Northern France, Rhineland, Ardennes-Alsace, and Central Europe.

Campaigns included New Guinea and Luzon.

34th Infantry Division "Red Bull" division.

Composed of units from North and South Dakota, Minnesota and Iowa. Inducted into federal service Feb. 10, 1941 reporting to Camp Claiborne, La. Left New York for Northern Ireland in

37th Infantry Division "Buckeye" division.

Composed of units from Ohio. Inducted into federal service Oct. 15, 1940 reporting to Camp Shelby, Miss. Left San Francisco in May 1942 and arrived in the Fiji Islands in June 1942. Landed on Kokorana Island in the Solomons in July 1943. Campaigns included Northern Solomons and Luzon.



26th



28th



29th



30th



34th



44th



45th

27th Infantry Division "Empire" division.

Composed of units from New York. Inducted into federal service Oct. 15, 1940 and reported to Fort McClellan, Ala. Left San Francisco for Hawaii in February 1942. Left Hawaii in May 1944, landed in Saipan June 17, 1944. World War II campaigns included Central Pacific, Western Pacific and Ryukyus.



27th



31st



35th



36th

31st Infantry Division "Dixie" division.

Composed of units from Florida, Alabama, Louisiana, and Mississippi. Inducted into federal service No. 25, 1940 reporting to Camp Blanding, Fla. Departed Hampton Roads in March 1944 arrived in New Guinea in April 1944 and assaulted Morotai Island in September 1944. World War II campaigns included New Guinea, Southern Philippines and Western Pacific

January 1942. Elements assaulted North Africa in November 1942 and the division arrived there in January 1943. Landed in Italy in September 1943. World War II campaigns included Tunisia, Naples-Foggia, Anzio, Rome-Arno, Northern Apennines, and the Po Valley.

38th Infantry Division "Cyclone" division.

Composed of units from Indiana, Kentucky and West Virginia. Inducted into federal service Jan. 17, 1941 reporting to Camp Shelby, Miss. Left New Orleans for Hawaii in December 1943. Landed in New Guinea in July 1944. Campaigns included New Guinea, Southern Philippines and Luzon.

28th Infantry Division "Keystone" division.

Composed of units from Pennsylvania. Inducted into federal service Feb. 17, 1941 reporting to Indiantown Gap, Penn. Left Boston for England in October 1943; landed in France in July 1944. Campaigns from World War II include Normandy, Northern France, Rhineland, Ardennes-Alsace, and Central Europe.

32nd Infantry Division "Red Arrow" division.

Composed of units from Michigan and Wisconsin. Inducted into federal service Oct. 15, 1940 reporting to Camp Beauregard, La. Left San Francisco for Australia May 14, 1942. Elements fought in New Guinea in September 1942 and the division arrive there in November 1942. World War II campaigns included New Guinea, Southern Philippines, and Luzon.

35th Infantry Division "Santa Fe" division.

Composed of units from Kansas, Missouri and Nebraska. Inducted into federal service Dec. 23, 1940. Left New York for England in May 1944. Landed in France in July 1944 and crossed in to Belgium in December 1944. World War II campaigns included Normandy, Northern France, Rhineland, Ardennes-Alsace, and Central Europe.

40th Infantry Division "Sunshine" division.

Composed of units from California, Nevada and Utah. Inducted into federal service March 3, 1941 reporting to Camp San Luis Obispo, Calif. Departed San Francisco for Hawaii in August 1942, arrived in New Britain in April 1944 and moved to New Guinea and Panay Island enroute to the Philippines in December 1944. Campaigns included Bismark Archipelago, Southern Philippines and Luzon.

29th Infantry Division "Blue-Gray" division.

Composed of units from the District of Columbia, Virginia and Maryland. Inducted into federal service Feb. 3, 1941 and immediately moved to Fort George Meade, Md. Left New York for England in October 1942 and assaulted Normandy on June 6, 1944. World War II campaigns include Normandy, Northern France, Rhineland, and Central Europe.

33rd Infantry Division "Prairie" division.

