



Guard responds to Hugo's lambasting

by 1st Lt. Phil Blahut
National Guard Bureau
Public Affairs

2,700 Puerto Rican National Guardsmen, some homeless but not helpless, responded to the call to active duty to help rebuild what hurricane Hugo destroyed.

Hugo, one of the most devastating hurricanes in recent years, engulfed the Caribbean island on Monday, September 18th with 160 mph sustained winds and storm tides that leveled island homes and businesses.

The Puerto Rico National Guard was called to active duty by Governor Rafael Hernandez Colon to support "Task Force Alpha," an emergency response plan. The task force provided airlift support to the devastated areas, medical supplies and services, generators for electrical power, water buffaloes for potable water, security and preventive patrolling to prevent looting, engineering assistance for debris clean up, as well as clearing major roadways.

It is estimated that \$800 million dollars will be needed to reconstruct the island. Twenty nine thousand refugees, 45,000 homeless and thousands of injured had to survive for almost 12 days without electric power and running water due to the severe damage wreaked by Hugo, which was a Category Four hurricane.

As Hugo headed north it brought more destruction to the coastlines of North and South Carolina as it slammed ashore near Charleston, S.C. The National Guard responded once more this time



NO LOOTING ALLOWED—Military Police from Puerto Rico's 125th Military Police Battalion stand guard in front of a jewelry store to prevent looting after Hugo's onslaught. (Puerto Rico National Guard photo)

with 2,235 Guard people from South Carolina and 240 from North Carolina rushing to the disaster areas with troops and equipment to protect property, remove the debris generated by Hugo's winds and storm-tides and work to begin the rebuilding effort.

The Alabama National Guard deployed its 109th Evacuation Hospital to the devastated Vir-

gin Islands, where its members would provide medical support until local officials could re-open the island's hospitals on their own.

Sixteen Air National Guard units from other states, mostly untouched by Hugo's strength, assisted with the airlift of relief supplies to the disaster-stricken areas.

See related photos, page 16.

Top '89 recruiters

'Chief's 50' winners are named

The Army National Guard has announced the winners of its "Chief's 50" awards for FY89.

The Chief's 50 awards were begun in 1973 by Maj. Gen. Francis S. Greenleaf, former Chief, National Guard Bureau as a means of recognizing the top recruiter within each state and to promote competition that would enable the Army Guard to meet its recruiting goals. In 1977, the competition, which had previously been open to all recruiters, was restricted to members of the full-time recruiting force.

THE WINNERS ARE—

Chief's 50 winners for FY 89 include: Sgt. 1st Class Charles R. Anderson, Alabama, Frank Conrad, Alaska, Michael E. Holmes, Arizona, and Alvin R. Emery, Arkansas.

Others included Sgt. 1st Class Charles W. Pumphrey, California, Staff Sgt. Darwin G. Jeffers, Colorado, Sgt. 1st Class Charles M. Broach, Connecticut, Ellsworth F. Harbaugh, Jr., Delaware, and Sallie P. Jones, District of Columbia.

Also, Sgt. 1st Class Edward H. Allen, Florida, Robert E. Hutchens, Jr., Georgia, Wesley M. Pearson, Guam, Staff Sgt. Calvin K. Naipo, Hawaii, and Sgt. 1st Class Michael L. Redmond, Idaho.

Others were Staff Sgt. Kevin Smith, Illinois, Sgt. 1st Class Robert G. Cubel, Indiana, Ronald L. Downing, Iowa, Gary D. Chase, Kansas, Eddie G. Price, Kentucky and Sylvester Eldridge, Louisiana.

MORE WINNERS

The Chief's 50 also included Sgt. 1st Class Joseph B.R. Houde, Maine, Staff Sgt. James G. Esternmyer, Maryland, Wayne H. Cartwright, Massachusetts, Dominic L. Morales, Michigan, and Sgt. 1st Class James N. Fink, Minnesota.

Also, Sgt. 1st Class Roger E. Brown, Mississippi, Orvil L. Stiles, Missouri, Stena M. Schilling, Montana, John F. Meyer, II, Nebraska, and Staff Sgt. Karen A. Dilullo, Nevada.

Sgt. 1st Class Thomas D. Gagne, New Hampshire, Derrick Burton, New Jersey, Clyde A. Layba, New Mexico, James A. Lee, New York,

and Donnie B. Dial, North Carolina, were also Chief's 50 winners as were Staff Sgt. Duane A. Jahner, North Dakota, Sgt. 1st Class John L. Stricklin, Ohio, Staff Sgt. Del R. Ford, Oklahoma, and Sgt. 1st Class Gary D. McAdams, Oregon and Scott M. Wong, Pennsylvania.

Others were Sgt. 1st Class George Miranda-Martinez, Puerto Rico, Staff Sgt. Michael J. Walters, Rhode Island, and John D. Ard, South Carolina, as well as Sgt. 1st Class Scott K. Binder, South Dakota, and John B. Newbaker, Tennessee.

OTHER WINNERS

Also receiving Chief's 50 awards were Sgt. 1st Class Sidney R. Mara, Texas, Ralph R. Walbeck, Utah, Richard F. Hurd, Vermont, Harvey G. Hall, Virginia, Delroy E. Miller, Virgin Islands, and Edward P. Mayer, Washington.

Rounding out the Chief's 50 winners were Sgt. 1st Class Lewis E. Lutton, West Virginia, Jerome F. Mehling, Wisconsin, and John W. Galvin, Wyoming. Sgt. 1st Class David A. Punzalan was named "Instructor of the Year."

Commentary: Veterans Day has ties to one-third of U.S.



Each November, before we as a nation sit down and "gorge" ourselves on turkey and all its trimmings, before we settle into our overstuffed easy chair and turn on the televised gladiators of the grid iron for entertainment and as a prelude to slumber, we celebrate another holiday which has deep significance as well—Veteran's Day.

On that day each year, we individually and as a nation reflect on the more than 38 million Americans who have served in wartime, with more than one million of them giving up their lives.

The tradition dates back to the period after World War I when America had lost 116,000 of its own on battlefields and in the trenches of Europe until, finally on the 11th hour of the 11th day of the 11th month, the guns ceased firing. An armistice was declared and the "war to end all wars" was over.

A year later, President Woodrow Wilson set aside November 11th as the annual day of observance for those Americans who had fought and lost their lives in World War I. It was then known as Armistice Day. Later, in 1954, after the United

States had engaged in yet another "World War," it was changed to "Veterans Day," a time when not only those who had fallen in battle were to be remembered, but all of those who had served their country.

With two undeclared "conflicts" and the Cold War either behind them or continuing, today there are more than 27 million living veterans across the nation. If we count them along with their families or survivors, almost one-third of this nation has a "veteran's connection."

So it is that each November we celebrate "Veteran's Day," a day in recognition of those citizen-soldiers and airmen who did not seek personal gain or their own safety when the chips were down and their country needed them. Instead they answered the call as a simple, patriotic response, took up arms and marched off to battle. And, when the shelling finally ended, and peace was once more, they returned to their homeland to build a bigger, better nation.

These are the veterans we salute on this Veteran's Day.

An open invitation to faith's power, reality

by Chaplain (Capt.) Randy Taber
148th Fighter Interceptor Group

The United States Air Force Chaplain Service theme for 1989-90 has been "Live-By Faith." It is an invitation to the men and women of the Air Force to be participants in the powerful reality of faith.

Are we out of step? Why "faith" in our fact-filled Air Force world? What do citizens of the world's most technologically advanced society find in the idea of faith which gains their serious attention? What does it mean to "live by faith?"

In its basic sense, faith is the trust and confidence we have in God. Whether born in the home or in a house of worship, our faith in God is the faith of a people who are bound willingly to a life of movement. They have learned to see the hand of God through the changing backdrop of new homes and countries. As Air Force persons and families, our faith in God is a vigorous faith which sees regular duty around the world, whether in the normal cycles of our living, or when we face unfamiliar experiences and threatening skies. It is the faith of those who regularly put themselves at risk, who have seen the goodness of God and felt God's faithfulness.

Faith also calls out the best in ourselves. The Air Force life of challenge and discovery often tests our limits. We learn the boundaries of our abilities and are encouraged to push beyond them. We



find a confidence that is other-centered; a confidence that, with perseverance and commitment,

we can build a better life and world for ourselves and others. We learn to believe in ourselves—in our values, our judgments, our resourcefulness. Faith in ourselves nurtures the personal growth which moves us to higher levels of potential.

Faith may find its proper home in devotion to our great country. This is the faith which trusts the goodness of democratic values. It believes in the possibilities of the American dream of unhindered opportunity for all people. Here is the idealistic side of faith—faith that sees life as it is, yet dreams of what it might be, and inspires persons to work to bring the dream to reality.

Faith in its fullest sense involves all three. Faith strengthens and guides; it calls forth, inspires, and directs; it is the inner sense of destiny of any great nation or people. This faith by which we live is the focus for this year's Air Force Chaplain Service theme.

As Americans, we share a corporate history. We stood together at Valley Forge, Shiloh, Normandy and defended the skies over Korea and Vietnam. Our 20th century freedoms were forged of 18th century wisdom, and purchased at the price of three centuries of blood and sacrifice. In this tradition, the commitment of our own day to vigilance for liberty's sake will strengthen the cause of democracy. As we pass this heritage to our children, freedom's torch will be carried into a new century.



