



Ohio, Virginia Guardsmen are named NCO, Soldier of the year

Army National Guard **SSgt. Rodger M. Jones** of Marysville, Ohio and **SPC William D. Broxson** of Arlington, Va. have been named the Army Guard NCO and Soldier of the year, respectively in the first nationwide competition for those honors within the National Guard. Both are infantrymen and former members of the famous "Old Guard."

NCO OF THE YEAR

Sergeant Jones is an infantry squad leader assigned to Company B, 1st Battalion, 166th Infantry, 73rd Infantry Brigade (Separate). He joined the Army National Guard after four years with the Active Army where he served with the 1st Battalion, 504th Infantry, 82nd Airborne Division as a scout, and as a scout squad leader with the 3rd Infantry, The Old Guard, the Army's top-notch unit often known for its ceremonial presence at Arlington Cemetery and the Tomb of the Unknowns.

The 27-year old sergeant has received the Army Commendation Medal, Army Achievement Medal, Army Service Ribbon, Good Conduct Medal, Air Assault badge, Parachutist badge, the Expert Infantryman's Badge and the NCO Professional Development Ribbon along with the Ohio Commendation Medal.

A "Traditional" Guardsman, he is married to the former Terri L. Jones, and is now employed as United Readiness NCO.

Asked why he joined the Guard he said, "I basically joined the Guard because I like being an soldier and this is a way to maintain my soldier skills. It also seemed to be the patriotic thing to do."

Describing his work as a squad leader he noted, "I see the NCO through the eyes of an infantry platoon leader. As a rifle squad leader, you are the



SSgt. Rodger M. Jones

first link in the chain of command. You are also the first person another soldier in your squad looks to for leadership."

In addition to the Army's Airborne and Air Assault Schools, the FY1989 ARNG NCO of the Year has completed the Primary Leadership Development Course.

SOLDIER OF YEAR

Specialist Broxson, the Army Guard Soldier of the Year for FY89, was born in Milton, Fla. and graduated high school in Oklahoma in 1983.

He served almost four years in the active Army joining it as an infantryman in March 1984. After



SPC William D. Broxson

completing Basic training and AIT at Fort Benning, Ga. he was assigned to Company C, 3rd Infantry, The Old Guard, and remained with The Old Guard during his enlistment period, serving as a member of 3rd platoon, the Firing Party Platoon.

Broxson has received the Army Commendation Medal, Army Achievement Medal with 2nd oak leaf cluster, Good Conduct Medal, Army Service Ribbon, Army Superior Unit Award, Air Assault Badge, and the Expert Infantryman's badge.

He is a M60 machinegunner with Company A, 1st Battalion, 70th Infantry, 29th Infantry Division, in Manassas, Va. Broxson joined the Army Guard under the In-Service Recruiting program. He intends to attend college.

ARNG teams are 4,5,7 in world meet

Army National Guard pilots and crews from Arizona and Texas were among the top seven finishers as U.S. Army aviators swept the World Helicopter Championships held in Chantilly, France September 6-10.

Seven Army contingents competed in the international skills tests, five for the team title and two in individual team competition.

The Arizona Army Guard team of **CW2s George W. Egbert, III** and **Paul W. Hendricks** placed fourth with 784 points out of a possible 800. Both are assigned to the Western Army Aviation Training Site in Arizona.

Fifth place went to the Texas team of **CWOs Edward D. Jones** and **Neil Whigham** who amassed 781 points in the competition, and seventh place went to the other Texas Army National

Guard team of **CW4 Maris Stipnieks** and **Lt. Brian W. Dickens**. Jones and Whigham are members of the 149th Aviation Battalion while Stipnieks and Dickens are members of the 1st Squadron, 124th Cavalry.

FOUR SEPARATE EVENTS

The competition included four separate events: the Timed-Arrival and Load Drop-off, Precision Flying, Long Navigation, and the Slalom and Skill Event.

Jones and Whigham tallied a perfect score of 200 in the Timed-Arrival and Drop-off event, while Stipnieks and Dickens achieved perfect scores in the Precision Flying event and posted the top score in the Slalom and Skill event.

GUARD SUPPORT CREWS, TOO

Supporting the Army Guard pilots in the competition were eight OH58 "Kiowa" helicopter crew chiefs including **SSgts Daniel Balderama, Steven Martin** and **Andres Hernandez** from the 1st Battalion, 149th Aviation, all from Texas. Other supporting crew chiefs included **SSgts Larry Brown** from the 109th Engineer Group, South Dakota, **John Degand** from the 135th Aviation, Kansas, **Milton Turner** from the 240th Engineer Group, Maine, and **Sgt. Bruce Snyder** from the 147th Aviation Brigade, Minnesota. **SSgt. Wayne Henderson** from the 1st Battalion, 108th Aviation, Arizona was crew chief for the competing UH-1 "Huey" helicopter team.

Officer or NCO? Who does what?

Major Gen. Donald R. Infante
and MSgt. Norman J. Oliver

A key element to warfighting ability is creating effective relations between the officers and sergeants in your unit.

But the Army hasn't yet written the book that tells an officer how to use a sergeant or tells a sergeant how to support an officer. You can find a lot of platitudes, but you'll search the leadership manuals in vain for specific guidance or doctrine.

The Army's mission—to preserve the peace and freedom—gives direction to that relationship. And what does it take to get the mission done? Quality soldiers, modern weapons of war, organization and leadership.

Leadership turns the soldiers, equipment and organization of a unit into an outfit that can deploy, fight, win and return. Good leadership in the unit means its officers and NCOs must respond to their soldiers' expectations.

Great expectations

And just what do those soldiers expect?

- First, they expect their officer and their sergeant to be good at their jobs.

- Second, they expect both of you to have a high sense of duty. They expect more of their officers and their sergeants than themselves. They expect the officer and the sergeant to be selfless. They expect them to challenge the system. They expect you both to become a little bit more than what you really are.

- Third, they expect you to be courageous. We're not just talking about physical courage in combat because that is a given. We're talking about moral courage: the ability to take on the system and the ability every so often to let things go wrong and not get overly excited about it. Many call this giving your soldiers the freedom to fail.