Composed of units from Illinois. Inducted into federal service March 5, 1941 reporting to Camp Forrest, Tenn. Left San Francisco for Hawaii in July 1943; arrived in New Guinea in May 1944 and landed on Luzon, Philippine Islands in February 1945.

36th Infantry Division "Texas" division.

Inducted into federal service Nov. 25, 1940, reporting to Camp Bowie, Texas. Departed New York for North Africa in April 1943. Assaulted Salerno, Italy in September 1943. Campaigns included Naples-Foggia, Anzio, Rome-Arno, Southern France, Rhineland, Ardennes-Alsace, and Central Europe.

41st Infantry Division "Sunset" division.

Composed of units from Washington, Oregon, Idaho and Wyoming. One of the first National Guard units inducted into federal service on Sept. 16, 1940 reporting to Camp Murray, Wash. Left San Francisco in March and arrived in Australia in May 1942. Landed in New Guinea in January 1943. Campaigns included New Guinea, Luzon and Southern Philippines.

30th Infantry Division "Old Hickory" division.

Composed of units from North and South Carolina, Georgia and Tennessee. One of the first National Guard

Former Polish soldier joins Nebraska National Guard

by Capt. Bob Varna
Nebraska National Guard

In 1981, Poland was in turmoil. Protestors were involved in clashes with the police and the military, and the economy was in shambles. This was the backdrop that lead Nebraska Army National Guard ROTC Cadet Christopher Lopata to flee his native Poland and seek asylum in the United States.

Following his stint in the Polish Army, and while still a senior in high school, Lopata, decided to come to the U.S. This was on the advice of his cousin who had spent 2 years in the states.

Lopata, then 18, with nine of his friends, bribed officials and went on a four-day shopping trip to Vienna, Austria. There they received political asylum from the Austrian government and were later taken by American sponsors to several states. Lopata's final destination was Lin-

coln Nebraska, where he was to become a student at the University of Nebraska and a ROTC Cadet.

LAND OF OPPORUNITY

"For me, America was always a land of opportunity and freedom. In Poland there was no opportunity for young people and there were too many rules I didn't like," Lopata said.

In 1984 he enlisted in the U.S. Army as a combat engineer. His goal was to go to college, but he felt his English was too weak. He believed three years in the Army would improve his English. After his Army enlistment in 1987, he joined the Nebraska Army Guard as a infantryman with the 67th Brigade. He was also was also accepted at University of Nebraska-Lincoln.

MARKED DIFFERENCE NOTED

Lopata found a marked difference between the military services in the U.S.



Christopher Lopata

and in pre-democratic Poland. All Poles had to serve for two years in the Army or three years in the Navy. Polish soldiers and sailors work for free and were rarely given the opportunity to go home.

It was when he was a specialist attending the Primary Leadership Development Course (PDLIC) that a member of the staff told him he could better serve as an officer. Heeding this advice he joined the University of Nebraska-Lincoln ROTC program. Later he would serve as an aid to Brig. Gen William Christy, 35th Infantry Division Assistant Commander.

In 1988, Lopata became an official United States Citizen. In July of this year, he returned to his native Poland for a short visit.

Two years ago, I wouldn't have believed how rapidly everything changed, he said. "I believed that the communist government would always be," he stated.

Despite the sacrifices he had to make—leaving behind his homeland, family and friends—Lopata is glad he came to America and said he intends to stay "for the rest of his life".

'Redlegs' tackle ARTEP skills with spirit!

by Master Sgt. George M. Murphy
Connecticut National Guard

Iced fog penetrates through every pore in the fabric of the shirt. Driven by a slight off-shore breeze, frigid rivulets of condensation drop from the trees above and trickle down the back of the neck. Their high pitched whine screaming with knife edged sharpness through the pre-dawn glow, swarms of black specks dance around the head, homing in on the scent of fresh meat.

It's not just another day at Bravo battery, 2nd Battalion 192nd Field Artillery Regiment (2/192 FA), the oldest artillery battalion in the armed forces in the U.S. It is the day Bravo puts it all on the line and has its mettle tested!

This time the scene is Lake Ontario at Fort Drum, New York. Fort Drum's 4-D Weather pervades the area, drizzling rain, driving rain, downpour and deluge.