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Lt. Col. Pete Wyro, Editor; 1st Lt. Phil Blahut, Associate Editor



CONTINUING HER WORK—Ms. Alberta K. Ambrosion, the 1989 National Guard Bureau Handicapped Employee of the Year continues her work with the Iowa United States Property and Fiscal Office, with help from a magnifying aid.

Iowa's Alberta Abramson is '89 'Handicapped Employee'

Ms. Alberta Kay Ambrosion, a transportation clerk working for the United States Property and Fiscal Office, Iowa Army National Guard, with more than 20 years of service, has been named the National Guard Bureau 1989 Outstanding Handicapped Employee of the Year.

Ambrosion, whose duties include processing government bills of lading, issuing uniformed services meal tickets, maintaining a complete and current transportation library and providing advice to serviced personnel and organizations is considered legally blind, the result of a form of macular degeneration which, in 1981, left her with only peripheral vision in her left eye, and five years later, affected her right eye as well.

In January 1987, she took a year's leave of absence to train at the Iowa Department for the Blind where a course was tailored to the requirements for her job, and she learned to read braille. During this time, special computer equipment was purchased which allowed her to return to work in October 1987. These included speech synthesizers used with "Symphonix" software, and video mag-

nifiers to enable her to work with other programs such as WordPerfect and Lotus 1-2-3.

While at the Department for the Blind, she was recognized by the Governor of Iowa for her contribution to the success of the Department's library.

Since returning to her work with the USP&FO for Iowa, she has served as an interim Transportation Specialist without any errors in her work.

She is active in activities of the First Methodist Church of Ankeny, Iowa, including organizing blood drives four times a year, and still enjoys watching football and basketball along with her other hobbies of roller skating, bowling, dancing and down hill skiing.

Ms. Ambrosion has also remained active in projects for the Department for the Blind, visiting organizations to talk about blindness and its associated problems, and meeting with state legislators to talk on issues concerning blind people in Iowa.

She was recognized by the Department of Defense during its annual Handicapped Employee of the Year ceremonies in the Pentagon, Oct. 3rd.

Texans 'sling lead' in Palladin

The once popular television series "Have Gun Will Travel" might have been the theme of a recent exercise at Davis-Monthan Air Force Base, Ariz. which saw members of the 149th Tactical Fighter Group from Texas pitting their operating and surviving skills against "aggressor" aircraft in mock battle.

The main character in the television western was a gunslinger for hire named "Palladin." The exercise which saw the F-16 pilots and crews from the 149th "slingin' lead" was "Palladin CAS," a combat scenario similar to Checkered Flag exercises. And, boy, did the 149th "sling some lead," and a lot more.

By the end of the exercise, which saw 147 personnel from the 149th deploy to Arizona, the Texas fighter pilots from the 182nd Tactical Fighter Squadron had "employed" 204 MK-82,

10 AGM-65 and eight MK-20 Rockeye missiles, as well as 650 BDU-33 bombs, 40,000 rounds of 20mm ammunition, 2,000 chaff and 2,000 flares.

The C-141s ferrying the group's munitions and equipment were burgeoning at their limits with four pallets of ammunition, and six pallets of equipment.

Two different sets of pilots were used in the exercise, with a different group each week flying the 12 F-16s. Pilots from the 182nd flew in a total of 178 confirmed engagements against "aggressor" aircraft and scored 63 "kills" while "losing" five aircraft with two pilots listed as "killed," one "captured" and two who evaded capture and returned to their base. The "captured" pilot was later rescued by elements of the 71st Special Operations Squadron in an actual exercise.

NG shooters Blast records

by Maj. Jim D. Henderson

Three new records were established at the National Guard Rifle Pistol and Machinegun Championships, the Wilson Matches, this year as over 1,300 shooters from almost every state and territory gathered for the 19th annual competition.

Shooters from Pennsylvania and Vermont dominated both the individual and team events in Combat Rifle and National Match Pistol, while Connecticut won the individual Combat Pistol honor, and Vermont took the team title. Ohio won the individual crown in National Match Rifle. Oklahoma won the team title and M-60 honors were shared by California in individual and Michigan in team competition.

The winning Combat Pistol Team from Company B, (Maintenance), 186th Forward Support Battalion, 26th Infantry Division, of Vermont's Army Guard, fired a score of 2,874, outshooting 44 other teams. The tally was 28 points better than the old record established by Kansas in 1980. Members of the championship team were: Team captain—Sgt. Daniel A. Bashaw, coach—Sgt. David Trayah, Sgt. David A. Kagle, Sgt. Millard W. Butler, SPC Gerald W. Gallison, Jr. and SPC William A. Burdick. SSgt. Charles E. Allen, of the Connecticut Army Guard, led 259 other combat pistol shooters to claim the individual title with a score of 2,061, which was nine points better than the second place finisher, and established a new record.

COMBAT RIFLE

Pennsylvania M-16 shooters claimed both the team and individual titles in Combat Rifle. SSgt. David J. Kerin outgunned 384 other shooters to win the title with a score of 693-45V which was a close 3V over the runnerup from Arizona. Kerin, who also served as coach, joined teammates: captain—1st Sgt. Russell G. Quick, SSgt. George E. Morgan, SSgt. Anthony J. Kerin, Sgt. Toni L. Kerin, Sgt. Scott C. Zinn and SPC Lloyd A. Byers, in winning the team title by 89-4V over second place Idaho, with a score of 1,920-64V.

Sgt. Grant W. Hyzell, Co B, 340th Support Battalion, California, scored 1,496 to seize the individual M-60 Light Machine Gun (LMG) title over 155 other individuals. He also established a new record, besting the old one by 127 points. Autogunners from Michigan scored 2,220 points to win the championship over 41 other teams. Members of the winning team were: captain and coach—Sgt. Norman C. Platt, SPC David C. Sink and Sgt. Daryl Van Beek.

INDIVIDUAL PISTOL

Sgt. Matthew L. Jerry, Vermont, took the National Match Pistol Individual Championship over 207 other shooters with 3,490 points. The Pistol Team Champions were Arizona. The winning team included: team captain—Capt. Steven R. Blatt, coach—MSgt. Earl P. Hines, Command Sgt. Maj. Walter L. Reitzel, TSgt. Daniel E. Irving, SMSgt. Dennis E. Bridge and MSgt. Isaac A. Smith III. A total of 37 teams vied for the championship in the NMP Division.

Ohio Air Guardsman TSgt. Terry L. Martino, was the top shooter of 321 entered in the National Match Rifle Championships. Martino scored 1,273-39X to win the individual crown over the runnerup shooter from South Dakota by three points. The Oklahoma Team beat 36 other teams to win the team title with a score of 5,909-140X.

Armed Forces Commissary Privilege Card (actual size)

U.S. ARMED FORCES COMMISSARY PRIVILEGE CARD	
NAME (Last, First, Middle Initial)	
SSN	GRADE
ISSUING UNIT	
PRIMARY DEPENDENT	
ADDITIONAL DEPENDENTS	
SIGNATURE	EXPIRES (YYMMDD)
DD FORM 2529, NOV 88	

Commissary card use date nears

What's new and well, almost red, and will be required beginning Jan. 1, 1990?

It's the new U.S. Armed Forces Commissary Privilege Card which National Guard commanders will be issuing between now and the beginning of 1990. So, forget what's been said before, and read on!

Starting Jan. 1, 1990, National Guard members and their dependents may shop in military commissaries up to 12 days each year at their "discretion" by showing their Commissary Privilege and a photo ID. Unlike previous facsimiles, the Commissary Privilege card will not include a photograph.

Unit commanders must verify the family members information and list family members for each National Guard member on the front of the

card at the time they are issued. They must also "control" their issuance to ensure that only those individuals entitled to the new "Red" cards receive them and to ensure they reflect the entitlements coming to the Guard member.

Use of the card will be similar to the use of "ration" cards overseas. When a member of the Guard or their spouse present the cards upon entering a military commissary, the card will be stamped, or otherwise annotated to indicate the date of their use. Up to 12 of those "use" days may be marked on the back of the card, or, if the individual Guardsmen had served only enough time to qualify for six days of "discretionary" use, the commander must ensure only six discretionary spaces are available on the card.

AF announces 'Fitness' phase-in

The Air Force has announced a "Get Fit" physical fitness program beginning Oct. 1st, which is aimed at raising physical fitness standards as they are phased in over the next four years.

The program will enhance mission readiness by adopting more stringent fitness test standards and provide commanders more flexibility in improving unit fitness.

Standards for the men's 1.5 mile run will be more demanding with running times for each age group lowered every Oct. 1st through 1992 resulting in some two minutes cut from the existing running standards. Standards for the women's 1.5 mile run will not be changed.

The program will also reduce standards for the timed three-mile walk for men and women in all age categories, and the walk option will be restricted to individuals age 35 or over beginning Oct. 1, 1990. In addition, instead of five-year age groupings, ten-year age groupings will be used.

In the 1.5 mile run category, the revised age groupings will result in the following criteria being used for individuals ages 30-39 as it is phased in.

PHASE-IN

In 1989, for men, the standard will be 14:45 minutes, which will drop to 14 minutes in 1990, 13:15 in 1991 and 12:30 in 1992. There is no change for women.

In the three-mile walk, for men, the 1989 standard of 42:15 will drop to 41:30 in 1990, to 40:45 in 1991 and to 40 minutes in 1992. The criteria for women will drop from 45:15 in 1989, to 44 minutes in 1990, then to 42:45 in 1991 and 42 minutes in 1992.

INDIVIDUALIZED

As part of the "Get Fit" option to the program, individuals not prepared for the annual fitness, or who fail the test, may be enrolled in a 90-day individualized "Get Fit" program by their commander.

