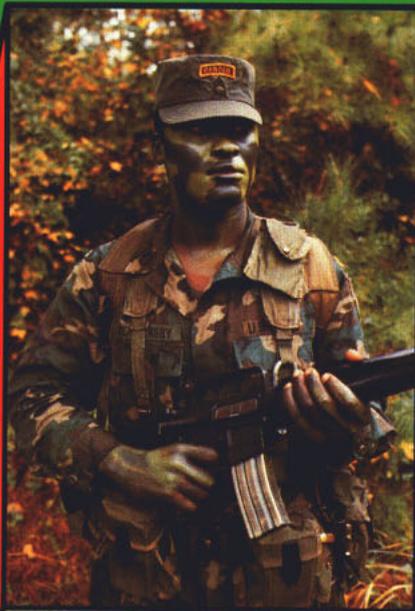


ALL HANDS

JANUARY 1993



Our national
defense team





Seven men and one woman, members of the U.S. Army, Marine Corps, Navy, Air Force and Coast Guard, form a Joint Armed Services Color Guard at the Capitol in Washington, D.C. DoD photo by R.D. Ward.

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XO Navy Internal Relations Activity

LCDR Pamela A. Moulder

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ENS Barbara Burfeind

All Hands Editor

Marie G. Johnston

All Hands Assistant Editor

JOCS Robert C. Rucker

All Hands Staff

JO2 Jonathan Annis

JO1 Sherri E. Bashore

JO2(AW) Laurie Beers

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Patricia Swift

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Production Director

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Leroy E. Jewell

DM3 Keith Wilson

NIRA Staff

Distribution: Garland Powell, RM1 Ken Mumford; Plans and Policy: LCDR Rob Raine, J.D. Leipold; Budget: Betty Williams; ADP: Joe Bartlett; Editorial: Jan Kemp Brandon, Catherine Bird; Administration: SK1 Jeff Bryan, Sandra Gray and YN3 Michelle Schaefer.

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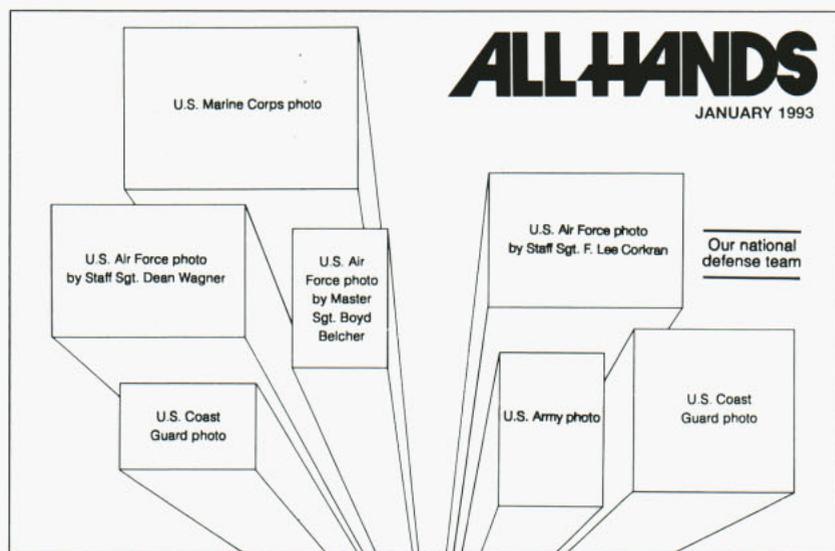
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ALL HANDS

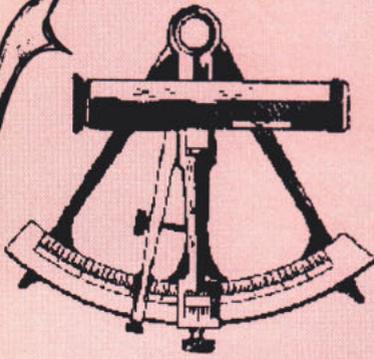
MAGAZINE OF THE U.S. NAVY
JANUARY 1993 — NUMBER 910
70TH YEAR OF PUBLICATION



This issue of *All Hands* is dedicated to the men and women who serve their country valiantly in our sister services on land, in the air and from the sea.

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From the charthouse



Regents College reduces fees

Regents College of the University of the State of New York, has significantly reduced its enrollment

fee for external associate degree programs to \$320 for service members and their families. The fee reduction applies to associate of art (A.A.) and associate of science (A.S.) degrees in Interdisciplinary Studies as well as the A.S. in business and the A.S. degrees in Allied Health Technologies and Nuclear Technology.

