

# THE CARGO COURIER

123rd Airlift Wing, Kentucky Air National Guard, Louisville, Ky.

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## Armed forces take leading role in protecting environment

By Linda D. Kozaryn  
American Forces Information Service

Twenty-five years ago, a senator from Wisconsin wanted the nation to wake up to the deteriorating environment. Gaylord Nelson wanted to make polluted rivers and smog-filled skies a political issue. To get America's attention, he declared April 20, 1970, to be Earth Day.

What followed was an astonishing grassroots explosion, Nelson said in a recent speech recounting the history of Earth Day. "The people cared, and Earth Day became the first opportunity they ever had to ... send a big message to the politicians — a message to wake up and do something," he said.

The movement grew throughout the 1970s and garnered widespread political support. By the mid 1980s, Congress had passed legislation to ensure that military and other federal installations fully incorporate environmental security into the de-

fense mission.

"In the past 25 years, the U.S. armed forces have emerged as national leaders in protecting and preserving the lands,



airways and waters we use when we train and operate," Defense Secretary William

Perry said in a statement honoring Earth Day.

Perry said DoD has an aggressive environmental program for four reasons. "First, because environmental responsibility must be an integral part of any large organization with industrial activities and DoD is the nation's largest," he said. "Second, because many of the department's practices over the years, while acceptable and legal at the time, have created an extensive environmental cleanup task. Third, because DoD must comply with the same state and federal environmental statutes, regulations and policies as the rest of the nation.

"Finally," Perry stated, "DoD has an aggressive environmental program because it is critical to the defense mission. ... It protects the quality of life of our

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## *New base includes Earth-friendly features*

By Maj. Ralinda Gregor  
Wing Public Affairs Officer

Environmental considerations were given top priority right from the start in designing and building the new base, according to Lt. Col. Tom Marks, 123d Civil Engineer Squadron commander.

"We have a clean base," he said.

"The site was checked for contamination before we started construction, and we used environmentally-safe building materials."

Special effort went into developing a drainage system to prevent contamination from spills, Marks said. Drains on the flightline and in the hangar lead to an oil water separator. In the event of a fuel spill, a catch basin in the system will cap-

ture the fuel so it can be pumped out and disposed of properly, Marks said.

"The wash racks have recycling machines to filter and recycle the wash water," Marks said. Contaminants will be captured in a holding tank to be disposed of properly.

"The only thing that would make our base 'greener' now is some grass, and that's coming," quipped Marks.

# Our Unit's Success Will Always Be In Your Hands

**I**t was three years ago that I was asked, under some very extenuating circumstances, if I would consider becoming your commander.

It has been an interesting three years to say the least, and it may be good for us to take a moment to reflect on our accomplishments.

To start with, I have seen a tremendous change in attitude across the base. You readily take on new challenges with little complaining, and there is a much-improved air of cooperation between the sections.

You have a better understanding that the successes of the wing belong to you and that it is your responsibility to make them happen.

I have also seen your leaders and supervisors trying to take on the role of coach rather than dictator. And I have seen us all struggling to learn a new way where we take responsibility for our shortcomings rather than blame each other.

Our deployment to Volk Field last month was a good example. We had 10 inches of snow the first day we arrived, and the temperatures plummeted to well below zero — but you didn't let that dull your spirit.

In fact, you took on the challenge with increased exuberance and charged ahead to show the cadre what you could do under adverse conditions.

As leaders were removed from the



**Brig. Gen. Stewart R. Byrne**  
*123rd Airlift Wing Commander*

exercise and alternates stepped in, you began to operate with even more efficiency. The cadre was very complimentary of our performance, considering that we had not trained at this level of intensity for some time.

So, the biggest change that I have seen is attitude. With the right attitude, anything is possible. You have gone three years without an aircraft mishap and more than a year without a lost-time accident.

This is incredible when you think about our deployments to Somalia, Bosnia, Rwanda, the North Pole, Korea, Egypt, Central America, etc., etc., etc. —

and don't forget the aircraft conversion.

You respond daily to taskings around the globe, and you don't hesitate because you know you are doing the right thing. And you know you can do the job safely.

To be a little more materialistic, you designed and built an entirely new base in your spare time.