Individuals enrolled in the "Get Fit" option will have 90 days to get in shape using pamphlets and advice from base fitness specialists. If they pass the fitness test, the program is complete. However, if they fail, they are enrolled in the unit's mandatory fitness improvement training.

Air Force officials have provided more word through Consolidated Base Personnel Offices.

Okla. is 'Air Assault' to USMA

Oklahoma's Army National Guard Air Assault school at Camp Gruber provided a challenging alternative to the Army's own Air Assault School this summer for 195 cadets from the U.S. Army Military Academy at West Point.

When he learned the active Army Air Assault School could not meet the needs of the academy by training all the cadets who wished to undergo the demanding course, Maj. Gen. Donald Ferrell, Oklahoma Adjutant General, offered the

Oklahoma alternative.

The tough, rigorous, physically demanding course includes helicopter rappelling, sling loading vehicles, obstacle courses, and which ends with a timed, 12-mile forced march with full battle gear.

Two separate groups of West Point cadets began the course. Of the 96 cadets who began the course with the first group, 69 graduated. A second group of 99 began the course on July 29th and graduated 74.

Be a fit individual

"Fitness in the National Guard is an individual responsibility."

So reads the headline across a poster reminder of the need for fitness within the National Guard. And, driving home the message are the principal trio of "messengers" running in front of a combined group of Army and Air National Guardsmen. Lt. Gen. Herbert R. Temple, Jr., Chief, National Guard Bureau, Maj. Gen. John B. Conway, Vice Chief, National Guard Bureau and former Director, Air National Guard, and Maj. Gen. Donald Burdick, Director, Army National Guard.

The word is simple and direct. But there are some hints individuals who have not been working to get in shape or remain in shape might follow.

• **Get a check-up** first, especially if you have not engaged in strenuous exercise as part of a regular fitness program. This way you can rule out physical problems, get an general assessment of your level of fitness before beginning your program and then use the results later to gauge your progress.

• **Warm-up.** This should consist of the same activity — such as a walking, running or low-impact aerobics — done at a reduced intensity to minimize strain and give the heart and other muscles time to adjust.

• **Cool-down.** Take time to gradually decrease the intensity of your exercise to allow your body to re-adjust.

• **Check your heart rate.** This is an indicator of how hard you're working. Generally your maximum heart rate is your age subtracted from 220. Most experts recommend you exercise at a pace that brings your heart rate to 60 to 85 percent of your maximum beats per minute.

• **Exercise duration is important.** During the first two weeks, you should exercise 10 to 15 minutes in addition to your warm-up and cool-down periods. If you're short of breath or fatigued within an hour of finishing your exercise, decrease either the intensity or the duration of your exercise by five minutes until you can exercise 30 to 35 minutes.

• **Exercise frequency.** For the first month, exercise three or four days each week. After the first month, you should exercise four or five days each week. It normally takes two or three months to reach your duration of exercise goal.



'Log' NCO roles become sophisticated

by SGM James Carter

The days when an NCO's primary role in Army logistics was to bring up chow in a jeep trailer are long gone. Today's NCOs are skilled professionals who serve as role models and mentors to their troops. The NCO role today is more sophisticated than ever thought of in the past.

During the last twenty years, the role of the Guard as part of the total Army has changed just as the logistics NCO's role has changed within the guard. Today's Guard is constantly modernizing to meet new missions and challenges. Logistics NCOs are responsible for the development and maintenance of the skills our enlisted men and women require to sustain the equipment we use for our mission training.

Army logistics reached a new level during the Vietnam era because of the efforts of the logistics NCO. Extensive depot operations in CONUS and around the world, coupled with a sophisticated logistics pipeline to Vietnam and back brought true meaning to the saying "The U.S. Army is the best supplied army in the world." Vietnam was the test bed that provided a base of experience that our logisticians are using to provide logistic theory and expertise far into the 21st century.



"LOG" NCO ROLE

Logistics NCOs must ensure the skills needed to arm, fuel, fix, transport and protect Army resources are developed and maintained. Technical training in combat service support is just as important as leadership and personnel management.

Maintenance is absolutely essential to readiness. Units which don't maintain, can't train, and can't win. Unfortunately, maintenance takes time. To many commanders, mission training comes first, and all too often maintenance ends up taking a back seat. The best equipment in the world can not be depended on in combat if it is not taken care of properly. Unit level maintenance must be considered part of unit training, and often be a training event. Maintenance is Training!

History has shown again and again that when there are increases in weapons technology, there must also be improvements in methods of support to the troops in the field. An effective supply system is necessary to assure that repair parts, fuels, and ammunition will be on hand when needed. In providing combat service support, the logistics NCO must use a disciplined approach to allocating the time needed to accomplish the mission.

SOPHISTICATED EQUIPMENT

Today, the Army has the Apache helicopter with 17 micro-computers on board and sophisticated monitoring systems for electrical and mechanical fault detection. The M-1 "Abrams" tank has a laser range finder, ballistic computer, thermal sights and night vision capability. Modern weapons provide for a battlefield with smart and precision munitions, high lethality, night vision, greater mobility, increased maneuver and greater depth. All this increases the demands for maintenance, transportation, ammunition, and fuel.

Today's Logistics NCO is better educated in this era of modern technology, and has progressed from the age of stubby pencil drills to automation. The pencil has been replaced by the personal computer and tasks that once took days are now accomplished in hours. The NCO's abilities to learn, teach, train, solve problems, act independently, inspire confidence, and motivate others can be enhanced by modern technological skills.

It is more important to know how to think rather than what to think. Senior Army leaders have recognized that education enhances competence, and increases job satisfaction, and retention. New programs and training courses in leadership and technical fields ensure that the professional development and adaptability of today's logistics NCO are better than ever.

Recruiting, training, and retaining high quality young men and women for the Armed Forces of this country is one of the missions of today's Army. Developing the Army's future enlisted leadership is one of the missions of today's NCO corps. As with the Army of today, tomorrow's Army will depend on strong NCO leadership.

Master Sgt. Wayne Yonning typifies logistics NCO

Master Sgt. Wayne J. Yonning, typifying the true "Logistics NCO," has been assigned to the National Guard Bureau, Army Logistics Systems Branch, since September 3, 1985, bringing to his position exceptional technical, logistical and managerial skills and experience.

His first assignment was with the Logistics Systems Branch as a member of the Decentralized Automated Service Support System (DS4) fielding team and he is now the Equipment Staff NCO. Yonning's duties have included supporting the Standard Army National Guard Maintenance Reporting System (SAMRS) and the Standard Army Maintenance System (SAMS), and have resulted in significant contributions to the enhancement and modification of those computer systems. Yonning has completed the Tactical Army Service Support Computer System (TACCS) Course and aided in the initial fielding of SAMS to the 48th Infantry Brigade, a roundout unit for the 24th Infantry Division, where he provided the Active Army with vital information pertaining to Guard unique operations. MSgt. Yonning's cooperation with the U.S. Army Logistics Center, Fort Lee, resulted in the first Software Change Package (SCP) baseline load by magnetic tape for the commercial TACCS running the Standard Army Maintenance System-Level 2 (SAMS-2).

Prior to his assignment with the Logistics Systems Branch, Yonning was a Heavy mobile Equipment Repairer at the Mobilization and Training Equipment Site (MATES) and was the Brigade Maintenance Control Sergeant assigned to Head-



Training tomorrow's leaders is the responsibility of every NCO. And while reenlistment may be the Commander's program, make no mistake, it is Sergeant's Business. The bottom line in reenlistment is that soldiers will only reenlist in units where they are not only challenged, but encouraged to grow as individuals, as families and as members of the Army team. Our primary job as Logistics NCOs is to "make it happen."

"Try to fight without us" is a phrase which serves to drive home the importance of the Logistics NCO. Without the dedicated support of these soldiers and logisticians, the Army in the field cannot function. Although often overlooked, the Combat Service Support NCO provides the combat soldier with the means to accomplish the mission.



Master Sgt. Wayne J. Yonning

quarters, 169th Support Battalion, 69th Infantry Brigade (Mech). From September 1981 to May 1982, he also served as Acting First Sergeant for Troop E, 114th Armored Cavalry, 69th Infantry Brigade (Mech).

Yonning has received a Bachelor of Science in Political Science from Kansas State University and has completed the Armor School, the Basic and Advanced NCO Courses, the Senior NCO Course, and the Safety Officer/NCO Course.

MEDRETES bring medical care, training to CENTAM villagers

by SPC Rebecca S. Lawless
120th Public Affairs Detachment
and 1st Lt. Ann Gardner
305th Public Affairs Detachment, USAR

GUATEMALA—Hundreds of people from remote mountain villages lined up in the Guatemalan regions of Three Villages and Chimaltenango waiting for their turn to participate as the "patients" in a Medical Readiness Training Exercise conducted as a cooperative venture by U.S. military personnel and the Guatemalan health ministry.

Wearing their best clothing, the inhabitants of the remote village formed a sea of brightly colored clothes, their eyes filled with wonder as the uniformed military medical personnel scurried to improvise field medical clinics and then introduce the natives to modern medicine.

At Three Villages, one woman, having never seen a hypodermic needle, lay calmly on an improvised "bed" while a Navy dentist first anesthetized her and then removed five—yes, five badly diseased teeth. All of this without a whimper, and then she told the dentist through an interpreter that he had missed another bad tooth and waited patiently while he extracted it as well.

