

# The National Guard ON GUARD

October 1988

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**MISSION BRIEFING** — Maj. James M. Sikes, Operations Officer for the 1st battalion, 130th Aviation Regiment goes over the details of an attack mission during the units external ARTEP.



**MEET THE "APACHE"** — It's a quick reaction airborne anti-tank system capable of day, night and adverse weather operations, equipped with the "Hellfire" missile, a 30 mm chain gun and Hydra 70 rockets, with a two-man crew, and capable of speeds of 146 knots. (U.S. Army Photo)

## NC 'proves' 'APACHE' during Texas ARTEP

Members of North Carolina's 1st Battalion, 130th Aviation Regiment proved themselves and their AH-64 "Apache" aircraft "combat ready" during intensive operations as part of an external Army Training and Evaluation Program (ARTEP) conducted at Ft. Hood, Tex. in July and August.

What is astounding about their feat is the fact that they began their reorganization to an "Apache" unit less than two years ago, and only last fall received their 18 aircraft!

Reorganized in October 1986 from an AH-1 "Cobra" battalion, members of the unit overcame significant family and employer-related problems to complete numerous demanding MOS-producing schools, including long courses specifically designed for AH-64 maintenance at Ft. Eustis, Va. and AH-64 Aviation courses at Ft. Rucker, Ala.

A year later the unit received its 18 aircraft and individual companies moved into advanced company-level training during their monthly training weekends and at scheduled extra training periods.

The final challenge came in the form of not two, but four weeks of Annual Training at Ft. Hood where the Tarheel unit conducted three weeks of company and battalion level training before undergoing the external ARTEP under the watchful and knowing eyes of active Army evaluators, including those of Lt. Col. Patrick Bennett, commander of the 1st Battalion, 6th Cavalry, the first active Army unit to receive the Apache aircraft.

The North Carolina Guardsmen achieved "exceptional" scores in several areas including their rapid movement to the target and their 85 percent level of operational equipment during the ARTEP.

"In many areas the 130th exceeded performance levels of the active Army units," Bennett, the chief evaluator, said.

The commander of the 130th, Lt. Col. Duncan M. Stephens said, "We have taken individuals from all walks of life and molded them into a combat effective AH-64 unit that can stand up beside our active duty counterparts in any mission, anywhere."

North Carolina Adjutant General, Maj. Gen. Charles E. Scott summed up the units performance by saying, "The troops have taken on a formidable challenge and they rose to the occasion. I saw them work under very strenuous and difficult conditions, yet they had no complaints. Their main concern was getting the job done."



# Join Guard, go with 'Hometown Boys'

In April 1917 the United States declared war on Germany and entered World War I on the side of the British and French. Congress quickly passed the first draft law since the Civil War, and a timetable was drawn up for drafting the National Guard into federal service.

Some Guard units were already on active duty, policing the Mexican border, and the rest were ordered to recruit to war strength. Thousands of men rushed to join their hometown Guard units rather than be drafted, and by August 1st some 370,000 Guardsmen were full-time soldiers.

## Guard Divisions

Once on active duty, the National Guard was reorganized. Using the same basic system still in use today, units were renumbered and grouped into geographically-based divisions. "Leftover" units from more than 20 states were formed into the 42d, or "Rainbow" division.

Guardsmen were among the first U.S. troops to fight in Europe. In October 1917, New England's 26th ("Yankee") Division became the second U.S. Army division to sail for France. The 42d joined it one month later. The following spring, these two divisions, judged to be among America's best-trained, joined the Regular Army's 1st and 2d Divisions to make up **half of the first four U.S. divisions to enter combat.**

## A Leading Role

In no other major American war has the Guard played such a large and pivotal role. **Three-fifths** of the 43 divisions of the American Expeditionary Force (AEF) were from the **National Guard**, and some of these 17 National Guard divisions were veterans of the longest and bloodiest fighting. Guardsmen received their greatest praise from the enemy: when the German General Staff rated the U.S. combat divisions, six of the top eight were from the National Guard.



**BRIDGE REPAIR** — Members of the 105th Engineers, part of the 30th Division from the Carolinas and Tennessee repair a bridge somewhere in France in 1918. The 30th Division had the highest number of Medals of Honor awarded in World War I. (Photo, U.S. Army Military History Institute).



**SUPPLIES ENROUTE** — As members of the 108th Supply Train, 33rd Division are on the move during World War I. (U.S. Army Military History Institute photo).



## Too few really know, understand the Guard!

Army and Air Force regulations prohibit their federally funded publications from engaging in or reporting about political issues or candidates. **On Guard** fits into those prohibitions, however, the activities which resulted in such sizeable and significant media and other attention to service in and membership with the National Guard did leave at least one point that we can make.

That point is, too few people today really know what the Guard is about, and where it has come from. Too many people, it seems, hold to archaic stereotypes of the Guard, and these misperceptions have debilitating, if not adverse affects on our members, their families, and the people we might seek to become members of, or retain as members of the Guard.

Preliminary results of a series of Focus Group surveys with 12 groups of individuals in six states which were selected to provide a representative sampling of the Guard provide the following insights into what Guard members think of themselves, and how they perceive society regards service in the Guard.

Overall, the Guard men and women perceived themselves as patriotic, highly dedicated, motivated, mature, capable, experienced, and resourceful, among other characteristics. They enjoyed their Guard experiences because of their belief in the Guard mission, the challenge of their work, camaraderie and team work, their fulfillment of a sense of patriotic duty, and the satisfaction they gained from the expertise they gained from their training.

Many felt superior to their active counterparts because they did the same jobs only cheaper, often measured higher in their performance, accomplished their training in less time, were more experienced at their jobs, and had better team support and camaraderie.

### But . . .

Guard members often labor under a lack of awareness, understanding, support and recognition from their families, employers and communities.

Guard members also believe civilian non-members perceive the Guard to be of low intelligence, Rednecks, college student beaters, "weekend warriors", beer guzzlers, "Country Club" members rather than members of a legitimate military force.

### So . . .

This issue of **On Guard** includes a special series of clip sheets on the Guard since the beginning of the 1900's. We're calling it a "Glimpse at the Guard Since 1900" and it is designed to illustrate the deep involvement of the Guard in World War I and II, the Guard's role since then, including service in Viet Nam by the units and individuals called on to go, and the tremendous emergence of the Guard into



a key element of national defense consideration since the Total Force policy was announced in the early 70's.

We're not going to re-hash reports of recent weeks or attempt to make rhyme or reason from the reports that aired or the stories which hit the front pages, better yet the "personalized" soap boxes of the editorial pages.

We only hope to illustrate that the Guard has been and continues to be a viable, honorable, important choice for those who chose to become part of its efforts, and to provide you the reader and your units with information — ammunition, if you will — for those people who might still question what the Guard is all about.

