

The National Guard ON GUARD

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5 ARNG captains win 'MacArthur' Awards

The tops in company-level leadership met with the tops in the Army's uniformed leadership April 14th when five Army National Guard captains received the 1989 "MacArthur Leadership Awards" from Army Chief of Staff General Carl E. Vuono in Pentagon ceremonies. The award is presented in honor of General Douglas MacArthur, the hero of the War in the Pacific in World War II.

Selected from five Army areas, the Army Guard officers were part of 26 company grade officers who were recognized during the ceremonies.

The Army Guard winners of the "1989 MacArthur Leadership Awards" and an insight into the reasons for their selection are shown below.

1st Army

Capt. Brian A. Coburn, Vermont Army National Guard.

During 1988, while serving as a company commander, Coburn set the standard for other units to follow in all areas of unit operations. His unit was selected as the outstanding company for two of the three years he was in command; it won the battalion competition for Best Company, Best Platoon and Best Crew, and has achieved the highest standards in the battalion.

2nd Army

Capt. Richard C. Stroud, North Carolina Army National Guard.

Under his command the 696th Maintenance Company was selected as the 1988 Eisenhower Trophy winner, won the North Carolina Army National Guard State Award for Maintenance Excellence for a second time, won the Battalion Commander's trophy, and was nominated for a Superior Unit Award. At the same time, Stroud completed the Army Command and General Staff College while also being an active contributor to his community and church.

4th Army

Capt. Ronald O. Morrow, Illinois Army National Guard.

In 1988, under Morrow's command, the 747th Maintenance Company received the Brigade nomination for supply excellence, was awarded the Best Mess Award, Best Maintenance Award, and



MAC ARTHUR AWARDEES — Capt.s Ronald O. Morrow, Illinois, Richard C. Stroud, North Carolina, James E. Boutte, Louisiana, Christopher M. Schnaubelt, California, and Brian A. Coburn, Vermont are the FY88 MacArthur Leadership Award recipients for the Army National Guard. (NGB Photo by LTC Pete Wyro)

was recognized as the Overall Best Unit, while also achieving a 93 percent MOS qualification rate for the more than 34 different Military Occupation Specialties represented by the soldiers in his unit. At the same time, Morrow had worked to complete Command and General Staff College and was active in local community work.

5th Army

Capt. James E. Boutte, Louisiana Army National Guard.

In 1988, Boutte lead his 2228th Engineer Company to win the Eisenhower Trophy, was nominated for the Superior Unit Award, Superior Unit Supply Award, and Superior Unit Food Service Award. At the same time, Boutte was named the Louisiana National Guard Commander of the year for the second year in a row.

6th Army

Capt. Christopher M. Schnaubelt, California Army National Guard.

Now an Assistant Operations Officer for his brigade, and an Armor Company commander the first quarter of 1988, Schnaubelt was credited with several "firsts" which helped integrate Army and Air Guard, Active Army and Army Reserve units into an effective combined arms training effort for his brigade. He also devised an External Evaluations program, assisted in writing the CAPSTONE war plans for the 40th Infantry Division, and participated in the planning for Joint Training Exercise "Team Spirit 89." At the same time, he was working on two separate Masters degrees at two different colleges, was enrolled in Combined Arms Service Staff School, was awaiting a date to report for military flight training, and was seeking to be enrolled in Command General Staff College.

D-DAY — Remembered by the National Guard

by Renee Hylton-Green

Forty-five years ago, in the pre-dawn hours of June 6, 1944, the largest invasion force ever assembled dotted the English Channel off the coast of the French province of Normandy. At dawn, the Allies' major offensive against Nazi Germany began, as British, Canadian, and American forces landed on the beaches of the Cotentin Peninsula. Among the American troops were National Guardsmen, and on their shoulders was a great deal of the responsibility for the success or failure of the operation.

Long in Coming

The Americans had pushed for landings in France since 1942. But the British had lost one million men there in World War I and were not eager to repeat the experience; they preferred to fight on the fringes of Europe. So the Americans joined the British in North Africa, and invaded Sicily and Italy — campaigns in which National Guard divisions played prominent roles.

But the U.S. high command was never happy with this strategy, and early in 1943 the Americans gained approval for a cross-channel attack. Planning began for what came to be called operation OVERLOAD, and U.S. troops began arriving in England by the thousands to train for the invasion.

Nightmare on Omaha Beach

On the night of 5-6, June, 24,000 British and American paratroopers were dropped into Normandy. That morning, troops from three British, one Canadian, and three U.S. infantry divisions, with other units attached, landed on five code-named beaches.

Of the two beaches assigned to the Americans, Utah fell after light resistance by one German regiment: luckily for the 4th Division's 8th Infantry, they landed (by a fortunate mistake) on probably the least-fortified beach in Normandy. But to the east of Utah, the 116th Infantry, part of the 29th Infantry Division from Virginia, Maryland and D.C., was not so lucky.



40 YEARS LATER — D-Day veterans, many displaying 29th Infantry Division patches on their hats, gather in Normandy to commemorate the 40th anniversary of the invasion. Lt. Gen. La Verne E. Weber, former Chief, National Guard Bureau, and Maj. Gen. Francis Gerrard, New Jersey Adjutant General, who, as a fighter pilot saw action above the Normandy beaches, are among the participants.

Virginia's 116th, descendant of Stonewall Jackson's original Civil War command, landed on Omaha Beach, in the center of the Allied position. German defenses, the strongest in the invasion area, were almost undamaged by aerial and sea bombardment, and the first assault waves came ashore to a storm of mortar and machinegun fire. Most of their supporting armor and artillery had sunk in the rough seas, and wrecked and burning landing craft created a traffic jam for incoming boats. Casualties among the first troops to land were horrendous, and the First Battalion, 116th Infantry was decimated.

In the midst of chaos, confusion, and death, individual soldiers took the initiative. Small groups began to attack German

positions on the cliffs above the beach, and at H-hour plus four Maryland's 115th Infantry landed to join the fight. By early afternoon the Omaha beachhead was secure, and the next day the 29th Division's reserve, the 175th Infantry, landed to begin the six-week battle to drive the Germans from Normandy.

Beginning of the End

The landings in Normandy did not force the Germans to surrender; the war in Europe continued until the next spring. But the foothold in northern Europe won by Allied troops on June 6, 1944 allowed the Allied armies to aim straight for Germany, and made the defeat of the Nazis inevitable.

DoD authority Over Guard Is upheld

The Supreme Court recently left intact a lower court ruling which allowed the president to order members of a Massachusetts Army National Guard public affairs detachment to train in Central America in 1988.

The training had been opposed by Massachusetts Governor Michael Dukakis who filed suit to challenge the 1986 Montgomery Amendment which barred governors from withholding permission for their National Guard personnel to be ordered to active duty based on objections to the "location, purpose, type or schedule" of the duty. Typically a governor's consent is sought before ordering a National Guard unit to active duty for training.

Officials in some states had argued that the Constitution, while it provides for the Congress to raise and maintain armies, reserved for the states the authority to train the militia. As a dual force, part state militia and at the same time part federal reserve force, the National Guard found itself at the center of the issue.

According to news reports, Defense Department lawyers argued that it was "incongruous to hold that the Constitution give Congress power to establish these reserves as components of the national armed forces, but at the same time withholds authority from federal authorities to conduct their training."