The "team" at Three Villages included 34 members of Oklahoma's 245th Medical Company, along with ten members of the U.S. Army Medical Activity in Panama, two U.S. Navy Reservists and Guatemalan army and civilian personnel. At Chimaltenango, members of Hawaii's Company B, 29th Support Battalion formed part of the team of yet another MEDRETE.

NO "PRETENDING"

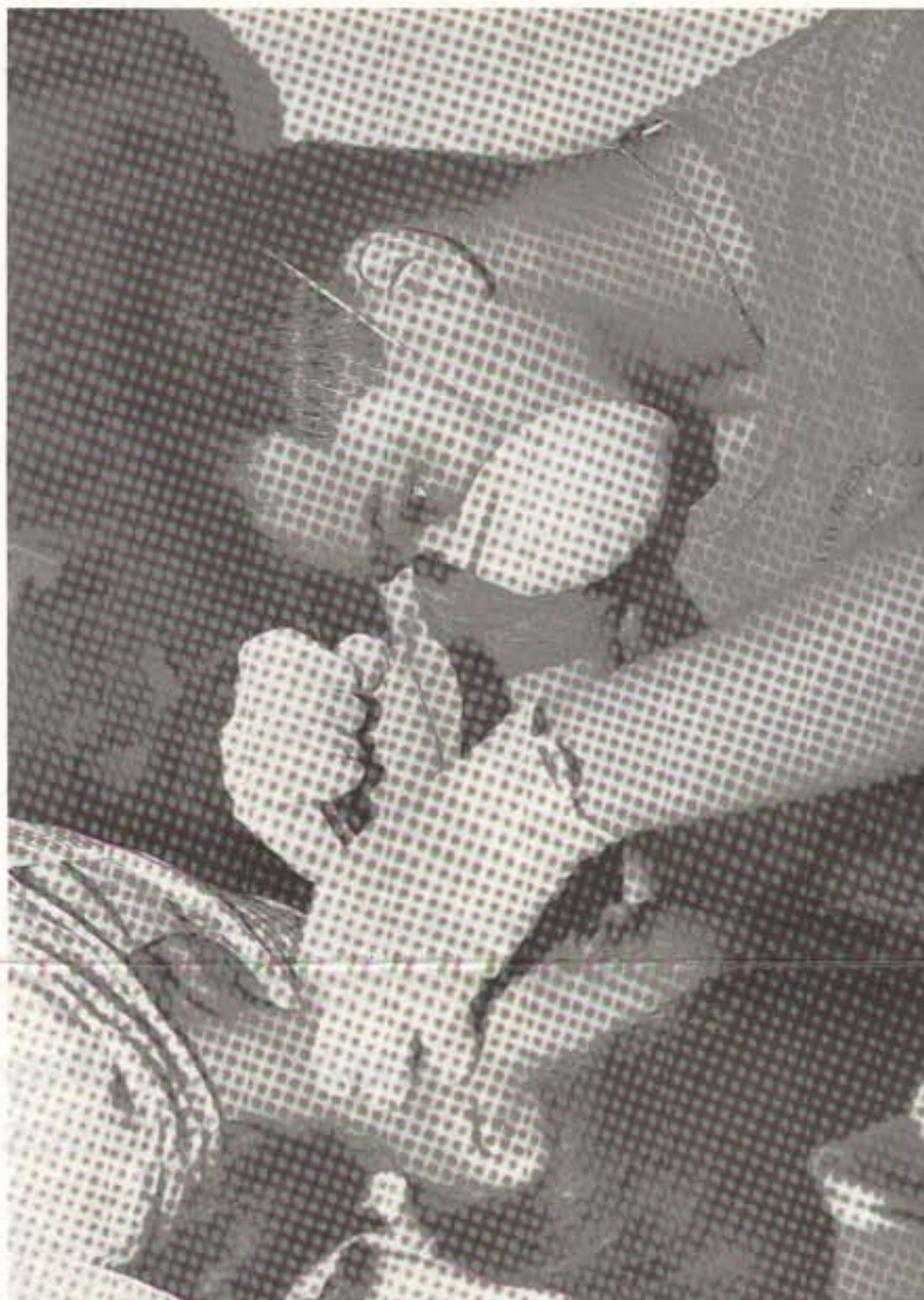
It's a great opportunity to practice our medical skills in a real-world setting," remarked Maj. Billy D. Harwell, commander of the Oklahoma unit. "This is not a 'pretend' situation. We're getting to help people who need it the most," he continued.

"Most of the people are seeing a doctor for the first time," commented CWO William Hardy, a medical technician from El Reno, Okla. "We are here not just to treat people, but introduce them to health maintenance practices," he added.

We see many of the same complaints," noted Capt. Judith Mullen with the 29th Support Battalion headquarters. "Many of the stomach problems are due to parasites, muscle strain is due to excessive hard work, and headaches," she explained, adding "Many of the babies have upper respiratory ailments."

FIELD CONDITIONS

The MEDRETES allowed the U.S. personnel to practice medicine under field conditions while also doing a good turn for people in areas without medical services.



CAREFUL DOES IT—A Hawaii Army National Guardsman extracts a tooth from a young Guatemalan patient at Chataloum. Sgt. Troy Teruya, with Company B, 29th Support Battalion, saw hundreds of patients during his two-week annual training here. (Photo by Tech. Sgt. Kenneth Pagel, Wisconsin ANG)

The sheer volume of patients was one concern which precluded surgery from being done on the exercises. Patients needing more extensive care were referred to Guatemalan medical facilities for treatment.

Harwell explained that his unit was the fourth in an on-going two-year deployment schedule which will see units deployed on MEDRETES to Indian villages every three months.

DENTAL, VET CONCERNS

Dental problems were a major ailment encountered. "The best thing we first do is relieve the pain," explained Navy Reserve Lt. Hal Raper from Atlanta, Ga. Once the pain has been dealt with, "Tooth extractions offer temporary relief until they can learn how to properly take care of their teeth," he added.

At Chimaltenango, Capt. Mark Chun, a dentist explained, "With the limited resources we have available, tooth extraction is the only option we have for patients here with cavities, abscesses or

gum disease." The volume of patients needing extractions required medical assistants to be trained to perform them as well as the dentists, prompting Chun to remark, "These guys are doing a terrific job. They've extracted more teeth here than most dentists do during their entire dental training and first year in practice—more than 30 teeth each a day."

VETS, TOO

Veterinarians were also in demand, treating scores of animals which are crucial to the survival of the natives. "Rabies is still the biggest problem here, although it has been drastically reduced," noted Dr. Francisco Rene Fernandez, a civilian veterinarian. So, vaccinating scores of dogs, cats, cattle, sheep and horses has been a major part of MEDRETES.

"This has been a great experience," noted 1st Lt. Matthew Winters of Oklahoma City, who added, "The more help we can give these people, the better off we all are."

'Market Square' tests MAC

Air National Guard crews from Delaware's 166th Tactical Airlift Group joint eight Military Airlift Command units and Air Force Reserve units, to participate in the largest version of Exercise Market Square III, since it began in 1986.

MAC was to fly 492 missions, totaling 1,450 hours of flying time, airlifting more than 25,000 soldiers, airmen, Marines, and sailors participating in the exercise, which began Sept. 11 and ended Sept. 23.

The major goal of Market Square III was for participating elements to practice joint-service command and control of military units as well as to evaluate their ability to operate effectively as a joint-combat force.

The largest airdrops during the exercise were scheduled at Fort Bragg, N.C., where 20 C-141s and 22 C-130s were to drop two full brigades, totaling 2,695 soldiers—with less than six hours between each brigade drop. Eighteen additional C-130s were slated for airland related supplies and equipment in 54 missions on the same day. Other C-130 aircraft were to fly medical evacuation missions each day to simulate evacuation of combat casualties.

The exercise took place at Fort Bragg; Fort Benning, Ga.; North Field, S.C. (located on Shaw AFB); and Fort Pickett, Va.

Cmd. course dates set

The Army National Guard Brigade and Battalion Command Course has announced its scheduled class dates for FY90.

Originally known as the Reserve Component Unit Operations Course, it was created to provide instruction that Reserve Component battalion and brigade commanders needed either before or early in their command assignments after it became clear that the Army's Pre-Command Course did not address some pertinent Reserve Component issues.

Since June 1986 when it was created, 286 officers have attended the courses which have been conducted every other month during the middle weekend at the Command and General Staff College, Fort Leavenworth, Kan. The name of the course was changed to "US Army National Guard Command Course" in June 1988.

Starting dates for FY 1990 for the two-day course include Oct. 28, 1989, Jan. 6, March 3, May 12, Aug. 25, and Sep. 8, 1990. Reporting dates are one day prior to actual class start-dates.

Individual wanting more information may contact **Lt. Col. Joseph Bondurant**, Director of the program at **autovon 552-4386**.



EXPLAIN, PLEASE—Staff Sgt. Enocencio Cruz, Texas Army National Guard, relays, in Spanish, the diagnosis of the U.S. military doctor to the father of the Honduran patient. (Photo by Sgt. Tami Hart, U.S. Army)

Interpreters serve key role

by Sgt. Tammi Hart
350th Public Affairs Detachment, USAR

Communication has been a key to some of the success which has followed National Guard training in Central America, and not all of it has had to do with sophisticated equipment and codes. The simple spoken word has been much in demand as Guard members increasingly have come into contact with local citizens. And one key to "communicating" have been Guard interpreters.

One such interpreter has been SSgt. Enocencio Cruz, a Texas Guardsman whose bi-lingual abilities provided important during a recent medical training exercise in Honduras.