Meeting those three expectations requires that the officer and the sergeant back each other up, cover each other and make sure the right things get done.

Looking at responsibility

The division of responsibility for certain tasks falls about 60 percent on the officer and 40 percent on the sergeant. Other responsibilities fall more heavily on the sergeant. A third set falls about 51 percent on the officer and 49 percent on the sergeant.

Tactical proficiency falls most heavily on the officer. The officer, especially the commander, has to be the unit's tactician. **For lack of a better term, the sergeant has to be the unit's technician of violence.**

The officer must understand how to deploy the unit, how to make sure it is in the right place at the right time to generate maximum violence on the battlefield. The officer has to make sure all the right things are taking place and that the warfighting focus is being maintained.

The sergeant has to be an expert on all the individual systems that are in the unit. The sergeant has to understand the weapons systems inside and out. The sergeant needs to know what makes them go and how to fix them quickly when they're broken.



Training roles

As with technical and tactical proficiency, there is a traditional division of labor when it comes to training. The officer's focus should be on collective training, and the sergeant's focus should be on individual training.

The officer has to come up with the priorities about where the unit needs to go.

But the sergeant has to share the officer's vision. He or she should be able to take that vision and spread it out in detail among the soldiers and become the executor of that vision.

The officer has to be the resource obtainer, and that primarily means soldiers and dollars. The officer has to articulate to the chain of command what it takes to train and maintain the unit.

The sergeant must be a good executor. He or she has to be in the unit making sure that people are not wasting or squandering resources. **The sergeant has to see to it that soldiers are going about business efficiently.**

Professional development

The division of responsibilities in professional development falls most heavily on the officer, especially the commander.

What you are expecting us to say is that the commander is responsible for officer professional development and the command sergeant major or first sergeant is responsible for noncommissioned officer professional development.

Wrong!

The commander is responsible for both.

Noncommissioned officer professional development (NCOPD) is, and has to be, officer business. Your commander must be involved in NCOPD. If you don't get the commissioned officer chain involved in taking care of the noncommissioned officer corps, you're going to get short-changed in war-fighting ability.

Finally, certain responsibilities are shared almost equally. About 51 percent of the burden for these falls on the officer and about 49 percent on the sergeant. These responsibilities include:

- **Soldier and family care.** You can do a lot of things that aren't quite right and stumble now

and then. Your soldiers will take care of you if they are sincerely convinced that you are taking care of them and you care about their families.

- **Discipline and standards.** If either the officer or the sergeant sees a wrong and walks by, they have set a new standard. You will never have a higher level of standards or a higher level of attainment than the officer and the sergeant jointly set. If the officer and the sergeant have different sets of standards, the unit as a whole will only rise to the lower level of the two.

- **Command climate.** In some units the only freedom is the freedom to succeed. There must be the freedom to fail. Sometimes soldiers, particularly leaders, try to find a better way of doing things and make mistakes. Provided they don't make the same mistake over and over, there's nothing wrong with that.

- **Balance.** It isn't enough for the officer to be a great tactician and the sergeant to be a great technician. It's just as important to have a good reenlistment program, to do well on the Combined Federal Campaign, to be sure that services are pulled on time for your tanks and trucks, to have a good physical training program, and to have training holidays.

Balance and excellence are called for in all things a unit does. The officer and the sergeant have to make sure that their unit preserves that sense of balance. The officer will be good at some things, and the sergeant better at other things. We're made that way.

The officer and NCO relationship is like a marriage. When you're married you take care of your partner. And together, you make sure all things come out right. ■

(Editor's note: Maj Gen. Donald R. Infante is commanding general of the U.S. Army Air Defense Artillery Center, Fort Bliss, Texas, and commandant U.S. Army Air Defense Artillery School. MSgt. Norman J. Oliver is the project NCO for the Year of the NCO at the U.S. Army Sergeants Major Academy and its public affairs supervisor.)

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Lt. Col. Pete Wyro, Editor

'Bayou State' Guardsmen, others join in testing disaster plans

by SPC David Oliver
Unit Public Affairs Representative

Hundreds of civilian and military personnel came together at the New Orleans International Airport in August in one of the largest emergency medical exercises ever performed in this area. The drill was conducted under the guidance of the National Disaster Medical System, a Maryland-based organization which operates under the auspices of four departments in the federal government, including the Veterans Administration and the Department of Health and Human Services.

Louisiana Guard personnel from the 159th MASH, the 812th Medical Detachment and the 222nd Medical Company worked alongside medical personnel of the 4010th Army Reserve Hospital. Also joining the military effort were medical teams and flight crews from the 167th Tactical Airlift Group, West Virginia Air National Guard, and the 123rd Tactical Airlift Wing, Kentucky Air National Guard.

MILITARY AND CIVILIANS

The military units worked with a variety of civilian emergency teams including Ambulances from eight local companies, buses from the Orleans Parish School Board; Army National Guard helicopters from the 812 Med Det worked with chopper crews from the United States Coast Guard, Ochsner Hospital and West Jefferson Air Care.

There were also volunteers from the local Red Cross, area Boy Scouts and Girl Scouts and junior and senior Civil Air Patrol squadrons.

AN EARLY START

Activities began at five a.m. as Guardsmen checked their equipment, listened to final debriefings, and assisted members of the local Red Cross in applying moulage kits to the two hundred simulated casualties. Each casualty was also affixed with a multi-colored information tag. The color coded tags explained the condition of the victims: green for non-essential treatment, red for immediate, and black for dead, near-death or untreatable.

By 7:30 a.m. 71 Army Reservists had boarded two school buses that carried them to a waiting C-130 from the West Virginia Air Guard.



TRIAGE UNDERWAY—Litters with "victims" awaiting triage line the grassy areas near a runway in New Orleans during a recent disaster preparedness test. (Photo by 2nd Lt. Maria Jonkers).

By 7:45 a.m. 43 litter patients were being stacked, dormitory fashion, inside the massive bay of the aircraft while 28 "walking wounded" sat on the web sling benches.