From eight in the morning until midnight, Bravo will work through its

ARTEP (Army Training Evaluation Program). The sense of the ARTEP is to reproduce the confusion, unpredictability and instability of the combat situation. Soldiers in an ARTEP'd unit can expect any event they might meet in a hostile environment. They do not know what they will be asked to do, only that they must be prepared to fight as soldiers to fulfill their mission, despite any obstacle that blocks thier way: enemy fire, ambush, infiltrators, gas/chemical attack, sabotage, equipment breakdown or displacement to other locations.

RAPID PACE

Evaluators conducting the ARTEP keep it moving at a rapid pace, as close to combat as possible, without actually injuring any of the participants. By gauging how well a unit reacts to such a scenario, and still accomplishes its mission, one may get a measure of the unit's probable success in dealing with actual combat.

Maj. Joe Kiely, an evaluator, said, "The battery has excellent leadership, strong officer leadership, and superior NCO leadership—that's a critical factor, and Bravo battery has it."

Another evaluator, Maj. Robert Nardella commented, "That leadership comes from experience. The NCO's know what has to be done, and they go and get it done—continually thinking

and planning for the next several steps."

Fire missions continued all day and night, missions that were completed with accuracy and dispatch, despite the OPFOR skirmishes, gas attacks and a night move. The weather persisted in multiple stages of wetness, still miserable.

The 16 hour ARTEP provided many memorable anecdotes, but one of the favorites concerned "Tank Man" Butler, who "fired" upon Maj. Gen. Chester Gorski, the division commander, in his helicopter.

Yesterday Charlie Battery got hit with tanks," Pfc. Butler said, "so it was not outside the realm of possibility that we might be attacked by air assault. The chopper didn't identify itself, and we didn't know it was coming. So, I fired on it in my sights the whole time, and would have brought it down easily," he said.

When the general was informed of the incident, Gorski was very pleased with the professionalism and dedication of his soldiers. Gorski said, "That soldier did exactly what he should have done, good work!"

As the scene cleared of the artifacts of battle after midnight, Bravo battery emerged the victor. Bravo triumphed over Fort Drum's weather, surmounted the ARTEP's tactical problems and beat back the manpower constraints imposed by their primary weapon the towed 155 mm howitzer.



BLASTED THINGS GETTING HEAVIER - SPC Jonathan L. MacClay lugs a 98 lb. 155 mm high explosive PRO-JO from the back of a trucking during Bravo Battery's ammunition resupply. (Photo by Master Sgt. George M. Murphy).

Desert Shield activations demonstrate the need for timely information for families

What, in fact, does a call-up mean to the families of members of Army and Air National Guard units ordered to active duty and what information should they know to minimize concern and possible confusion?

Here are a few facts that might help explain its impact on you. However, please understand that these provide only broad general information for you to use and cannot in all cases answer questions arising from specific circumstances which will differ from family to family.

To obtain assistance with more specific questions, you should use existing contacts within your state such as the Family Support Coordinator, Staff Judge Advocate, Personnel Director, and State Surgeon/Health Benefits Advisors, as well as the Air National Guard Executive Support Officer.

Fact 1. COMMAND AUTHORITY

The agency having command jurisdiction of your family member has changed.

National Guard personnel whose units have been called to active duty are no longer under state control. Instead, they now become part of designated active Army or Air Force "gaining" commands. This means they are subject to the regulations and policies of the Army and Air Force as those regulations or policies are applied by that gaining command.

For example, an Air National Guard C-130 Military Airlift Squadron which is called up to report to the Military Airlift Command (MAC) must now adhere to instructions and policies from MAC. In similar manner, an Army National Guard maintenance company ordered to active duty by Forces Command must follow instructions and orders from FORSCOM.

Because units will be reporting to different gaining commands, family members needing to contact their spouses or parents in the event of an emergency will need to know how to contact them through the appropriate active Army or Air Force command. In some cases, the National Guard command in the state may be able to assist in this effort, and you might consider calling them first.