The Supreme Court justices, without comment, let stand a 1st Circuit Court ruling which upheld the 1986 Montgomery Amendment prohibiting governors from blocking the overseas training of their National Guard units.

After receiving her initial training in 1985, Stephanie Ann Augustine wrote to then-Secretary of Defense Caspar W. Weinberger suggesting that the Code of Conduct be changed to eliminate any reference to gender. The code began with "I am an American fighting man..."

On March 28, 1988, President Ronald Reagan signed an executive order eliminating any reference to gender.

Since its inception in 1955, the Code of Conduct has always applied to both men and women service members. The code was changed to remove any ambiguity.

When the original Code of Conduct was written after the Korean War in 1955, there were 35,191 women on active duty in the armed forces. Today, 221,522 women serve in the Army, Navy, Air Force and Marine Corps — 10.3 percent of the total force.

Code of Conduct 1988

I.

I am an American, fighting in the forces which guard my country and our way of life. I am prepared to give my life in their defense.

II.

I will never surrender of my own free will. If in command, I will never surrender the members of my command while they still have the means to resist.

III.

If I am captured I will continue to resist by all means available. I will make every effort to escape and aid others to escape. I will accept neither parole nor special favors from the enemy.

IV.

If I become a prisoner of war, I will keep faith with my fellow prisoners. I will give no information or take part in any action which might be harmful to my comrades. If I am senior, I will take command. If not, I will obey the lawful orders of those appointed over me and will back them up in every way.

V.

When questioned, should I become a prisoner of war, I am required to give name, rank, service number, and date of birth. I will evade answering further questions to the utmost of my ability. I will make no oral or written statements disloyal to my country and its allies or harmful to their cause.

VI.

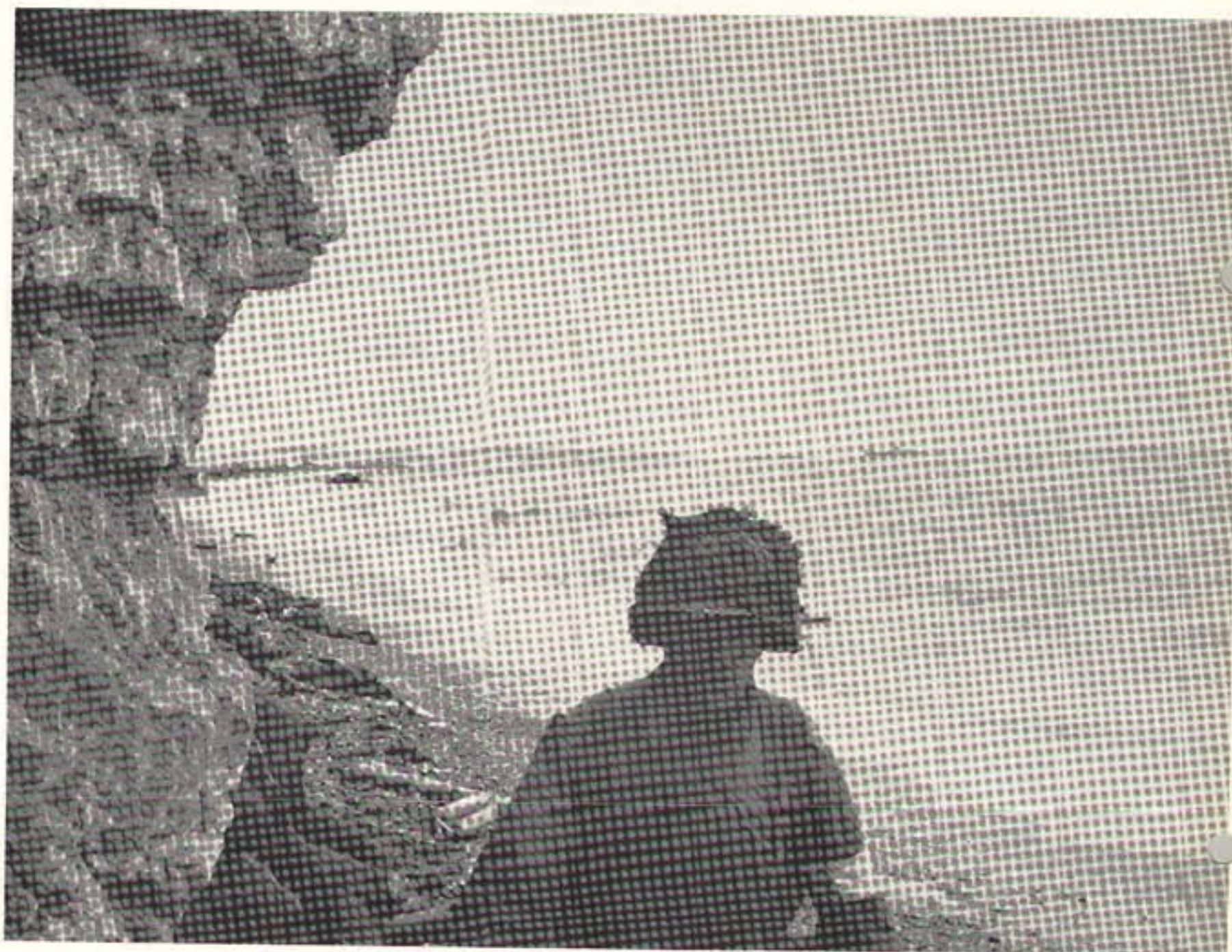
I will never forget that I am an American, fighting for freedom, responsible for my actions, and dedicated to the principles which made my country free. I will trust in my God and in the United States of America.

Editor's Note: Excerpts from May 16, 1988 Press Pack story by Sgt. Maj. Rudi Williams, USA, American Forces Information Service.



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Lt. Col. Pete Wyro, Editor



ON THE BEACH — As U.S. Navy guns fire at German positions and a landing craft struggles toward shore, a grim and exhausted American medic stands beneath the chalk cliffs of Omaha Beach. Behind him are the wounded and the dead. (U.S. Army photo).

National Guard units Today with D-Day ties

Units from Today's Guard which fought in Normandy.

Maryland

Headquarters Company, 29th Infantry Division
1st battalion, 115th Infantry
1st and 2nd battalions, 175th Infantry
2nd battalion, 110th Field Artillery
136th Combat Support Hospital
Headquarters Detachment, 729th Maintenance Battalion
229th Army Band

Virginia

1st and 2nd battalions, 111th Field Artillery
1st, 2nd, and 3rd battalions, 116th Infantry
29th Infantry Division Band

District of Columbia

163rd Military Police Battalion

Ohio

1st battalion, 136th Field Artillery
112th Engineer Battalion

Michigan

107th Engineer Battalion

New Jersey

Company C, 1st battalion, 113th Infantry
Companies A and B, 2nd battalion, 113th Infantry
5th Squadron, 117th Cavalry

New York

1st battalion, 187th Field Artillery

Pennsylvania

1st battalion, 229th Field Artillery

Kansas

Support Company, 1st battalion, 635th Armor
995th Maintenance Company

The 19th Special Forces Group (Utah) and 20th Special Forces Group (Alabama) are both descended from the 5th Ranger Infantry Battalion, then a Regular Army Unit, which also assaulted Omaha Beach.