External degrees allow students to earn a college degree without meeting the residency requirement for traditional colleges. This is an advantage to Navy members and their families because of frequent deployments and changes in duty stations.

During the years,

Regents has awarded more than 25,000 degrees to military personnel. Navy members make up a significant portion of students enrolled in the Regents College Program.

For more information about the educational opportunities available through the Regents College and

other external degree programs, contact the Navy Campus office or call Servicemembers

Opportunity College at 1-800-368-5622.

Navy changes tuition assistance

In the past year, the Navy has experienced an unprecedented increase in the demand for off-duty education while the budget has decreased. Despite this, more money has been placed into the Navy's Tuition Assistance (TA) accounts, but steps must be taken to ensure TA is available for every sailor.

Changes in the TA policy under the Navy's Voluntary Education Program and Navy Campus are now in effect:

- TA may be used for up to six courses or 18 credit hours per individual per fiscal year, whichever is greater.

- TA is capped at \$1,000 per year per individual for vocational or technical courses.

- TA may be used to pay for an individual's first associate's, bachelor's or graduate degree. However, subsidizing additional degrees at the same level are not funded. Undergraduate courses will be funded for those who have an undergraduate degree only when it can be shown that the course is a prerequisite for a graduate program in which the individual is participating.

Education is a smart investment for both sailors and the Navy's future, and support for the TA program will continue. These program modifications are necessary to ensure the benefits remain available to everyone.

Exceptional Family Member Program

The Exceptional Family Member Program (EFMP) ensures sailors who have family members with special needs, either medical or educational, are assigned to installations

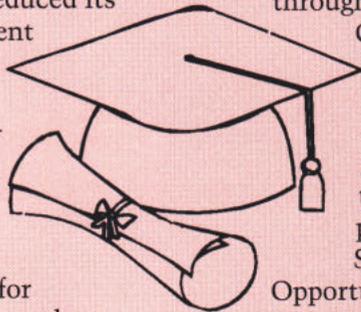
where required services are available.

"Special services can cover a broad category, from speech therapy to chronic long-term illnesses," said Ann Allen, EFMP analyst at the Bureau of Naval Personnel. The program can prevent early returns, needless family separations and minimize humanitarian reassignments and hardship discharges.

Enrollment in EFMP is mandatory for Navy families who have special needs so they can be easily identified and screened. Enrollment should occur at least nine months prior to the service member's projected rotation date. This allows the service member and the detailee time to negotiate assignments and prevents the family from being transferred to an unsuitable site.

To qualify, the family member must be enrolled in Defense Enrollment Eligibility Reporting System (DEERS), reside in the same household and be transferring with the service member.

For more information, contact the EFMP coordinator at the nearest medical treatment facility, your command career counselor or call Pers-662D8 at DSN 224-1480, 223-3308 or 1-800-527-8830.



CHAMPUS news

Do you have a question about what the Civilian Health and Medical Program of the Uniformed Services (CHAMPUS) covers and what it doesn't? About who's eligible for CHAMPUS benefits? About filling out the CHAMPUS claim form? About where to send the claim after it's completed?

Your nearest health benefits advisor (HBA) can answer these questions and many others. The HBA can also provide CHAMPUS claim forms for program beneficiaries and other materials, and can guide you to the most efficient use of CHAMPUS and other military health benefits.

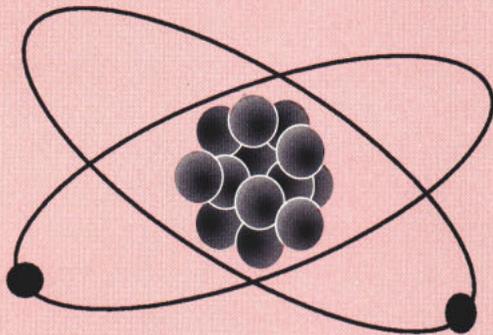
You'll find HBAs at military hospitals and clinics worldwide. Talk to your HBA before receiving care under CHAMPUS. Learn the local rules and requirements ahead of time to save possible headaches later.

Scientific judging

The Naval Science Awards Program (NSAP) needs judges for state and regional high school sci-

ence and engineering fairs. NSAP participates in more than 400 science fairs in the United States, including Alaska and Hawaii, providing certificates, prizes and opportunities to enter a higher level of competition.

Scientifically qualified Navy and Marine Corps officers and enlisted personnel are in urgent demand to select the Navy and Marine Corps winners during the 1993 science fair season (January through April). Non-scientific uniformed personnel are invited to present awards at the award's



ceremonies.

