

BLASTOFF! — The New Mexico Army National Guard's 7th Battalion, 200 Air Defense Artillery, launches the nation's first Hawk missile fired by a National Guard or Reserve unit. (NMARNG photo)

New Mexico's 7-200th ADA, is 1st — again!

by 1st Lt. Joseph L. Vigil
and
Pfc Ronald V. Doss

Members of New Mexico's 7th Battalion 200th Air Defense Artillery (ADA) continued to make Air Defense history by becoming the first Army National Guard or Army Reserve unit to fire the HAWK missile during recent Annual Training at Fort Bliss, Texas.

The battalion drew Army-wide acclaim in recent years as the first Reserve unit — ever — to field and prove themselves on a new weapons system; that system being the now-departed ROLAND air defense system.

Since the departure of the ROLAND,

the unit has transitioned from the Chaparral to the **Hawk**, which is a \$187,500 per copy, medium-range guided missile designed for air defense against low-to-medium altitude air attack.

The firing unit for the historic event, Assault Fire Unit One, from Alpha battery, was selected after operational readiness competition. Its platoon leader, 1st Lt. Brian Baca expressed confidence in his firing unit. "I never doubted the performance of my firing crew," he said adding, "I wondered about the missile actually taking off when we flicked the switch and nothing happened. (But) we waited about five seconds in silence. Then we heard a loud 'boom.' I knew then everything was a 'go.'"

The unit had trained over a year and a half to qualify, and had devoted six weeks of training solely to preparation for the live firing.

At the end of their training, they even smashed the Army's greentime-to-firetime record slashing it from 27-minutes to 19!

"We lived up to the air defenses motto 'First to Fire'," said the battalion commander, Lt. Col. George Mendoza. But the praise for the unit was not confined to its National Guard leadership.

Maj. Gen. Donald Infante, commander of the Air Defense Artillery School and Fort Bliss noted, "These Guardsmen shoot just as well, and sometimes better, than the U.S. Army."



Availability a problem

DoD delays use of Commissary Privilege Cards

For those folks, like "On Guard", who are in the ten percent who never get the word or who do so after everyone else already has — the Defense Department announced recently a **delay — until July 1, 1990** — for beginning the use of the **Reserve Component Commissary Privilege Cards** authorized by Congress this past fiscal year.

The move to delay the use of the RC Commissary Privilege Cards came after Defense Department officials learned the cards would not be available to eligible Guard and Reserve members in time for their issuance prior to the scheduled July 1st start of program.

WHAT NOW?

For now, members of the Guard and their family members are authorized up to

12 days of **"discretionary"** shopping in the commissary from July 1, 1989 to June 30, 1990.

To use the privilege, the Guard member or their authorized dependents must present a copy of active duty orders for 1988 or 1989, along with a valid ID card for the sponsor. Dependents must present proof of dependency along with a copy of the orders and a photo ID such as a driver's license to be permitted into the commissary.

A word of **caution**. Commissary officials want individuals participating in this program to **use the same set of orders** each time they seek to shop at the commissary. The order will be stamped on the back with the date of their use to ensure the Guard member stays within the 12 "discretionary" days permitted by the recently enacted law.

"A-T DAYS?"

The "Discretionary" commissary privilege days are separate from the 14 days a Guard member may be entitled to shop in the commissary while they are participating in active federal training — such as Annual Training. This means that while a member of the Guard is on Annual Training, by presenting a copy of their Annual Training orders and the required ID, they, as well as their dependents may shop in the commissary.

These are not, however, "discretionary" days — which are up to the choice of the Guard member. Instead, the shopping must be done — repeat, must be done — while the Guardsman is participating in Annual Training or other active federal duty. Once the Annual Training — or other active federal training period — is completed, the period and the privilege ends and the Guardsman must use his or her "discretionary" privileges, instead.

COMMENT: Families make it happen

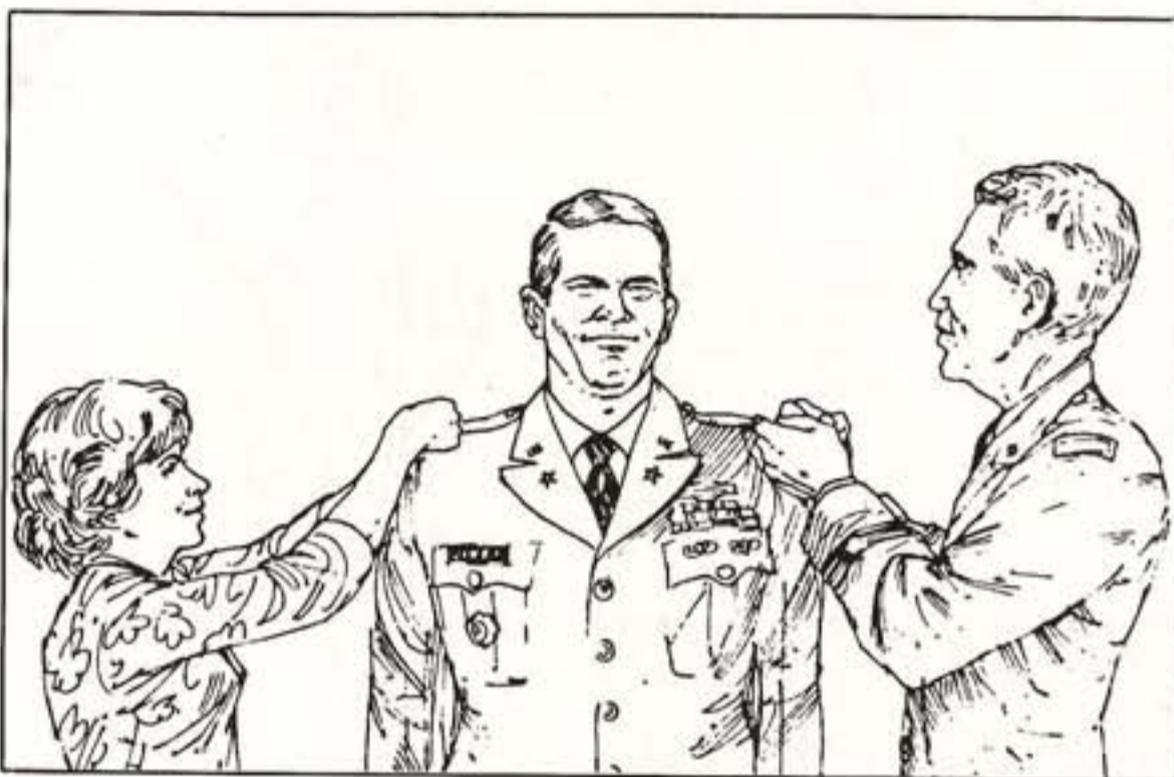
Families are a vital ingredient in the composition of the National Guard community. It is through their support and perseverance that many of our soldiers continue their service with the National Guard. The demands placed upon the Mobilization-Day soldiers of today become even greater as the National Guard accepts larger responsibilities in the United States military. Therefore, it is critical that commanders and first line leaders at all levels of command continue to integrate the soldiers' families into unit yearly training programs. This link can result in retaining a "happy" and "quality" soldier.