'Hurricane Infantrymen' train In jungles of Panama

Members of Florida's "Hurricane Battalion," the 1st Battalion, 124th Infantry, tackled the sweat, toil, and more sweat of the jungles of Panama recently with two weeks of training with the Army's 1st Battalion, 508th Infantry (Airborne).

The Hurricane Infantrymen had little time to get really acclimated to the heat and effort of training in the thick canopied jungles of Panama before they were pitted against some of their paratrooper colleagues in the dense, mountainous terrain in mock battles and skirmishes.

was put to the test as the Floridians put themselves into their work.

In the end the training benefit was two-edged. The Guardsmen had a new respect for the jungle and the Jungle Trainers from their active Army counterparts. And, the Active Army unit had a new respect for the members of the Hurricane battalion.

*Editor's Note: "On Guard" thanks **Cpl. Lek Mateo**, the **Unit Public Affairs Representative** for Company A, 1st Battalion, 124th Infantry for providing the narrative and photos upon which this story was based.*

Individual as well as unit proficiency



AND A LITTLE HERE — Capt. Anthony R. Barbarette, Company A, 1st battalion, 124th Infantry commander applies camouflage stick in preparation of a mission during the units Panama training.



CAREFUL DOES IT — A member of the Hurricane Battalion from Florida carefully sets up a Claymore anti-personnel mine during training in Panama.



DOWN THE TUBE — As Hurricane Battalion members release a mortar round down the tube of a 81mm Mortar during their training in Panama.

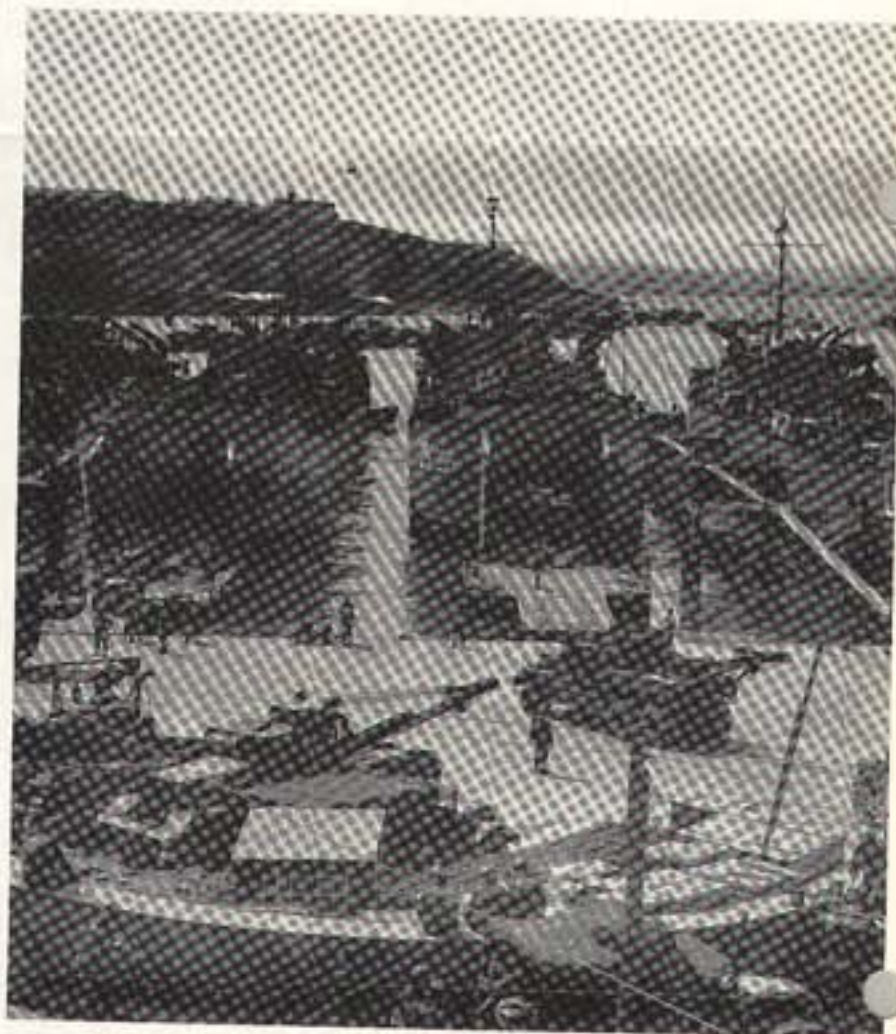
Remembering 'that' Day



AWAY ALL BOATS — American troops cross the Channel on an LCI(L), a Landing Craft Infantry, Large. 29th Division troops, who sailed from England's southwest coast, spent several seasick days aboard ship before finally landing in Normandy.



D-DAY PLUS SIX — The 29th Division command post on June 12, six days after the landings; note the German prisoners at top. The flag identifies the position for Allied fighter pilots.



LOADING UP — At the English port of Brixham, six days before the landings, U.S. troops load their equipment on Navy vessels. To maintain secrecy, staging areas in southern England were sealed off in the weeks before the invasion, with no one allowed in or out.

Air Guard AMS records 6,000th grad

The Air National Guard's Academy of Military Science (AMS) graduated its 6000th student February 16, 1989, when 2Lt. John S. Williams of the 186th Tactical Reconnaissance Group, Meridian, Mississippi, had his gold bars pinned on by Maj. John L. France the Adjutant General for Colorado, and Colonel John T. Halsey, (Executive Support Staff Officer for Texas. Colonel Halsey is among the first graduates of AMS to reach the rank of Colonel and was on hand to participate in the historic event.

Established April 12, 1971, at McGhee-Tyson Air National Guard Base in Tennessee, AMS is the only precommissioning program within the Air National Guard, and has since its inception, provided approximately 40 percent of the Air National Guard's annual officer accessions.

The AMS program is normally conducted six or seven times each year with a class size ranging from 60 to 70 students, thereby producing over 400 new officers per year for the Air Guard. Usually, 60 percent of AMS students have prior enlisted active duty, Guard, or Reserve Service. The remaining 40 percent have no previous military affiliation. Over the



NUMBER 6,000 — Maj. Gen. John L. France, Colorado Adjutant General pins a second lieutenant bar on John S. Williams, the 6,000th graduate of the Air Guard Academy of Military Science while Col. John T. Halsey, Executive Support Staff Officer, Texas Air National Guard, and one of the first AMS graduates to attain the rank of colonel, makes Williams' uniform complete with another gold bar. (ANG photo)

years, AMS has realized enormous training benefits from the variety of experiences prior-service members bring with them as well as the exciting innovation contributed by our non-prior-service students. As the students, or "officer candidates" as they are called, progress through the six weeks of training, they receive training in

leadership, communication, management, and professional skills to produce some of the best Air National Guard officers possible. These new officers are then returned to their home units throughout the United States, the Virgin Islands, Guam, Puerto Rico, and the District of Columbia.

'All' are recruiters

Maj. Gen. Killey stresses meeting ANG End-strength, maintaining combat readiness

Air National Guard Director Maj. Gen. Philip G. Killey has called for more attention to meeting the Air Guard's end strength in a memorandum to the adjutants general of all states, recently.

In the memo, the Air Guard Director noted that, while positive change was evident, in order to "maintain a combat ready force" significant positive changes were needed to ensure the Air Guard met its end of year strength level.

"We'll need significant positive changes from now until the end of the fiscal year to meet our programmed end strength," General Killey wrote adding, "My main concern, however, is how our personnel strength affects our readiness status."