Part of the Joint Task Force Bravo medical detachment, Cruz and four other soldiers have acted as interpreters between Honduran citizens seeking medical attention and the U.S. medical personnel who provide it.

Guardsmen fluent in Spanish often work up to 30 days as interpreters under the Key Personnel Upgrade Program (KPUP) which permits them to train alongside their active Army counterparts.

For Cruz and the other interpreters with Task Force Bravo, the assignments have meant more than merely translating instructions and symptoms between the doctors and patients. "We go wherever an interpreter is needed," said Sgt. Joseph Ramirez from the 112th Armor.

They also worked hand-in-hand with the medical personnel changing bandages, helping dentists and occasionally putting casts on patients.

"This is a new experience for me," said Sgt. Paul Frescaz adding, "It's very helpful to learn these new medical skills. What I'm learning now just might save someone's life someday."



YOUNG HEROES—Megan Davis, a patient at Children's Hospital of Knoxville, Tenn. accepts a Certificate of Appreciation as a "Young Hero" from Lt. Col. Steven Trent, commander of the Air Force "Thunderbird" aerial demonstration team while Brad Collins, another "Young Hero" looks on. The "Young Heroes" program was begun by the Air Guard's 127th Tactical Fighter Wing, Selfridge ANGB to recognize the courage of individuals suffering from life threatening disease. It was adopted by the Academy of Military Science in cooperation with the Knoxville, Tenn. Children's Hospital in June 1988. (Photo by MSgt. Curt Trent).



Buckle-Up

'Redlegs' train to 'shoot 'n skoot'

by Master Sgt. George Murphy
130th Public Affairs Detachment

In some jobs, you only get one chance to do it right, and it had better be right because if you're just a little short you're dead!

This sums up just part of one of the most significant challenges faced by modern-day artillery "Redlegs" including Connecticut's own 2nd Battalion, 192nd Field Artillery.

Modern battlefield technology makes it possible for "enemy" counter-battery units to lock onto artillery rounds as soon as they are fired, track their trajectory back to the location of the firing guns, and then respond with swift and devastating counter-battery fire.

So, to survive on the battlefield, today's Redlegs must use a heart pounding routine aptly nicknamed "Shoot 'n Skoot."

Simply put, for a field artillery unit, being able to "Shoot 'n Skoot" means being able to move into position, emplace its guns accurately, deliver effective coordinated fire on target, and "get the heck out of there" before counterbattery fire from the "bad guys" can be delivered.

For members of the 2nd Battalion 192nd Field Artillery, that translates into loads of work, labor intensive work to move their 155mm artillery pieces into position, fire them and move to another location. That's why the 11-man crews are called "Gun Bunnies" because if they do it right, the gun will keep them hopping.

OTHERS, TOO

When an artillery gun crew is on the move, a survey party, often called the Advance Part, or AP, continually computes possible locations for the guns based on known survey points. Made up of the battery commander, one man from each of the guns, communications, the Fire Direction Center and Nuclear, Biological, Chemical, the AP identifies firing positions, and the men from each gun become "gun guides" for their individual guns.

Once the location has been identified and the gun guide shown his "gun" crew to the selected position, furious activity breaks out as the guns are towed into position.

Gun trails are unhooked from the towing pintles of the trucks, spread, dropped and dug in. Firing platforms are dropped, placed under the center tubes, jacked up and leveled.

A "hot loop" is quickly installed by the communications section providing direct contact with the Fire Direction Center; ammunition handlers line up live projectiles, or "pro jos" as they're called, then they're loaded into the breech of each gun. And, the battery commander pre-positions the aiming circle.

Within minutes, the battery is ready to "fire for effect."

Then come the words that make every cannoner's adrenalin rise ...

Standby!

For a moment the gun battery is blanketed by an eerie silence.

Fire!

Simultaneously gunners pull the lanyards and each gun sends 98 pounds of high explosives toward their targets which may be as much as eight miles away.



SETTING FUSES—Sgt. Wesley Cooper screws a fuse tightly onto a 155mm projectile round for a fire mission. (Photo by Sgt. Ronald Drollett, 130th Public Affairs Detachment).



FINE TUNING—Sgt. William B. Grasty uses his gunner's quadrant to fine tune his howitzer for firing. (Photo by SPC Charlotte Sanford-Sterpka, 130th Public Affairs Detachment).

So much for the "shoot", now comes the "skoot" as jacks are released, gear is unhooked and stowed, ammunition and fuses are packed away for travel, gun trails are closed and reattached to the towing pintle of the trucks that will move them to their next location.

The AP pulls out to scout out the next firing site, and the battery is on its way—hopefully before "unfriendly" counter battery fire is brought on the position they are leaving.

From the actual "shoot" to "skoot" four minutes have lapsed.



CLOSE THE BREECH—SPC Joseph Roach closes the breech on a 155mm howitzer for C Battery, 2nd Battalion, 192nd Field Artillery as his unit prepares for a fire mission during recent training. (Photo by SPC Charlotte Sanford-Sterpka)



FIRE!—Ears braced against the noise, a C Battery gun crew sends its 98 pounds of high explosives toward a distant target. (Photo by Sgt. Debbie Newton, 130th Public Affairs Detachment)

History 101: *Tarleton, Sumter tangle in the Carolinas*

by Renee Hylton Green
National Guard Historian

No state saw more fighting during the Revolutionary War than South Carolina. There were long sieges and formal battles, but even more important in South (and North) Carolina was the civil conflict of neighbor against neighbor.

Bands of Patriot militia and "irregulars" employed classic guerrilla tactics against both the British and those loyal to Britain. The Loyalists, or Tories, retaliated against their Patriot neighbors. Houses were burned and looted, and men were hung or maimed—one technique involved impaling a man's foot on an iron spike and then rotating him 360 degrees. It was a nasty war.

The Gamecock

Thomas Sumter and Francis Marion (alias "the Gamecock" and "the Swamp Fox") were the most famous South Carolina guerrilla leaders. Sumter, a French and Indian War veteran, had risen to the rank of Lieutenant Colonel in the South Carolina militia in the first years of the Revolution. However, he resigned his commission in 1778 and returned to live peacefully on his plantation.

After the British captured Charleston in 1780, they burned Sumter's plantation, despite the fact that all militia officers who promised good conduct had been paroled. It was an expensive mistake: Sumter vowed revenge and began recruiting militia. Successes against the British brought more men to join him, and the Gamecock's band grew.

The men who burned Sumter's house belonged to the British Legion, a light cavalry unit recruited partly from American Loyalists. By applying the guerrilla principles of travel light, ride fast, and strike hard, the Legion had become an effective force, and its commander, the young and dashing Lieutenant Colonel Banastre Tarleton, was a hero in England. But he was hated and feared by Southerners sympathetic to the Revolution.

Action at Fishdam Ford

In early November, Lord Cornwallis, the British commander-in-chief, sent 100 mounted infantry and 40 of Tarleton's dragoons to surprise Sumter. Fortunately, Sumter was five miles from where he was supposed to be, and soon after midnight on November 9th, the British blundered into the outposts of the rebel camp. They were badly shot up, although five dragoons with orders to capture the Gamecock dead or alive did reach Sumter's tent, guided by a Tory. Sumter escaped just in time and hid all night in the underbrush, returning to his camp at dawn to find more than a score of British dead and wounded. Among the wounded was the ranking British officer, who had in his pocket a list of the men he had hung and the houses he had burned in a raid up the Pee Dee River. Sumter threw the list in the fire and, following the customs of the time, sent the British back to their lines.

Tarleton Takes Command

The outraged Lord Cornwallis called Tarleton back from operations further south and ordered him to pursue Sumter. With his Legion augmented by 2 battalions of infantry, Tarleton set out.

Sumter's force was also augmented: his success at Fishdam Ford had brought several hundred Georgia militiamen into his camp, which now numbered close to a 1,000. Tarleton was closing fast on them when a British deserter arrived to spread the alarm. The rebels retreated hastily, and Tarleton sent 270 mounted men after them.

At dusk Sumter's command had reached the Tyger River, and faced a dangerous night crossing. But a woman of the neighborhood had observed from a hidden position that Tarleton was closing fast, and she galloped into Sumter's camp with the news. The Gamecock decided to make a stand.

Battle at Blackstock's

Sumter deployed his men on top of a hill in and around the five log buildings of Blackstock's Plantation. Captain Blackstock was away in the Patriot militia, but his wife approached Sumter and pleaded that there be no fighting around her house. It was too late: Tarleton arrived with his advance guard, and Sumter decided to attack before the British infantry arrived.

The action began badly for Sumter: 80 disciplined regulars of the 63rd Regiment of Foot drove off an attack of 400 patriots. But Sumter's mounted infantry had better luck with Tarleton's Legion, killing 20 with a surprise volley. The battle then degenerated into a stand-off: Colonel Wade Hampton's South Carolina militia managed to hold off the British infantry, and Tarleton had to mount a dangerous cavalry charge to rescue them.

Sumter himself was painfully wounded as a musket ball entered his right shoulder, traveled along his shoulder blade, and chipped his backbone. He was carried from the field wrapped in a bull hide, as his men dispersed into the South Carolina swamps and thickets.

Rise and Fight Again

After the battle, both sides claimed victory. The Patriots were proud of having held off British Regulars, while the British boasted that they had scattered Sumter's command and wounded him severely.