At 8:15 a.m. the C-130 taxied down the runway and lifted off; it circled New Orleans for 45 minutes before touching back down on the runway.

As soon as the rear hatch was lowered, dozens of litter teams scrambled onto the C-130 and began evacuation and triage procedures.

Familiar medic command—"Prepare to lift ... lift!" filled the air as an hour of controlled chaos followed while the "casualties" were triaged and evacuated by ambulance or helicopter. By 10:00 the first plane load were on their way to secondary care.

At 10:30 a.m. the West Virginia aircraft simulated a collision on the tarmac with the Kentucky aircraft as called for in the scenario. Each plane

carried over 100 patients already injured in an imagined earthquake in California. Within moments, hundreds of bodies and "limbs" littered the tarmac.

CATASTROPHIC SCENE

Commercial air passengers arriving on an opposite runway may have been horrified to see the catastrophic scene outside their cabin windows: fire trucks, ambulances, helicopters in constant motion, Army greens and scrub shirts racing across the field, Red Cross trucks and MASH tents with huge red crosses emblazoned on their sides, and bodies everywhere.



READY TO TRANSPORT—A civilian paramedic checks a "victim" as she prepares him for evacuation from the "disaster" area by a Louisiana Army National Guard helicopter.



RUSH, RUSH—Medics from Louisiana's 159th Mobile Army Surgical Hospital (MASH) dash toward a West Virginia Air Guard C-130 loaded with "earthquake victim" during a recent disaster preparedness test in New Orleans. (Photo by SPC Danny P. Keating)



WINNERS, ALL—Members of the Alaska Air National Guard display the awards they recently received for their recruiting and retention efforts to Maj. Gen. John W. Schaeffer, Jr., Alaska Adjutant General.

Air Guard names its winners of recruiting, retention awards

Illinois Air Guard **MSgt. Roxanne L. Ericksen**, assigned to the 126th Air Refueling Group was the FY88 Recruiter of the Year, and **TSgt. James Ford**, assigned to New Jersey's 108th Tactical Fighter Wing the FY88 "Rookie" Recruiter of the Year in ceremonies earlier this year.

The FY88 Base Career Advisor of the Year award went to **MSgt. Edward A. Craig** of the 107th Fighter Interceptor Group, New York, while **SMSgt. Edmund W. Hooven, III** was the FY88 Unit Career Advisor of the Year.

STATE AWARDS-'88

Guam was the winner for "Highest Overall Manning" for states authorized less than 1,200 personnel, while Louisiana topped the field for states authorized 1,200 to 2,000 personnel, Iowa in the 2,000-2,500 category, Alabama in the 2,500-3,500 category and Illinois for the more than 3,500 category.

The "Highest Net Gain" award in the less than 1,200 authorized personnel category went to Montana, with Maine taking the honors in the 1,200-2,000, Oklahoma in the 2,000-2,500 class, Indiana in the 2,500 to 3,500 classification and New York in the over 3,500 authorized personnel category.

Alaska took the Highest Accession award for states with less than 1,200 authorized personnel, the District of Columbia in the 1,200 to 2,000 range, Oklahoma, 2,000-2,500 personnel, Mississippi, the 2,500-3,500 personnel category, and California the class for over 3,500 authorized personnel.

AF Secretary Rice pledges 'people' top priority

Air Force Secretary Dr. Donald B. Rice has pledged to keep "people" its top priority.

Speaking at Langley AFB, Va. recently, the new Air Force chief acknowledged that even with increasingly constrained budgets, the Air Force's top priority still must be its people.

"We have a lot of challenges to face with the very limited budgets we're getting these days," Rice said, "but we have to keep people first."

"Clearly, compensation has to be high on the list," he said, adding, "We're supporting pay

South Dakota received the award for the lowest "Retention Average Loss Rate" among states with less than 1,200 personnel, Puerto Rico the award in the 1,200-2,000 authorized personnel category, Hawaii in the 2,000-2,500, Indiana in the 2,500-3,500 and Tennessee in the over 3,500 authorized personnel categories.

Guam, Oregon, Puerto Rico and Wisconsin were noted for having "Zero Basic Training Eliminations."

FY87 AWARDS

In "Highest Overall Manning" judging, Montana was tops in the under 1,200 category, with Louisiana in the 1,200-2,000, Minnesota in the 2,000-2,500, Massachusetts in the 2,500-3,500 and Ohio in the over 3,500 categories.

"Highest Net Gain" awards went to Alaska in the less than 1,200, Louisiana in the 1,200-2,000, Oklahoma in the 2,000-2,500, Missouri in the 2,500-3,500, and Texas in the over 3,500 categories.

Highest Accession Credit awards went to Alaska in the under 1,200, Louisiana in the 1,200-2,000, Oklahoma in the 2,000-2,500, Arizona in the 2,500-3,500, and California in the over 3,500 categories.

Best Retention Effectiveness awards went to North Dakota in the under 1,200, Puerto Rico in the 1,200-2,000, Wisconsin in the 2,000-2,500, Missouri in the 2,500-3,500 and Tennessee in the over 3,500 personnel categories.

Colorado, Florida and Vermont received awards for "Zero Basic Training Elimination" rates in FY87.

increases of 3.6 percent across the board in this coming year's budget, and have programmed 3.2 percent in the next year."

The Air Force Secretary also sent out a call for suggestions on how to improve efficiency within the Air Force. "There's no way we're going to be able to do our best in that entirely on a top-down basis. We're going to need good ideas to bubble up from the field, where people are really dealing with the problems day-to-day."

AF suggests—

Here are "Ten Commandments" for a Longer Life that are included in Air Force Pamphlet 50-13, the USAF Personnel Exercise Program.

RULE 1

Thou shalt exercise regularly. People who engage in frequent vigorous exercise have about one-third the death rate of people who never exercise or exercise infrequently.

RULE 2

Thou shalt not smoke. In addition to being habit forming, nicotine is a potential constrictor of arteries and tobacco smoke is cited as the **number one health hazard** in disease of the cardiorespiratory system.