Naval and Marine Corps Reserve members who judge or present awards at the science fairs should request non-pay annual training orders for each event, as no travel funds or paid annual training orders are authorized.

If interested, forward a resume to: Barbara Thurman, project officer, Naval Science Awards Program, Office of Naval Research, Attn: 11SPSA,

Ballston Tower One, 800 N. Quincy St., Arlington, Va. 22217-5660; telephone 1-800-422-6727.

Leadership essay contest

The U.S. Naval Institute, Annapolis, Md., is sponsoring the 19th annual Vincent Astor Memorial Leadership Essay Contest for junior officers and officer trainees of the U.S. Navy, Marine Corps and Coast Guard.

The Naval Institute will award cash prizes and medals to the authors of the winning essays on the topic of leadership.

Entries must be post-marked on or before Feb. 15, 1993.

For contest rules and more information, contact Jennifer Paytas at (410) 268-6110.

Dolphin Scholarship Foundation helps out

More than 100 children of active-duty and former active-duty Navy submariners are attending college this year thanks, in part, to the Dolphin Scholarship Foundation. Based on an evaluation of scholastic proficiency, non-scholastic activities, character and financial need, the foundation offers a renewable scholarship of \$1,750 per academic year for work toward a bachelor of

science or bachelor of arts degree.

Children of submariners, former submariners or Navy members who have served at submarine-support activities are eligible.

Applications and complete eligibility requirements may be obtained by writing to: Dolphin Scholarship Foundation, 405 Dillingham Blvd., Norfolk Naval Station, Norfolk, Va. 23511; telephone (804) 696-4904.

Undelivered tax returns piling up

The Internal Revenue Service (IRS) has been unable to deliver 1991 income tax refunds to 81,000 taxpayers and are still holding \$44 million worth of checks. The checks were returned to the IRS because of incorrect addresses.

Most of the undelivered refunds — more than 22,000 — are from returns filed in Western states. Another 18,000 are from the South.

If you think your refund check is among those sent back, contact the IRS by calling 1-800-829-1040.



We can't do it alone

U.S. Coast Guard photo



From the Sea is the Navy's new strategy explaining our team-oriented mission, projecting sea power as part of military operations ashore. This issue of *All Hands* is dedicated to the other members of our team — the Army, Air Force, Marine Corps and Coast Guard.

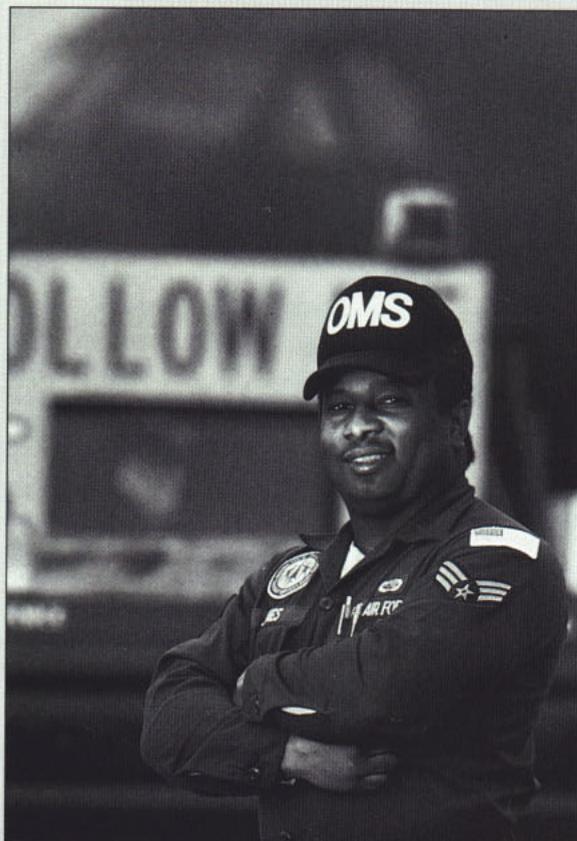
As you look through the pages of this issue of *All Hands* you will notice how each branch of the armed forces is different. But, if you take the time to look deeper into the faces of the individual soldiers, airmen, Marines and Coast Guardsmen pictured, you will also notice many similarities. Like you, they are professionals, proud of the unique capabilities of their service, and equally proud to serve on the National Defense Team with you.

In the Navy, each of us is trained to do our job in support of our special mission. In today's world of instant communication and microcomputers it is vital we understand the training and special missions performed by soldiers, airmen, Marines and Coast Guardsmen as part of the team that keeps America free.