Fact 2. Red Cross Assistance

The American Red Cross, working through its local chapters, has established a solid and well-deserved reputation for the assistance it provides members of the military and their families in



emergencies which involve life threatening illness or injury. So, in the event of such an emergency, you might find it quicker to contact your absent spouse, parent or child who has been ordered to active duty with his or her unit, by calling the local chapter of the American Red Cross and asking for their assistance.

When you contact the Red Cross, tell them the name and rank and unit of the individual you are trying to reach, the reasons for the emergency, and the family member who is injured or ill and their relationship to the military member.

Red Cross workers may not be familiar with the unit so you may need to tell them that the person you are trying to contact is a member of a National Guard unit which has been called to active duty and tell them the gaining command for the unit, such as Tactical Airlift Command (TAC), Military Airlift Command (MAC) or U.S. Forces Command (FORSCOM). This may help speed the process.

The Red Cross emergency notification process is limited to legitimate emergencies such as those described above, and it is applicable only to close relatives such as spouses, children and, in some cases, grand parents. Be sure to check with the Red Cross worker before assuming they will help.

It is up to the unit commander to decide whether to permit a military member who has a Red Cross verified

emergency to return home. The fact that an emergency exists does not always mean the military member may be permitted to return to his or her home station. This may be due to a variety of circumstances which might prevent the commander from releasing an individual. Common sense will indicate some of those circumstances and you should be aware of them.

Fact 3. DEPENDENT IDENTIFICATION CARDS, BENEFITS, AND ENTITLEMENTS

When your spouse or parent was ordered to involuntary active duty, you became part of the international family of military dependents for the duration of the active duty period.

You should have been issued an identification (ID) card for each family member over 12 years of age. This card is extremely important because it, along with copies of your "military sponsor's" active duty or "mobilization" orders will be needed to use the facilities and entitlement programs that are available to you. These include the use of military commissaries, exchanges, and theaters, and access to military health care.

Procedures for issuing the ID cards may vary by service and within each state. So, you may need to check with a representative of the Adjutant General or the unit to determine how to receive the cards if you do not already have them.

The cards may be used to gain access to different entitlements for military dependents. You should understand the basic entitlements, including the following.

One. As dependents of active Army and Air Force members you are entitled to unlimited access to military commis-

saries simply by presenting their ID cards and a copy of their sponsor's mobilization orders upon entry.

Two. Dependents of active Army and Air Force personnel are also entitled to unlimited access to military exchanges, again, simply by presenting their ID cards and a copy of their sponsor's mobilization orders upon entry.

Three. Dependents of active Army and Air Force personnel are entitled to free medical care at military hospitals and clinics where available. This includes use of the Civilian Health and Medical Program of the Uniformed Services (CHAMPUS) when appropriate.

The Department of Defense uses the Defense Eligibility Enrollment Record System, or DEERS, to confirm eligibility for medical care for dependents of active duty Army and Air Force personnel. DEERS automatically "downloads" information from your ID cards into its system when your sponsor's unit is mobilized. So, you should have only to show your dependent ID card to be treated at a military hospital or clinic, or when seeking to file a CHAMPUS claim for medical care.

To be certain, however, you should keep a copy of your sponsor's mobilization orders and be prepared to present that copy along with the ID card if asked. You should be treated, even if there is a question about your entitlement to medical care.

Fact 4. PERSONAL PLANNING - WILLS, POAS

As a general rule, National Guard members plan ahead for the possibility of an involuntary call-up, or another form of mobilization by taking measures to ensure that their families are provided for in such an event. This usually includes preparation of a will or a power of attorney (POA) to enable their families to continue to function in their absence and to indicate the desired disposition of an estate in the event of their death.

These are very important and should definitely not be overlooked.

If you have not already checked, you should do so soon to determine if your spouse has prepared these important legal documents.

Each state has a legal officer to assist in developing these documents. However, their work is basically intended as advanced preparation for the possibility of a call-up and their help should be sought, if needed, before your spouse departs for his/her gaining command. The decision to complete these documents, however, is a matter for the military member to make.