# VOTE!



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mantener a  
la Cruz Roja  
lista.  
Sea donante  
de sangre.**



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**Lt. Col. Pete Wyro, Editor; Capt. Phyllis Phipps-Barnes, Associate Editor**



# Guard is first to go and fight in ETO

## First To Go, First To Fight

By the autumn of 1940 Germany had conquered most of Western Europe, with only the British holding out against the Nazis. Many Americans felt that sooner or later we would have to join them, and after the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor forced us into World War II, we did.

In February 1942, a British band played as the first U.S. Army troops arrived in Europe. The **34th Infantry Division**, from **Minnesota, Iowa, and the Dakotas**, landed at Belfast, Northern Ireland to a cheering welcome.

## North Africa

After a year of training, the 34th sailed from Scotland as part of "Operation Torch," the invasion of North Africa which was the U.S. Army's first operation in the European theatre. Joining them were three National Guard air squadrons, the **111th (Texas)**, **122d (Louisiana)** and the **154th (Arkansas)**, among the first Army Air Forces units to see action in World War II. The Italian Campaign

Sicily was the next British-U.S. target, and the assault force for its invasion in July 1943 included the **45th Infantry Division, (Oklahoma, New Mexico, Colorado, and Arizona)**, rated one of the best-trained U.S. divisions. When fighting switched to the Italian mainland, **Texas' 36th Infantry Division** took the assault role, and was soon joined in Italy by the **34th and 45th Divisions**.

These three National Guard divisions were already veterans of many months of combat when **Virginia and Maryland's 29th Division** assaulted the French coast to carry the fighting to the European heartland. By the autumn of 1944 five more Guard divisions and 10 more flying squadrons had joined the European fighting.



**ON THE BEACH** — Troops of the 45th Infantry Division landing at Scoglitti, Sicily, in July 1943. The scene here is relatively peaceful, but as they moved inland the "Thunderbirds" came under heavy German attack.



**HITCHING A RIDE** — Men of Nebraska's 134th Infantry, 35th Division, get a lift on their way into Germany. This picture was taken in January, 1945, barely two weeks after the 134th had helped to relieve the 101st Airborne at Bastogne during the Battle of the Bulge.

## ETO Guard Divisions



26th



28th



29th



30th



34th



35th



36th



44th



45th



## 'shorttakes'

### "RAM" 88"

Several Air National Guard units were winners in the 1988 RAM competition held at Bergstrom AFB in August.

The **152nd Tactical Reconnaissance Group (TRG)** from Reno, Nev. was second overall, with 17,560 points, a scant 96 points from the leading 26th Tactical Reconnaissance Wing (TRW) from Zweibrücken AB in West Germany.

The Reno unit was first in Imagery Interpretation, while the **155th TRG** from Lincoln, Neb. was named the top maintenance unit, with the **186th TRS** from Meridian, Miss. second, and the **117th TRW** from Birmingham, Ala. third. The **124th TRG** from Boise, Idaho had the top "Day Crew" in Capt.s Eddy L. Payne and John M. Bell.



**"SKYCRANES"** — Eleven CH-54 "Skycranes" from Pennsylvania's Company H, 104th Aviation, line the runway at Fort Indiantown in preparation for a formation flight. (Photo by Bob Foster, PA National Guard)



### "FLU SHOTS" STRESSED

Air Guard commanders have been told to stress influenza immunizations as part of an effort to increase the percentages of Air Guard members who have been immunized against the "flu."

The June 17, 1988 issue of the Center's for Disease Control's "Morbidity and Mortality Weekly Report" indicated that "when there is a good match between vaccine and epidemic strains of virus,

achieving high vaccination rates in closed populations can reduce the risk of outbreaks."

According to Air Guard records, overall, about 80 percent of its members in reporting units were immunized in 1987.

In stressing the immunizations, Maj. Gen. John B. Conaway, Vice Chief, National Guard Bureau and the Director, Air National Guard said, "Essentially each member of the Air National Guard is a mobility asset and must be qualified, in all respects, for worldwide duty," adding, "I expect command level support from each of our units and anticipate full compliance this year in our force."

### "SKYCRANES" FIRST

Pennsylvania Guardsmen achieved a first recently when the nine giant CH-54

"Skycrane" helicopters assigned to Company H, 104th Aviation battalion, lifted off at the same time.

The feat was made possible by exceptional maintenance work by the aircraft technicians, prompting the commander of the Pennsylvania Army Aviation Flight Facility, Lt. Col. Cecil Hengveld to say, "This is truly a dedicated effort by the guard members who maintain these helicopters."

The "Skycrane" helicopters are capable of lifting 20,000 pounds, and can be used to airlift personnel in a pod beneath the helicopter, slingload field artillery pieces, and many other oversized loads.

The aircraft have been used, in recent times, to airlift lighthouse towers for the Coast Guard in Michigan and Maine, as well as shelters for use along the Appalachian Trail.



## Guard's presence preceeded war's Pacific outbreak

In September 1940, in response to the war in Europe, the nation's first peacetime draft was enacted, and the National Guard was mobilized.

When the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor brought America into World War II, **Guardsmen were already in the Pacific:** two tank battalions and New Mexico's 200th Coast Artillery had been sent to reinforce the Philippines. Fighting against hopeless odds, these Guardsmen surrendered with the rest of the U.S. forces when food and supplies ran out.

### Guadalcanal

The long road back in the Pacific began with **Task Force 6814**, made up of National Guard units "orphaned" by division reorganizations. They reached Australia in February 1942, barely two months after Pearl Harbor.

After shipment to the French island of New Caledonia, Task Force 6814 was organized into the **"Americal" Division**. The Americal's 164th Infantry, from North Dakota, became the first large body of U.S. Army troops to fight offensively in World War II when they were sent to reinforce the 1st Marine Division on Guadalcanal in October 1942.

### Holding New Guinea

Other Guard units followed them into combat on Pacific islands: the **32d Infantry Division (Wisconsin and Michigan)** in New Guinea in late 1942, relieved by the **41st (Washington and Oregon)**; and the **43d Division (Connecticut, Rhode Island, and**

**Vermont)** on Guadalcanal early in 1943.

Six other Guard divisions and many non-divisional units, including seven National Guard flying squadrons, were to fight the war in the Pacific. If the enemy had not surrendered, several National Guard divisions were earmarked to go ashore in the first wave of the invasion of Japan.



**MOVING ON** — Members of the 145th Infantry, 37th Division cross a wooden bridge near Luzon, Philippine Islands in June 1945.