The Air Guard Director emphasized, "The bottom line is that we have a tremendous challenge ahead of us, not only for the remainder of this fiscal year, but into the 90's as well. I need your

support in passing on these concerns to your recruiters through the unit commanders."

Killey also reinforced the concept of "recruiting" noting that "As the saying goes, 'We're all recruiters,' and all recruiters need to focus on our goal of meeting end strength and achieving the highest possible C-rating."

Germans convinced 'Calais' was main invasion threat

The Germans expected the Allied invasion, but they did not expect it in Normandy.

Adolf Hitler thought the Allies would invade at Calais, the shortest route across

the rough and stormy English Channel. British intelligence worked brilliantly to convince the Germans that Hitler was right.

Several weeks before the landings, as

fighting raged in Normandy, large number of German troops remained at Calais, waiting for the "main" invasion which they thought would follow the "decoy" landings in Normandy.



Equipment Maintenance Center Is dedicated in Europe

The Total Army ushered in a new era in Theater maintenance support with the dedication of a unique organization, the Equipment Maintenance Center-Europe, located in Kaiserslautern, in May.

Organized under an Active Army Table of Distribution and Allowances (TDS), the EMC-Europe, as it is called, is actually commanded by an Army National Guard lieutenant colonel, and it predominately composed of Army Guard and Army Reserve members, who, along with the Active Army counterparts, form a cadre to oversee the activities of some real "maintenance muscle" working under their supervision and within the EMC-Europe's fully equipped maintenance shops.

That "maintenance muscle" is a series of Heavy Equipment Maintenance Companies found in the Army Guard and Army Reserve which will be programmed to rotate overseas for training at the EMC-Europe, and which will also support theater maintenance activities and help with existing maintenance backlog.

The concept for the EMC emerged after the Senate Appropriations Committee charged the Reserve Component chiefs (Chief, National Guard Bureau, Chief, Army Reserve) to look into ways RC units could be rotated into Europe to help with maintenance activities.

Gus Leon, a civilian consultant to the Army National Guard Organization and Training Division was among the first to look into a concept which could establish an organization that paralleled the Combined Support Maintenance Shops (CSMS) in the U.S. and take advantage of the extensive experience on multiple generations of equipment found in the CSMSs, while also providing members of the HEMCOs that were represented at the CSMS with the opportunity to train on the equipment they would be called on to maintain and repair in the event of a war.

Leon explained saying, "This (EMC-Europe) permits Heavy Equipment Maintenance Companies to train as a unit, working with equipment they would be called on to work on in war time, and which they do not typically see training within their states."

The 30-person cadre of the EMC-Europe provides the day-to-day basis for operations of the facility which reports to the 21st Support Command and is within walking distance of the Kaiserslautern Maintenance Center itself.

Total Army Cadre

Among the 30-person staff are 11 Army Guardsmen, and nine Army Reservists, all on AGR tours, along with nine Active Army soldiers and a West Germany civilian, all selected based on their qualifications in maintenance activities, and all with at least 15 years of experience in their respective maintenance fields, which for the Guardsmen translated into work at the CSMS, Maintenance Activity Training and Equipment Sites (MATES), or Unit Training and Equipment Sites

(UTES).

"One advantage of training at the EMC-Europe," explained Leon, "is that it will eliminate the 'split training' for HEMCOs — where part of the unit might have gone to repair tank turrets at one location while another part of the unit worked on engines at another site. This way the unit will train together at the same location."

Three-Year Test

Leon also explained that this was a three-year test program in which six HEMCOs averaging 140 personnel will participate the first year, and 12 will participate in 1990. Each HEMCO will participate during a three-week Annual Training period. With a total of 51 HEMCOs in the Total Army, including 39 in the Army Guard, five in the Army Reserve and seven in the Active Army, the Reserve Component HEMCOs can almost anticipate rotating into the EMC-Europe at three year intervals.

The 115th HEMCO from the Utah Army National Guard was the first to train at the EMC-Europe and was followed by the 307th HEMCO from the Kentucky Army National Guard, and the 238th HEMCO from the Army Reserve in Texas. Others scheduled for the EMC's first year included three more Army National Guard HEMCOs, the 3670th from Oregon, the 1071st from Mississippi, and the 665th from South Dakota.

"Because the EMC is already fully equipped by the Army, all the HEMCOs have to do is to 'fall-in' on the equipment and get to work," Leon said.

One benefit of this is that the members of each HEMCO will get a chance to work on almost everything from tanks and personnel carriers to wheeled vehicles, and in the process reduce maintenance backlog in Europe.

Other Pluses

However, there are other advantages, as well.

"This program will improve readiness," explained Leon, "there will be two-fold improvements — one, in personnel where they will improve in training by working with the equipment that they'll need to know how to repair in the event of a war, the second will be that by using their skills and experience in working with older generations of equipment, they'll help reduce the backlog of repairs making more equipment available for use."

Leon noted the rotations to the EMC may also reinforce the strength of the Overseas Deployment Training programs within the RCs and especially the Army Guard where the bulk of the HEMCOs are found. Recruiting and retention could also benefit from the access to realistic and meaningful overseas training which would be available at the EMC-Europe.

From a little Congressional urging, then, has emerged an innovative approach to maintenance support and training in Europe which borrows from an existing system within the U.S. and offers the best of both worlds to those who are selected to participate through their deployment and training at the EMC-Europe.

PORTRAIT of the GREAT AMERICAN INVESTOR



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LIFE SAVER RECOGNIZED — Capt. Deborah L. Booth accepts the Tennessee Adjutant General's Ribbon of Valor from Maj. Gen. Carl D. Wallace, Tennessee Adjutant General, in recognition of her efforts to save the life of a college coed who had been struck by a truck.

Tennessee, Iowa Guard members Are honored as heroes

Three National Guard members from the same Tennessee Air Guard unit, and a Iowa Army National Guard private were recent recipients of their respective state's medals for heroism as a result of their life-saving efforts.

The Tennesseans, **Lt. Col. David H. Adams**, **Maj. Larry L. Burriss** and **Capt. Deborah L. Booth**, all members of the 118th Tactical Airlift Wing, were presented the Tennessee Adjutant General Ribbon of Valor for three separate life-saving actions.

Lt. Col. Adams was cited for saving the life of an 18-year old man who began choking during an epileptic seizure. Adams cleared the man's airway using a modified Heimlich maneuver, then restored the man's breathing until paramedics arrived.

Maj. Burriss took the lead at an accident scene in which a young woman had been struck by an automobile, directing the actions of others at the scene

while he also treated the woman for shock and stopped her bleeding.

Capt. Booth responded to an accident in which a college coed had been struck by a semi-trailer, clearing the apparently lifeless young woman's airways and administering CPR, restoring her pulse in the process before paramedics arrived.

Iowa, too

Pvt. Carol Hazelwood of the 134th Medical Company, Iowa Army National Guard didn't hesitate when she heard a police scanner report of a neighbor boy choking. She sped off barefoot down a gravel street to the boy's location where she applied the CPR training she had learned in the Guard to save the youth's life.

For her life-saving actions she became the first member of her unit to receive the Iowa National Guard's Medal of Merit.