RULE 3

Thou shalt maintain your ideal weight. Few fat people ever grow old.

RULE 4

Thou shalt eat breakfast. People who eat a healthy breakfast have been shown to have three-fourths the death rate of people who do not eat breakfast.

RULE 5

Thou shalt sleep 7 to 8 hours daily. Nuf' said, but you might also learn to relax and control stress.

RULE 6

Thou shalt drink little or no alcohol. Alcohol can be a slow killer. It tends to promote fat that accumulates in the liver and may lead to cirrhosis of the liver, a preventable disease, which is a major cause of early death among drinkers. Over time, drinkers may not realize their liver is being damaged because there are no early symptoms or pain until it really "grabs ya."

RULE 7

Thou shalt have a periodic medical checkup.

RULE 8

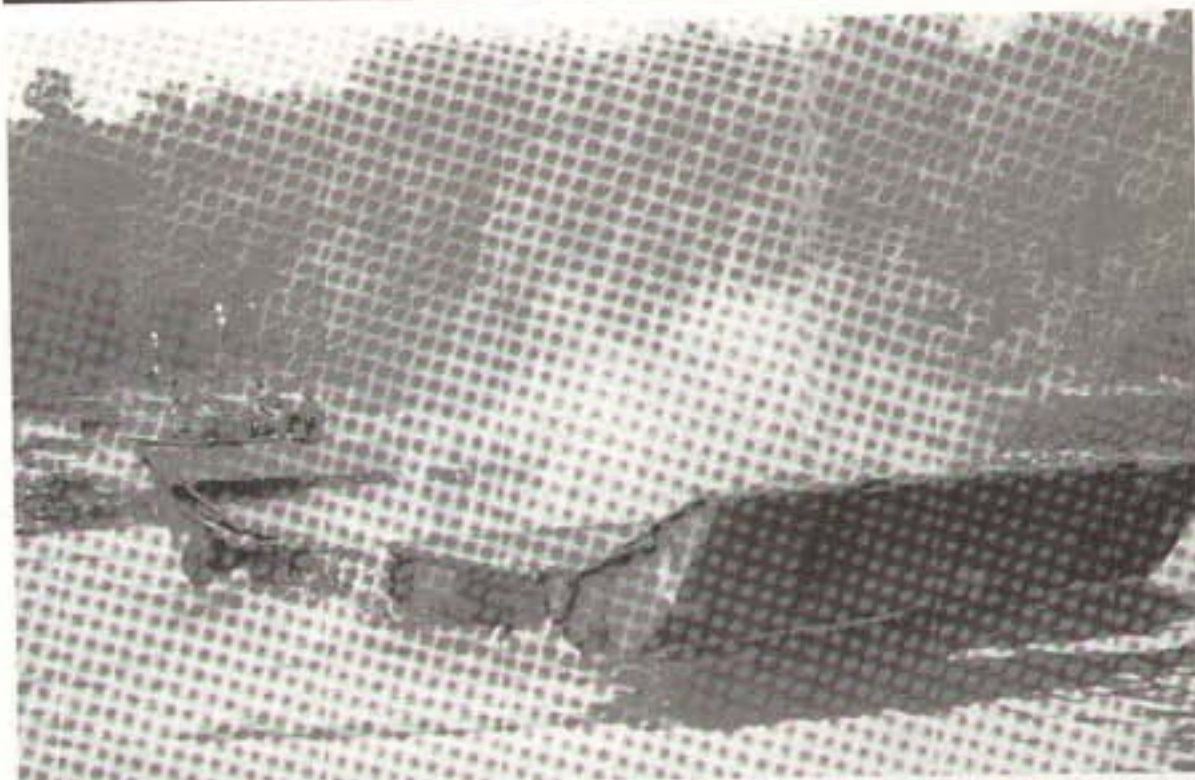
Thou shalt not be in a constant stressful environment. Stress may be common in everyday life, and especially at intense periods of work or personal crisis. However, it is important to take time off from work and do something you enjoy. You owe it to yourself.

RULE 9

Thou shalt not ignore symptoms of illness. Early detection at the first sign of a disease or illness can often help in two ways. It can speed recovery by catching the illness at a time when it can be dealt with effectively and quickly. Or, it can alleviate the fear or apprehension that may be prolonged by doubt concerning the seriousness of a possible ailment. Don't wait ... get it checked out.

RULE 10

Thou shalt be optimistic. Think positive. Physiologically, being happy ... thinking positive ... is healthy and can add years to your life. To borrow the lyrics from a recent pop song, "Don't Worry, Be Happy."



BIG SPLASH—An expandable "bay" makes a big splash as it hits the water of the Chattahoochee River during the ARTEP for Alabama's 166th and 167th Engineer Companies this summer. (Photo by SPC Chris Brown).

Ala. engineers tackle ARTEP during A-T this summer

by SPC Chris Brown
UPAR, 31st Support Group

Members of Alabama's 166th and 167th Engineer Companies underwent an external ARTEP during the first 100 hours of their Annual Training this summer at Fort Benning, Ga.

Though not a test, the ARTEP provided an evaluation of the units' proficiency in individual soldier skills and their ability to perform their missions.

The first portion of the evaluation judged the units' tactical movement and perimeter defense capabilities, as well as their NBC, or chemical defense responses to opposing force attacks from both land and air.

The next phase of the ARTEP saw the units move by tactical road march to the Chattahoochee river where they were given the mission of bridging the river.

CH-54 Skycrane helicopters were used to bring

in bays for the bridges. Next, the engineers assembled five float rafts while trucks were used to put the bays into the water. Once a bay "hit" the water and began unfolding to its 22 and one-half foot length, the engineers had 20 minutes in which to complete the raft and meet the ARTEP standards.

Once the rafts were completed and in place, "Bradley" Infantry Fighting Vehicles were rolled onto the rafts, two at a time, and then floated across the river.

Meanwhile, work continued on the bridges, and by mid-afternoon Assault Ribbon bridges spanned the Chattahoochee while trucks and other equipment moved across them to the other side of the river.