## Pacific Theater Guard Divisions



27th



31st



32nd



33rd



37th



38th



40th



41st

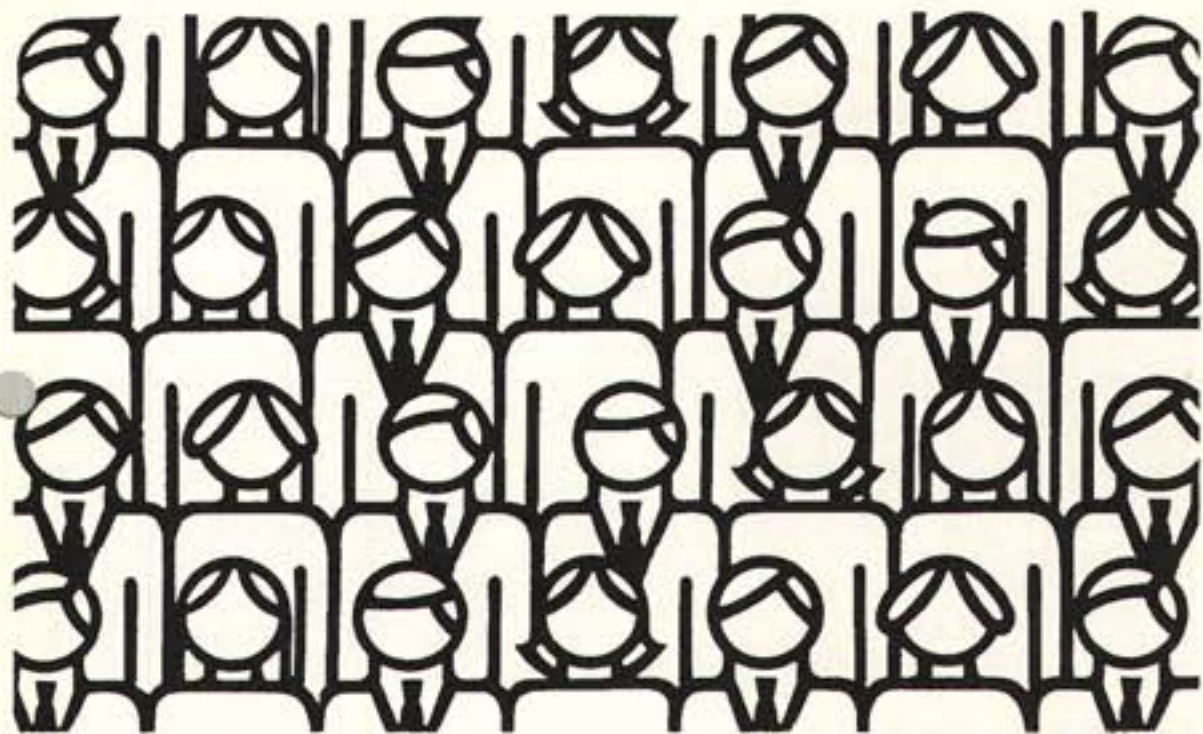


43rd



Americal





## Wyoming's Camp Guernsey Celebrates 50th Anniversary

### TIME CAPSULE

A time capsule became the focal point for celebrating 50 years of service at Wyoming's Camp Guernsey this summer with two officer candidates, Kim Pring and Adam Martinez placing letters to each other into its confines and promising to return in the year 2038, and another couple, Jack and Ethelyn Nicks, who were celebrating their "golden" wedding anniversary placing a photograph of their wedding 50 years ago into the container.

Other "time" travelers for the capsule included a solid brass key from the town of Guernsey, a 1938 "Powder River" edition of the "Guernsey Gazette" which highlighted the Wyoming National Guard, as well as an audio tape of the history of the camp, accompanied by insignia from several Wyoming Army Guard units and a recruiter's badge designed by CWO Robert Holmes of Cheyenne.



**WYOMING** — Officer Candidates Adam Martinez and Kim Pring place a plaque on the stone monument at Camp Guernsey, Wyoming.

### Procedures pending

## Revised AIDS policy permits 'Reserve' spouse notification

The Department of Defense on August 12th released a revised policy concerning the identification, surveillance and administration of personnel infected with human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) which is associated with the disease AIDS.

The revised policy is largely unchanged from the policy issued April 20, 1987. However, it does provide for a mechanism for notifying and counselling spouses of Reserve component personnel who are found to be HIV-positive. It also prohibits the mandatory screening of DoD-affiliated civilians who are overseas except when required by the host nation.

The policy states that HIV-positive "Reserve component personnel not on extended active duty are ineligible for medical evaluation in military medical treatment facilities. These individuals shall be counseled regarding the significance of a positive HIV antibody test and referred to their private physicians for medical care and counseling".

The policy also states that "the Secretaries of the Military Departments shall provide for the notification, either through local public health authorities or by DoD health care professionals, of the spouses of reserve component members

found to be HIV infected. Such notifications shall comply with the

The policy also states that "The Secretaries of the Military Departments shall designate all spouses (regardless of the Service affiliation of the HIV-infected reservist) who are notified under this provision to receive serologic testing and counseling on a voluntary basis from medical treatment facilities under the Secretaries' jurisdiction."

The policy goes on to state that "Before notifying the spouses of HIV-infected reservists under this provision, the Secretaries of the Military Departments shall develop procedures, coordinated with the Assistant Secretary of Defense (Force Management and Personnel), Assistant Secretary of Defense (Health Affairs) and General Counsel, DoD, for making these notifications."

National Guard Bureau officials have indicated they are aware of the policy revision and are working on appropriate notification procedures. Before notification instructions are implemented they must be approved by the Departments of the Army and the Air Force as well as the Department of Defense.



## Korean combat, Berlin stand off... Guard's there

When Communist North Korea invaded South Korea in June 1950, the U.S. became involved in the first "limited" war in its history. The goal of the fighting was not the total defeat of North Korea, but the preservation of South Korean independence.

### Limited Mobilization

A limited war meant a limited mobilization. While virtually 100% of the Air Guard was called to active duty between August 1950 and February 1952, only one-third of the Army National Guard was mobilized.

Two Guard infantry divisions, the 28th and 43d, were sent to Germany, but many Guard units found themselves in the war zone. By the summer of 1951, a significant percentage of non-divisional field artillery and engineer units in Korea were from the National Guard. Many other Army and Air Guardsmen saw action as individual replacements.



**CALIFORNIA IT'S NOT** — Men of California's 40th Infantry Division pause near Ch'un Chon, South Korea, on their way to front-line fighting early in 1952.

### Divisions and Squadrons

In November 1951 the **40th** and **45th** Infantry Divisions arrived in Korea from Japan. Already in-country was the Air Guard's **136th Fighter-Bomber Wing**, and two other Air Guard squadrons were flying combat missions from bases in Japan.