Your Reference

NGR 600-12/AGR 211-1 is your reference source for developing a program at unit level. The National Guard recognizes and acknowledges the family as perhaps the single greatest contributor to the National Guard member's ability to train, mobilize, and deploy in support of State and Federal missions. The National Guard family contributes immeasurably in time, commitment, and support of the National Guard member's acquisition of skills and training. This regulation will assist the commander and first line leaders in establishing a family program and should result in improved unit readiness and increased retention.

Family Coordinator

A State/Territory Family Program Coordinator is also available to answer questions and assist you in developing a unit level family program. The Family Program Coordinator is located at STARC Headquarters. Use this resource and invite them to your unit training management workshops.



Family Critical

Remember, your program will only be as effective as the time you contribute. Your family is a critical element in completing the mission of the National Guard. Take some time and build the program that will best meet the needs of your unit.

For more information, you might call Dorothy Ogilvy-Lee, National Guard Family Program Manager, at Commercial, (703) 756-8893 or Autovon, 289-8893 or CPT Peter M. Lawson, National Guard Family Program Operations Officer, Commercial, (703) 756-8869 or Autovon, 289-8869.

Last issue of clip sheet 'On Guard'

This issue of "On Guard" marks the end of the publication in its clip sheet format. Beginning in September, "On Guard" will primarily be a tabloid newspaper but will, when needed, include one or two clip sheets, fact sheets or even oversized posters as part of a complete "package" of materials to support Command Information needs.

"On Guard" evolved from a series of fact sheets in the late 1970's which were tailored to be placed on bulletin boards as part of the National Guard Bureau's "Push Pin Post" program that was conducted principally through its advertising agency.

In the early 1980's, the need for a new publication that was easier to maintain and publish, and which would be more timely resulted in the institution of "On Guard" in its clip sheet format. However, it was still primarily being done through the NGB-contracted advertising agency.

Then in 1983, NGB brought an AGR tour officer, South Dakota Army Guard Major David Super, on board to become the editor of "On Guard" and produce it "in house" working with a printing contract approved by the Department of Army. Super's efforts proved to be beneficial and "On Guard" won a third place award in the Army-wide Keith L. Ware competition for a special issue on Central America. Super was aided in his efforts by Capt. Phyllis Phipps-Barnes, at that time a New Jersey Air Guard officer on AGR tour.

"On Guard" continues to be published by a two-person staff. Lt. Col. Pete Wyro, from Louisiana became editor in August 1987 after leaving an assignment with DoD Public Affairs. 1st Lt. Phil Blahut, a Kansas Air National Guardsman becomes Associate Editor upon his return from the Defense Information School in October 1989.



"On Guard" is a printed monthly bulletin board newspaper published in accordance with AR 760-81 and AFR 19011 and distributed to 7,000 units of the Army and the Air National Guard for the benefit of their members. The contents of "On Guard" are prepared, edited and produced by the National Guard Bureau Public Affairs Office and does not necessarily represent the official views of the U.S. Government, the Department of Defense, Department of Army or Air Force, or the National Guard Bureau. Submissions or questions concerning the publication should be addressed to NGB-PAC, Attn: Editor, "On Guard", c/o Command Information Team, NGB-PAC, 4501 Piedmont, Alexandria, VA 22304-1456 or by calling (202) 766-1923 or AUTOVON 259-1923.

Lt. Col. Pete Wyro, Editor

Glimpses of the Guard

Not every event which National Guard personnel do can be featured in "On Guard" or any other publication, for that matter. Sometimes, circumstances simply do not allow for a full story on an event or accomplishment which is deserving or which, in its own way, tells the story of the many dedicated members of the National Guard.

So, as one way of showing "we care" and that we recognize the worthwhile contributions of our Guardspersons, we've started a regular feature we'll simply call "Glimpses of the Guard" and which will showcase, in photographs, people and events of note.

We do hope you will like it.

Editor



EDUCATION FOUNDATION — TSgt Jose Jimenez Jr., assigned to the 170th Civil Engineer Squadron, New Jersey Air National Guard helps build an "education foundation" for Costa Rican school children with his work on the construction of a school house in that Central American Country (Photo by SSgt Steven Leitch, USAR).



LEARNING THE ROPES — Air National Guard NCO Academy students at the Air National Guard Professional Military Education Center "learn the ropes" by doing — in this case — by going through an inspection as they work to prepare themselves for their roles as NCO leaders. (Photo by Sgt Deanna Lash, 155th Tactical Reconnaissance Group, Nebraska Air National Guard, who was, herself, a recent Distinguished Graduate of the NCO Academy).



WHAT OBSTACLE? — Nebraska Army National Guard Officer Candidate Lynn M. Heng ignores the evident "obstacle" as he works to cross a rope bridge — five-gallon water can to-boot — during training recently. (Photo by SSgt Wayne Blankenbiller, Nebraska State Area Command).



NORTH, I THINK: Staff Sgt. Frederick J. Felton, Maryland Army National Guard NCO-of-the-Year, left, helps a fellow soldier solve a map-reading exercise with the help of a compass. (Photo by Staff Sgt. Billy W. Snyder)

ARNG sets Two new policies On drug testing, Drug enforcement

The Army National Guard has announced two new drug testing policies, one associated with identification of the types of drugs to be tested for at contract laboratories, the second dealing with drug testing for individuals involved in National Guard support for Drug Enforcement Operations.

DRUG TESTS

In June, contract laboratories began testing all Army Guard urine specimens for marijuana, cocaine and a third drug which would be rotated between amphetamines, opiates, and PCP.