Family information needs from activation

Continued from page 12

Fact 5. SOLDIERS, SAILORS CIVIL RELIEF ACT

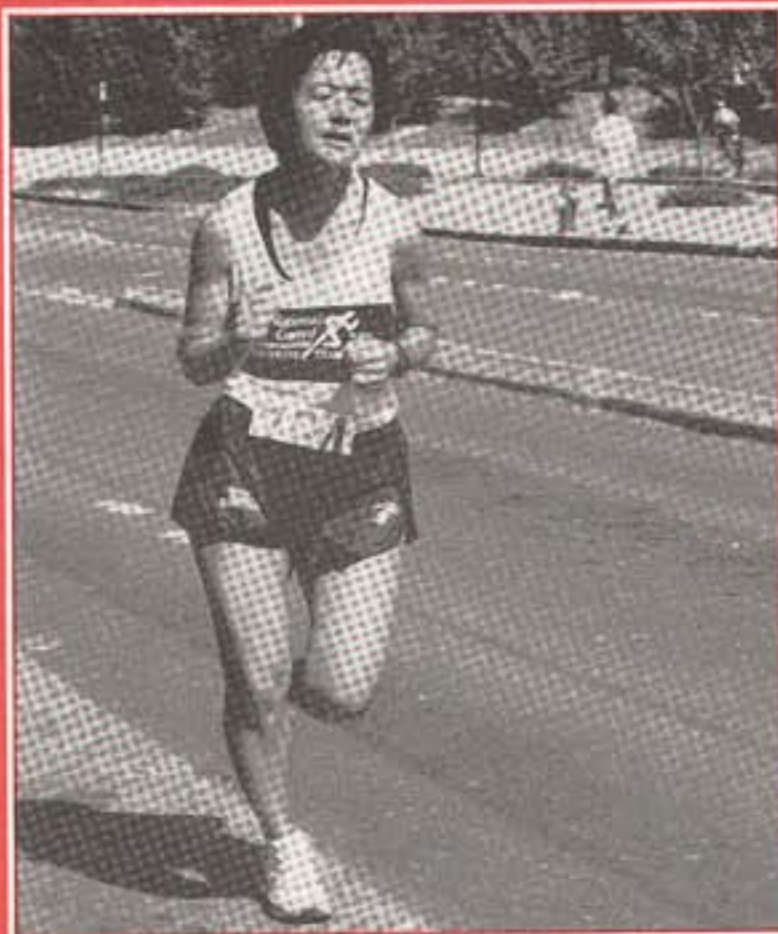
An involuntary call-up may also result in extreme financial hardships when individuals responding to such an order are not paid the same as in their civilian profession.

If you are a military member or are the spouse of a National Guard member who has been ordered to active duty and you have encountered or know you will encounter such financial difficulties because of the pay differential, you should contact the legal representative for your Adjutant General and obtain information or assistance which they may be able to provide under provisions of the Soldiers and Sailors Relief Act, a law which was passed to provide protection for Reserve component members who encounter financial difficulties arising from their response to an involuntary call-up. Get the details from a qualified legal representative before the problems become insurmountable.

Fact 6. SURVIVOR ASSISTANCE

When they report to a unit, each member of the military completes an Emergency Notification form which indicates the conditions under which they wish their survivors to be notified in the event of their death, or, in some cases, serious injury. This form lists their next-of-kin by name and address and indicates who they wish to have notified in the event of serious injury or death. The form is used to notify those family members who are included on the list.

In the event of serious injury or death, the military services will personally notify the person listed as the primary next-of-kin on the Emergency Notification Form. They will do so in a dignified, compassionate manner and will appoint a Survivor Assistance Officer (SAO) to assist the next-of-kin in making arrangements for the return of their loved one's remains, a proper burial, and in ensuring that the survivors are aware of other entitlements to which they may be eligible.



GOODWILL COMPETITOR - South Dakota Maj. Nancy Wetherwill heads for the finish line as one of six National Guard Marathon Team members competing in the international Goodwill Games in Seattle, Wash. earlier this year. (Photo by Staff Sgt. Nancy Kelly).