### Berlin Wall

In the summer of 1961, eight years after a truce ended the war in Korea, the Soviet Union erected a wall between East and West Berlin. President John F. Kennedy countered the threat of further Soviet actions by calling up 150,000 Reservists, **65,000** of them **National Guardsmen**, for one year of active duty.

The **32d Infantry Division**, **49th Armored Division**, **150th Armored Cavalry Regiment** and **104** other mobilized Army National Guard units all remained in the United States. The 21,000 mobilized Air Guardsmen, however, were much more widely dispersed. Of the 163 units called up, 74 were sent to air bases in France, Germany, and Portugal.



**HAVE PLANES, WILL TRAVEL** — F-104s from the South Carolina's 157th Fighter Squadron are loaded for shipment to Europe during the Berlin Crisis. The squadron was stationed at Ramstein Air Base in Germany.

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## PX, BX—Savings Are possible

The Army and Air Force Exchange Service (AAFES) is a military command, a business and a service organization. The people of AAFES sell shoes, cut hair, cash checks and bake bread. They show movies, sell Whoppers and help pay for swimming pools on Army and Air Force installations. AAFES is also a garden shop, a service station and a shopping mall.

Its mission has not changed much since its beginning in 1895. It provides merchandise and services to soldiers and airmen around the world. And, its earnings support the morale, welfare and recreation programs of the Army and Air Force.

In 1889 the War Department, forerunner of the Department of Defense, authorized the establishment of military post canteens. Post exchanges were actually established in late 1895 — the start of the current Exchange system. Until World War II, all Exchanges were individual entities and earnings generated were spent locally by the commander.

In 1941 Headquarters, Army Exchange Service was established to provide uniform guidance for Exchange worldwide. In 1948, when the Air Force became a separate service, it was redesignated the Army and Air Force Exchange Service. And in 1972, U.S. and overseas exchange operations were integrated into today's worldwide command. AAFES has changed a lot since its early days. Today's large, modern facilities compare favorably with commercial stores and shopping centers.

Congress determines who may patronize the Exchanges, what goods and services are authorized and fixes the price limits for some of the merchandise it buys.

In the continental U.S., for example, Exchanges aren't allowed to sell appliances, televisions and standard furniture. However, remote installations may ask for a waiver to offer this merchandise.

AAFES also operates more than 250 military clothing sales stores for the two services, offering both "issue" and AAFES-procured uniforms and accessory items.

For every dollar taken in at the cash register, goods being sold take 74¢ of each dollar, another 16¢ goes for payroll, five cents goes for other miscellaneous expenses such as utilities, transportation and facilities rental. The remaining 4¢, the earnings, is split evenly between Morale, Welfare and Recreation (MWR) contributions and capital expenses, mainly new buildings, store renovations and new equipment.



**ALMOST CHRISTMAS '44** — The Army Exchange Service catalog offered American products to the troops overseas, even as far as Bougainville Island, in the Pacific. These troops were placing orders for Christmas, 1944. (AAFES photo)

The two cents to MWR really adds up almost to \$130 million last year, and, over the past 20 years, AAFES contributions to MWR-plus its capital expenditures have totaled more than \$3 billion. AAFES funds support child care centers, bowling centers, clubs, libraries, auditoriums, swimming pools, youth centers, gyms, hobby shops, athletic equipment, ball fields, recreation areas, unit activities and golf and tennis facilities.

The reason for AAFES's existence is the 10 million customers worldwide, including active duty soldiers and airmen, Reservists, Guardsmen, retirees and their families. Guardsmen, Reservists and their families alone, represent nearly 40 percent of its customers. They're a diverse lot of varying ages and incomes with different needs and desires.

AAFES is a form of non-pay compensation which stretches the customer's paycheck. Its goal is to save its customers an average of 20 percent.

In order to meet this goal, AAFES has contracted the A.C. Nielsen Company to conduct an annual price comparison survey. Each spring Nielsen conducts a survey throughout the five CONUS regions. More than 300 brand-name products at a regular exchange are compared with the same items at commercial stores. More than 25,000 price comparisons are actually made.

The 1987 survey results were the best to date. Overall, AAFES customers enjoyed 24.4 percent savings compared to buying like items from commercial retailers. Savings in

some departments were even higher. And, these results don't include sales tax savings.

### 1987 A.C. Nielsen Price Comparison

Department	Savings (%)
Automotive	17.7
Tobacco	17.5
Toiletries	16.0
Jewelry	22.7
Stationery	30.0
Clothing	31.0
Household	30.0
Sundries	12.6
Overall	24.4%

The independent Nielsen survey also refutes those who say "I can get a better price downtown." The survey shows that AAFES beats downtown prices 91 percent of the times — and it either matched or undersold only 9 percent of the time. Normally, this is by merchants offering "loss leaders" — goods sold at or below cost to attract customers who then buy other items at their normal, higher prices.

The folks at AAFES say when you see something advertised for less than its price, buy it. But, don't assume everything is cheaper downtown — 91 percent of the time it isn't.



## Vietnam brings Another limited Guard call-up

U.S. involvement in Vietnam developed gradually, and so did the National Guard's role in that involvement.

When Air Guard airlift units flew their first missions to Southeast Asia in the summer of 1964, U.S. personnel in Vietnam were there as "advisors." One year later the first U.S. combat forces had been committed, and the Air Guard had begun to fly "special missions" to Vietnam.

### Across the Pacific

"Between December 1965 and July 1966, Military Airlift Command-gained units flew an average of 75 missions a month to Vietnam. These were in addition to the 150 missions per month in other parts of the world, in order to free active-duty units for Vietnam missions.



**SANDBAG, OH SANDBAG** — A sign of the times and elements of the 116th Engineer Battalion in Vietnam, 1968-1969.



The Vietnam run was grueling — 95 hours round-trip flying time from Travis AFB, California, with many stops along the way. Some crews made the trip twice a month.

### Volunteers for Active Duty

To meet personnel needs, both the Army and the Air Force began programs to get Guardsmen on active duty. Between 1965 and 1968, 1900 responded, about 80% of them Army Guardsmen. Approximately half of these were officers, most from state OCS programs, and many of these were aviators. A high percentage of all these Guardsmen wound up in South Vietnam.

### A Small Mobilization

In May of 1968, in response to the Viet Cong's Tet Offensive, **12,234** Army Guardsmen in **34** units were mobilized for active duty. The **1,133** mobilized Air Guard personnel joined **9,178** Air Guardsmen called to active duty four months earlier.

**Five** Air Guard fighter squadrons served with distinction in Vietnam, and they were joined by **eight** Army Guard units. In addition to the **2,729** Army Guardsmen who deployed to Vietnam with their units, **4,300** others went as individual replacements to other units.