ANG units with 'Normandy' connections

Air National Guard squadrons today whose lineages include participation in the Normandy Campaign include the following:

107th Tactical Fighter Squadron (MI)
109th Tactical Airlift Squadron (MN)
153rd Tactical Reconnaissance Squadron (MN)

154th Air Refueling Squadron (AR)
155th Tactical Airlift Squadron (TN)
156th Tactical Airlift Squadron (NC)
157th Tactical Fighter Squadron (SC)
158th Tactical Airlift Squadron (GA)
159th Fighter Interceptor Squadron (FL)

162nd Tactical Fighter Squadron (OH)
163rd Tactical Fighter Squadron (IN)
164th Tactical Airlift Squadron (OH)
165th Tactical Reconnaissance Squadron (KY)

166th Tactical Fighter Squadron (OH)
167th Tactical Airlift Squadron (WV)
171st Fighter Interceptor Squadron (MI)
172nd Tactical Air Support Squadron (MI)

173rd Tactical Reconnaissance Squadron (NE)

174th Tactical Fighter Squadron (IA)
175th Tactical Fighter Squadron (SD)
178th Fighter Interceptor Squadron (ND)

179th Tactical Reconnaissance Squadron (MN)

181st Tactical Airlift Squadron (TX)
182nd Tactical Fighter Squadron (TX)
187th Tactical Airlift Squadron (WY)
186th Fighter Interceptor Squadron (MT)

190th Tactical Reconnaissance Squadron (ID)

196th Tactical Fighter Squadron (CA)
197th Air Refueling Squadron (AZ)

Maj. Gen. Burdick on 'Noncommissioned Officers'

On Guard recently spoke with Maj. Gen. Donald Burdick, Director, Army National Guard, on the "Year of the NCO" and his thoughts on the noncommissioned officer in the Army National Guard. Here are some comments from that interview.

"NONCOMMISSIONED OFFICERS"

"I like to use the word 'Non-Commissioned Officer' because I believe we've got to emphasize the word 'officer.' Over the years we've heard it said that the noncommissioned officer is the 'backbone of the Army' and the Army National Guard. I think it is even more important in the Army National Guard because we are so decentralized out in our communities where we need a strong noncommissioned officer cadre to keep the enlisted force well-trained and at a high degree of combat readiness.

... need a strong noncommissioned officer cadre ...

MEMORABLE SERGEANT

"Over the years I can think in terms of Noncommissioned Officers that have done an outstanding job.

"One of the first ones I can recall was my first Unit Administrator when I was commander of B Troop, 223rd Cavalry, part of the 28th Infantry Division. The Noncommissioned Officer was **SFC Aloysius Zapazodi**, who was the administrative and supply technician for the unit. He really knew the unit enlisted personnel and was concerned about their welfare. He was able to discuss each individual with me, and helped me to ensure we treated our enlisted personnel fairly when it came to promotions and that we recognized them for what they contributed to the unit.

ANOTHER MEMORABLE NONCOM

"Two other Noncommissioned Officers stand out in my mind from when I was the commander of the 1st Battalion, 214th Field Artillery headquartered in Elberton, Ga.

One was (then) **SFC William Portwood** who was the Unit Administrator in Headquarters Battery.

"I recall one Thursday evening when we had an administrative meeting and I had the staff there to prepare for our Annual IG (Inspector General) inspection. This was my first AIG as a battalion commander and I can recall SFC Portwood walking me to my car as we left the armory — we were the last to leave — and saying to me 'Sir, You go home and get a good night's sleep. The noncommissioned officers in this unit know what they have to do and, sir, we're gonna do it.'"



Maj. Gen. Donald Burdick

"I always felt good about having Sergeant Portwood as our Unit administrator and the way he was in control of the situation. He really felt that the unit was 'his' unit and all the noncommissioned officers in the battalion felt the same way. They meant it, too, and we had the finest battalion in the entire state.

... 'the noncommissioned officers ... know what to do ... and we're gonna do it.'

CSM ALSO REMEMBERED

"This was also due to the efforts of **CSM William "Ping" Johnson**, who epitomized what a Command Sergeant Major should be.

"CSM Johnson set the example for all of the enlisted men by his military bearing, his appearance, and his professional knowledge. He was physically fit, and there wasn't anything he would ask of our soldiers he wouldn't do or couldn't do himself.

"He represented to the highest degree the enlisted soldier, looked out for their welfare and brought to my attention any inequities that were brought to bear on the enlisted personnel. He also was a 'confidant' to me as battalion commander, but also to other officers of the battalion.

IMPORTANCE TODAY

I feel it so important today that we have a noncommissioned officers corps that is technically proficient, (that is) noncommissioned officers who know their job and can teach the new soldier in the unit his job; noncommissioned officers that have the desire to learn what they don't know, and will go after it!

In many cases these days the commander or other officers in the unit may not live in the same community in which the unit is located. So it is extremely important that the noncommissioned officers really **take charge**. The noncommissioned officer will be there to bring stability to the unit, and really is the leader that is closest to the soldier.

It is extremely important that the noncommissioned officers take charge

ROLE MODEL, LEADER

"The enlisted soldier looks up to the noncommissioned officer.

"Leadership is important and commissioned officers certainly have an important role to play. **But as our noncommissioned officers corps goes, so goes the Army National Guard.**

"That is why we emphasize the Noncommissioned Officers Development program, NCOES, and all that leadership training involves.

PROFESSIONAL DEVELOPMENT NOTED

"One thing making this (improved noncommissioned officers corps) possible today is that we have the funds that make it possible for them to attend the professional schools that will enhance their military skills and leadership abilities. Also, with programs such as the Montgomery GI Bill, many now have the opportunity to attend advanced civilian schooling and work to get their bachelor's degree.

... as our noncommissioned officers corps goes, so goes the Army National Guard.

NOW AND FUTURE ROLES SIGNIFICANT

"The Noncommissioned Officer's Corps is the best it has ever been. Our Army National Guard is more combat ready than ever before, and we as leaders have got to continue to emphasize quality in all we do.

"As we assume an even greater role in supporting civil authorities in the war on drugs we're going to look to our noncommissioned officers corps for their expertise."

Ever wonder where 'chevrons' came from?

Whether worn on their sleeves or shoulders, the most noticeable identifying marks of a Noncommissioned Officer has been the "stripes and rockers" or "chevrons" as they are more precisely called.

But what were the origins of the chevrons we know today as the insignia of rank for our Noncommissioned Officers Corps?

One source, "Military Customs and Traditions," by Major Mark A. Boatner III, describes the evolution of chevrons this way.

"The word **chevron** is French for 'rafter,' . . . however, the French Army today uses another word **galon** ('stripe'), where we use the word 'chevron.'