That is why *All Hands* is proud to offer you this glimpse of the bigger picture — our National Defense Team — through this special feature on our sister services. □

U.S. Marine Corps photo

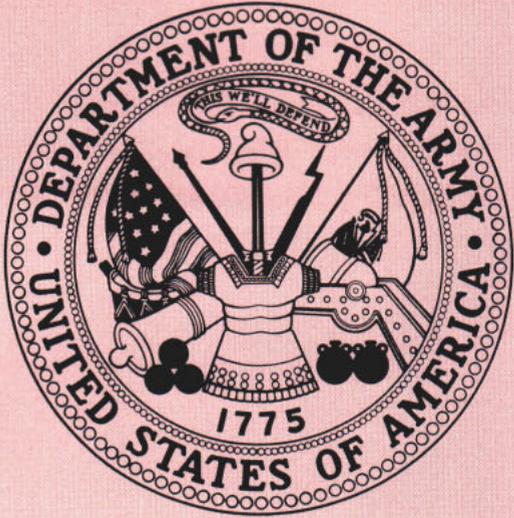




U.S. Air Force photo

All services are enhancing and streamlining their capabilities to maximize efficiency, particularly in joint and combined operations. The naval service will focus on complementing the capabilities of the other services.

“... From the Sea”



‘Follow me ...
I am the

Infantry’



It's 0-dark-30 at Fort Benning, Ga., and the bronze statue of "Iron Mike" stares across Alvin York Field from the front of Infantry Hall. Legend and alter ego to infantry soldiers everywhere, he bids his comrades to "Follow Me." His words are repeated everywhere — painted on water towers, worked into the stained glass of a post chapel window and sewn on the left shoulders of soldiers' uniforms.

The infantry is considered the backbone or ground-gaining force of the Army. As modern combat soldiers, infantrymen are taught to be tougher, smarter and faster than the other side. They move on foot, by armored personnel carrier or helicopter. In daylight or darkness, in squads or alone, the modern infantryman must be able to traverse every type of terrain under every weather condition. They must become proficient in small arms ranging from pistols to rifles and machine guns.

At Fort Benning, home to the U.S. Army Infantry/Airborne School, six gymnasiums and fitness centers open their doors daily to keep the troops in top shape.

Elsewhere on post, snipers may be working on their craft. At the same time several different units may be dry-running a night raid or finishing up weapons qualification.

They are all part of the infantry and as steadfast as Iron Mike to live up to their slogan, "Follow Me." □

Compiled from a story by Staff Sgt. Larry Lane. Lane is the photo supervisor for Soldiers magazine.





Photo by Staff Sgt. Larry Lane

Left : Students practice parachute landing falls at the Fort Benning-based U.S. Army Airborne School.
Below : A drill sergeant leads his infantrymen home after a day of training.



Photos by Staff Sgt. Larry Lane

Hang ing by a thread



Left : Low crawling through the obstacle course.
Above : Two "Screaming Eagles" rappel from a helicopter.

Photo by Staff Sgt. Phil Prater



For Pvt. 2 Michael Strunz, neither the steam seeping from beneath his helmet nor the icicles hanging from his sideburns kept a rosy smile from penetrating the 20-degree chill as he finished the 12-mile road march. Finally, it was over.

During the past 11 days, Strunz and his classmates of the 101st Airborne Division's Air Assault School Class 9-92 had dropped to the ground for hundreds of push-ups with and without their 30-pound packs.

Push-ups may have been the attention getters, but they were just part of an intensive course testing students' mettle, memory and motivation.

Throughout the school, more than 500 soldiers in four classes are immersed in technical information from one of the school's three phases: combat assault, rigging and

slings loading; and rappelling — including a 12-mile road march and graduation.

Phase Three is the most dangerous, but also the most fun. For two-and-one-half days students learn basic rappelling techniques, descending from a 30-foot tower with and without combat equipment. After completing the test, they rappel from a UH-60 *Black Hawk* helicopter hovering 100 feet above the ground.

These requirements are typical of all 11 Army air assault schools, but the "Screaming Eagle School" has the reputation for being the toughest. □

Compiled from a story by Staff Sgt. Phil Prater. Prater was a photojournalist for Soldiers magazine and is currently stationed at Camp Zama, Japan.

Tanks from the sky



Photo by Staff Sgt. William H. McMichael



Army Sgt. Alan Frost hit the ground harder than usual — the paratrooper above him had accidentally touched his canopy during descent. Shaking off the impact, he gathered his chute and dashed through the darkness toward the edge of the drop zone. Just past the first trees, he heaved his rucksack up onto a . . . tank?