Positive results from the laboratory tests would be reported as "Positive PCP" — meaning the sample was positive for PCP.

Samples with metabolites above the cutoff levels would be reported as "AMPH" for amphetamine, "METH" for methamphetamine, or "AMPH/METH" when both are present.

Samples positive for metabolites identified as codeine will be labelled as "COD" and for morphine as "MOR" with "COD/MOR" when both are present.

DRUG ENFORCEMENT

All members of the National Guard involved in National Guard Support to Drug Enforcement Operations will be tested for drug usage prior to being placed on orders. If Guard members are placed on subsequent orders after a break of 90 days or more they must be retested for drug use.

Top MD NCO thinks 'field time is best'

by Spec. Jody Elwell
29th PAD, Md ARNG

"Field time is the best time for me."

So says SSgt. Frederick J. Felton, of Germantown, Md., the 1988 Maryland Army National Guard Non-Commissioned Officer-of-the-Year.

"We've had some dynamite training over the past three years and no motivation problems," claims Felton, a scout platoon squad leader, with Headquarters Company, 1st Battalion, 115th Infantry Regiment. "The NCO-of-the-Year award is a personal honor for me and a great reflection on the unit. We're on top; that's why everyone wants to be a scout."

Felton earned awards on the battalion, brigade and state levels "because he's highly dedicated and very capable," according to Staff Sgt. Keith Wiley, scout platoon sergeant and Felton's former squad leader.

"He spends hours perfecting his skills

and he's done an outstanding job teaching the new recruits," said Wiley. "He trained a specialist so well he's competing for Soldier-of-the-Year."

"Felton's military bearing and aggressiveness are the reasons he's come this far," said Command Sgt. Maj. Bennett Bussey, of the 3rd Brigade, 29th Infantry Division (Light). "I've seen his style over the past several months and he's great with his squad."

Felton joined the Guard in 1985 and has been with the same unit, located at the White Oak armory. Just after high school he served as a scout on active duty for two years in Germany with the 2nd Armored Division.

He is a part-time University of Maryland student studying business administration, plans to go full-time next year to complete his last year of college and hopes to go through law school some day. When he's not studying or training with his unit, Felton works as a code enforcement officer in Gaithersburg.

Remembering a 'National Guard' hero

by Renee Hylton-Greene
National Guard Historian

It may seem strange that a French aristocrat could give an American institution like the National Guard its name. But if Marie Joseph Paul Yves Roch Gilbert du Motier, whose title was **Marquis de Lafayette**, hadn't offered his services as a soldier during the Revolution, the National Guard might today be called something completely different.

The Young General

Lafayette was 22 years old when he bought a ship and sailed to America to join the colonies' fight for independence. George Washington didn't quite know what to do with the young nobleman, but had Congress make him a major general. Lafayette went on to prove himself in combat, and developed almost a father-son relationship with Washington, whom he idolized.

Revolution in France

The young Marquis returned home to become a leader in the movement to liberalize the French monarchy. When the French Revolution began in 1789, Lafayette was named commander of the newly-established militia, the *Garde Nationale de Paris*. But by 1792 the French Revolution had been taken over by radicals, and to avoid the guillotine Lafayette fled to Belgium. He spent the next five years in prison, four of them in a dungeon cell.

Freed by Napoleon, Lafayette returned to France to find his fortune gone. Nevertheless, he refused all offers of government jobs, including one from Thomas Jefferson to become governor of the U.S. territory of Louisiana, just purchased from France.

Return to America

In August of 1824, at the invitation of President James Monroe, Lafayette arrived for a year-long visit to the country whose independence he had helped to win almost 50 years before. He was the last surviving major general of the Revolution, and Americans prepared a splendid welcome. During his year-long tour, Lafayette visited every state, often



HAIL THE RETURNING HERO — With New York City militiamen at attention on the quay, hundreds of ships fill New York harbor in this drawing of the event to welcome Lafayette on August 16, 1824. Scenes like this would be repeated at every stop during the General's year-long visit.

traveling miles out of his way to meet with Revolutionary War veterans. Congress voted him \$250,000, and thousands of counties, towns, and streets were named in his honor.

Garde Nationale

In New York City, as Lafayette's tour began, a militia unit prepared a name change of its own. Part of the military honor guard were men of the 2nd battalion, 11th New York State Artillery. As they waited for the General to land, several officers proposed that their battalion change its name to "National Guards," in honor of Lafayette's former command. At a meeting on the 25th of August, 1824, the militiamen resolved " . . . that the Battalion of Infantry attached to the Eleventh Regiment, N.Y.S. Artillery, be hereafter known and distinguished by the name of National Guards."

In 1862, New York renamed its state militia the "National Guard." In the decades after the Civil War, many other states followed suit, and the movement to apply the term to all of the militia gathered momentum. The National Defense Act of 1916 made the name mandatory.

U.S. Soldiers Remember

By then, Lafayette had been dead for 82 years, but his adopted country had not forgotten him. In 1917 the first American

troops paraded through Paris during World War I, a war in which National Guardsmen would play a large role. A staff officer was asked, on the spur of the moment, to address the huge crowd. He spoke just three words: "Lafayette, nous viola" — "Lafayette, we are here."

Photos courtesy of Independence National Historic Park.



SOLDIER OF THE REVOLUTION — The Marquis de Lafayette, painted by John Trumbull in 1782, just before the end of the Revolutionary War. Lafayette gave not only his services as a soldier, but also a great deal of money, to help defeat the British.

Army adopts RC Training Action Plan to 'be ready'

An ancient Chinese proverb is reported to say: "The more you sweat in peace, the less you bleed in war."

Its message is simple — "be ready" — goal that is part of the recently approved Reserve Component Training Development Action Plan (RC TDAP) which seeks to take a closer, more realistic look at Guard and Reserve training and, from that, map out training options that make more sense to the troops.

With its purpose to train for readiness, the RC Training Action Plan (RC TAP) objectives include attaining 85 percent MOS qualification and proficiency at battalion level, focusing mission essential tasks lists on battle needs, and ensuring units can mobilize and execute their wartime missions.



TIME, DISTANCE FOCUS

Under the new plan, courses used by Reserve Component schools are being reconfigured so they can be completed in one year or less, a clear recognition that Guard and Reserve soldiers have roughly one-fifth the amount of training time that their active Army counterparts have to complete many of the same training requirements.