**WELCOME TO VIETNAM** — Lt. Col. Gordon Young, commander of Iowa's 174th Tactical Fighter Squadron, prepares to park the first of the unit's F-100 aircraft for an 11-month stay at Phu Cat, South Vietnam.



## Commissaries:

### Savings to be made

Recent surveys report that young military members rank use of the military commissary as their **number one non-paid benefit**, while older service members rank the use of the commissary second only to their medical benefits.

The Department of Defense operates 428 of these "company stores", or commissaries worldwide, with 240 in the continental U.S. and 188 overseas. Each military service manages the commissaries on their own bases.

It costs taxpayers about \$750 million yearly to operate the commissaries, however, those same commissaries, which sell their goods at cost plus a five percent surcharge, provide almost \$1.7 billion in unpaid compensation to the military service members, or **twice the return** on the amount spent in their operation. For most commissary shoppers this translates into an average savings of 25 percent compared to local supermarket prices for food and household items.

Before May 1986, Guardsmen could use the commissary only when they were performing active duty training, which, for most, meant only when they were performing Annual Training. This posed numerous problems, the most obvious being the fact that by the time most Guardsmen completed their AT, they were back at their home stations, nowhere near the commissary, and the orders, which would have entitled them to commissary privileges, had expired.

In May 1986, Congress passed a new law which authorized Guard members use of the commissary for up to 14 days, one day for each day of active duty, or in this case AT, performed. The process called for each Guard member to present his Leave and Earnings Statement (LES) upon entry to the commissary and have it stamped each time they used it for commissary shopping. Prior to presenting their LES, the individual's unit administrators had to verify performance of AT. Only one copy of the LES could be used, and only by one member at a time, meaning the Guard member **or** their spouse may use it, **not both**, at one time. Also, new members were not eligible to use the commissary until after they had performed AT.

### NOWDAYS . . .

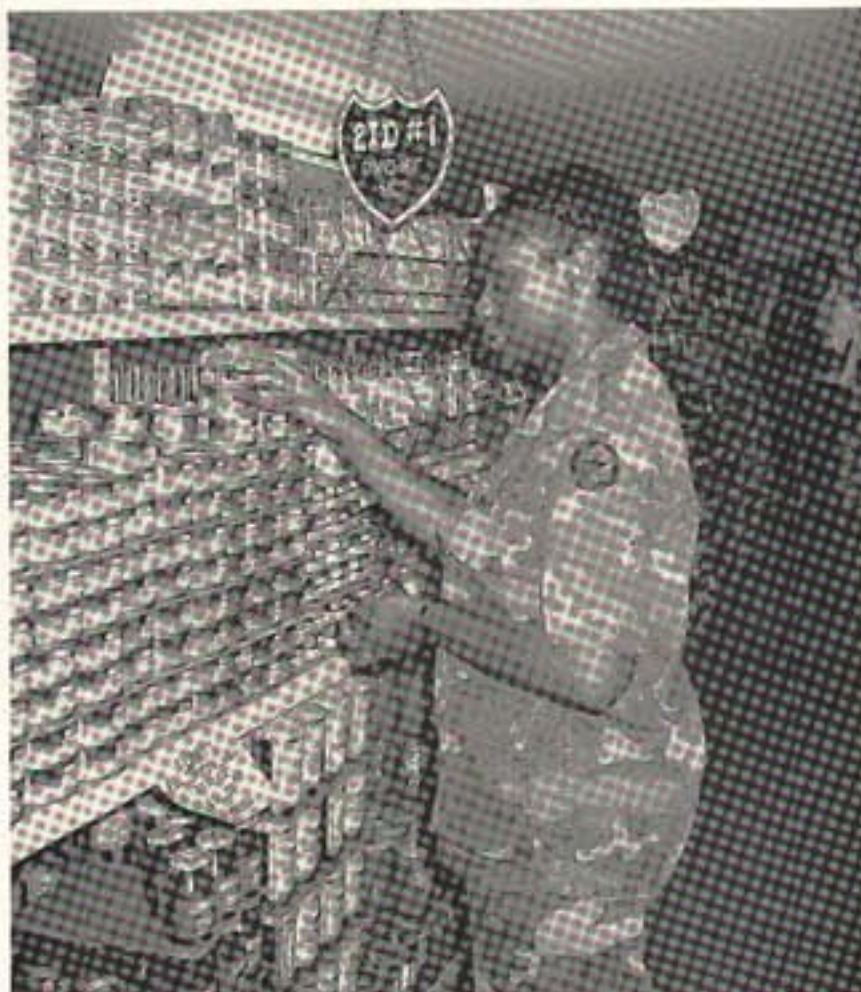
Starting January 1, 1989, there will be a new system in place which will permit Guard members up to 12 days of "discretionary" commissary shopping. The 12 days represents the minimum days of active duty training required by law. And, there are other twists, as well.

At the beginning of each calendar year, each Guard member will be given a wallet-sized "Commissary Privilege" card with 12 authorizations indicated on it. Each day the card is used, the commissary will date-stamp it to indicate one of the "day" authorizations has been used. The card may be used while the Guard member is in an "inactive" status, that is, is not performing AT or other training at the **"discretion"** of the Guard member or their authorized dependents and it may be used by those authorized dependents, as well. The card may be used multiple times in the same day, but will be stamped only once the day it is used.

In addition, when a Guard member is performing AT, or other active duty training, either they, or their spouse or other authorized dependent may still present a copy of their "active duty" orders and be permitted to shop in the commissary. These "additional" authorized visits can actually increase the numbers of possible commissary shopping days for Guardsmen and their families making it possible to achieve up to 27 days for commissary shopping, according to Defense Department commissary expert, Lt. Col. Jay Jordan.

For most families, shopping at the commissary can yield savings averaging 25 percent. Actual savings will vary. For example, in Washington, D.C. commissary shoppers may save from 35-40 percent on most items, while in San Antonio, Texas, the savings on the same or similar items may be from 20-25 percent.

While some supermarkets boast of great savings, and even "everyday-type" savings, the commissary lives up to and in most cases beats those boasts. This means it can indeed "pay" to "save" the commissary shopping way.



**SAVINGS PLACE** — A soldier ponders the selections available on the commissary shelves. (Photo courtesy of the U.S. Army Troop Support Agency.)



**CHECK OUT TIME** — A soldier takes advantage of modern check out facilities for her number one ranked non-paid benefit — a modern, well-stocked commissary, (U.S. Troop Support Agency photo).



## BG Philip G. Killey Is appointed Director, ANG

The Secretary of the Air Force on September 15, 1988 announced the appointment of Brig. Gen. Philip G. Killey to be the Director, Air National Guard effective November 1, 1988. General Killey has been the adjutant general of South Dakota since March 16, 1987.