I hope you are just as excited and satisfied with what we have done as I am. With the change in attitude that I have seen, I am sure you will occupy your new facilities with pride and keep them as a showcase for many years to come.

You will notice I have not mentioned the trophies and awards we have recently acquired.

That's because your positive attitude is the important thing, not the awards. They will continue to come in increasing numbers as you show the Guard and the Air Force what you can really do.

So, to sum this up, Capt. Pat Wimsatt and Tech. Sgt. Joan Hazel in the base Quality Office had much more to do with your successes than I did.

As your leader, it is my job to open the door and point you in a direction that you didn't know you wanted to go.

The unit's successes will always be in your hands. Thanks for allowing me to feel like I have been successful over these past three years — and continue to challenge yourself by setting new standards for your work that will raise your team to an even higher level.

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Wing Commander  
Public Affairs Officer  
Editor and NCOIC  
Assistant Editor

Brig. Gen. Stewart Byrne  
Maj. Ralinda Gregor  
Tech. Sgt. Jeff Sansbury  
Staff Sgt. Dale Greer

Call the wing Public Affairs Office if you have a story idea, photo or article to submit. The deadline for the May issue is April 28.

# Storms and natural disasters task more than 27,000 guardsmen in '94

By Rudi Williams  
American Forces Information Service

More than 27,800 Army and Air National Guardsmen participated in 402 state missions during fiscal 1994, Guard officials said.

The guardsmen worked 382,596 workdays supporting communities and government agencies. That equates to more than 3.1 million hours of work. Connecticut, New Hampshire and North Dakota were the only states that did not call out guardsmen last year.

In the West, guardsmen fought wildfires on the line and from the air in Arizona, Idaho, Montana, Oregon and Washington. They hauled food and water, provided traffic control, and installed and operated communications equipment in the effort to douse flames on more than 2 million acres of land.

Nearly 3,700 soldiers and airmen from 80 different units in Georgia, 600 from Florida and 500 from Alabama responded

to calls for help when Tropical Storm Alberto dropped more than 20 inches of rain in those states last summer.

Among other missions, guardsmen purified, hauled and distributed water, evacuated the injured, performed search and rescue missions, repaired roads and bridges, and provided security.

Alberto claimed 31 lives and damaged or destroyed more than 8,700 homes. It also caused more than \$200 million in dam-



age to public roads and buildings and wiped out thousands of acres of crops.

Guardsmen also were on the scene following the Northridge earthquake in the Los Angeles area in January.

Assistance to local authorities included medical evacuations, search and rescue, emergency power and communications supply, damage assessment, and road and debris clearing.

Puerto Rican guardsmen spent more than 139,000 workdays supporting local law enforcement agencies in combating crime in metropolitan areas.

In addition to these state missions, guardsmen — including scores from Kentucky — supported several humanitarian efforts in such far-flung places as Bosnia, Rwanda and Haiti.

Guard pilots flew thousands of hours on refueling missions, humanitarian supply missions and air cover.

In Haiti alone, guardsmen from 32 states and Puerto Rico participated in Operation Uphold Democracy.

## Air Force examines Guard's global mission

By MSgt. Gary Pomeroy  
American Forces Information Service

WASHINGTON (AFNS) — Now that the Air Force has completed its "bottom-up" review of the force structure, the service can better examine how Guard and reserve units can support global taskings, said Gen. Ronald L. Fogleman, Air Force Chief of Staff.

Though he said he has no firm plans in mind yet, Fogleman intends to find — in the next couple of years — better ways to use the Total Force.

"I think everybody understands that I am a Total Force advocate, and in my previous capacity as commander of Air Mobility Command, I saw the value of making good use of reserve compo-

nents," Fogleman said.

He pointed to AMC operations — including KC-10s, KC-135s, C-5s, and C-141s — as an example of how the Guard already supplements global taskings.

"Anybody who looks at what the United States is doing around the world knows that these are heavily tasked systems, yet not one of these weapons systems last year exceeded 120 days of temporary duty," Fogleman said.

There are several reasons:

- Roughly 25 percent of AMC's day-to-day missions are flown by guardsmen and reservists.

- More than 60 percent of strategic airlift missions are in the Guard and reserves.

- About 50 percent of tanker pilots fly for the Guard and reserve.

- The reserve and Guard boast about 65 percent of the aerial port troops.