The new plan will also consider the distances between units in the Reserve Components and their impact on training. On the average, it is estimated the distance between a RC unit and its next higher headquarters is roughly 105.6 miles — not mere walking distance as is the case with most Active Army units.

The new initiatives will seek to compensate for the distances with such innovative measures as the use of satellite communications and telecommunications hook-ups, thereby saving travel time and costs.

Eventually, the action plan will also seek to reduce unit turbulence — the significant personnel turnovers which some units experience with detrimental results on training.

TRAINING TYPES

The RC TDAP, as it is called, will ultimately seek to enhance training at all levels and all types of training, as well.

Common Task Tests (CTTs) and modified Soldier Qualification Tests (SQTs) should provide more realistic, standardized tools for measuring the level of training of individual soldiers in units.

Leaders, officers as well as NCOs, will receive more specialized training to make them better leaders, with more standardized MOS skills at the BNCOC and ANCO level planned for the future for promotion to Staff Sergeant or Sergeant First Class. These would be in addition to a new Senior Sergeant's Battle Staff course developed for Sergeants First Class and Master Sergeants who wish to improve their battle staff training skills.

Officers, too, will be included in the revised training efforts with a new two-week pre-command course, the Company Command Module (CCM) designed to prepare officers for unit command assignments. Completion of CCM will be required before an officer could assume command of a company.

In terms of collective training, newly

developed IADT modules would provide structured standardized training as units continue to be evaluated working through their ARTEP.

Through this step-by-step plan of action, the Army hopes that leaders will be able to train quicker, smarter, and therefore, better.





FIRE MISSION — The dark of night is blasted as members of Nebraska's Company D, 1st Battalion, 195th Armor undergo firing during recent Annual Training. (Photo by SSgt Ron Bradick).

Army Guard outlines procedures for 'positive' drug tests

Army Guard Personnel Division Chief, Col. C. E. Rhodes, in a recent letter to all Military Personnel Officers, described procedures to be taken when an Army Guard soldier tests positive during in-service drug and alcohol testing.

The goal of the Army Guard Drug and Alcohol procedures is to **"prevent" alcohol and drug abuse** and, as appropriate, to facilitate the return to effective duty of rehabilitated soldiers who have potential for future service.

Under existing procedures, all drug and alcohol cases must be referred for rehabilitation and/or counselling, regardless of the method used to identify the abuser. Referral is required regardless of other administrative actions which may be considered.

M-Day, or "Traditional" Guardsmen who abuse drugs or alcohol will be referred to community-based rehabilitation and counselling services **at no cost to the government.**

Soldiers on AGR tours will be referred to government facilities. Community-based rehabilitation and counselling services may be used only after approval has been obtained from the Army Guard Surgeon's office.

PROCESSING FOR DISCHARGE

First-time drug offenders in grades E1 thru E-4 **may be** processed for discharge at the discretion of the unit commander based on their total service and potential for future service.

First-time drug offenders in grades E-5 thru E-9, and officers **will be** processed for discharge.

All second-time drug offenders **will be** processed for discharge. So will soldiers who either refuse or fail to enroll in a rehabilitative program or who fail to participate in or satisfactorily complete rehabilitation, or who do not provide their commander with documentation of participation and completion of rehabilitation.

Soldiers being processed for discharge for "Acts or Patterns of Misconduct" under AR 135-178, Chapter 7, must be provided the right to present their case under Administrative Board Procedures. A discharge for misconduct normally warrants a discharge characterization of "other than honorable conditions" which may affect benefit entitlements.

SOLDIERS "UNDER SIX"

Soldiers with less than six years of service may be discharged under procedures that permit intermediate commanders to recommend separation for "unsatisfactory performance." However, drug or alcohol abuse alone does not constitute unsatisfactory performance and a justification for separation based on "unsatisfactory" performance must be sufficient to stand on its own merits.

Under procedures for soldiers with less than six years service, Adjutants General may direct separation for unsatisfactory performance, however, they must "re-notify" the soldier that separation is being based on unsatisfactory performance and that an Administrative Discharge Board will not be held.

Under a revised policy to be included in AR 135-178, Chapter 7, soldiers with less than six years of service for whom the separation authority deems that a discharge under "other than honorable conditions" is not warranted, may be discharged without an administrative discharge board.

ARNG Director emphasizes civilian education requirements

Major General Donald Burdick, Director, Army National Guard recently re-emphasized civilian education policies within the Army Guard which may have significant impact on individuals seeking to become or remain officers after September 30, 1989.

Under the clarified policy, soldiers applying to become officers after September 30th must have an associate degree or 60 semester credit hours of college work toward a degree upon their appointment. In addition, as of June 5th, the date of the memorandum clarifying the policy, no officer will be federally recognized for promotion to the next higher grade unless they have a minimum of 60 credit hours, regardless of when they became an officer.



APPOINTMENT TERMINATION POSSIBLE

The Civilian Education Policy also states that all officers appointed prior to October 1, 1983 who have not completed 60 credit hours by the end of September 1989 are subject to termination of their State appointment and subsequent withdrawal of their Federal recognition by the Chief, National Guard Bureau.

However, states are encouraged not to terminate the appointments of officers who have completed at least 18 years of qualifying service prior to October 1, 1989, until the officer has completed 20 years of service.

State Adjutants General may grant up

to six months for officers to complete the credit hour requirement if the officer demonstrates that his or her failure to complete the required schooling was due to circumstances beyond their control.

Officers who fail to complete the required credit hours by the September 30th deadline, or the end of an approved extension period, will not be eligible for Federal recognition in connection with a promotion to a higher grade, and may be subject to separation from the Army National Guard of the United States for a variety of reasons including non-selection by Selective Retention Boards, reaching Mandatory Removal Date, or by being transferred to the Army Reserve for failure

to be promoted in the Army National Guard and Federally recognized at the next higher grade.

APPOINTMENTS SINCE 1983

Officers appointed after September 30, 1983 who did not have a degree received conditional appointments and must complete 60 credit hours by October 1st. Otherwise they are subject to having their appointment terminated and their Federal recognition withdrawn.

Officers who show that their failure to complete the required 60 credit hours was due to circumstances beyond their control may be granted a six month extension by the Adjutant General. However, failure to complete the required hours after the extension will result in termination of their state appointment and withdrawal of their Federal recognition.

PROMOTION TO MAJOR

Army Guard policy requires an individual to have a baccalaureate degree before they may be granted Federal recognition for promotion to the rank of major.