Killey enlisted in the U.S. Air Force in August 1963. He graduated Officer Training School at Lackland Air Force Base, Texas was commissioned and awarded his pilot's wings in February 1965. He deployed to Southeast Asia as an F-4 combat fighter pilot in May 1967 where he served with the 555th Tactical Fighter Squadron at Ubon Air Base, Thailand from which he flew 129 combat missions over North Vietnam before returning to the United States in February 1968. He was separated from the Air Force in July 1969 and became a pilot with Northwest Orient Airlines based in Minneapolis, Minn.

General Killey joined the South Dakota Air National Guard in August 1970 as a squadron fighter pilot, and was employed fulltime as an flying instructor in March 1973.

His assignments in the Air Guard have included group weapons tactics officer, chief of Standardization and Evaluation, and deputy commander for operations. He was assigned as commander of the 114th Tactical Fighter Group in August 1983, and remained in that assignment until his appointment as Adjutant General.

General Killey is credited with the 1980 design and implementation of "Operation Sentry Desert Flag" which has been called the most complete and realistic composite force training exercise of its type. In September 1985, his proposal for creation of an Air Directorate Field Advisory Council resulted in the establishment of such a body to provide the Director, Air National Guard assistance in identifying and solving Air Guard problems and issues.

Killey's awards and decorations include the Distinguished Flying Cross, Meritorious Service medal, Air Medal with 13 oak leaf clusters, Air Force Commendation Medal with one oak leaf cluster, Air Force Presidential Citation and the Air Force



BG Philip G. Killey

Outstanding Unit award with two oak leaf clusters.

He is a command pilot with more than 5,000 hours of flying time in the T-37, T-38, F-4, F-100, and the A-7 aircraft.

Killey is married to the former Ellen Davis of Phoenix, Ariz.

## Shannon Keenan: '88 Outstanding Handicapped worker

Ms. Shannon Keenan, a military pay examiner with the Minnesota Department of Military Affairs has been selected as the National Guard Bureau 1988 Outstanding Handicapped Employee of the Year.

Born premature with cerebral palsy and a severe hearing loss, Keenan spent almost a year in the hospital after birth before doctors felt she had gained enough weight to go home.

From this difficult beginning, Keenan developed into an exceptional woman, getting involved in religious work with St. Paul's Catholic Deaf Community in high school and receiving the Kiwanis Youth Recognition Award before continuing her education at Gallaudet College in Washington, D.C. for three years. She also attended the St. Paul Vocational Institute and received a diploma in General Office Management.

Prior to working for the Minnesota Military Department, she was a clerk with the Minnesota Veteran's Administration and was a camp counselor for Courage North, Lake George, Minn.

Keenan was the first handicapped employee to be hired in the Support Personnel Management Office, which, since noting her exemplary performance, has hired three more handicapped employees in the span of a year and a half.

Among Keenan's accomplishments with the Military Department has been the development of a information data base for monitoring leave requests and approvals.







**PROTECTED FROM THE ELEMENTS** — Shrink-wrapped helicopters sit in their protective cocoons at the end of their long journey from Honduras.

## 'Shrink-wrapping' protects Hueys On seafaring voyage home

Army Guardsmen from the Connecticut Aviation Classification Repair Activity Depot (CTAVCRAD) in Groton, were the "first" in their activity recently as they "shrunk wrapped" then "unwrapped" nine UH-1H "Huey" helicopters to protect them against corrosion, salt water spray, dirt, dust and foreign objects during their return by ship from Honduras.

The idea of "shrink wrapping" the helicopters in polyethylene then "heat shrinking" it much the same as is done for makeshift storm windows was born out of necessity when a scheduled C-5A flight for returning the choppers was cancelled.

Col. Raymond Engstrand, commander of the Mobilization Control Element, and Lt. Col. Pal Flagg, CTAVCRAD commander were both aware of the use of shrink wrapping in other special projects and its use by the Army's Aviation Systems Command, so they approached and got the Army's approval for the project.

Within a week of receiving their notice for the exercise, the Connecticut Guardsmen were in Honduras and five

days later had completed the shrinking wrapping of the nine Hueys.

Making the accomplishment even more noteworthy was the fact that, where the Army's Aviation System Command often performs this service using civilians from St. Louis, this assignment was sought, assigned and completed by the National Guard personnel.

As an added spinoff, within two days of their docking at the Dundalk Marine Terminal near Baltimore, the nine helicopters had been stripped of their polyethylene cocoons and were prepared for return flights to their home stations in Pennsylvania, West Virginia and New York.

SFC Ted Currier, a CTAVCRAD member, judged the aircraft to be in excellent condition after their "exposure" to thousands of miles of highly corrosive and damaging salt water. Connecticut Adjutant General, Maj. Gen. John T. Gereski said "Clearly, this unit demonstrates the ability to aggressively accomplish aviation maintenance missions worldwide on a responsive and professional basis."



**TAKING IT OFF** — Sgt. Daniel Guinane removes the "shrink wrapping" which was used to protect nine Huey helicopters during their long voyage from Honduras to Baltimore's Dundalk Marine Terminal.



**UNCOVER WORK** — SFC Theodore M. Currier gets into some "uncover" work as he removes the polyethylene shield from the top of a UH-1H helicopter that had been "shrink wrapped" for its voyage from Honduras.