Airborne soldiers are trained to jump from aircraft and then assume the role of a "foot soldier" on the ground. They do not typically become tank crewmen after they hit the dirt. Nor are tanks normally dropped out of airplanes. But such events are commonplace for the unique airborne tankers of the 82nd Airborne Division's 3rd Battalion, 73rd Armor (3/73).

The battalion's M-551 *Sheridans* were the first U.S. tanks on the ground in Saudi Arabia. Their "mission company," a rotating duty, can be airborne within 18 hours of an alert.

Their tanks are one-of-a-kind too. The last of the



Sheridan tanks, built in 1970, are used only by the 3/73 and the opposing force at the National Training Center, Fort Bragg, N.C.

Once at Fort Bragg, "newbies," which include veteran cavalry scouts coming to the unit for the first time, attend school for the *Sheridan* tank. It's a two-week, by-the-book cram course that combines operations, maintenance and gunnery.

Airborne operation are inherently dangerous. "When we jump in, the tank commander might break his leg," said Capt. Al Tanner, Co. C commander. "So these kids have to be briefed on every aspect of the mission so they know what to do."

"It's an elite unit in the Army. It's the only one of its type," said Frost. "I must have liked it, because I just re-enlisted for six more years to stay here. It's like any job — it's what you make of it." □

Compiled from a story by Staff Sgt. William H. McMichael. McMichael is a photojournalist with Soldiers magazine.

Opposite page : A soldier straps on an M-3 before a jump. Above : *Sheridan* rigging is learned on the job.



Rangers:

Always on call

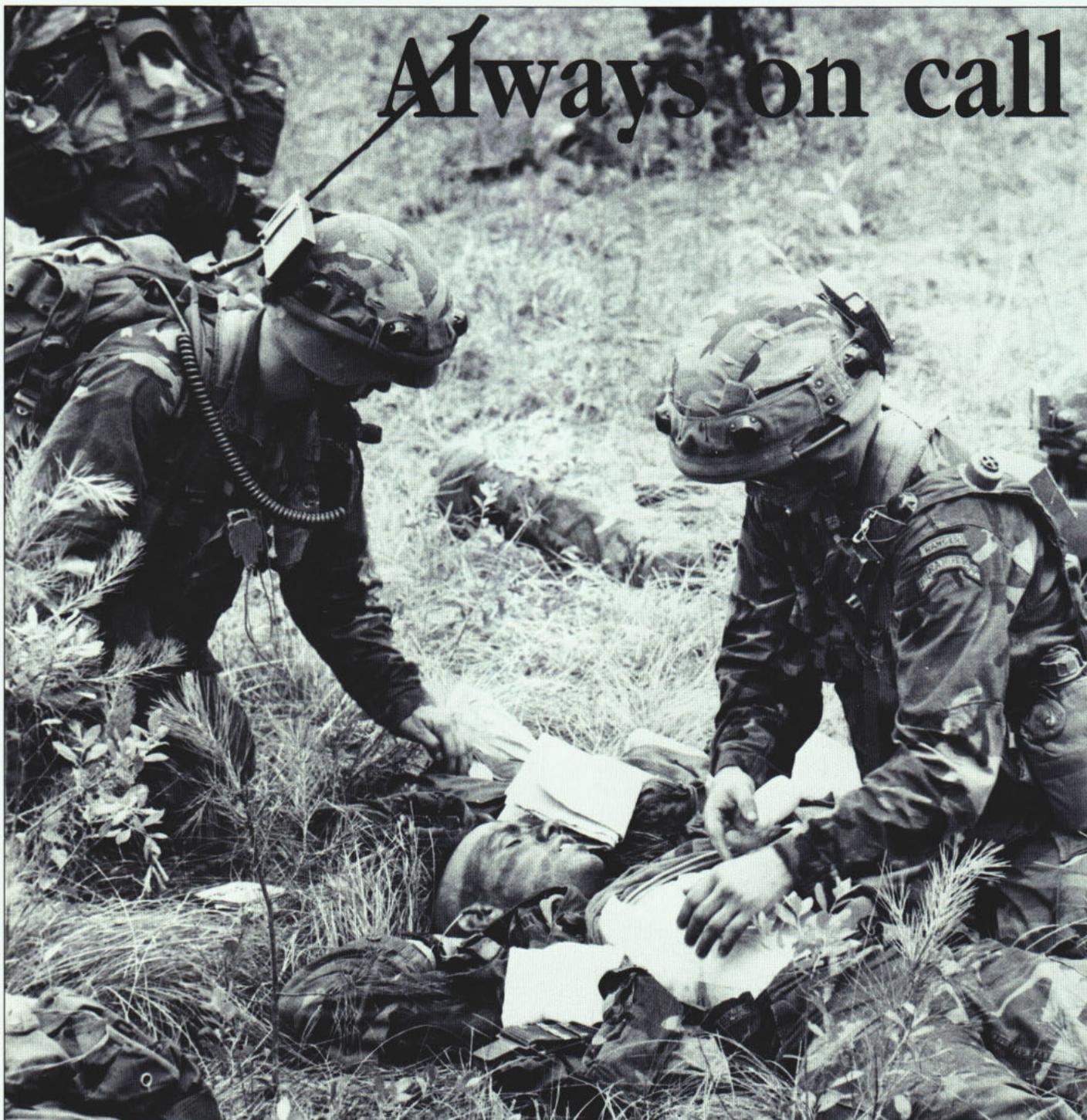


Photo by Staff Sgt. Larry Lane

In the early morning Georgia mist, the Rangers of the 3rd Platoon, Company A, 1st Battalion, 75th Ranger Regiment crossed the final line separating them from the long trip to their objective. The "enemy" would be ready and waiting, along with a few billion hungry mosquitoes.

The day's scenario: hostile guerrillas were encamped many kilometers into Fort Stewart's bush country. From their encampment, the rebels had been raiding the small neighboring villages of an unnamed South American country. The Rangers would have to pry the force from its stronghold. A realistic training mission — yet it could be only a telephone call away from becoming a reality.

"We have to be able to go anywhere in the world within 18 hours," said Capt. James Meisinger, assistant operations officer. Each Ranger has a packed rucksack ready to toss on the back of an airplane. "Twenty-four hours from now, the president could alert us for a mission, and we'd be on an airplane to somewhere. Knowing that, Rangers take this training seriously. They know they could be doing this for real in a short period of time."

As an elite light infantry force, the 75th Rangers continuously work on combat proficiencies — the standard infantry missions — contact, the raid and the ambush. It's a physically demanding job with much personal sacrifice. It's not a career for the faint of heart.

"Everybody in this unit is a volunteer and they wouldn't be here unless they wanted to be," said Sgt. 1st Class John Harrison. "This battalion trains hard and goes to the field more than most battalions. There aren't too many people who can do what we do."

It's weeks and weeks of training with often little down time in between, but they know the training will pay off — when they get the call to board that airplane to an unknown battle, they'll be ready. □

Compiled from a story by Staff Sgt. Larry Lane. Lane is the photo supervisor for Soldiers magazine.



Photo by Staff Sgt. Larry Lane

Opposite page : Army medics apply a field dressing to an "injured" soldier. **Above :** Ranger develops the basic "move and fire" technique. **Below :** An "enemy" sniper awaits the Rangers' strike at the objective.



Photo by Staff Sgt. Larry Lane



What makes the Air Force tick?

When the Air Force got its "discharge" from the Army more than 45 years ago, it became an equal service partner responsible for providing aerial combat capability. Visionaries like Air Force Generals Billy Mitchell and "Hap" Arnold knew if our nation's military strength remained [solely] on land or in the water, our freedom and security soon would be at risk from above. Air power, they contended, would be a decisive factor in future conflicts.

Air power has proven a superior deterrent, especially during Operation *Desert Storm*, but it is powerless without people who challenge conventional wisdom, propose new ideas and make a difference.

The Air Force family is comprised of dedicated people and includes active-duty members, civilian employees, guardsmen, reservists, retirees and their families. More than 1 million people, less than half of whom are on active duty are part of the Air Force.

The average age of officers is 35 and 29 for enlisted members. Women make up 14 percent of the force, including nearly 300 pilots and more than 100 navigators. By rank, most are sergeants (E-4) and captains (O-3).

Today's Air Force people know that duty, above all, takes precedence over individual desires. In the process, they become united in purpose and committed to excellence. □

Compiled from a story by Chief Master Sgt. Vickie M. Graham. Graham is the senior editor for Airman magazine.