Fogleman pointed to reserve associate units, which merge reserve and active-duty units at active-duty bases throughout the United States, as providing "very high leverage in the strategic air mobility business."

Nine reserve associate units already have been established.

Fogleman said other weapons systems showed potential for utilizing support from reserve components.

For example, in 1994, the average active-duty F-16 was TDY for less than 60 days, Fogleman said, adding: "Maybe we have too many F-16s in the active force and not enough in the Guard and reserve."

# Leaner times

## New budget would cut funding, troops

By Rudi Williams  
American Forces Information Service

The reserve component budget for fiscal 1996 calls for a 4.1 percent cut in strength and a 3.3 percent cut in operations, maintenance and personnel funds, said Jennifer Buck, DoD reserve affairs' top money manager.

If Congress approves the budget request, the reserve components will receive \$18.8 billion in fiscal 1996, with an end strength of 927,035, Buck said.

In fiscal 1995, funding grew but strength dropped.

New manpower requirements call for 373,000 Army National Guard, 230,000 Army Reserve, 98,608 Naval Reserve, 42,000 Marine Corps Reserve, 73,969 Air Force Reserve, and 109,413 Air National Guard members.

Reserve personnel are slated to drop to 893,413 by 1999, Buck said.

Buck said the reserve components' readiness budgets currently have enough funding.

She added that she did not foresee a problem in fiscal 1996 unless there are an unusual number of contingency operations.

The high number of contingency operations during fiscal 1994 caused pay problems for some reservists.

"More reservists than expected were retained to cover the unusually high number of contingency operations," Buck said.

"To cover these costs, some reserve drills planned for the last month of the fiscal year were rescheduled into fiscal 1995."

The new budget request includes

- \$320 million for modification programs for aircraft and other equipment, including C-135s, F-16s, H-46s, C-130s, and 155mm howitzers.

- \$220 million for missiles, bombs and other ammunition.

- \$100 million for automation projects.
- \$100 million for portable communications gear.

It also contains nearly \$100 million for aviation support equipment, \$35 million for training devices and about \$150 million for various other equipment.

The services also predict that active duty troops will redistribute \$3.4 billion worth of equipment to the reserve components during fiscal 1996, Buck said.

About 60 percent of the equipment is projected to go to the Air National Guard, which can expect to receive KC-135R refueling aircraft, B-1B bombers, F-15A fighters and C-130E airlifters.

The Air Force Reserve is projected to receive MC-130E special operations aircraft, as well as OA-10A air support and HC-130N refueling aircraft.

The Army National Guard expects to receive Bradley fighting vehicles. UH-

60H and UH-3H helicopters are projected for the Naval Reserve.

No distribution of ships or tanks is planned for 1996, Buck said.

About \$140 million is earmarked for reserve component transition programs — special separation benefits, voluntary separation incentives, early retirement and more.

"These programs are designed to treat reservists fairly and with respect for their service while ensuring that the smaller reserve force includes the proper balance of age, grades, skills and experience," said Wayne Spruell, reserve affairs director for manpower requirements and programs.

"Transition assistance for Guard and reserve members," Spruell added, "is an integral part of our effort to properly size and shape the reserve forces of the future."

### CONFERENCE CALL



February's Kentucky National Guard Association Conference drew dozens of notable participants, including former NGB chief, Lt. Gen. John B. Conaway; former adjutant general for air, Maj. Gen. Richard Frymire; Sen. Wendell Ford; the current NGB chief, Lt. Gen. Edward Baca; retired adjutant general Billy Wellman and the current adjutant general, Lt. Gen. Robert L. DeZarn.

## MOVIN' OUT



KyANG photos by Tech. Sgt. Jeff Sansbury

Several guardsmen, including MSgt. Ricardo Leacock (top), load firearms onto a truck during the March UTA for shipment to the new base. The arms were housed in a vault in the old supply building.



## Social Actions officer needed on base

The base currently has an opening for a social actions officer. Duties include the following: assisting personnel in social actions programs, organizing and directing activities related to social actions, and establishing and directing equal opportu-

nity programs.

An undergraduate degree in sociology, psychology, business administration or management is desirable.

For more information, contact the Social Actions Office at 683.