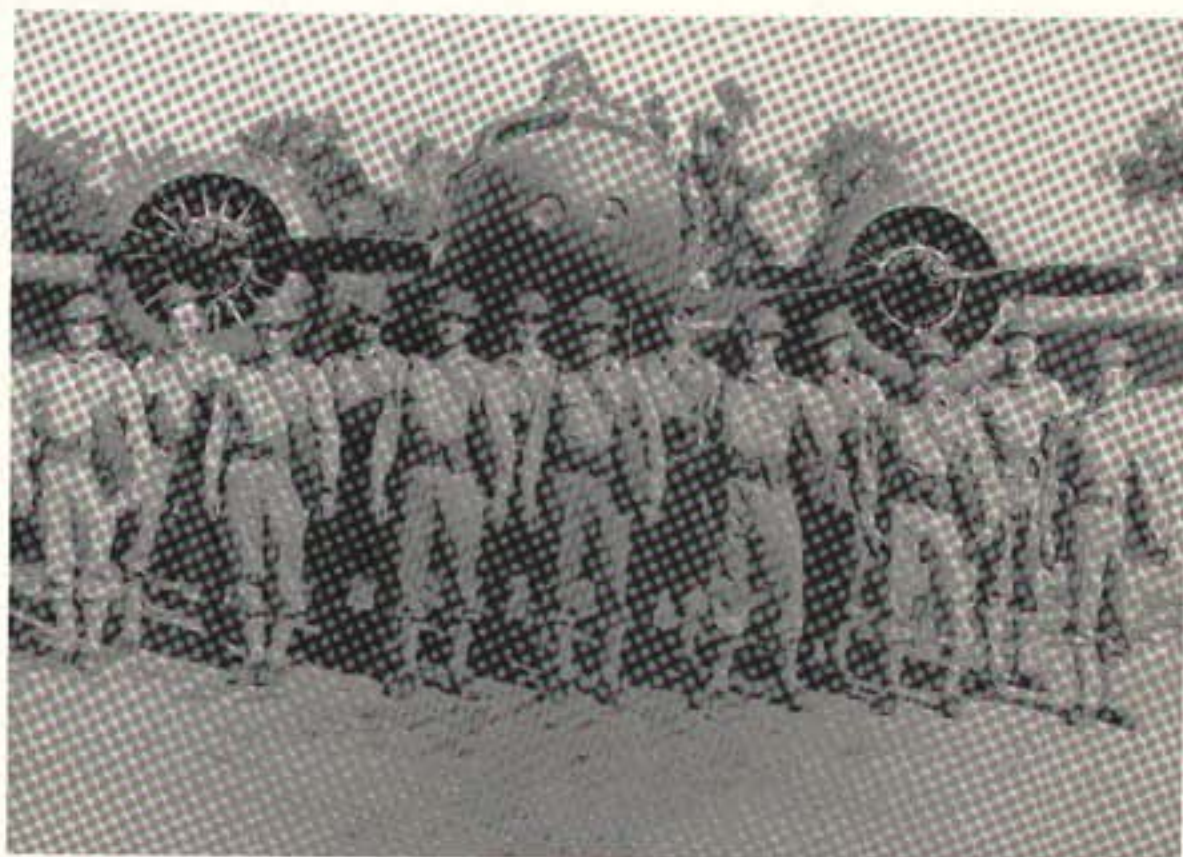
## More glimpses of the 20th century National Guard



**REAL MEN WANTED** — Huge banners in downtown Hartford urge Connecticut citizens to enlist in the Regular Army or the Connecticut National Guard after the U.S. entry into World War I.



**"BOMBS AWAY"** — At Osan, South Korea, the commander of the all-Guard 136th Fighter-Bomber Wing congratulates one of his pilots on his 100th mission over North Korea.



**DESERT DUTY** — New York's 102d Observation Squadron, on active duty in California in 1940, was one of the first of 29 National Guard air units to be mobilized before World War II began.



**GOODWILL AMBASSADOR** — 1LT Fred Sermon of Idaho's 116th Engineer Battalion (Combat) surrounded by a crowd of Vietnamese villagers.



## PEOPLE



**MSgt. Forrest D. Earley**

### AF Outstanding Airman

A North Carolina Air Guardsman has been chosen as one of the U.S. Air Force's 12 Outstanding Airmen of the Year. He is **MSgt. Forrest D. Earley**, fire protection supervisor of the 145th Civil Engineering Squadron.

Early, 34, was an Air Force fire protection specialist and then a C-5 loadmaster. While on active duty he was honor graduate of both technical schools, Outstanding Airman and NCO of the Quarter and received the Air Force Commendation Medal.

As a civilian, he became a North Carolina wildlife enforcement officer. He joined the NCANG in 1979 and his awards continued. He received the Wildlife Officer of the Year Award, 1980; NC Safety Council Rural Safety Award for hunter safety programs, 1981; graduated with honors from Mayland Technical College, 1983, with a criminal justice associate degree and was named to "Who's Who in American Junior Colleges". Then, he became a NC highway patrolman, graduating at the top of his class and later became an instructor. He received an advanced law enforcement certification (top 10 percent) and was named Law Enforcement Officer of the Year by the Optimist Club.

As a Guardsman he has been promoted quickly, completed all required career development and professional military education courses and was a distinguished graduate from the ANG NCO Academy. He has also represented the Air Guard on special teams such as "Sentry Rodeo" and "Readiness Challenge '87."

A volunteer fireman, Earley's is active in Employer Support, Guard Family Days and the NC National Guard Association. He and his wife, the former Kathy Hunicutt, who is also a member of the NCANG, have a daughter, Jessica.

### Crew chief saves C-131

A Florida Air Guardsman, **TSgt. Joe E. Calmes**, has been named Federal Employee of the Year and was awarded the Florida Cross for his quick action in putting out a fire aboard a C-131 aircraft. Calmes, 42, a C-131 crew chief and 15-year veteran of the Air National Guard, helped save the aircraft and prevent possible injuries and lost lives when, noting a fire onboard the aircraft grabbed a nearby ladder, climbed onto the wing of the burning aircraft, aimed a hand-held fire extinguisher into the engine's upper cowl flap opening and successfully put out the fire.

### Scientist wins 2nd award

**Dr. (Col.) James E. Whinnery, M.D., Ph.D.**, senior flight surgeon for New Jersey's 108th Tactical Fighter Wing and a special assistant in aerospace medicine to the National Guard Bureau Air Surgeon, has just received his second (1988) Arnold D. Tuttle Award from the Aerospace Medical Association. Whinnery received his first award in 1981 for his research into the redistribution of blood in the lungs during +Gz stress, the findings of which were published in "Aviation, Space, and Environmental Medicine," when he was a biomedical scientist/flight surgeon at Brooks AFB, Texas. His 1988 award was for a series of six papers which appeared in "Aviation, Space, and Environmental Medicine," on the loss of consciousness resulting from gravity, or "G" forces during maneuvers in high-performance aircraft. The doctor is currently the chief aeromedical scientist at the Naval Development Center in Warminster, Pa.

### Comedian at heart

When not wading through forests and swamps, leading his men in relentless pursuit of "OPFOR", a Wisconsin ARNG NCO puts down his M-16 rifle and picks up a microphone in pursuit of laughs.

**Plt. Sgt. John R. Bodin**, a native of Brazil, who now lives near Chicago, has done stints in the U.S. Army, Army Reserve, and, for the past four years, the Army National Guard. Assigned to Company A, 1st Battalion, 178th Infantry, he is also a professional stand-up comedian.

He trained at Chicago's Second City comedy workshop, which has produced notables such as the late John Belushi, and has appeared in nightclubs across the country. "I enjoy making people laugh so they can forget, at least for the moment, the serious side of life," says Bodin. "It's not always easy to stand in front of a group of people and be funny, though. It takes a lot of dedication and hard work to be a good comedian." Bodin was named U.S. Army Theater "Best Comedian" in 1976. Though he's in the comedy business to stay, Bodin says if he wasn't pursuing his showbiz career, the military is where he would be. "It takes a lot of dedication and courage to be a good soldier," says Bodin.