TRAUMA RESPONSE - Maj. Vickie Pollard, Tech. Sgt. Patrice Espinoza, and Maj. (Dr.) Robert Browne provide trauma care to a "victim" during a recent mass casualty exercise for the 175th Tactical Fighter Group Clinic. Espinoza was winner of the Air Force Sarah B. Wells award for the Air National Guard.

Maryland ANG clinic hones its skills in emergency exercise

Story and photos by
Capt. Jean Marie Beall
Maryland Air National Guard

A C-130 "crash" in a wooded area of Maryland provided the impetus for Operation Crippled Crab, a mass casualty response exercise my members of the clinic for the 175th Tactical Fighter Group recently.

The week-long field training exercise tested the ability of the clinic to provide acute medical care for trauma victims and taxed the units personnel who worked frantically to save "victims" of the crash.

The exercise was required training before the unit made the transition from a clinic to a medical squadron in a move that would triple its numbers of personnel.

"If there was an accident, I would feel confident that I could respond," remarked Senior Airman Julie Schuler, a nursing student at a nearby college.

VALUABLE EXPERIENCE

Maj. Ron Frank, medical readiness officer for the clinic noted, "Trauma care is an everyday occurrence for many members of the unit who work as medical professionals in hospitals around the state."

One of those members, Maj. Vickie Pollard, a registered nurse, recalled how training like the recent mass casualty exercise had prepared her for reality.

She recalled that she had been getting her children ready for school when she learned that an Amtrak train crashed near Baltimore two years ago. Quickly, she threw on her uniform and rushed to scene where she worked to stabilize and monitor many of the victims of one of the worst railway crashes in recent history.

"I didn't feel out of my element," she said, and she attributed her training in the Air National Guard with helping her respond to the crisis.

The commander of the clinic, Col. (Dr.) Edwin Whiteford also remembered the crash remarking, "I was in command and control. At that time the decision was made not to mobilize the clinic, but we did ask unit members to stand by."

Maj. (Dr.) Robert Browne took it in stride noting, "I'm used to this. This is what I do everyday." Browne is associate director for the University Hospital Emergency Department.

Other clinic members also recalled events which brought the value of their training to light.

Lt. Harold Archer started his career as a medical corpsman for the Army and was with the 82nd Airborne Division when it was ordered into the Dominican Republic in 1965 to restore order.

"Before I even got off the C-130, there was an explosion and I had to start treating people immediately. You learn to deal with what you have when what you don't have is really what you need," he remarked adding "I'm very comfortable being put into a situation where you have to improvise."

13th Army band combo entertains in Morocco and Dominican Republic

by Lt. Col. Kenneth Forrester
Florida National Guard

Photos by SPC George C. Mirabal

Spending the 4th of July in a foreign country really makes you appreciate what our country means to others. Especially when you celebrate this holiday in Morocco and Santo Domingo.

Such was the case with members of the 13th Army Band combo who spent their Independence Day recently in Casablanca, Morocco and the Dominican Republic.

They were invited guests of both embassies to perform American-style 4th of July celebrations in these countries.

U.S. Ambassador Michael Ussery hosted an Independence Day ceremony on July 2 for 350 Moroccan dignitaries and foreign ambassadors at his residence, "Villa America". The 13th Army Band accompanied the singing of the national anthem of each country.

Later that evening, the band performed for the Consul-General and his wife, Mr and Mrs. Jim Foster, at their residence, "Villa Mirador".

The U.S. Marines' embassy guard detachment posted the colors at each formal function and the 13-member combo played the National Anthem and "America" along with a medley of classic and popular American music.

CITIZENDELIGHT

The U.S. citizens stationed there were delighted to have an American military group at this annual event.

Pomp and circumstance surrounded the top brass of the country attending these formal "white glove" events.

The scene at the American Embassy in the Dominican Republic was very similar. A flag raising ceremony at 10:00 was performed for all American guests.

In the evening, 500 guests arrived for a reception hosted by ambassador Paul D. Taylor and his wife. The entertainment included the sounds of the 13th Army Band and a barber shop quartet.