## Promotions in the KyANG

The following members have been promoted in the Kentucky Air National Guard and as Reservists of the United States Air Force. Congratulations on a job well done.

### To Airman 1st Class (E-3)

Anita L. Marks, 123rd MS

### To Senior Airman (E-4)

Todd A. Claypool, 123rd CES  
Michele A. Sanderson, 123rd OSF  
Michael L. Winders, 123rd LS

### To Staff Sergeant (E-6)

Darry L. Brown, 123rd CES  
Stephen D. Dean, Jr., 165th AS  
Steven B. Ervin, 123rd SPS  
Michael S. Hager, 123rd MS  
Richard L. Leslie, 165th AS  
Christopher A. Savchick, 123rd APS

### To Tech. Sergeant

Michael D. Napper, 123rd APS  
Gary L. Spaulding, 123rd MSF  
Gary M. Wathen, 123rd ALCE  
Willie Wharton, 123 MSF  
Audrey L. Williams, 123 APS

## New club drawing closer to realization

Beginning in May, the Kentucky Air National Guard Club's board of directors will hold a monthly drawing to award prizes to lucky club members.

The move is designed to boost membership, which also will raise money to help re-establish the club on base.

The board also is planning a second golf scramble to raise money for the base club and a possible snack bar.

Board member Dee Riggle said the board also is exploring other avenues to help fund the effort. These include corporate donations and military funds.

Riggle said he and other members of the board appreciate the support the club already has received from guardsmen and their families.

The initial golf scramble helped raise enough money, along with club memberships and donations, to retire all the debts the old club still had on the books.

What eventually happens, Riggle said, depends on several decisions at various levels, everyone's commitment and, of course, the amount of funding that can be raised.

Riggle encouraged anyone with suggestions or comments to contact any of the club's board members.

In addition to Riggle, the other club members are Phil Howard, David Fink, Mike Mitro, Dick Wilson, Mark Farris and John Bowling.



# Deadly Combination

*A sergeant kills his coworker and lands in prison when he mixes a fast car and a few drinks*

By Capt. Karen L. Deimler  
Staff Judge Advocate Office • Travis AFB, Calif.

**O**n April 15, 1994, a sergeant drank two beers, a couple of ounces of whisky, test drove a fancy sports car, and became a killer.

On Sept. 27, 1994, he became a convict.

I know, because I was trial counsel on the case of United States versus Air Force Sergeant, and my job was to bring the facts to the judge.

The facts are chillingly commonplace: The sergeant went to a birthday party with a case of beer under his arm. He drank at least two beers, followed by whisky. He danced, had a good time, felt festive, and was confident.

While on the porch, he enthusiastically discussed a friend's high-powered sports car. The owner, thinking he was being a friend, offered to let the sergeant test drive the car. The sergeant's friend, who also was his subordinate, accompanied him.

For about 60 seconds, the sergeant was euphoric.

That's all the time it took for him to start the car, drive off at more than 60 miles per hour, blow through a stop sign, step on the brakes, slam into a boulder, flip the car over, crash into an unoccupied house, and crush his friend's head against the foundation.

The sergeant was trapped inside the car with his dead companion until firemen and paramedics cut him out. The treating paramedic smelled the odor of alcohol coming from the sergeant's mouth as he shrieked in pain and fear.

The sergeant then lost all feeling in

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*The treating paramedic smelled the odor of alcohol coming from the sergeant's mouth as he shrieked in pain and fear.*

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his legs and began to fade in and out of consciousness. He was whisked by helicopter to a nearby medical center where his blood alcohol content was measured at .09 percent. Paramedics could do nothing for the airman first class, who was dead.

The sergeant pleaded guilty to involuntary manslaughter and drunken driving with injury.

The judge saw bloody photographs and listened to a police officer as he described the accident.

The airman's mother flew in from Las

Vegas to testify, but she was crying too hard to take the stand. His stepfather testified instead, telling the judge that the airman was the best son anyone could have had.

At his funeral, his mother received a posthumous medal and the flag from his casket.

The airman, who was Japanese-American, was buried at a veteran's cemetery, where his parents visit every week. In Japanese tradition, they leave food and tea for their son.

The couple's house has a memorial to their son on the upstairs landing – his official Air Force picture, flowers, fruit and the American flag.