**PH.Sgt. John R. Bodin**

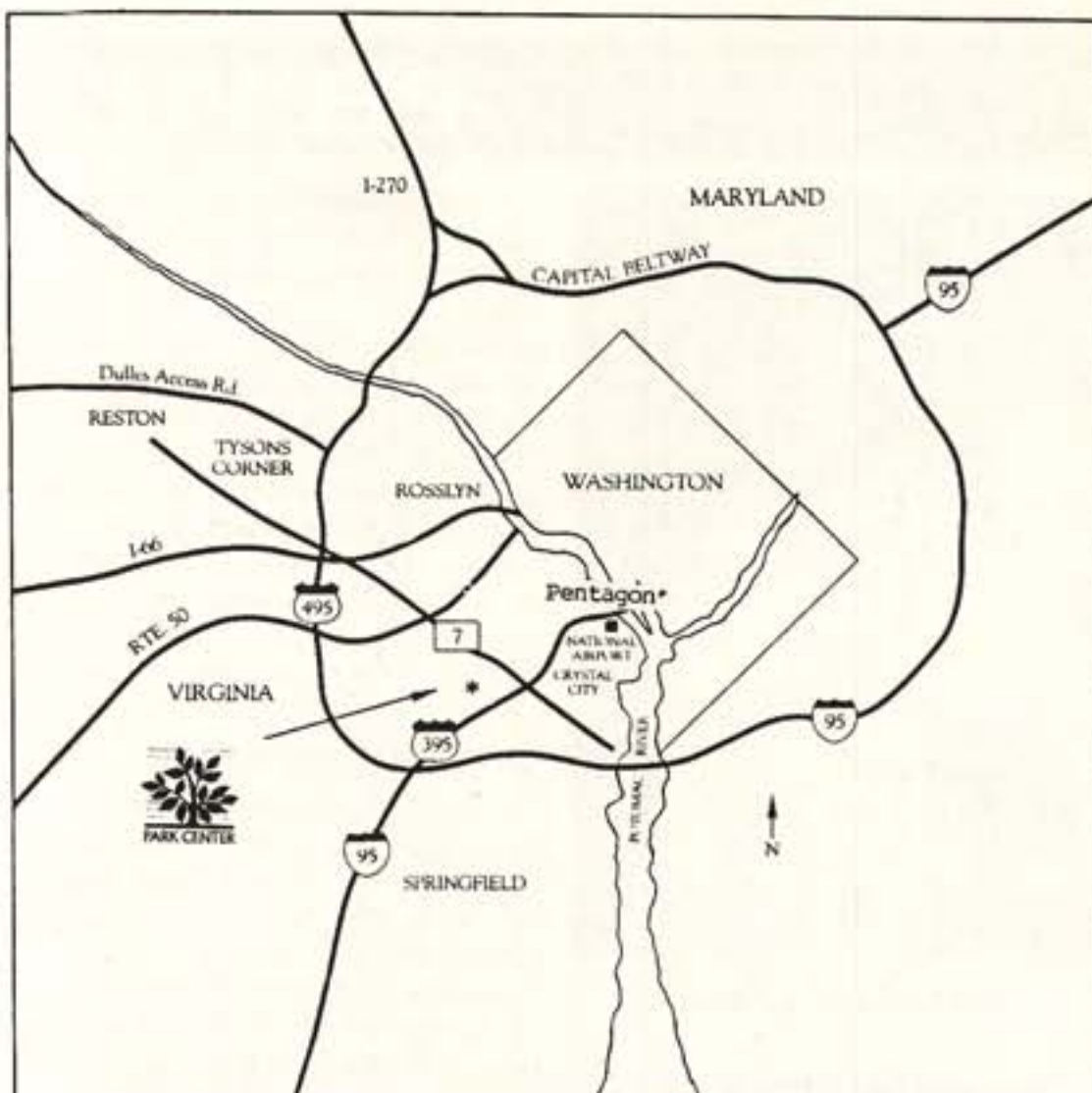


## Did You Know?

### The National Guard in American Wars

War or Conflict	Guardsmen/Militia on Active Duty
Revolutionary War	164,087
War of 1812	489,173
Mexican War	73,260
Civil War	1,933,779*
Indian Wars	65,397
Spanish-American War	164,932
Philippine Insurrection	13,154
Mexican Border Service	158,664
World War I	379,071
World War II	300,034
Korean War	183,600**
Berlin Crisis	65,438**
Vietnam War	22,745**

\*Union forces only  
\*\*Army and Air National Guard



and . . .

### Combat Divisions of the AEF

#### NATIONAL GUARD

Div.	Combat Deaths
26	2,281
27	1,829
28	2,874
29	1,053
30	1,641
32	3,028
33	993
35	1,298
36	591
37	1,066
41	93
42	2,810
93	591*

#### ARMY

Div.	Combat Deaths
1	4,996
2	5,155
3	3,401
4	2,903
5	2,120
6	68
7	287

\*Composed of Black Guardsmen; never organized as a division

## Columbia Building offices Moving to Park Center IV

Major portions of the National Guard Bureau will be moving to a new location in the near future as NGB elements presently in the Columbia Building about four miles south of the Pentagon move into a new, modern facility called Park Center IV.

The new location is approximately two miles from the present Columbia Building facilities off Virginia Route 7 near the connecting loop with Interstate 395 which is a direct route to the Pentagon.

No final date for a move has been announced, however, Columbia Building offices have been conducting preliminary preparations since the Park Center lease was signed in August.

Following the move, correspondence to the elements at Park Center IV must be addressed using the full title of the element in the first line, the office symbol in the second line, followed by the street, city and zip code, to include the appropriate four-digit zip code extension. The basic street, city and zip code address for Park

Center IV is: 4501 Ford Road, Alexandria, Va. 22032.

For example, correspondence to the Command Information Office would be addressed to:

**Command Information Team  
NGB-PAC  
4501 Ford Road  
Alexandria, VA 22032-5131**

Each element moving to the new office building has been assigned its own four-digit zip code extension, according to Ms. Deni Carter, a management analyst with the NGB Office of Administrative Systems and Services. Zip codes and extensions for the respective offices are as follows:

**NGB-ARC, 22032-5125  
NGB-ARO-M, 22032-5126  
NGB-ARP-C, 22032-5127  
NGB-ARS-MS, 22032-5128  
NGB-ECA, 22032-5129  
NGB-IMA, 22032-5130  
NGB-PAC/PAH, 22032-5131  
NGB-TN, 22032-5132**

## Don't forget to VOTE!

NGB, Washington, D.C. 20310

\*Please post to unit bulletin board or other conspicuous place; local reproduction encouraged.