With the bridges complete at one location, the next phase of the training required the engineers to disassemble the bridges, move them to another location downriver and assemble them once more.



MISSION COMPLETE—Trucks roll across an Assault Ribbon Bridge spanning the Chattahoochee River during an ARTEP for engineers from the Alabama Army National Guard.

NG shooters capture a major win

by Maj. Jim D. Henderson

All-National Guard Highpower Rifle shooters came away from the 1989 National Championships at Camp Perry, Ohio with one of the major victories of that event, by winning the National Trophy Infantry Team (NTIT) Match. The Guard also placed 10 shooters on the President's 100, finished third in the four-man long-range team match, and fourth and fifth in the National Trophy Team Match.

The All-NG Holton Team decisively seized the victory in the NTIT, also known as the rattle battle, by a whopping 119 points (1,303) over the nearest competitor, Marine Corps Team. A total of 107 military service and civilian teams were entered in this year's NTIT.

Making up the winning team were: team captain, CW2 Hager L. Holton, Kentucky, coach, Master Sgt. Dale E. Bowman, Maryland, SSgt. Dwight H. Barth, Minnesota, SSgt. Darrel W. Barry, North Dakota, Capt. Steve Nelson, North Carolina, Capt. Jerry G. Penn, Oklahoma, Sgt. Larry L. Walraven, Iowa, and Sgt. Timothy P. Whealon, North Carolina.

1st Lt. Dan L. Sutton, from Tennessee earned High Air Force honors and SSgt. Lee C. Purser, Idaho, took NG honors in the National Trophy Individual event. Earning berths on the President's 100 were: SSgt. Dwight H. Barth, Minnesota, TSgt. Terry L. Martino, Ohio, 1st Lt. Sutton, SSgt. Barry, Plt. Sgt. Glenn H. Hoffer, Pennsylvania, Sgt. Derrick J. Martin, Arizona, Capt. Penn, Sgt. 1st Class Jetrel Neuhaus, North Carolina, Ronald M. Harter, Nebraska and SSgt. Purser.

Oregon Guardsman, Master Sgt. Jonathon N. Shew from Headquarters, State Area Command, Salem, was the top NG shooter in this year's National Service Rifle Championship. Shew, from Lebanon, Ore. punched out a 2,348.79X for the overall fifth place spot in the nation.

Former CNGB praises today's captains

In a recent letter to Lt. Gen. Herbert R. Temple, Jr., the present Chief, National Guard Bureau, Maj. Gen. (Ret.) Francis S. Greenlief, who was Chief, National Guard Bureau from 1971 to 1974 expressed a change of opinion about the potential of captains in the Army Guard following a return to Normandy to commemorate the D-Day invasion in 1944.

"The Normandy Staff Ride was a great experience for me," wrote Greenlief adding "In the course of many discussions which occurred during the 'ride' I found new enthusiasm for old things like leadership."

"When you first proposed college degrees for Guard OCS candidates," Greenlief wrote, "I was not among your supporters. The high quality of the young captains who made the Normandy staff ride changed my mind. These captains are a cut above captains of my day. I don't know that these captains could fight any better than the captains of my day, but I am convinced that they have a much greater potential for growth."

"Again, Thank you for the opportunity to accompany the staff ride and to work with the outstanding captains," General Greenlief concluded.

Nebraska Air Guard helps bid farewell, end 16-year saga of M.I.A.'s family

by TSgt. Vicky Cerino
Nebraska National Guard

Four Nebraska RF-4C Phantoms flying the "missing man" formation paid final homage to Air Force Captain Donovan K. Walters, marking an end to 16-year saga his family had endured waiting for word of his fate. Capt. Walters had been listed as Missing In Action after the B-52 he was co-piloting was shot down on a bombing mission over North Vietnam on December 21, 1972.

For his widow, Mrs. Charleen K. Walters, son Devin, 21, and daughter, Christine, now 17, the years since that date had been filled with agonizing waiting, wondering and suffering.

Mrs. Walters recalled watching an old movie late into the evening when, at about 2 a.m., she heard a car door slam. It was an Air Force sedan. She first thought they were bringing word that her husband was dead. Instead they brought word that he was missing in action.

"It gave us hope from then on," Mrs. Walters said.

That hope sustained her during the years of raising two children—son Devin was four years old, and daughter, Christine just 11 months old when their father was listed as an M.I.A., just four days before Christmas, 1972.

ANOTHER DECEMBER DAY

Almost 16 years later, on Dec. 15, 1988, Mrs. Walters was listening a radio news report when she learned the North Vietnamese had returned 38 sets of remains of American servicemen to the United States. She called the Air Force the next day asking if her husband's remains were among the 38 and was told it would be another week before the Air Force officials could be certain.

The last day of the following week, 16 years to the day that she had learned that her husband had been shot down, Air Force officials informed her his remains were among the 38 that had been returned to the U.S.



FORMER M.I.A. REMEMBERED—Mrs. Charleen Walters, center, son, Devin, and daughter, Christine, display some of the mementos that sustained them during 16 years of waiting for final word of the fate of Capt. Donovan K. Walters who was shot down over North Vietnam in December 1972. Nebraska Air Guard members paid a final tribute to Capt. Walters earlier this year. (Nebraska National Guard Photo).

Wanting to be certain that the remains had been Don's, she sent the military laboratory a sample of his hair she had kept as a memento. Now they would be able to use it to confirm their identification of his remains. She also asked an anthropologist to verify the remains were Don's. Using dental x-rays, the anthropologist confirmed the military's identification that the remains were indeed her husband's, and Mrs. Walters and her children could begin the final chapter in their saga.

Throughout the years her husband had been listed as an M.I.A., Mrs. Walters was active in POW/MIA issues. She acknowledged the experi-

ence had changed her, forcing her to become outspoken, and a leader.

Devin, although he remembers only images of his dad, has gone on to become a senior at the Air Force Academy and is interested in becoming an astronaut. Christine has had plans for college after graduation from high school this year.

With the flyby of the Nebraska Air Guard jets paying their last respects to a fallen colleague, Mrs. Walters has closed the book on one sorrowful, painful chapter of her life and that of her children, and is able to move on.