They chose the landing, they said, because it was open to the rest of the house. That way, their son could be with them always.

The mother even bought a mother's day card and birthday card for herself from her dead son.

The sergeant's life also was turned upside down by the accident. He was visibly shaken and crying while testifying about how sorry he was for his actions.

He apologized to the court, his

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# Earth Day

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forces and their families from environmental health and safety hazards where they live and work."

The Defense Department has 25 million acres of public land under its control. This territory includes industrial facilities, archaeological and historic sites and the habitats of various endangered species.

"Under Dr. Perry's leadership, the military has accepted its environmental responsibilities and picked up the pace of developing related skills," said Goodman.

Such national environmental groups as the National Audubon Society, National Wildlife Federation and Worldwatch Institute have come to recognize the military is making environmental progress. Six environmental groups prepared a statement for a publication citing DoD's environmental successes.

"Today's military services are taking important steps ranging from cleaning up toxic pollution to caring for endangered species to restoring vast amounts of land under military charge," the groups stated. "There's a growing recognition in today's military that fouled water supplies, poisoned land and pollution-induced disease — both foreign and domestic — may be as formidable an enemy as any foreign

adversary."

According to DoD officials there are more than 10,000 contaminated sites at 826 bases. Ninety-three defense installations along with 15 formerly used DoD sites are named on the Environmental Protection Agency's National Priorities List. DoD will spend \$5.6 billion this fiscal year for all of its environmental initiatives, officials said.

According to Gen. Ronald R. Fogleman, Air Force chief of staff, the cor-

ington D.C., 1,000 trees were planted to stabilize the base shoreline along the Potomac River. At the Twin Cities Army Ammunition Plant in Minnesota hundreds of bluebirds and other songbirds have been encouraged to nest in boxes provided by military and civilian volunteers. At Kings Bay Naval Submarine Base in Georgia, service members help protect whales and manatees. At Camp Lejeune, N.C., Marines protect the endangered red-cockaded woodpecker.

*"An aggressive environmental program is critical to the defense mission. ... It protects the quality of life of our forces and their families from environmental hazards where they live and work."*

— Defense Secretary William Perry

nerstone of DoD's environmental program must be "a dedication to forging partnerships with the regulatory agencies with whom, too often, we have had adversarial relationships. Only then can we expect to reap the benefits of teamwork which brings to bear the combined talents and energies of our respective communities and makes a significant, lasting difference in the quality of our environment."

Successful environmental programs are under way DoD-wide and at individual installations. At Bolling AFB in Wash-

In January Tinker Air Force Base, Okla., became the first federal organization to win a national environmental award. Tinker's program to reduce use of lead-based paint was one of 24 programs selected from 2,000 applicants for Renew America's Fifth Annual National Award for Environmental Sustainability.

Tinker tests for lead-based paint in all base facilities frequented by children under age 7, DoD officials said. A lead poisoning and prevention awareness campaign was also instituted.

# Combination

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 6

friend's parents, his own mother, and his wife.

But nothing he said could change the deadly course of events set in motion when he climbed behind the wheel of a car after having a few drinks.

The court sentenced him to 18 months in prison, and the Air Force stripped him of all pay and allowances, reduced his rank to airman basic and discharged him for bad conduct.

He was taken off to jail in chains.

But the repercussions of the accident didn't end here. The families of the airman and sergeant will have to live with their pain for the rest of their lives.

The sergeant may even be facing bankruptcy.

The sports car's insurance carrier, the owner of the wrecked house, the city police, and the medical helicopter service all have the right to recoup their expenses.

Moreover, because the sergeant was not in the line of duty at the time of the incident, he alone will have to pay for his health care costs.

The tenant of the damaged house also has been affected by the incident. He re-

cently was served with eviction papers because the house can not be repaired.

The lesson here, officials say, is an obvious one: Don't drink and drive. Police warn that even a "few" drinks can be a few too many.

One police officer who was at the accident scene said he wasn't surprised that the sergeant's blood-alcohol content measured .09 percent.

At that level, the officer said, the driver feels "relaxed, happy, and invincible."

Unfortunately, for the sergeant and his dead friend, nothing could be further from the truth.