Officers failing to meet that requirement will be subject to separation from the Army Guard.

Army Guard Nurses may be appointed with a two or three year nursing degree, however, a baccalaureate degree is required before they may be Federally recognized for promotion to major.



Guard, Customs officials score Anti-drug success in Florida's 'Operation Guardian'

Take a recent sweltering, hot, humid day in Miami and 125 pounds of cocaine valued at a wholesale price of \$900,000 — that didn't make it to the streets, thanks in part to the alert actions of some Guardsmen, and there is one success story in many in the national war on drugs.

"We noticed three guys lift a box and throw it on top of a pallet. It's not supposed to be that way," said one Guardsman working with Customs officials who noticed the action. "We probed it and came up with a substance. It field tested positive (for cocaine)."

Customs officials indicated the \$900,000 wholesale value would increase eight-fold by the time it reached the streets as processed cocaine, or 30 times the wholesale amount if it was processed into "crack."

The Guardsmen were participating in "Operation Guardian" working with U.S. Customs officials and members of Contraband Enforcement Teams called CETs to examine air, sea and rail cargoes for illegal drugs.

The Guard members were clad in BDUs, many with their name tags taped to prevent them from being identified. National Guard Bureau policy is to prevent Guard members who support law enforcement anti-drug operations from being identified — or even photographed in a manner which might make it possible to identify them.

Guard members who support law enforcement anti-drug operations must undergo tough security and background checks and, as part of recent policies, must undergo drug tests themselves before being placed on orders to support those law enforcement efforts.

One sergeant said although he had been in his civilian job only a short time, his employer had given him time off to participate in "Operation Guardian" and promised his job would be waiting when he was finished.

Another NCO, on his second year working to support drug enforcement said, "I've been personally affected with friends I've had. You can't talk to them (about drugs) but if you stop them from getting it, that's the thing." And, a fellow Guard member who had a family member with drug problems noted, "I feel it might stop someone else from having the same grief. Maybe if it's not quite so accessible, maybe someone who's been rehabilitated will stay clean."



SNIFFING IT OUT — A U.S. Customs officer works with his "sniffer" dog to check out a container during "Operation Guardian" in Miami, Fla. Guardsmen have supported Customs officials in the operation.



HARD WORK

The work is hard, often back-breaking in the heat of the Miami sun. It is labor intense requiring the Guardsman to help unpack freight containers in order to search their contents, wrestle 100-pound bags onto conveyor belts to portable x-ray machines, then repack the boxes into the containers once the search is over.

One officer reports a by-product is leadership training with each Guard element broken into teams working with their chains of command, and with the team leaders having considerable latitude requiring them to make timely, important decisions on behalf of the team, the mission and their troops.

The Guardsmen work side-by-side with Customs officials, but they leave the police work to the Customs officers. Their mission is to assist — not assume the role of police or Customs — officials.

MSgt. Woodard is FY88 'Outstanding Airman'

Idaho Air Guard Master Sergeant Stephen C. Woodard was recently chosen the Outstanding Airman of the Year by the Air Force in recognition of his "outstanding performance of duty, professional skill and leadership both in the community, and as a supervisor" in the Electronic Warfare Repair Section, 124th Tactical Reconnaissance Group.

The 41 year old military technician from Boise, Idaho was one of eight finalists selected by the Air Force from its major commands.

MSgt Woodard was noted for his work which resulted in "major advances in the combat capability of the entire U.S. Air Force's RF-4C fleet," and especially his work in designing aircraft wiring, fire control panels and cockpit switches and adapting them to existing missile launch rails, all of which contributed to the arming of the RF-4C aircraft with the AIM-9 missile.



MSgt Stephen C. Woodard

Woodard was also noted for his work in improving the RF-4C chaff and flare dispensing system — an important modification for anti-missile defenses.

Together, his modifications and adaptations were reported to have been the most significant increase in the capabilities of the RF-4C in 25 years.

The 1988 Outstanding Airman is also a junior at Boise State University majoring in Business Administration, and has completed the Air Force Senior NCO Academy.

Sergeant Woodard is also a regular performer and President of a Boise country and western dance group, the "Country Edition", and was a member of a group called "Red Hot Country" which placed second in National country dance competition in Reno, Nev. last year.

MSgt Woodard joined the Air Force in September 1966, and served in Vietnam from August 1969 to August 1970 before leaving the Air Force and joining the Idaho Air National Guard.

First NGB historian is reassigned

The first person to be assigned as a National Guard Bureau historian has departed the Historical Services Team which he helped form.

Major Lenoid Kondratiuk, pronounced Kon-drah-tewk, a real tongue-tier for some folks, was re-assigned to the Army's Strategic Studies Institute at the Army War College, Carlisle Barracks, Pa. in July ending more than six year's service with the National Guard Bureau.

The fast-talking, silver-haired Kondratiuk was instrumental during his tour at NGB in establishing the Army National Guard regimental affiliation program, besides being the mainstay of efforts to collect, verify and maintain historical documents on National Guard lineages, and histories.

He was also the "leg" man for the production of the National Guard Heritage series of prints which have proven to be one of the most popular public affairs products ever. And, he was instrumental in recent efforts to send National Guard bands overseas for training in foreign countries.

A Kansas Guardsman, Kondratiuk worked at the U.S. Army Center for Military History prior to his assignment as National Guard Bureau Historian and Chief of the Historical Services Team.

Major Gene Ott, a Texas Guardsman, replaced Kondratiuk. Ott was previously assigned to the Army National Guard Tours Management Branch.



Blackwood challenge: 'keep good soldiers in the Guard'

Army National Guard Command Sgt. Maj. G. Steven Blackwood has challenged the Army Guard noncommissioned officers corps to go beyond the basic tenets of Sergeants' Business embodied in the phrase "Be, Know and Do" and "Think, Plan and Act" in order to meet end strength goals and keep good soldiers in the Guard.

"We have to create an environment in which our soldiers can train, pay attention to the tasks at hand, and feel that they are taken care of," Blackwood stressed in a recent memorandum to all Army Guard NCOs. "We have to help our officers ensure that our soldiers are administered to, paid, supplied, trained, motivated, supported, have an organization to be proud of and, when warranted, disciplined," he added.

SPECIAL EMPHASIS

The Army Guard top enlisted leader highlights three areas in which NCO leadership could provide a special focus to help achieve end strength and to maintain the "people-power" of its soldiers.