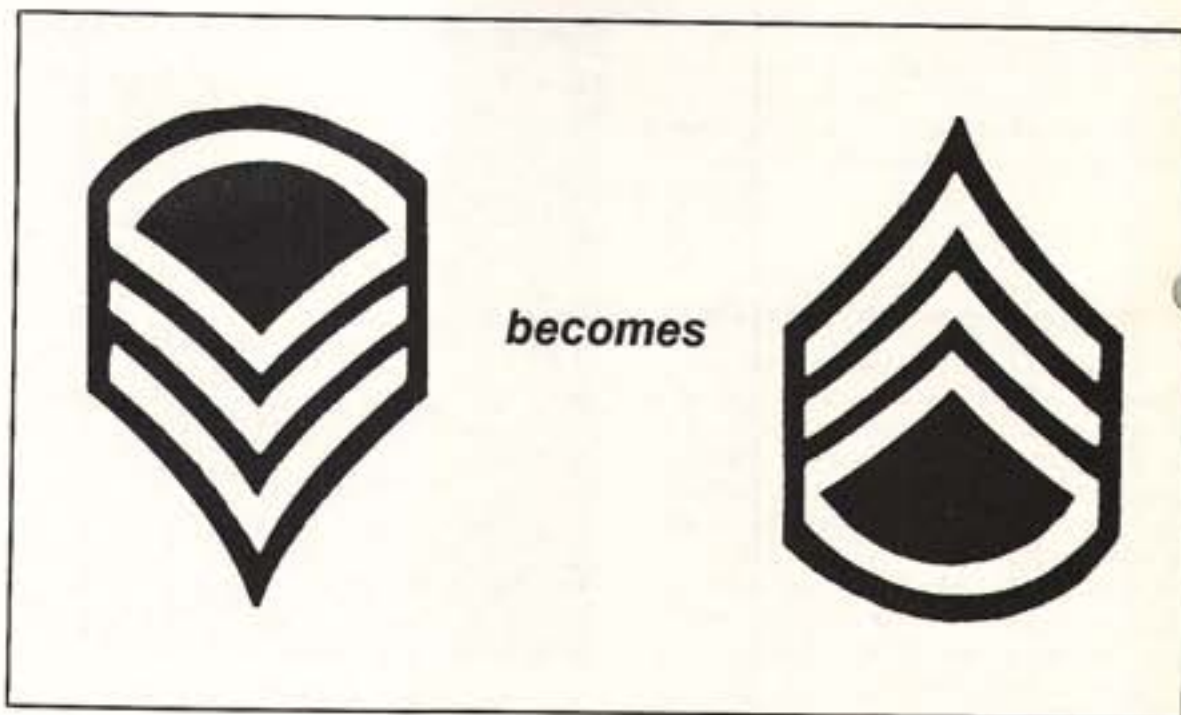
According to Boatner, chevrons may be traced to the practice of decorating shields where the need for a variety of decorations soon posed a problem. At that time, primitive designs used in decorating shields incorporated the use of "straight lines and geometric patterns" with early variations being the "cross" the "bar", the "bend" (a horizontal stripe), the "pale" (a vertical stripe), the "saltire" (a diagonal cross or "X"), a checkerboard pattern, or the "chevron," which was two lines or strips meeting at an angle.

When the need for a distinctive sleeve insignia to indicate rank arose, the chevron was adopted, according to Boatner.

"Inverted gold chevrons were used by the British Army up until 1830 to denote the rank of officers," Boatner writes indicating the numbers of chevrons worn on officers' sleeves ranged from one for second lieutenants to eight, that's right, eight, for a full general.

According to Boatner, the chevron was introduced into the American Army through the Military Academy uniform for cadets at West Point, when in 1817, then Superintendent Colonel Sylvanus Thayer ordered that cadet rank be shown by a system of chevrons worn on the sleeve of cadet uniforms.

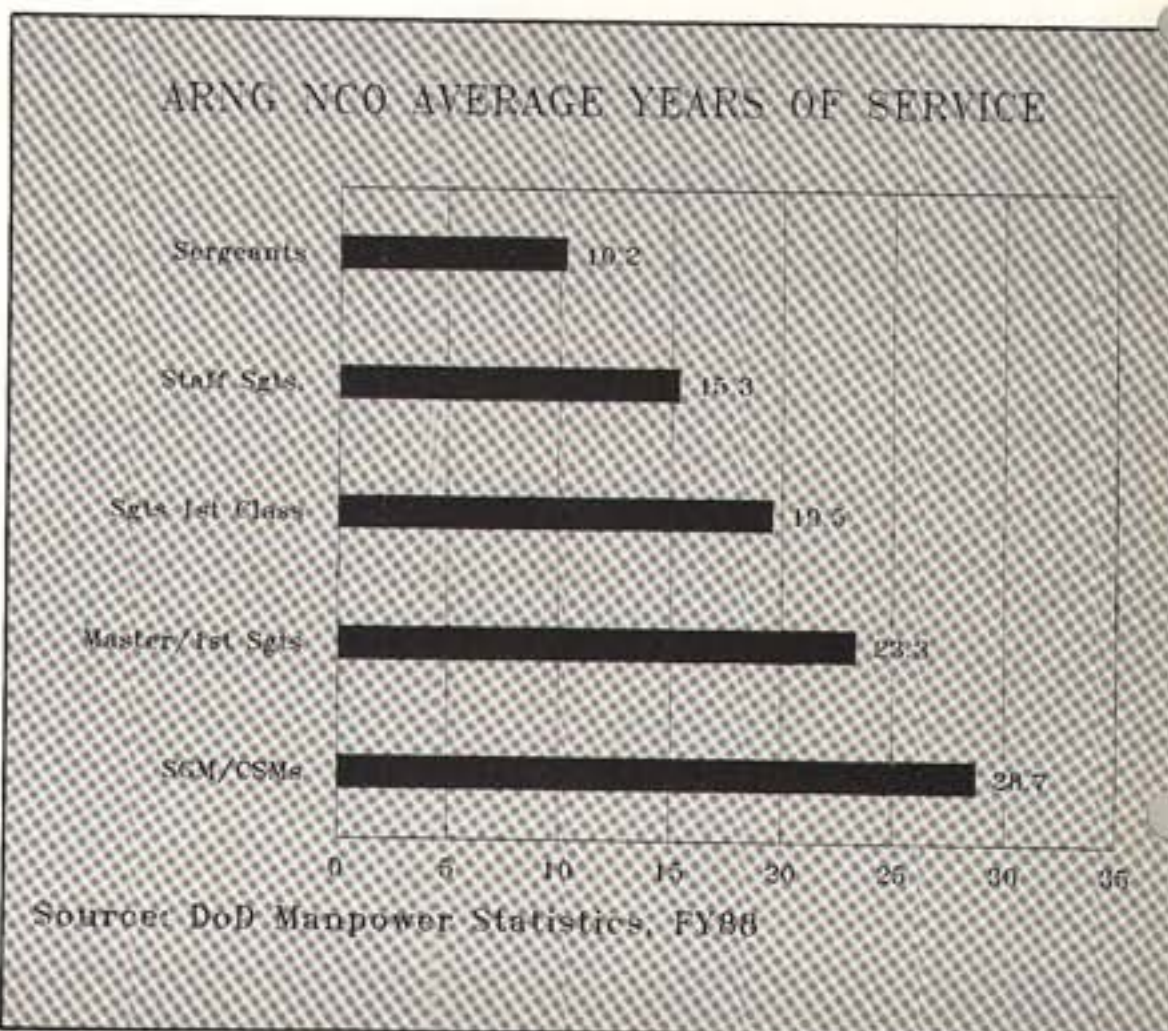
The original system was scuttled for another more complicated system within a year, remaining in effect until 1821 when the West Point system was passed on to the remainder of the Army. This meant that between 1821 and 1932, captains and lieutenants, as well as noncommissioned officers wore chevrons, according to Boatner, who also indicated



that captains, for example, wore one chevron above the elbow of the sleeve while lieutenants wore one chevron below the elbow of the uniform sleeve.