Photo by Staff Sgt. Marvin Lynchard

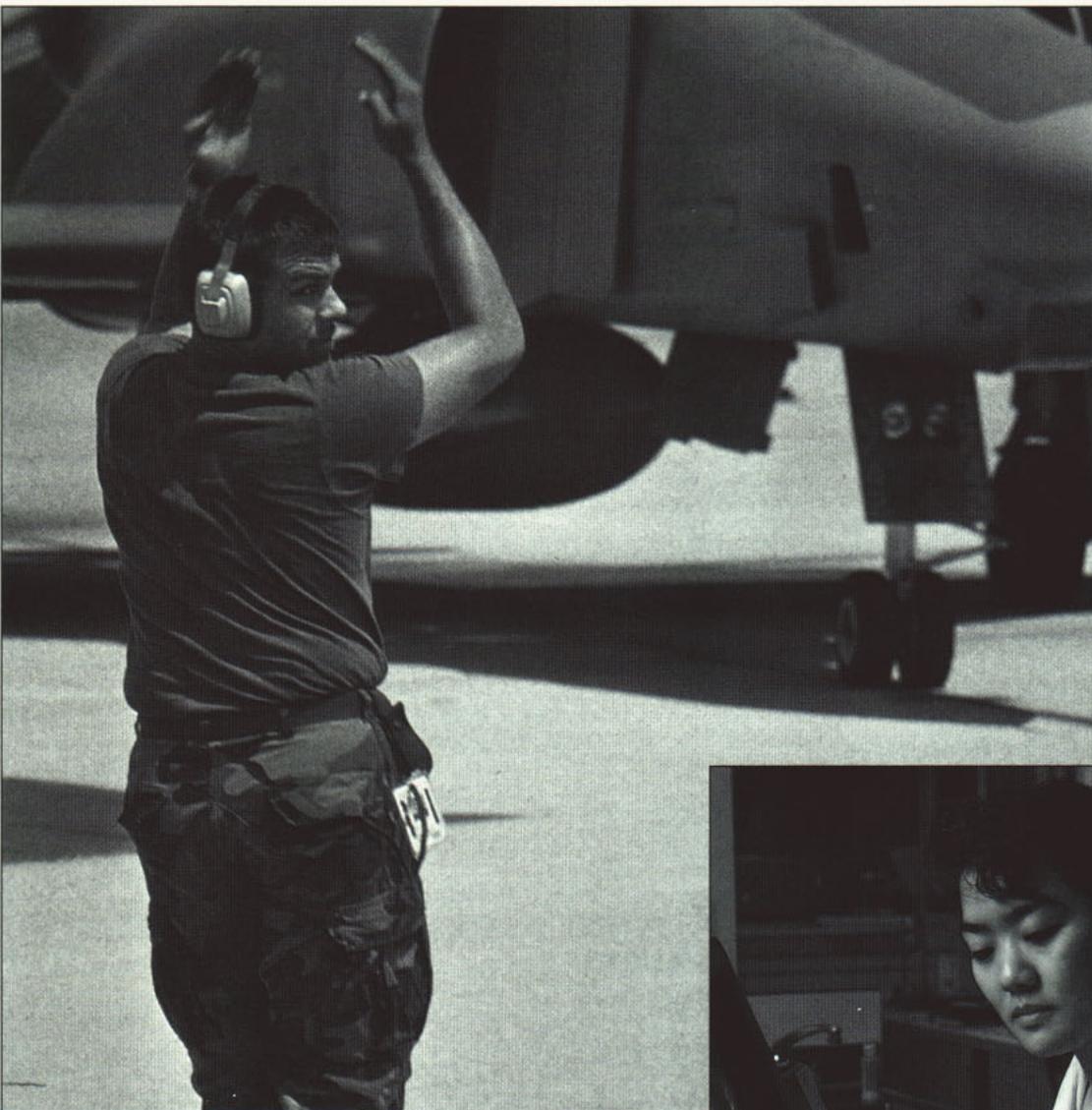
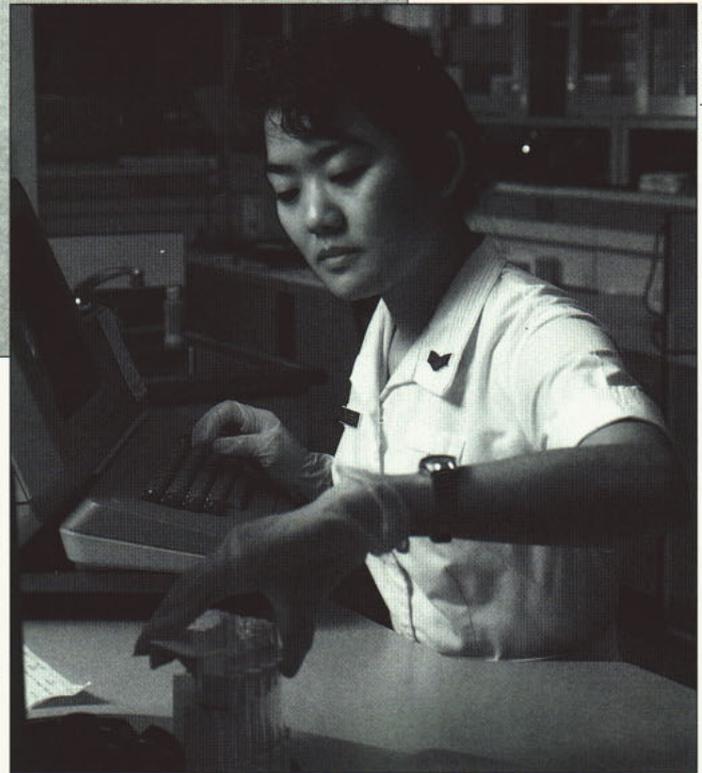