One was sponsorship and orientation, where Blackwood stressed the need for noncommissioned officers to **"Treat your soldiers with the same care and respect you wish for yourself; they are your military family — the reason your position exists.** The First Sergeant administers this program, the Command Sergeant Major monitors it, and the commander ensures it works. If this first step does not go well, the soldier is on his way out."

Blackwood also stressed support for families and employers saying, "We have to be sensitive to the needs of our soldiers. Every military leader worth quoting has said in some form or other that compassion and caring are not cause for shame in a leader. Rather, they are the marks of greatness. Soldiers owe us attendance to duty and attention to detail; we owe them no less than our utmost care for their welfare."



He also cautioned, "NCOs must be ready to pay their soldiers extra attention when special events happen. When we don't, these soldiers often leave without

regard to ETS or how well other aspects of their service are going." Blackwood stressed, "Know your soldiers, anticipate their problems, and resolve things quickly; be honest, sincere and thorough."

"You are the critical cogs in that (small unit strength cycle) wheel," Blackwood noted. "We are all part of the recruiting, retention, and referral process, and training is our business."

"We are the keys to our strength; no one else is," the senior Army Guard sergeant major added. "If we lead, train, counsel, mentor, monitor, inform, care, praise when earned and chastise when merited, most of our soldiers will follow us anywhere."

"The key is in our hands; turn it," he stated, challenging with "Noncommissioned officers; make it happen!"

Foreign Area Specialists sought for RCs

The Army is reviewing and identifying Foreign Area Officer requirements in the Reserve Components and revising policy for the FAO-RC program.

In the Fall of 1989, a revised AR 135-11 will address the enhanced FAO-RC program, listing qualifications for officers who possess regional expertise and language skills, along with the appropriate grade, military schooling and experience that is compatible with active Army FAOs.

Officers chosen as FAO-RCs will be assigned as Individual Mobilization Augmentees (IMAs) and assigned to Department of the Army, Joint Command, Major Army Command and Joint Agency staffs.

FAO-RC applicants must be volunteers, field grade officers, (although senior

captains meeting other criteria may apply), regional experts with a master's degree or doctorate, fluent in a foreign language and verified by a current Defense Language Proficiency Test, graduates of their branch advanced course, and have completed 50 percent of Command and General Staff College. They must also be eligible for a Top Secret clearance.

All FAO-RCs will be eligible to receive language tapes from the Defense Language Institute (DLI). In addition, during the summer of 1990, selected officers must attend one of two FAO-RC orientation courses at the DLI in Monterey, Calif.

More information may be obtained by calling Capt. Timothy B. Fisher at the National Guard Bureau, (202) 695-0072 or autovon 225-0072.

'shorttakes'

COLLENS AWARD WINNER

The 208th Weather Flight, Minnesota Air National Guard was named the most outstanding Air Guard Weather Flight and therefore recently received the 1988 Collens Award.

Lt. Col. Rich Mohnsen, commander of the unit, accepted the award which is presented each year by the Air Force Weather Service. It was the unit's third time to receive the award and its second time to receive the award in three years, according to Maj. Gen. Robert Schaumann, Minnesota Air Guard commander.

MAINTENANCE TOPS

Three Army Guard units were named winners of the FY88 Army Awards for Maintenance Excellence which are sponsored by the American Defense Preparedness Association. The awards will be presented later in the year.

The winners include: 3622nd Maintenance Company, Pennsylvania Army National Guard, Lancaster, Pa., 1133rd Medium Transportation Company, Iowa Army National Guard, Mason City, Iowa, and the 1st Battalion, 116th Infantry, Virginia Army National Guard, Roanoke, Va.

GRATUITY CONVICTION

A former chief of the National Guard's Recruiting and Retention Management Center was recently convicted on five counts of receiving illegal gratuities by a Philadelphia federal district court, and a former assistant convicted at court-martial of dereliction of duty, according to reports in the July 1989 "Soldiers" magazine.

Lt. Col Robert Baxter, who at the time of his indictment was responsible for determining how the Army National Guard recruitment budget would be spent and determining which contractors would be selected to support the recruiting efforts, was charged with receiving more than \$63,000 in illegal gratuities which, investigators said, he spent on his race-car



PLAYING FOR MEMORIES — Members of Maryland's 229th Army Guard Band perform at one stopping point in a trip to Normandy to commemorate the D-Day invasion more than four decades ago.

building hobby.

Former SGM Gene Wallace, an assistant to Baxter, was convicted of dereliction of duty by a court martial, "Soldiers" reported.

EMPLOYER AWARD

Mr. Tyler Rich with the Van Nuys, Calif. Defense Logistics Agency recently

received the Defense Department Certificate of Appreciation for the support he has given members of the National Guard and Reserve. Members of the 261st Communications Squadron, California Air National Guard presented Rich the award on behalf of the National Committee for Employer Support of the Guard and Reserve after MSgt. Frank Boardman nominated Rich for the award.

Montgomery amendment upheld—again!

A second court in recent months has upheld the constitutionality of the "Montgomery Amendment" restricting the power of governors to withhold consent for federal deployment of the National Guard.

The 8th Circuit Court of Appeals ruled that the statutory system of dual enlistment and the relationship between the Constitution's army and militia clauses rendered the Montgomery a proper exercise of "congressional power."

The court's ruling came in response to an appeal filed on behalf of Minnesota governor Rudy Perpich and six other states as "friends of the court" after the U.S. District Court for the District of Minnesota ruled in favor of the Montgomery

Amendment. The original suit claimed the Montgomery Amendment was unconstitutional because it interfered with the rights of governors under the "Militia" clause of the U.S. Constitution to train their militia.

Prior to reaching its final decision, a three judge panel of the 8th Circuit Court reversed the District Court ruling. However, the full court ruled that "Congress's army power is plenary and exclusive" noting that "The reservation to the states of authority to train the militia does not conflict with Congress's authority to raise armies for the common defense and to control the training of federal reserve forces."



MULTIPLE PERSONAS? — Master Sergeant Ralph Cates, an Air National Guardsman who wears many hats, calls in an air strike to support the Army. Cates is a member of the Tactical Air Control Party, located at the Battle Creek (MI) Air National Guard Base. (Photo by Technical Sergeant Jeff Dubbeld)

Battle Creek Air Guardsman proves To be man of many hats

Pastor, politician, business advisor, guardsman. They are all part of Master Sergeant Ralph Cates' persona.