ANG Sioux City Crash Survivor reflects on luck

The July 19th crash of United Airlines Flight 232 in Sioux City, Iowa included at least one National Guard survivor, Lt. Col. Peter "Pedro" McNerney of the Vermont Air Guard's 158th Fighter Interceptor Group headquartered at Burlington International Airport.

In a report in the September "Green Mountain Sentinel" McNerney recalled his thoughts as a passenger on the ill fated airliner.

"The impact of the plane was much more than I anticipated. At the same time, I told myself, 'If this goes on any longer, I won't make it,' the tumbling and pounding stopped," he told reporter MSgt. David A. Crary.

With his portion of the aircraft overturned, McNerney landed with his head on the ceiling of the plane and made a quick check to be sure he had not sustained any life-threatening injuries.

Standing, he found the cabin filled with thick, choking smoke, so he crouched down, saw daylight and crawled to safety.

McNerney recalled, "There were so many ambulances and rescue vehicles on hand that by the time I was transported to the trauma center, twenty minutes away, the ambulance returned to find that everyone had been transported and a second trip was not necessary."

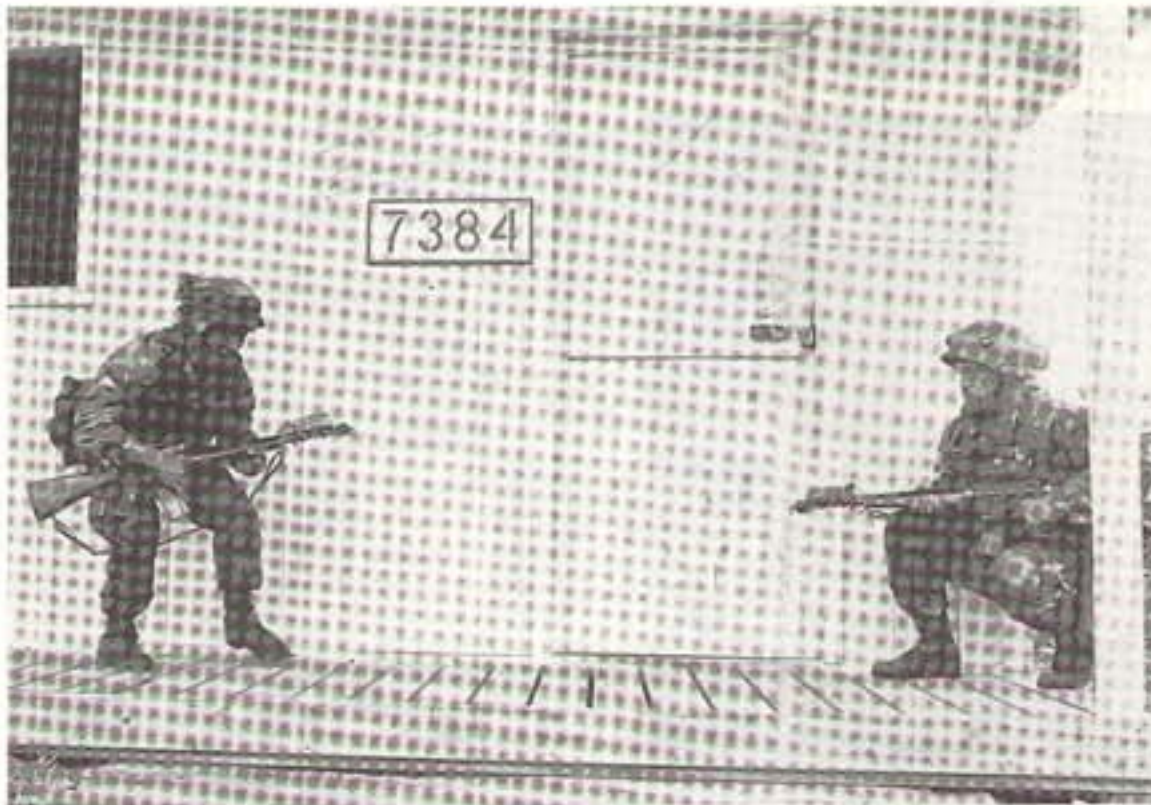
He also thinks it was fortunate that word of the impending crash landing had gone out before the plane actually attempted its landing.

"We were fortunate that word that we were

coming in was announced at approximately 3:30 p.m. before the end of the Iowa Air Guard duty day. No one left at 4:00 and within twenty minutes, over 300 volunteers were donating blood."



Buckle up!
For safety's sake...and yours



A BIT CLOSER—Hawaii Army Guardsmen, SSgt. Michael Esperago (left) and Sgt. Al Leorna, move closer to a doorway during urban warfare training in Oregon recently. (Photo by Gregg Kakesako).



SCALING THE WALL—Hawaii Guard soldiers find another route to enter a building during urban warfare training in Oregon recently. (Photo by Gregg Kakesako).

Hawaii Guardsmen 'wage' urban war in Oregon

Members of Hawaii's 2nd Battalion, 299th Infantry swapped the lush tropical greenery of their home state for the stately elegance and rugged Pacific headlands of Oregon recently, travelling some 3,000 miles for their Annual Training in terrain the soldiers had not previously encountered and which included training in urban, or city fighting tactics.

Before returning to their home station on the Big Island, the members of Hawaii's 29th Infantry Brigade (Separate) had honed their river crossing skills, completed squad live fire drills, and sharpened their land navigation techniques.

The urban combat training was conducted by instructors from the 25th Infantry Division (Light).

The training took place at the Oregon Army National Guard's training site at Camp Rilea situated some 90 miles west of Portland.



COVERING SMOKE—Soldiers from Hawaii's 2nd Battalion, 299th Infantry move through a cover of smoke during urban fighting training at Camp Rilea, Oregon. (Photo by Gregg Kakesako)



**Going Nowhere
FAST**

Army, Air National Guard bands spread harmony



SOLO TIME—Members of Florida's 13th Army Band perform under the lights during their ten-day tour of the Dominican Republic.