Amazingly, the old Gamecock was back in the field within three months, his militia and irregulars with him. Just as at Blackstock's, they never gave the British a single overwhelming blow. But their constant harassment, and their ability to disperse and then regroup to fight again, did as much to win the Revolution in the South as any victory won by the Continental Army.





POSITIVE IDENTIFICATION—Pfc. Jeff Wren of Arvada checks ID cards as part of his duties on the pedestrian gate at Fort Clayton, Panama. Wren's unit, the 220th Military Police Company located in Golden, was in Panama for their two-week annual training. (Photo by: Sgt. Jim Thomas, North Carolina Army National Guard)



NIGHT PATROL—Staff Sgt. Larry Gerlock of Arvada inspects the perimeter of the Cocoli housing area near Howard Air Force Base, Panama. (Photo by: Sgt. Jim Thomas, North Carolina Army National Guard)

CO MPs adapt to Panama training

by Sgt. Jim Thomas
382nd Public Affairs Detachment
North Carolina National Guard

Adjusting to the tropical weather, a "foreign" culture, and language barrier were just part of the tests encountered by members of Colorado's 220th Military Police Company on their recent deployment to Fort Clayton in tension-filled Panama.

The 30-member platoon were called on to perform traditional law enforcement tasks such as patrolling the military installations, guarding the gates and detecting contraband as part of four rotations at two week intervals.

They knew they'd have to adjust to the climate,

the culture and the language barrier. What they had not anticipated was the heightened political turmoil which propelled the Panamanian government into the front pages of newspapers around the world.

"The unique thing is the political situation and how fast it changes and not knowing what tomorrow will bring," noted Capt. Mike Cornett of Colorado Springs, Colo.

Working in a field was nothing new, however, to the MP's. "Most ATs have dealt with field and tactical training. This is the first pure law enforcement condition we've had in a long time," explained 1st Sgt. Jim O'Connell.

During their deployment, the MP's worked four overlapping shifts each day alongside their active Army counterparts, providing some relief to the active Army MP's permanently assigned in Panama.

Between shifts and training, the Military Police from Colorado worked in occasional excursions on the local culture.

"We have more contact with the people, and it's a real nice country," said Sgt. June Zastrow, who spent seven years in the active Army before joining the Guard. Pfc. Jody Aadland, a Colorado State University student noted, "It's a great opportunity to be around another culture."

'Practice' antenna saves, and improves training

by SRA Eduard Avis

Dropping 225-pound, \$5100 antennas can be dangerous and costly.

MSgt. Kenneth Klausner, of the 217th Engineering Installation Squadron Illinois Air National Guard, knew this when he was told his unit would have three Type 1 antenna installations in the next two years. Klausner also knew his people needed practice before doing the real jobs, but using actual antennas would not only be costly and, but would put a lot of pressure on the people during their training.

So, he found a better way.

Using \$250 worth of PVC pipe and plastic flanges, Klausner, and MSgt. James Onorato and their crew designed and built a Type 1 training antenna that weighs within 30 pounds of the real thing, is equal in height and diameter, and, features a real mounting bracket kit to add authenticity to the mock antenna.

"We can provide training without using the real equipment," Onorato said as he watched the crew installing the antenna for the first time. "We've

probably saved the government thousands of dollars."

With the installation crews training on the mock antenna, the chances of an accident occurring on a real job are reduced and fewer manhours are expended. Each of the seven five-person crews at the 217th will train on the mock antenna, according to Klausner.

"That's the goal, so everyone gets the experience," he said, adding "The atmosphere here is a lot more relaxed and conducive to training," attempting to train on the real equipment jobs.

The crews do everything with the mock antenna they would do with a real one. They layout and secure the mounting kit brackets to the pole. Then, they raise the pole and set it into the ground. Finally they raise the antenna with help of a gin pole, plumb it and secure it to the mounting brackets.

The actual antennas are mounted on are 90-foot tall wooden poles. However, the training poles are only 50. This saves money and reduces trainee stress while still providing comparable training.

281st Combat Gp undergoes combined A-T

More than 500 members of the 281st Combat Communications Group underwent their first combined Annual Training recently when elements of three separate combat communications squadrons converge on Ft. Indiantown Gap, Pa.

Members of Rhode Island's 282nd Combat Communications Squadron joined with personnel from similar squadrons including the 263rd from North Carolina, and the 283rd from Georgia to polish their skills in fulfilling a new mission as the central area communications system for the U.S. Central Command (CENTCOM).

The training proved to be the most challenging for the communications specialists including complex exercises requiring their skills in wideband, satellite, microwave and high frequency communications efforts.

Some members of the units travelled by convoy, amassing some 116,000 total miles during the course of the exercise and redeployment back to their home stations.

Illinois ANG helps Capitol data commo

by SRA Edward Avis

The data communications of the nation's capital are now running a little smoother thanks to the work of the 217th Engineering Installation Squadron, Illinois Air Guard.

Approximately 25 members of the 217th installed a series of 12 multiplexers at the 2045th Communication Group at Andrews AFB, Maryland as the second phase of a four-phase project.

The 2045th handles some of America's most vital communications, including the world-wide presidential communications network for Air Force One, the communications network which serves the USAF Chief of Staff and his counterparts in 17 countries, and the primary Defense Communications System gateway between Europe and CONUS.

The new multiplexers will help smooth these communications by consolidating data. They do this by combining up to 16 incoming lines of data into one line, which leads to another computer nearer the data's destination. That computer re-divides ("demuxes") the data and sends it to its designated user.

The importance of the Guard's work was highlighted by the intense security at the 2045th. Each person was required to identify themselves twice, once at the front door and again at the door to the communications center.

Installing the multiplexers began by attaching incoming data lines to "patchers" in a room adjacent to the main communications room. Cables were then run along the ceiling into cabinets in the main room. The multiplexers, which consist of a power supply and several computer boards, were then installed into the cabinets and attached to the cables.

"There's hundreds, thousands of those wires," mused SSgt. Debbie Barner as she pointed to the maze of wires at the back of the cabinets. "That took a lot of time [to install]." She said the crews often worked 10 to 14-hour days to complete the work.

Electronic Fund Transfers available

The Army National Guard has announced an Electronic Fund Transfer (EFT) system which makes it possible for ARNG Technicians to have their pay deposited into either their savings or personal checking accounts for credit on pay day.

The program provides assurances of deposit which are not available under other payment plans. And, it does so at a savings to the government.

According to Guard Bureau comparisons, it costs approximately 59 cents for each deposit which must be made by mail, and 24 cents for those made over the counter, compared to seven cents for deposits through Electronic Fund Transfers.

The EFT system also eliminates the need to re-certify checks since there is no possibility for lost or stolen checks.

An estimated 13 million federal government employees already participate in the program and the Office of Management and Budget has set a goal for 95 percent participation.



"Combat" Reporter—Master Sgt. George M. Murphy, Public Affairs Supervisor with the 130th Public Affairs Detachment, Connecticut Army National Guard takes time out with his laptop computer to log a story while he waits transportation to take him to his next assignment. (Photo by SPC Christian Abbot).

Positive attitudes do impact

by Col. Robert M. Richards
Chief Circuit Military Judge

During a 1984 exercise in Korea, Lt. Gen. Charles L. Donnelly (now a retired general), visited a camp area during breakfast. In the mess tent, he observed an obviously cheerful, industrious airman first class serving food.

When the general asked the cook what he did to support the exercise, the airman responded that he was the best cook in Korea and it was his job to give the troops a good breakfast, so they'd be fit to go out and fight for freedom. Generally Donnelly promoted the man on the spot.

That airman had a positive attitude and definitely impacted other people positively.

THREE TYPES

In today's military, there are three types of people: those who make things happen, those who watch things happen, and those who ask, "what happened?" There's a saying that verifies this idea: "No matter how rocky the road, some people will forge ahead. No matter how easy going the road, some people will lag behind."

While "doers" forge ahead on the road and "non-doers" lag behind the third group of folks, the "don't cares," still stand still, if they even get on the road.

Everything in the military, as in life, is all a matter of attitude.

As a military judge I have witnessed these three types of people as defendants. It's usually not difficult to tell from the charges or the person's military record, if he (the "accused" in court-martial) had an "attitude problem" at the time of committing the offenses.

"DOER" ATTITUDE

A "doer" has a positive attitude that only causes a problem if he becomes wrapped up in himself. Most of the time, problems occur when people have negative or apathetic attitudes.

A person with a negative attitude is against almost everything—new ideas, authority, progress, and achievement. A neutral attitude can be attributed to someone who doesn't care about anything or anybody. This kind of attitude causes a person to practically drop out of the real world.

ATTITUDE IMPORTANT

Your attitude is your incentive or your drawback. By facing reality, you can always change your attitude. Most problems will affect your outlook on life, but most problems are brought on by you alone. Though often hard to believe, this is a truism.

Some neutral attitude folks don't try to achieve because they have a fear of failing. Remember that failing is trying but not succeeding; giving up is worse than failing, because you never even tried. Failing is honorable; giving up is not.

Hard work is another form of exercise often overlooked. Work for something, instead of against it or not working at all. People who roll up their sleeves rarely ever lose their shirts.

All of us have jobs that are important in the overall scheme of things; otherwise the job would not exist. There is no job in today's military that is small or trivial. The billeting clerk gets the aircrew rooms so they can rest in order to fly safely tomorrow. The motor pool mechanic maintains a staff car so it won't cause an accident and injure someone. The list is endless.

You are paid to do a job. You should earn your pay by doing that job the best possible way you can. The world doesn't owe you anything—except what you earn. The Air Force doesn't need workers who don't think and thinkers who don't work.