Cates, is a member of the Tactical Air Control Party (TACP) at the Battle Creek (MI) Air National Guard Base, whose military career began 30 years ago with the Montana Army National Guard while he was attending Montana State University. He felt the Guard would help him through medical school, but, transferred later to Carroll College, where he earned a BA degree in biochemistry, and, afterwards, was commissioned as an aerovac officer in the Army reserve.

Two short active-duty tours while he was assigned to aerovac units in the Philippines and Japan, and had to perform triage on wounded soldiers being evacuated from Vietnam led him to another aspect of his life — Christianity.

"That to me was the most shocking thing — trying to determine who would live and who wouldn't," Cates said. He began to realize that "you could be here one instant and gone the next. You began to contemplate whether anything you did now would really make a difference."

When he later moved to Michigan, he helped found the Marshall Christian Fellowship Church, which eventually merged with the Battle Creek Christian Fellowship Church where he is now an ordained pastor responsible for the music and Outreach Ministries.

Moving to Battle Creek also impacted his military career, forcing him to resign his commission as a Major in order to reach 30 years of service for retirement. He became a TACP as a Staff Sergeant, a job that provided some exciting experiences.

"One of my most interesting trips was to Germany in REFORGER," he said. There, the German he learned in college paid off when he was assigned to a German Army commander and often had to deal with villagers who spoke no English. "When you walked up as a military guy they looked at you kind of funny", Cates said of the villagers. "But when you spoke their language (they were helpful)."

The trip also resulted in professional rewards for Cates who is also the president and owner of Management Advisory Services, a business consultant company he founded in 1980. While in Germany, he met with German Army reserve officers who worked at various companies, exchanged business cards, and was asked to give a quick lecture on American business practices at one firm. Those contacts eventually led to one German company opening a branch in Battle Creek.

As a politician, he is a Battle Creek city commissioner since October, and previously ran for the county commission.

As if this isn't enough to keep him busy, Cates and his wife Judith have seven children and 23 grandchildren.

Military Affiliate Radio System (MARS) Seeks operators

SCOTT AFB, Ill. — If you are an amateur radio operator, you can become part of the Air Force, Army or Navy-Marine Corps worldwide communication system.

Amateur radio operators are invited to join the Military Affiliate Radio System; a Department of Defense directed organization that bridges the gap between the military services and the civilian community.

MARS volunteer affiliates have continuously been available to provide communications support for national emergencies, airplane crashes, earthquakes, hurricanes and sea rescues; sometimes being the only means of communications.

MARS showed its worth 10 times over during the Vietnam conflict when the system was used to relay hundreds of thousands of messages to and from loved ones across the seas. Maj. Gen. William E. Overacker, chief of staff for the Military Airlift Command, relayed the story of a woman who approached him at an amateur radio convention. "I went around (the convention) in uniform and a lady stopped me and said, 'General, I just want to tell you that I had a son in Vietnam and I also had a husband in Vietnam who did not come back. The one thing I will remember is the fact that MARS provided me the link to my husband until the day before he was killed in battle in Vietnam.'"

MARS affiliates can increase their communications skills and capabilities, operate on specially assigned military radio frequencies in voice, teletype, continuous wave or packet modes and receive training on operating procedures. After completing training and actively participating for six months, Air Force MARS affiliates can participate in the MARS Excess/Surplus Equipment program, which allows equipment to be issued, when available, to qualified affiliates, although requirements vary within each service.

To join, you only need to meet four requirements: You must be 14 years of age or older; be a U.S. citizen; possess a valid amateur radio license issued by the Federal Communications Commission; and be able to operate on two MARS high frequency stations.

To maintain your affiliation, you are only required to participate 12 hours each quarter with six of those hours being in the primary MARS HF assignment.

To obtain an application package to become a MARS affiliate, send a letter to: Chief, U.S. Air Force MARS, HA AFCC/DOOC, Scott AFB, IL 62225-6001 or; Chief, Army MARS, HS U.S. Army Information Systems Command, ATTN: ASOP-OA, Fort Huachuca, AZ 85613-5000 or; Chief, Navy-Marine Corps MARS, Naval Communications Unit, Washington, D.C. 20397-5161.

PEOPLE



WARMING UP — Spec. Robert J. Marchanti Jr., Maryland Army National Guard Soldier-of-the-Year, prepares for annual physical fitness testing by doing stretching exercises during a recent training weekend. (Photo by Perry E. Thorsvick)

MARYLAND'S TOPS

SPC Robert J. Marchanti, Jr. of Baltimore was named the Maryland Army National Guard Soldier of the Year recently. A strapping 6-foot 220-pound weight lifting and physical fitness buff is a senior physical education major at Towson State University and is assigned to the 136th Combat Support Hospital. He and his wife, Peggy have a two year-old son, Aaron.

HAWAII'S OFFICER TOPS

Four Hawaiian National Guard members were named tops in their categories for outstanding military performance recently.

They include Air Guard **Lt. Col. Jeffrey H. Okazaki** who was named the Outstanding Field Grade Commander, **Army Guard Capt. Clara K. Furubayashi**, the Outstanding Company Grade Officer, Air Guard **1st Lt. Miles M. Moriguchi**, who received the Major James Y. Sato Award for "exceptional leadership" and Army Guard **CWO David Y. Lee**, who was named Outstanding Officer.

TOP NEW YORK AIRMAN

SrA David Archambeault, an air technician with the 109th Tactical Airlift Group, was recently named Airman of the Year for the New York Air National Guard. He was assigned to the 105th Consolidated Aircraft Maintenance Squadron when he was nominated for the award.

IRS ruling Could affect Guardsmen

A recent ruling by the Internal Revenue Service may pose problems for some former members of the Army National Guard.

The Army Finance Center has announced that many Army Guard soldiers received estimated payments at the time they were separated from the JUMPS-Army pay system in 1988. These



estimated settlements were not included as taxable income in 1988 because the Army considered these as interim payments pending the final audit of the soldiers' pay account. The final audit took place in 1989.

The Internal Revenue Service (IRS), however, has now ruled that the payments should have been included as taxable income for 1988.

If the IRS ruling is upheld by the Treasury Department, revised 1988 W-2 Forms will be sent to all affected soldiers. In addition, the IRS will provide affected soldiers specially printed 1040-X Forms to simplify preparation of amended tax returns.