FOREIGN SERVICE IMPRESSIONS

On a daily basis, the members of the foreign service corps proved interesting to members of the band. In each country, their lives revolve around building the image and understanding of the United States. They are great representatives. The talents and professionalism of the band was prevalent in every performance and their desire and ability to entertain was accomplished for many people many times over.

As one official stated, "Your visit cannot be measured in the good it does for our country."



HITTING THE HIGH NOTES - Sgt. Larry Morse, makes music with the 13th Army Band combo when he's not teaching math in a Florida public school system.



KEEPING IN TIME - Staff Sgt. Sam Stewart, feels right at home with the 13th Army Band combo. In civilian life, he's an elementary music teacher in one of Miami Florida's public schools



PLAYING THE KEYBOARDS - Sgt. Kenneth Schwartz takes a break from his civilian job, with the Miami Florida (Metro Dade County) police department to make music with the 13th Army Band combo.



RACE TO THE FINISH - Tech. Sgt. David Bettis (left) and Master Sgt. Mark Orr, race to the finish line during the download competition at the 1990 Reconnaissance Air Meet (RAM).

Air Guard units place well in RAM-90

by Tech Sgt. Ed Rice
155th Tactical Reconnaissance Group
Nebraska Air National Guard

Air National Guard teams captured three of the top four places, with the 152nd "High Rollers" Tactical Reconnaissance Group (TRG) from Reno, Nev. taking overall top honors, in the third worldwide Reconnaissance Air Meet (RAM) that was held during August.

In taking the top unit award, the 152nd amassed 18,071 points, followed by the 26th Tactical Reconnaissance Wing from Zweibrucken Air Base in Germany, 17,900 points.

Air Guard units captured third and fourth places as the 124th TRG from Boise, Idaho compiled 17,783 points and the 186th TRG from Meridian, Miss., had 17,443.

Air National Guard units did well in the individual categories too, as the 186th TRG narrowly nipped the 155th TRG from Lincoln, Neb. for best maintenance unit in the competition. Meridian's margin over Lincoln was by one-half point.

THIRD BI-ENNIAL SERIES

RAM '90 is the third of the bi-ennial series of the Tactical Air Command-sponsored international reconnaissance competitions. The competitive meets are designed to promote tactical reconnaissance by offering competition which runs the gamut — from maintenance and air crew performance to final photo production and interpretation.

Eleven teams competed, representing several United States air components (active duty, National Guard and Navy), plus units from Australia, Great Britain

and the Federal Republic of Germany.

Lauded by one of the judges as the "Super Bowl" of reconnaissance flying, RAM '90 featured a wide variety of reconnaissance aircraft — from the popular RF-4C Phantom II to the Navy's F-14 Tomcat, Australia's RF-111 and Great Britain's Jaguar — as well as use of some of the latest technological advances in navigational equipment.

Reconnaissance teams, consisting of air crews, maintenance personnel and imagery interpreters, were allowed to enter two aircraft for each event. The competition consisted of 12 low-level, high-speed tactical reconnaissance missions, day and night, with four targets for each sortie.

CRITICAL TIMING

"One of the purposes of this competition is to measure response time — how fast we can get behind enemy lines and get our surveillance photography or how fast we can get there to photograph how well we've hit enemy targets," said Maj. Brad Wilkerson of the Nevada entry.

"RAM is comparable to a mission we'd be tasked with in a real-world scenario. We don't know where we're going to be at any given time. In this competition we competed against some of the most highly-regarded reconnaissance units from around the world." He also noted one of the main purposes of this competition is time criticality — "how fast we can get behind enemy lines and get our surveillance photography or how fast we can get there to photograph how well we've hit enemy targets."

(All photographs by the RAM-90 Media Team)



PARK IT - Staff Sgt. Michael Stueck parks a Nebraska Air Guard RF-4C Phantom II jet during RAM 90.

"RAM is comparable to a mission we'd be tasked with in a real-world scenario. We don't know where we're going to be at any given time. In this competi-

tion we competed against some of the most highly-regarded reconnaissance units from around the world, said Wilkerson.

'USA Today' inserts to each unit

This issue of "On Guard" includes a special four-page issue of the "USA Today" focusing on the National Guard.