Work at having a positive attitude for just one week. You'll be amazed at the results you'll achieve, and you may like yourself more.

MLRS ups firepower 27-fold

by SPC Steven Beene

Take a weapon that's 27 times more effective than its predecessor, add highly trained gunners who can fire with pinpoint accuracy, and the U.S. Army has one mighty potent weapon system.

One crew of three and one weapon now have the firepower of a whole battalion of 8" artillery. In a pinch, one soldier could send all of that down range, alone.

When Oklahoma's 1st Battalion, 158th Field Artillery converted from 8" artillery "tubes" to MLRS (Multiple Launch Rocket System), its firepower increased 2700 percent!

In so doing, the battalion became the first and only MLRS in the National Guard.

"This is a pilot program. We have proven that MLRS is feasible for the Guard," said Battalion Commander, Lt. Col. Charles Frazier.

EXCEEDED EXPECTATIONS

"Some doubted a part-time unit could fully utilize the potential of this weapon system. But we did," Frazier said. "In fact, we far exceeded everyone's expectations."

In August, the battalion astounded regular army evaluators with battery ARTEP scores of 92, 95, and 84 percent. Scores from 70 or 80 percent would have been acceptable. These figures are based on four to 12 firing missions per hour for 72 consecutive hours.

"Our scores are outstanding," Frazier added, especially considering we are part-time soldiers."

MISSILES ON TARGET

This year's annual training and ARTEP culminated in a live fire at Fort Sill, Oklahoma, where the battalion's 27 MLRS crews each fired six missiles. According to Frazier, the 162 rockets were the most ever fired by an Army unit at Fort Sill in a 24 hour period. And, all of them were on target.

"This is the first time the 158th has been together as a battalion in two years, since going MLRS," explained Chaplain (Capt.) Jason Duckworth. "To be so new at it and to do so well is truly amazing."

For most battalion members, MOS training on the new weapon system did not begin until 1988's three-week AT at Fort Sill and Fort Chaffee, Arkansas.

"I would give a lot of credit, to our trainers," said Frazier. Battery D, 1st Battalion, 78th Field Artillery at Fort Sill's Artillery Training Center, was assigned as the 158th's sister unit for training purposes, in October 1987. "They bent over backwards to see that we got what we needed."

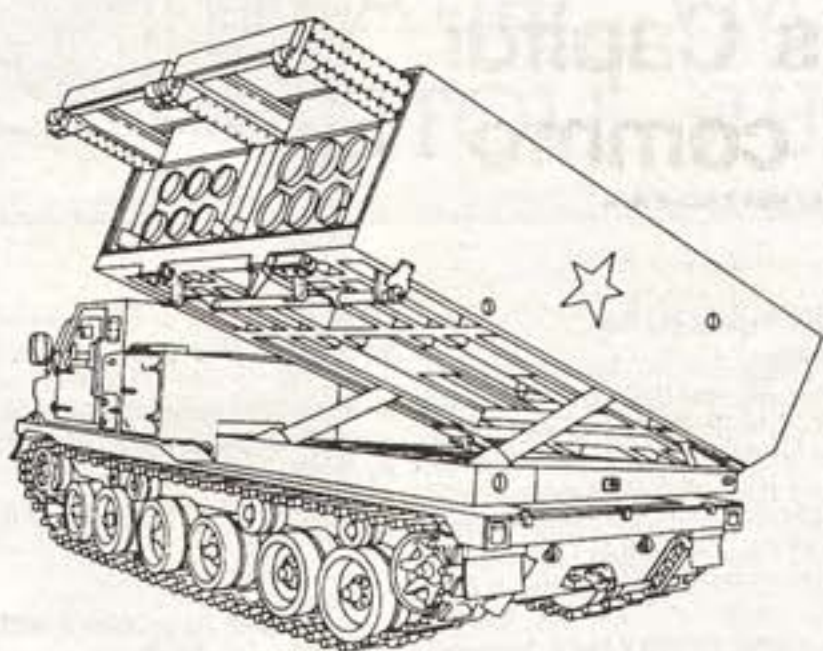
LOCATION IMPORTANT

"Another factor in our success is our location," he said. Headquartered in Lawton, Okla., the 158th has easy access to Ft. Sill's artillery facilities, including the training center.

Frazier also said the members of the 1045th Ordnance Detachment deserve "extra credit" for their electronics expertise.

The MLRS tracks arrived in March 1985 when the battalion said goodbye to the 8-inch cannons it had been firing since 1968. From 1955 to 1968, the unit had fired 105mm and 155mm howitzers.

The 158th has 29 officers and 430 troops in three firing batteries and two support units. Each firing battery has nine SPLs (Self Propelled Loader Launchers), in three platoons. A SPL (pronounced "spill") is an awkward looking track vehicle with a large box on its back. This box contains the MLRS, consisting of aiming and firing circuitry and 12 rockets in two pods of six rockets each (called a "six pack").



30-K RANGE

The rocket itself has a range of about 30 kilometers. It explodes 600 to 800 meters above the ground target, scattering fragmentation bomblets. These in turn detonate between tree-top and ground level, taking out everything but armor. A single round has a kill radius of approximately 100 yards. A battalion volley is effective against a 60 acre target area.

When an MLRS battery takes to the field, you can hear it long before you can see it. In addition to nine SPLs, each battery has 15 HMMVs, five deuce-and-a-half trucks, 18 missile resupply

trucks, one wrecker, a tanker truck, four command-post vehicles, and "a whole lot" of trailers. And that's just one firing battery. All together, the battalion has more than 250 vehicles.

"It's true that the MLRS is a maintenance intensive weapon," Frazier added, "but it's worth it. Well worth it."

"All things considered," he concluded, "we offer the best product, dollar for dollar. It's a case of more bang for the buck. And our success is a credit not just to this unit but to the Army and to the whole National Guard."

Mo. vet. proves indispensable

by SPC Katherine Stenberg

350th Public Affairs Detachment, USAR

Missouri Army Guardsman and veterinarian, Maj. Merrill Townley proved indispensable as members of Illinois's 204th Medical battalion undertook a medical readiness training exercise in the Andean mountains of Bolivia this summer.

Townley was called on to work with the Illinois Guard unit, which was not authorized a veterinarian or veterinary technicians, but needed them during their Annual Training stint in Bolivia's remote mountain villages where livestock and other animals are essential to the survival of the indigenous Indians.

Townley and his "teams" spent much of the time working their way through the remote villages at altitudes over 13,000 feet. They wormed all of the sheep they found, as well as the cattle, goats and hogs they encountered. Townley also vaccinated each dog or cat the group encountered against rabies, and vaccinated the cattle for hoof in mouth disease as well.

The 20-year Guard veteran is assigned to the headquarters for the Missouri Army National Guard, has his own veterinary practice, and is in his fourth term as a state representative to the Missouri General Assembly.



DOWN THE HATCH—Missouri Army Guard Major Merrill Townley administers de-worming medication to a sheep in the mountainous Bolivian Andes during his work with members of Illinois's 204th Medical battalion. (Photo by SPC Katherine Stenberg, USAR).

ARMY GUARD TOUR NOTES



ORSA OFFICERS

The National Guard Bureau needs to identify officers who are interested in becoming Operations Research Systems Analysis (ORSA) qualified. Title 10 AGR Tour Program officers who are interested in attending this challenging course should see their Division Chief or Senior Army National Guard Advisor. All requests by Title 10 AGR long tour officers to attend an ORSA course in a TDY status must be routed through the **Tours Branch, NGB-ARP-CT, 4501 Ford Avenue, Alexandria, Va. 22302-1450.**

PERSONNEL FILE UPDATES

You are your own best personnel manager, so it is important to keep your personnel file up to date. These files are reviewed each time a person goes before a promotion board or is being considered for reassignment. Individuals who have not sent

their latest OERs or EERs, awards and decorations, official photograph, physical or other related personnel documents to the Tours Branch and their state should do so as soon as possible. Documents should be mailed to Army National Guard Personnel Center, ATTN: AGR Management Branch (NGB-ARP-CT), 4501 Ford Avenue, Alexandria, Va. 22302-1457.

CMF 71 PEOPLE NEEDED

A continuing need exists for Title 10 AGR Enlisted personnel in Career Management Field (CMF) 71. Primary locations include the Military District of Washington (MDW), Washington, D.C.; Professional Education Center (NGB-PEC), Little Rock, Ark., and Edgewood Area, Aberdeen Proving Ground, Md. Interested personnel should submit an application for Title 10 AGR tour through their State Headquarters.

Sec Def promises DoD support to war against drugs

Secretary of Defense Dick Cheney has called the fight against illegal drugs a "high priority" for the Defense Department and promises Pentagon help in leading the attack to stop the supply of illegal narcotics from abroad.

"Our specific mission is to protect national security," Secretary Cheney said recently labeling the production and marketing of illegal drugs a national security problem and promising that the Defense Department "will assist in the attack on production of illegal drugs at the source."

Cheney had ordered unified and specified commanders to develop plans for engaging in the war against illegal drugs in their areas with details on how they would carry out such a mission.

"I believe that our military forces have the capability to make a substantial contribution toward drug interdiction, and I am instructing them to make the necessary preparations to carry out that responsibility," explained Cheney.

While increased involvement of the military continues to be emphasized, Defense Department officials continued to stress the military would not engage in direct law enforcement roles.