In connection with the amended returns, the Army will reimburse the affected soldiers any interest charges that may accrue from the refiling of the amended returns. The Army has also established a toll-free telephone number for soldiers separated in 1988 who have questions concerning the ruling and ensuing circumstances. Soldiers wishing more information or who have questions may call 1-800-666-3478.



Capt. Furubayashi

Guardsmen 'cover' Caribbean's 'Tradewinds 1989'

The blue waters and tropical climate of Antigua and Barbuda in the Caribbean provided the backdrop for summer training for four Guardsmen recently.

CPT John A. Guarascio and SFC Kryn P. Westhoven, both from the New Jersey Army National Guard, and SSG Gary Watson and SPC Prudencio "Sam" Gallegos from the Colorado National Guard, were tasked to provide public affairs coverage for exercise "Tradewinds 1989" which included 10 Caribbean countries, Puerto Rico, the United Kingdom and the United States.

"The exercise provided Caribbean nations the opportunity to employ, evaluate and enhance their training in areas such as drug interdiction, search and rescue, damage control, seamanship, navigation, target gunnery and maritime law", said Guarascio.

Much of the training on Antigua and Barbuda was done with the U.S. Coast Guard Cutters "Decisive" and "Ocracoke".

The St. Petersburg based "Decisive", is known as "The White Ghost of the Gulf Coast" for its more than 30 successful drug interdictions. It provided first aid training and helicopter "lift" drills for search and rescue missions while the "Ocracoke", from Roosevelt Roads, Puerto Rico, assisted with target gunnery and "man overboard" drills.

Watson, who was a long way from his familiar mountain ranges in Colorado, spent a good deal of time at sea with Antigua and Barbuda's sole "cutter" the "Liberta".

"I was impressed with the crew of the "Liberta" and the enthusiasm with which they worked. Being their nation's only "patrol" boat, they are on constant call. Search and rescue missions and maritime law enforcement are "real world" operations everyday for the crew", noted Watson.

An Army Technical Assistance Field Team (TAFT), not to be outdone by their Coast Guard counterparts, provided amphibious training during "Tradewinds 1989," and taught the Antiguan and Barbuda Defense Force (ABDF) "beach landings", infantry and patrol tactics.

Gallegos explained, "The ABDF, which has two "Boston Whalers", would wade into the water, board the "whalers", embark down the coast and swim ashore with full gear and weapons to "secure" the beach. They were pleased to display their talents and eager for the chance to work with their United States counterparts."



HOIST AWAY — A helicopter from the Coast Guard's "Decisive" lifts a man from the Antigua Coast Guard cutter "Liberta" during "Tradewinds 1989". (Photo by SSgt Gary Watson, Colorado Army National Guard)

DRUG ABUSE AT A GLANCE

DRUG USED	PHYSICAL SYMPTOMS	LOOK FOR	DANGERS
ALCOHOL, BEER, LIQUOR, WINE	Slower reaction times, drowsiness, slurred speech, personality changes	Hidden bottles, slack facial expression, deliberate movements, lack of coordination, memory lapses	High risk for accidents, high risk to injure others, medical problems such as ulcers, blood pressure problems
GLUE SNIFFING	Violence, drunk appearance, drooping or blank expression	Tubes of glue, glue smears, paper bags, or handkerchiefs	Lung/brain/liver damage, death through suffocation, anemia
HEROIN, JUNK, MORPHINE, CODEINE	Stupor/drowsiness, needle marks, watery eyes, blood stain on shirt sleeve, runny nose	Needle or hypodermic syringe, cotton tums, quilt, string, rope, belt, burnt bottle caps or spoons, glassine bags	Death from overdose, mental deterioration, destruction of brain and liver, addictive
COUGH MEDICINE CONTAINING CODEINE AND OPIUM	Drunk appearance, lack of coordination, confusion, excessive itching	Empty bottles of cough medicine	Causes addiction
MARIJUANA, POT, GRASS, SMOKE, BOO	Sleepiness, wandering mind, enlarged eye pupils, lack of coordination, craving for sweets, increased appetite, mild hallucinations	Red puffiness under eyes, strong odor of burnt leaves, small seeds in pocket lining, cigarette paper, discolored fingers	Anemia, birth defects, indifference to take stronger narcotics. Recent medical finding: Marijuana does injure organs. 1 joint = 1 pack cigarettes
LSA, DMT, STP, TRIPS, ACID, BLOTTER, ANGEL DUST, GREEN FLAKES, PCP, TIC, K.W. KELLER WEED	Severe hallucinations, feeling of detachment, incoherent speech, cold hands and feet, vomiting, laughing and crying, psychotic behavior, hallucinations and drunken state	Discolored sugar cubes, strong body odor, small tube of liquid capsules & pills - small squares of paper with design. Parsley in baggie with methanol odor, any color powder in small plastic bag	Suicide tendencies, unpredictable behavior, chronic exposure causes brain damage. Birth defects, prone to accidental death
PEP PILLS, UPS, AMPHETAMINES, CRANK, SPEED, CRYSTAL METH, GO FAST	Aggressive behavior, giggling, silliness, rapid speech, confused thinking, no appetite, extreme fatigue, dry mouth, shakiness	Jar of pills of varying colors, chain smoking, any brown to white powder in small plastic bag	Death from overdose, hallucinations, extreme weight loss, brain damage, destruction of vital organs, addictive
GOOF BALLS, DOWNS, BARRITURATES 714 & LUDS, REDS, T's	Drowsiness, stupor, dull text, slurred speech, drunk appearance, vomiting	Pills of varying colors, sizes & shapes. 714 stamped on tablet	Death from overdose, unconsciousness & addiction never mix with alcohol
COKE, FLAKE, TOOT COCAINE	Raised blood pressure, feel no pain, superior attitude, indistinctive feeling, hyperactive, masks fatigue	White crystalline powder in small plastic bag or tin foil. Redness of mucous membrane on nose	Heart Attack, high blood pressure, accidental burning of self or other injury
CRACK	Short periods of euphoria followed by depression, hyperactivity in early stages, lethargic in later stages when not using. Sinus problems, sniffing	Small rock like pieces sometimes in glass, vials or plastic packages, small screens, candles, razor blades	Depression, sudden death from heart attack or stroke, continual sinus problems, paranoia, suicide