"LA BAMBA" Students in Santiago sway to the rhythms of "La Bamba" played by Florida's 13th Army Band during a recent ten-day tour in the Dominican Republic.

One of the most successful foreign ventures the National Guard has engaged in during recent months has been a series of overseas band deployments using both Air Guard and Army Guard musicians where music, and not military might was on display to throngs of listeners.

Here are just two examples of those successful deployments in which music proved to be a great ambassador of good will.

BERMUDA BEAT

For the 566th Air Force Band from Illinois, the Caribbean's Bahamas proved more than a dream.

Invited to provide music for the U.S. Embassy's Independence Day celebration, the band, with its 7,000 pounds of equipment was quickly put to work once it had landed, and, in the process, completed its first concert outside the United States, its first concert aboard a naval vessel, and its first "gig" for an embassy reception.

Aboard the U.S.S. Samuel Eliot Morison, band members with the "Harmony in Blue" jazz ensemble wowed listeners first at their rehearsal for an embassy reception the following day, then at the reception itself.

Band members also gave a public concert in Nassau's Parliament Square and provided children at the Ranifurly Home for Children a special performance.

Rehearsals took on a new "flavor" since they were performed, not in an empty ballroom or rehearsal hall, but in the lounge of the hotel.

Band commander, Maj. Floyd R. Hendricks summed up the experience when he said, "It's been a great opportunity. It's given us a chance to leave the country, interact with members of other services, and the Bahamian people. More importantly, it's given us another opportunity to live up to our reputation as 'Goodwill Ambassadors of the Illinois Air National Guard'."

FLORIDIANS, TOO

Members of Florida's 13th Army Band also ventured into the Caribbean, taking their instruments, sheet music and musical skills to Santo Domingo in the Dominican Republic.

Working as part of an ambassadorial tour, the band members endured threatening thunder storms and what appeared to be an absence of an audience in one location. By the time they were ready for their performance, however, the clouds had cleared and, within minutes of the first sounds reaching out into the countryside, the military musicians had more audience they could have imagined.

The tour marked the first time an American military band had performed in the Dominican Republic.

One of the most memorable performances was for Independence Day observances at the residence of the U.S. Ambassador. After the U.S. National Anthem "The Star Spangled Banner" for flag raising ceremonies the morning of July 4th, and then played a series of arrangements afterwards.

Later that evening, the band's combo entertained over 800 national and international guests at a social gathering at the ambassador's residence.

The second occasion which remained imbedded in their memories did not involve playing musical instruments. That was a day at the home of the Governess of the Providence, Mrs. Maria Antonieta Bello in San Cristobal, where the Floridian's sampled local cuisine and enjoyed the overpowering scenery along the Caribbean.

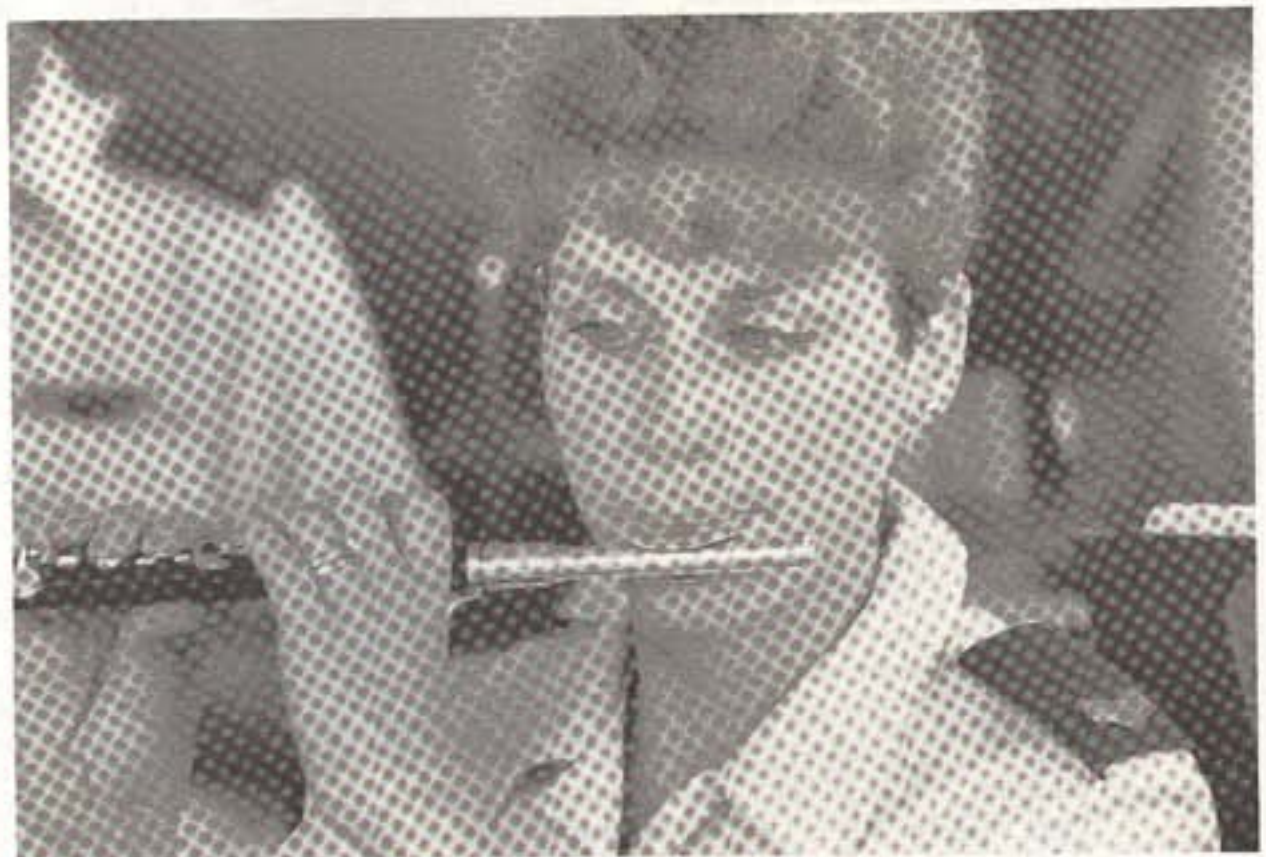
mony, and international good will



TRUMPETER'S TRIO—SSgt. Greg Koger, left, and Sgt.s Pete Ellman and Moices Esquerria, perform as part of the 566th Air Force Band's "Harmony in Blue" jazz ensemble.