Beginning in 1932, the chevron was reserved for noncommissioned officers in

the US Army although the system remained in effect at West Point where chevrons continue to show the rank of cadet officers as well as cadet sergeants and corporals.



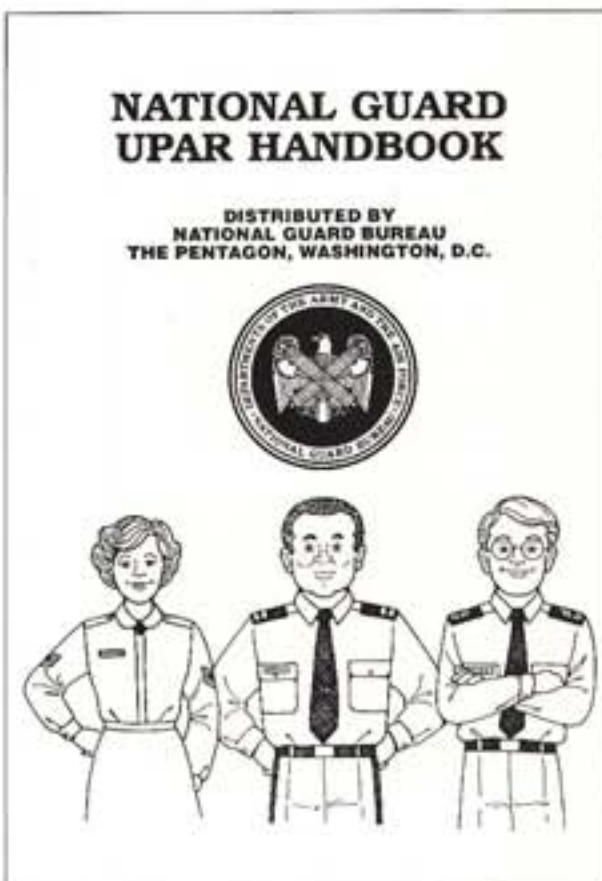
NGB prepares handbook for UPAR's use

The National Guard Bureau Office of Public Affairs has completed work on and has submitted for printing a "Unit Public Affairs Representative (UPAR) Handbook" which is designed to take some of the guess work out of performing public affairs functions at the unit level.

The 130-page handbook is written specifically for unit commanders and personnel who perform public affairs activities as an additional duty and has been targeted on a limited number of areas in which UPARs may best accomplish their work.

Written as a "How to" guide, the handbook addresses "How to Deal With the News Media," "How to Publicize Your Unit to the Outside World," "How to Keep Your Unit Members Informed," and "How to Keep Good Relations with Your Community."

A trio of three cartoon characters is used to illustrate the handbook and bring emphasis to the major points to be made. In addition, there are examples of news



releases on unit and individual activities which can be used as references for publicizing the unit and there are fill-in-the-

blank forms for several news events which can then be delivered to local newspaper or other media outlets to tell the story of unit personnel. One section of the handbook contains fill-in-the-blank forms for maintaining a list of news media contacts.

Pointers within the handbook include tips on participating in interviews on both radio and television, where to go for guidance and answers when news media call with difficult questions, photography tips and suggestions for getting the most coverage for unit activities, and for making the most of a Family Day or a Boss Night.

When printing is completed in late June, copies of the handbook will be available through state-level public affairs offices.

The handbook marks the end of a two-year effort to develop a ready-made reference which personnel in units who have no public affairs training can use to promote their units and deal with reporters.

CNGB reemphasizes prevention of sexual Harassment: 'it will not be tolerated'

Lt. Gen. Herbert R. Temple, Jr., Chief, National Guard Bureau recently reemphasized his policy on the prevention of sexual harassment in a letter to all states.

"It is my policy that all National Guard personnel (military, technician and civilian, at all levels of authority) be trained to recognize sexual harassment, to understand both individual and supervisor responsibility for preventing sexual harassment, and to be aware of how to seek redress in the event that it does occur," General Temple wrote.

"Sexual harassment is clearly a

leadership issue," he added noting "It is a form of misconduct that requires the personal awareness and attention of every member of the chain of command. Left unchecked it is a serious detractor from morale, productivity, unit readiness, and mission accomplishment, which we cannot afford."

Program Review

In reemphasizing his policy, General Temple called for State Inspector Generals (IGs) to review state training programs and discrimination complaint processing to ensure compliance with existing policies and guidance.

IGs, however, would themselves process only those complaints which involved alleged fraud, waste or abuse, in accordance with IG regulations.

Other sexual harassment complaints would be processed through Equal Employment Opportunity (EEO) channels using technician or military EEO or EO regulations or Social Actions regulations, as appropriate.

"Sexual harassment is preventable and will not be tolerated in the National Guard," General Temple emphasized.



Knowing medical coverage entitlements is essential!

The determination of medical coverage can often be a puzzle to a Guardsman, especially a "Traditional" or Part-time soldier whose entitlement to medical treatment may depend on a number of circumstances, all of which are based on laws enacted by the Congress.

In many cases, assumptions may be costly, both medically and financially for those who don't get the facts first.

Consider the following, for example.

While performing Annual Training overseas, a Guard NCO experiences chest pains while walking, and reports to the Army hospital where he is diagnosed with a heart condition which existed prior to the NCO's Annual Training and which was aggravated by walking. The NCO is treated and released to return to his home station and the doctor treating him at the military hospital also tells him he should follow-up with his own private physician once he gets home.

Is the NCO entitled to have the government pay for the follow-up care, regardless what it may be?

In this example, the answer is "No." The reason. The medical condition pre-existed (EDTS) before AT and was not the result of Annual Training.

Is this individual entitled to follow-up care at government expense? Afterall, the doctor at the military hospital told the NCO he needed follow-up with his private

physician after he returned home.

Again, the answer is "No." In this example, the doctor at the military hospital was providing sound medical advice, not orders for the patient. The choice of following the doctor's advice remained with the individual.

So, what is the individual returned home, went to his hometown doctor who then had him admitted to the hospital for extensive surgery? Who is responsible for the medical bills once the individual returned to his hometown?

The answer is, **the individual is responsible.** The government will not pay for the individual's medical bills incurred once he returned to his hometown.

Again, existing laws generally prevent the government from paying for medical care for individuals when military duty is not the cause of the medical condition prompting the medical care.

How to know when you're covered? The Army Guard Surgeon's office cautions, get the facts before committing to medical care you think is being paid for by the government. Don't assume the government will pay, especially if you had the condition or the ailment before you began military duty.

If you are a "Traditional" or M-Day Guard member, contact your Health

Systems Specialist through your state Military Personnel Officer (MILPO). If you are on an AGR tour, contact your AGR Tour Manager.

Be sure, not sorry. Don't add financial woes to a medical woe.

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Don't let questions about your medical care go unanswered. Get the facts before you act. Call your State Military Personnel Officer if you're a Traditional Guard member with questions. If you're on an AGR Tour, either Title 10 or 32, contact your AGR Tour Manager for the facts about your medical coverage entitlements.

'shorttakes'

A NEBRASKA FIRST

Sgt. Pamela M. Jones became the first woman in the Nebraska Army National Guard to attain that rank when she was promoted in February. She is a personnel noncommissioned officer.