This special marketing was in response to National Guard full-page advertising in previous issues of the nationwide publication.

We encourage you to use this special issue to inform your families,

friends and employers about the key role the National Guard plays in the defense of our nation and in response to emergencies on the home front.

Copies are being mailed to each unit and major command in the October issue of "On Guard" and a second mailing will take place for the November issue.

National Guard Bureau observes 50th Anniversary of WW II mobilization

by Tech. Sgt. Windell R. Mimms, Jr.
149th Tactical Fighter Group

Amidst the current call-ups of National Guard personnel for "Desert Shield", the National Guard Bureau took time to commemorate the 50th anniversary of the mobilizations for World War II.

On Sept. 6, a ceremony was held at the Pentagon on the Lower River Parade Ground with keynote speakers Lt. Gen. John B. Conaway, Chief, National Guard Bureau, followed by Gen. Michael Dugan, Chief of Staff, Air Force; Michael P. Stone, Secretary of the Army; Congressman G. V. "Sonny" Montgomery of Mississippi and Senator Strom Thurmond of South Carolina.

The Air Force Band provided pre-program and ceremonial concerts, and units of the Air Force Honor Guard and the 3rd U.S. Infantry Old Guard provided a pass in review. A historical tribute was given to the 19 National Guard infantry divisions which fought in WWII with a current member of the descendants of those divisions bearing the division flag with their appropriate campaign streamers.

On Sept. 16, 1940, President Franklin D. Roosevelt called the first National Guard units to active duty, an initial 63,646 personnel. At that time most of Europe was already under the control of Nazi Germany, with the exception of



FLAGS IN REVIEW - Current members of the original 19 infantry divisions called up during World War II stand in review.

Great Britain. Roosevelt had but a quarter of a million Regular Army troops, so he turned to the National Guard for additional forces.

Between Oct. 14, 1940, and June

23, 1941, an additional 234,108 Guardsmen in twenty-one increments were called into a year's active duty training. This gave the Army a boost of 18 infantry divisions, 28 separate regiments, and



BACK IN TIME - Capt. Ed Miller takes a trip back in time with Mr. William Chaney, mobilized in 1940 with Ohio's 147th Infantry.

29 flying squadrons. These units participated in the Corps-level Louisiana and Carolina Maneuvers, the largest training exercises ever by Army forces.

During September 1941, the House of Representatives approved by one vote a bill to extend the term of service of the recent draftees and the National Guard for one additional year. Along with this bill, the War Department received the authority to utilize these men overseas. Two Guard tank battalions and two artillery regiments were shipped to the Philippines, and, after the attack on Pearl Harbor, three additional artillery regiments en route to the Philippines were diverted to Australia.

By the end of the war, nineteen National Guard divisions fought in both the European and Pacific theatres in 23 separate campaigns. In addition, twenty-nine observation squadrons served in the Zone of the Interior, Europe, China, Burma, India, the Pacific, the Canal Zone, and the Mediterranean.

Photos by Tech Sgt. James C. Goodall, Historian, 133rd Tactical Airlift Wing, Minnesota Air National Guard, Minneapolis-St. Paul IAP, St. Paul, Minn. 55111-4098

Eisenhower 100th birthdate observed

Department of Army has urged units to recognize the centennial of the Oct. 14th birthdate of General Dwight D. Eisenhower through special ceremonies and observances.

In a letter from the Office of the Secretary of the Army, Lt. Gen. (Ret.) Robert Arter, Special Assistant to the Army Secretary wrote, "The centennial of Dwight David Eisenhower's birth on 14 October affords us a special opportu-

nity to reflect on how military duty has prepared countless Americans to contribute so much to the nation and to freedom-loving peoples of the world.

Arter continues, noting Eisenhower's accomplishments as General of the Army and the 34th President of the United States, stressing how Eisenhower "exemplified leadership and all that is best in the American spirit."



LANDING PEP-TALK - As Supreme Allied Commander, General Eisenhower delivers words of encouragement to members of the 101st Airborne Division prior to their Rendezvous with Destiny in the invasion of Normandy.