Sgt. 1st Class George C. Mirabal
Contributed to this story and photos

Sheldon Avenius, the embassy public affairs officer noted, "What makes this tour so important is the fact that this is the first time an American military band has played on this island since 1965." "The Dominicans response to this band and their music brings a warm feeling of understanding towards American citizens."



PICCOLO OBLIGATO—SrA Susan Banakis performs a "piccolo obligato" during the playing of John Phillip Sousa's "Stars and Stripes Forever" by the 566th Air Force Band during its tour of the Bahamas.

Guardfist: Saves time, improves training

Army National Guard commanders concerned with finding time from an already tight schedule to upgrade training for their tank crews and indirect fire support teams without numerous time-consuming trips to distant artillery and tank gunnery ranges may soon have an answer they can employ at their own armories.

That answer is **Guardfist I and II**, two new innovations which combine state-of-the-art video-game technology with modern computerized simulation to offer commanders a means of putting their fire support teams and tank crews through their paces under a variety of scenarios and measure the results almost instantly.

GUARDFIST I

Guardfist I is designed to train tank crews in tank gunnery skills. It consists of four television



monitors mounted on a stationary M-1 "Abrams" tank in front of the viewing ports for individual members of a tank crew, with simulation devices mounted inside the tank to respond to crew activities such as the driving the tank, or the loader closing the breech of the main gun. Each monitor presents a view through the crew member's viewing port, the same crew member would see from his position in the tank when the hatches are closed. For example, with the tank moving forward, but the main gun turret turned to the left, the driver would see the terrain in front of the tank while the tank commander, gunner and loader would see the terrain to the left of the tank. With the main gun trained on the terrain in front of the tank, the driver's view is obscured by the shadow of the overhanging main gun barrel.

The monitors and crew devices are connected by cable to a main control console which includes a keyboard, monitor and series of computer boards which generate the scenarios and measure the crew responses to a variety of exercises. The computer provides a graded assessment of each session.

REALISM BUILT-IN

The normal tank intercom system is used for communications. To add realism, Guardfist I generates a series of sound effects including the firing of the main gun and the coax machinegun, the engine as it moves through different ranges, opening and closing the breech for the main gun, the ballistic ammo door, bore evacuator, and the sounds of the tank itself being hit.

Built by the Maryland-based firm Daedalean Incorporated, Guardfist I, the prototype system checked out recently by Lt. Gen. Herbert R. Temple, Jr., Chief, National Guard Bureau, is touted as a "user friendly" system which can be run by an operator outside the tank at the instructor console or the tank commander in the tank.

DIFFERENT SCENARIOS

It features scenarios on both European and desert terrain, can provide a print out of full crew records, includes tailored exercises for evaluation with six different skill levels featuring random targets, and automatically detects its own system errors.

With it, commanders will be able to provide transition training, cross training and sustainment training to their tank crew members without leaving the armory.

Tank crews will be able to train with the full independent movement of the tank and turret within the visual terrain data base generated by the system, can test their skills against moving as well as stationary single and multiple targets randomly displayed on the monitors, and score themselves on moving and stationary targets from a "closed hatch" mode for their own engagements.

Guardfist I works within the parameters of FM 17-12-1 Tank Tables and time parameters and even simulates gunnery malfunctions, all for an estimated \$250,000 per copy.

GUARDFIST II

The indirect counterpart to its tank mounted cousin, Guardfist II is intended to simplify teaching and improve training of forward observers in fire support teams or other individuals in calls for fire for artillery, or mortar support.

It is suitable for training individuals working to become qualified 13F10 and 13F20 MOS skills, NCOs in skill levels 3 and 4 and officers in MOS series 11, 12, 13 and 19.

It includes 20 background scenes that have been digitized from photos for computer replication in a variety of elevations and terrain settings that include Korea, Europe and the Middle East. The targets to be engaged include moving T-72 tanks, BMP personnel carriers, trucks, ZSU-23 and 24 air defense weapons as well as stationary



GIVE IT A TRY—Lt. Gen. Herbert R. Temple, Jr., Chief, National Guard Bureau prepares to give Guardfist I a "try" during a recent trip to the prototype developer's laboratory. (National Guard Bureau Photo).



MONITORING THE ACTION—Lt. Gen. Herbert R. Temple, Jr., Chief, National Guard Bureau (with headset) watches a simulation of Guardfist I from the instructor's console. (National Guard Bureau Photo).

targets: a machine gun nest, POL dump, bunker, M113 personnel carrier and Mi-24 helicopter.

MONITORED TRAINING

With a monitor or instructor seated at a control console, the student watches a second monitor as a training scenario develops. The student wears a helmet which is connected to the control console providing the student with feedback for his commands as well as sound effects to accompany the training. Once a target has been identified, the student must call for fire using either a Digital Message Device (DMD) or radio which is monitored by the instructor, and then watch as his TV monitor displays the fire support effect which his call for fire has generated.

Guardfist II replicates the effects of a variety of munitions including high explosive timed and quick fused rounds, illumination and smoke. Through the computer-generated simulation, the student can vary the magnification for his monitor, change the direction of his visual reference and judge the distance to a target just as though he were using a compass, binoculars and map to do so. The computerized monitor will even simulate the drift of flares for illumination and tactical fire-for-effect patterns.

SPOT CORRECTIONS

While the student is working through a scenario, the instructor can provide on the spot corrections through the headsets, and the system can provide a detailed print out of errors at the end of each student's session.

The Army National Guard has ordered ten prototypes of both Guardfist I and II for further testing. If they prove themselves reliable training enhancers and training time savers, National Guard officials reportedly are interested in purchasing approximately 400 of each for units nationwide.