RESPONSE TALLY

Jim Garamone with the Armed Forces Information Service, part of the Defense Department Public Affairs Office reports that there was one National Guard call-up a day — on average, or a total of some **365** call-ups in FY88.

The total **mandays** on these state missions amounted to **78,604**, with a total of **8,905** members being called up. That's an **average** of **8.82** mandays spent by each person called up.

DAKOTANS SIXTH ARMY TOPS

SFC Ronnie Coates of the South Dakota Army National Guard was selected as the Sixth Army National Guard Noncommissioned Officer of the Year in May.

North Dakota Army Guard "neighbor" **SPC Pushkin Safaya** was chosen Sixth Army National Guard Soldier of the Year and **SPC Patti Lelm**, a North Dakota Guard member on active duty for training was selected as Active Army Soldier of the Year.

RECRUITER/RETENTION TOPS FOR 88

SFC Judy D. Haste assigned to the Virginia Army National Guard in Norfolk, Va. was chosen the Secretary of the Army's Army Guard Recruiter of the Year.

MSgt. David S. Herman, assigned to the Ohio Army National Guard in Columbus, Ohio was chosen Secretary of the Army, Army National Guard Retention NCO of the Year.

Both Sergeants Haste and Herman will be honored at ceremonies in the Pentagon later this year.

OUTSTANDING MAINTENANCE PERSON

Douglas C. Prescott, who works with the 2031st Communications Squadron, Selfridge Air National Guard base, Mich., was chosen as the Lt. Gen. Leo Marquez Outstanding Maintenance Personnel Award winner for communications-electronics technicians for FY88.

Challenged by the commander of the 127th Tactical Fighter Wing to come up with a portable public broadcast system that could cover a million square feet of small indoor or outdoor functions, be deployable, and cost less than \$25,000, not to mention be done on short notice, Prescott came up with the answer.

Prescott's system was so clear and functional

that the Air Force Aerial Demonstration team, the Thunderbirds tied their own public address system into his — a rare feat, indeed!

Though he exceeded the cost goal by \$4,000, the system should save \$11,000 over its 10-year life cycle.

FLAG DAY JUNE 14TH

June 14th marks Flag Day, the anniversary of

the creation of the United States flag. The poem and artwork included in this On Guard was submitted by **Maj. Daniel K. Cedusky** of the Illinois Army National Guard.

While we haven't been able to determine the source of the poem, we think the message all too clear and significant. So, with all due thanks and credit to the author, we'll share the author's fine thoughts with you on this occasion.



I am your Flag.

I was born on June 14th, 1777.

I am more than just cloth shaped into a design.

I am the refuge of the World's oppressed people.

I am the silent sentinel of Freedom.

I am the emblem of the greatest sovereign nation on earth.

I am the inspiration for which American Patriots gave their lives and fortunes.

I have led your sons into battle from Valley Forge to the bloody swamps of Viet Nam.

I walk in silence with each of your Honored Dead, to their final resting place beneath the silent White Crosses, row upon row.

I have flown through Peace and War, Strife and Prosperity, and amidst it all I have been respected.

My Red Stripes . . . symbolize the blood spilled in defense of this glorious nation.

My White Stripes . . . signify the burning tears shed by Americans who lost their sons.

My Blue Field . . . is indicative of God's heaven under which I fly.

My Stars . . . clustered together, unify 50 States as one, for God and Country.

"Old Glory" is my nickname, and proudly I wave on high.

Honor me, respect me, defend me with your lives and your fortunes.

Never let my enemies tear me down from my lofty position, lest I never return.

Keep alight the fires of patriotism, strive earnestly for the spirit of democracy.

Worship Eternal God and keep His commandments, and I shall remain the bulwark of peace and freedom for all mankind.

I am your Flag.

Col. George Schwantes reports To NGB Chaplain post



Col. George Schwantes of Superior, Wisc. and former chaplain to the Minnesota National Guard's 47th Infantry Division became Army National Guard Chaplain for the National Guard Bureau on May 1st.

Schwantes, 52, will be the primary advisory on chaplain issues to the Chief, NGB and other NGB staff members. He will work with the accession program, which brings chaplains into the National Guard, will serve as liaison to the National Guard chaplains for each State Area Command (STARC), and be the NGB liaison with the Chief of Chaplains, Department of the Army.

Schwantes, was pastor of Our Savior's Lutheran Church in Superior prior to his Guard Bureau assignment.

His previous assignments in the Minnesota National Guard have included being chaplain for the 2nd Battalion, 136th Infantry in Moorhead, First Brigade in Stillwater and the Minnesota STARC. He had been the 47th Division chaplain since 1985.

Schwantes has been in the ministry for more than 20 years. He has spent 11 of those years in the Superior church.

NGB Marathon Winners are Announced

Utah Army Guard **SPC Jay L. Woods** won the Open category and the National Guard marathon with a time of 2:24:51 in competition in Lincoln, Neb. in May.

Sgt. Rudy Robinson, an Army Guardsman from the District of Columbia was second in the National Guard placings with a time of 2:27:38, while Alabama Army Guard **2nd Lt. Sean P. Fitzwilliam** placed third in the Guard standings with a time of 2:27:56.

In Masters competition, Alaska Army Guard **SSgt. Laddie H. Shaw** placed first with a time of 2:29:10, followed by Air Guard **Maj. Ronald W. Norman** of West Virginia, 2:40:38, and Indiana Army Guard **Maj. Robert B. Williams** at 2:41:26.

In Womens competition, Rhode Island's Army Guard **1st Lt. Margaret Wilkens** was first at 3:12:20 followed by Ohio Army Guard **SPC Sue G. Miller** at 3:15:18 for second place and Hawaii Army Guard **SPC Lynn Kuda**, third, at 3:15:34.

Team Standings

Team Competition was won by **Utah** with Army Guard SPCs Jay Woods (2:24:51), Gordon Hayde (2:28:29), and Donald Rappleye (2:36:55).

Second place in Team competition went to **Puerto Rico** with Army Guard SPCS **Reinaldo Zayas** (2:30:56), **Ramon Centeno** (2:31:16) and **Victor Cuevas** (2:39:51).

Oregon's team placed third with Army Guard **1st Lt. Bryce Dohrman** (2:36:21), Air Guard **SSgt. Max White** (2:37:20) and **Benjamin Hamar** (2:41:55).

Fourth place in the Team competition was taken by **Indiana** with Army Guardsmen **Sgt. Mark Doctor** (2:37:45), **Maj. Robert Williams** (2:41:26), and **Maj. George Frazee** (2:46:08).

Texas took fifth place in Team competition with **SPCs Anthony Span** (2:29:11) and **John Snoozy** (2:44:18) and Air Guard **MSgt. Herman House** (2:52:47).

Brig. Gen. Bunting gets 'Order of the Sword'

Kansas Air Guard Commander Brig. Gen. Alfred P. Bunting became the fifth recipient of the 'Order of the Sword' national award in March. General Bunting, who is also Assistant Adjutant General (Air) for Kansas, received the award during the national conference for the Air National Guard Senior Enlisted Conference which was held at Wichita, KS.

The Order of the Sword dates back to the Middle Ages and was established by the noncommissioned officers of the Air Forces, including the Air National Guard to recognize individuals who have made significant contributions to the noncommissioned officer's corps.

General Bunting was recognized for his "dynamic leadership, compassion and concern for personal integrity."