# Last Phantom mission flew in '88

By Tech. Sgt. John Martin  
123rd Wing Historian

Forty-four years ago this month, a KyANG pilot, en route to Pope AFB, N.C., for an aerial exercise was forced to bail out of his aircraft when one of his P-51 engines failed. The pilot was not injured.

On April 1, 1960, the KyANG welcomed the newest section to the base, the 123rd Field Maintenance Squadron.

Another unfortunate incident occurred 26 years ago when personnel stationed at Itazuke AB, Japan, during the Pueblo Crisis, were departing for their return trip to the United States. Upon departure, one of the RF-101s suddenly burst into flames on the runway, and was broadcast live on Japanese television. The pilot, Capt. Bill Seiber, was not injured.

Historically speaking, a major landmark of interest occurred this month in 1988 for the KyANG: the last RF-4C de-

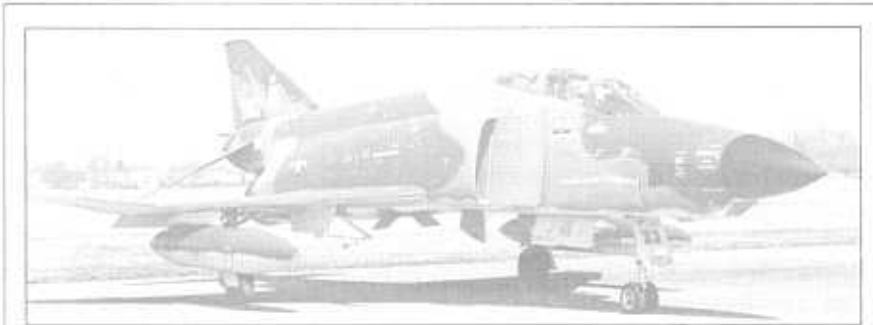
ployment for the unit. This deployment, Amalgam Warrior, was an exercise designed to simulate combat. Our unit made up the "red forces," or aggressors, while the "blue forces" were comprised of active duty F-15 and F-4 crews.

Two final notes about April and the 123rd: on the 4th of the month in 1992, our base received word that all aircraft were to be repainted with grey polyurethane. Secondly, just six days later, wing

commander Stewart Byrne was promoted to brigadier general.

*Question from last month:* How many women were part of the 123rd in 1951? The answer is exactly zero, none! Women did not become part of the unit until the mid 1950s.

*Trivia Question for May:* What location did our base use for its very first annual field training in 1948? (Hint: It's not Volk Field.)



RF-4Cs like this one served the Kentucky Air National Guard from 1976 through the late 1980s, when the base began its conversion to C-130s.

# Changes announced for BDU wear

*Velcro patches out;  
name tapes back*

By Maj. Knox Lewis  
Chief of Personnel

Now that all your BDUs are squared away with the latest velcro name patches and old-style chevrons, you can get ready to change them again.

Air Force members have until Oct. 1, 1997 to remove the velcro patches from their BDUs and replace them with ... the same name and service tapes the velcro patches were designed to replace.

The U.S. Air Force tape should be centered above the left breast pocket, while the service member's name tape should be centered above the right pocket.

Tapes may be cut or folded to match pocket width.

Other uniform changes approved last month by Air Force Chief of Staff Ronald L. Fogleman become effective immediately:

- Up to three embroidered badges are allowed on BDUs when name and U.S. Air Force tapes are worn. Aeronautical and chaplain badges are mandatory. All others are optional. Center the first embroidered badge 1/2 inch above the U.S. Air Force tape.

- A second badge is worn 1/2 inch above the first badge, and a third badge is worn on the lower portion of the left pocket.

- Organization patches, including command patches, may be worn on BDUs when name and Air Force tapes are worn. Major commands may decide color and

method of attachment, whether by velcro or stitching.

- A U.S. flag will be allowed on BDUs in a contingency. Wear instructions are to be determined by a Joint Task Force Commander.

- A U.S. Army patch is allowed on the BDU if the airman is attached to an Army unit.

- Unit emblems will be allowed on T-shirts worn with BDUs. Installation commanders will prescribe the emblem's color and design, which will be worn on the left side of the chest.

- Women may wear their BDU belt tips facing either direction.

- Either BDU or blue outer garments may be worn with white service uniforms, but service members may not mix them.

A BDU cap must be worn, for example, with a BDU jacket.