ANIMALS, TOO—A concerned youngster carries his pet to receive veterinary care at Xepatan, Guatemala during a recent MEDRETES. (Photo by Staff Sgt. Dennis Dadow, Indiana Army National Guard)

MISSION ONE

Mission One — one local Employer Support volunteer for each Guard and Reserve training site — will provide a counselor to assist a unit before serious employment problems develop. This action establishes a strong liaison between local committee members and each Guard Armory or Reserve Center in the state.

The National Committee for Employer Support of the Guard and Reserve goal is for each state committee to have one member assigned to each location where Guard and Reserve members train. Assignment to a location is important because training sites will always have units and the committee member can become very familiar with the local employers and community.

Business leaders need to know a strong Guard and Reserve are important to our national defense, and the support of business leaders is necessary to maintain a strong Guard and Reserve.

Employer Support always works best as a grass roots program. *Mission One* formalizes the basic level of communication between committee volunteers and unit commanders. As soon as the committee volunteer for a location has been identified, a letter should be sent to introduce the volunteer and the employer support program to the local commander.

Once the initial contact has been made, the details of an employer support relationship for particular units training at the site can be worked out. The Employer Support volunteer and the local Guard and Reserve commanders must develop a program to educate the business community about the value of Guard and Reserve participation to their country and their company. Committees may find that some sites require more than one volunteer because of the variety of units or the number of individuals that train there. However, the first goal of this program is to establish the initial liaison — One Training Site — One Employer Support Volunteer — *Mission One*.

Some state committees may find they have more training sites than members. Other committees may find they have no members living near a particular training site. In either case, there is a need to recruit more members. One training site — one volunteer is not an end in itself. It is a step toward resolving employer conflicts before they become retention problems. It is designed to identify potential problems before they require ombudsman or Department of Labor referral and, where possible, resolve those problems on a businessman to businessman level.

Mission One is designed to be a grass roots program and you provide those roots. Your actions will help retain our most important military asset — our trained military personnel.



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As the 'temp' begins to fall...

Watch out! Hypothermia can kill!

Winter will soon bring its chilling, penetrating, down-right bone-shaking temperatures onto virtually every National Guard training scene, and with it comes a very real danger linked to wintry weather — **hypothermia**.

Don't let the dime-store word fool you. Hypothermia is real and can strike without warning, lowering one's metabolic rate as much as 50 percent of its normal level and it can be baffling, too, allowing someone caught in its grasp to be making headway toward recovery one moment, then plunging them into deeper problems, even death the next.



Even areas such as Florida or Louisiana which have a moderate climate can encounter the Hypothermia Threat.

Though normally associated with people who spend long hours outdoors such as soldiers training in the field on a cold wintry day, others can also be susceptible to the Hypothermia threat.

Individuals who are wet and working outdoors on wintry days, or who are improperly dressed for the weather, or who have been using alcohol or drugs are also potential victims of hypothermia.

As the onset of hypothermia gets worse, one can encounter the following symptoms:

- **Cold sensations**, goose bumps, numbness.
- **Intense shivering**, a stumbling pace and mild confusion.
- **Violent shivering**, sluggish movement and thinking, the inability to use their hands, mental depression.
- The shivering stops, however, the **skin has turned blue**, the individual has poor muscle coordination and their behavior has become irritable.
- **Muscles become rigid**, pulse and breathing become slow, the metabolic rate has dropped to 50 percent of normal.
- **Heartbeat becomes erratic** so does breathing, muscle tendon reflexes cease.
- **Cardiac and respiratory failure** . . . the heart stops and the person stops breathing.

The lowest recorded temperature for a hypothermia "survivor" was 64 degrees. In most instances, death usually happens before one reaches this low a body temperature.

QUICK REACTION NEEDED

Obviously, prevention is the best way to avoid hypothermia. However, if you encounter someone who has begun to show the symptoms of hypothermia here are some steps you can take and possibly save a life!

- **Get them out** of the wind and under cover in a tent, cave, lean-to, a car or a sleeping bag.
- **Start re-warming** them — slowly. Do NOT rub their arms, feet, legs or hands and certainly do not give them alcohol to drink.
- **If you can**, place them in a car and turn the heat on high.
- **Or**, place them near a camp fire, but not close enough to be singed.

• **You can also** place well-wrapped, warm . . . not hot . . . rocks in a sleeping bag with the victim.

• **One of the best** slow warming actions is to **huddle with the victim**. Skin to skin contact is the most effective treatment for hypothermia and heat loss is decreased when people huddle. This is the most effective technique for boaters who capsize in the water.

Extreme cases may require that CPR be administered. If that is the case, however, CPR must be continued until the body has heated up.



The best treatment for a drowning victim is to administer CPR and mouth-to-

mouth resuscitation while preventing further body heat loss. Don't, however,

try to re-warm the drowning victim. Instead, continue the CPR until medical help arrives.

Editor's note: The above information was compiled from a story by Philip Manson of U.S. Forces Command.

Wind Chill Information

Wind has a chilling effect on the body, removing body heat from exposed flesh. The wind chill equivalent temperature table indicates the magnitude of the cooling. Find temperature along top or bottom, wind speed along either side. For a given temperature and wind speed, where the column and row intersect, that is the equivalent wind chill temperature. For example, an air temperature of 20°F with a wind of 10 mph would have the same cooling effect on exposed flesh as a 3°F temperature in a calm wind.

-WIND CHILL EQUIVALENT TEMPERATURE TABLE-

Dry Bulb Temperature (°F)

Wind Speed (mph)	45	40	35	30	25	20	15	10	5	0	-5	-10	-15	-20	-25	-30	-35	-40	-45
4	45	40	35	30	25	20	15	10	5	0	-5	-10	-15	-20	-25	-30	-35	-40	-45
5	43	37	32	27	22	16	11	6	0	-5	-10	-15	-21	-26	-31	-36	-42	-47	-52
10	34	28	22	16	10	3	-3	-9	-15	-22	-27	-34	-40	-46	-52	-58	-64	-71	-77
15	29	23	16	9	2	-5	-11	-18	-25	-31	-38	-45	-51	-58	-65	-72	-78	-85	-92
20	26	19	12	4	-3	-10	-17	-24	-31	-39	-46	-53	-60	-67	-74	-81	-88	-95	-103
25	23	16	8	1	-7	-15	-22	-29	-36	-44	-51	-59	-66	-74	-81	-88	-95	-103	-110
30	21	13	6	-2	-10	-18	-25	-33	-41	-49	-56	-64	-71	-79	-86	-93	-101	-109	-116
35	20	12	4	-4	-12	-20	-27	-35	-43	-52	-59	-67	-74	-82	-89	-97	-105	-113	-120
40	19	11	3	-5	-13	-21	-29	-37	-45	-53	-60	-69	-76	-84	-92	-100	-107	-115	-123
45	18	10	2	-6	-14	-22	-30	-38	-45	-54	-62	-70	-78	-85	-93	-102	-109	-117	-125

-VERY COLD-

-BITTER COLD-

-EXTREME COLD-



'CHICKEN PLUCKIN'—Members of Puerto Rico's Company D, 130th Engineer battalion dispose of dead hens at an egg farm in the aftermath of hurricane Hugo.



Steamed???

"Steamed" because you didn't get your "On Guard?" Blowing your "stack" because someone else got it and you didn't? Hot under the collar because your unit was mentioned and you didn't see it?

Cool down, man. There is an answer.

If your unit is not receiving the "On Guard," or it is going to an old address your unit previously had and you want the address updated with your current location, pick up the phone and call (703) 756-1924, or auto-von 289-1924 and talk with the Associate Editor, 1st Lt. Phil Blahut who can "ice" the situation.

Battle Creek Guardsmen rescue crash victims

Lunch time at the Battle Creek, Mich. Air National Guard Base proved to be anything but a picnic recently when Guardsmen assigned to the base found themselves responding to the crash of a small plane near the base.

SSgt. Daniel D. Kaminski was playing basketball when he spotted the small Beechcraft taking off.

"The plane seemed to be travelling real slow," he said. "Then I heard a loud engine noise and saw the plane go down behind the trees."

FROM INSTINCT

Kaminski acted from instinct, hopping on a bike kept on the base and pedalling toward where he thought the plane had crashed.

Meanwhile the tower from the municipal portion of the base had called the fire department to determine if the plane had actually crashed on airport property.

Once they had determined the crash occurred off-base, the fire crews were dispatched to the scene.

By now, Kaminski had reached the barbed-wire fence surrounding the base, scaled it, and had run almost a quarter mile through deep muck and mud to the crash site.

There, he found two survivors, a man and a woman, standing nearby, their clothes in shreds from the crash. The pilot and co-pilot, trapped in the aircraft, had not survived the crash.

Kaminski began treating the survivors for shock while fellow Air Guard fire crews struggled through the dense underbrush and trees blocking an old,

unused road which lead to the crash site.

Seemingly long minutes later, the other rescuers arrived on the scene, and soon thereafter were assisting a helicopter rescue crew from nearby Kalamazoo, Mich. hospital load the survivors for a short flight to medical treatment.

To the Air Guard crew was left the grisly task of

removing the bodies of the pilot and co-pilot from the wreckage.

Col. Ronald L. Seely, base commander noted, "I already knew that our Guardsmen are well prepared, but what I was especially impressed with was the determination and dedication they had to help a fellow citizen."



CRASH RESCUE—A fireman from the 110th Civil Engineering Squadron, Battle Creek (Mich.) Air National Guard Base, puts off the fire around the wreckage of the downed aircraft. (Photo by SSgt. Aura Ulm)