Photo by Tech. Sgt. Charles W. Diggs, Jr.



U.S. Air Force photo



Photo by Tech. Sgt. Michael James Haggerty

Top : Sgt. Leland Davis marshals an RF-4 into a parking space after its mission at Bergstrom Air Force Base, Texas. **Inset :** A medical lab technician uses a computer system to track a patient's test results. **Left :** Security police specialists guard aircraft around the clock. **Opposite page :** Sgt. Kim Renta, a combat camera videographer records Navy operations off the coast of Saudi Arabia.

Solving victory's equation



Photo by Tech. Sgt. Fernando Serra

The Air Force exists for a single purpose — to protect the people and values of our nation. As a result, the job of Air Force people has always been clear-cut: to respond to aggression whenever and wherever it may occur.

Today, as they continue to refine the force to meet the challenges of the 21st century, Air Force people have further refined the specific mission: to defend the United States through the control and exploitation of air and space.

In simpler terms, the job of Air Force people is to fly and to fight. "Team Air Force" is part of a worldwide aerial fleet committed to supporting ground troops.

The Air Force calls its ability to respond "Global Reach - Global Power" because it has the means, the speed, range, precision, lethality and flexibility to reach any location in the world within hours.

But the Air Force is better when working jointly, merging each service's strengths to prove once again that the sum is greater than its individual parts. And working together as during *Desert Storm*, a new equation was learned — "Total Force = Total Victory." □

Compiled from a story by Chief Master Sgt. Vickie M. Graham. Graham is the senior editor of *Airman* magazine.

“...the job of
Air Force
people is to
fly and to
fight. ...”

Photo by Staff Sgt. Perry Helmer



Photo by Staff Sgt. Mark Allen

Opposite page : Weapons loaders learn to work quickly and efficiently during flightline operations requiring a fast turnaround. *Above* : Staff Sgt. Edward Glover and Airman Paige Rowe, both C-130 crew chiefs for the 435th Tactical Airlift Wing, perform repairs on an engine. *Left* : Airman 1st Class Jennifer Repper, 3rd Security Police Squad, guarded an entry control point at Clark Air Base in the Republic of the Philippines before the base closed.

Smart weapons .

As we enter the 21st century, the Soviet Union and the Berlin Wall exist only in memory. The possibility of nuclear war and threats to our democracy are greatly reduced. That's why the Air Force is changing the way they do business.

During *Desert Storm*, the line between strategic and tactical operations became blurred. So instead of defining the majority of our combat operations by specific missions — strategic, tactical and airlift — the Air Force consolidated most of its resources under a new concept: one wing, one base, one boss.

That means the bombers, tankers, airlifters and fighters assigned to any given base are now the responsibility of a single local commander — usually a brigadier general — rather than individual lower-ranking commanders who formerly reported to their respective and distant headquarters. These field commanders are responsible for mission accomplishment and have the resources and authority they need to get the job done.

Overall, they decreased their air staff in the Pentagon by 21 percent, including a net loss of 14 general officers. By taking power and people from air staff and command headquarters and putting them in the field, they've increased efficiency and reduced bureaucracy. The result: a smaller Air Force with improved combat capability.

The Air Force's biggest asset in the combat capability arena is the people who wear Air Force blue.

The Air Force's basic philosophy is to not only train its people, but to hold them accountable. Under the concept of building a quality Air Force, decisions are made at the lowest level possible, because that's where the expertise lies. That's why even the youngest Air Force person is a leader in his or her own right.

They have to be. Because they're the ones who fix the airplanes and maintain the missiles. They're the ones who decide whether or not a plane is mission ready.

Whatever the decision, the Air Force trusts their judgment. Above all else, safety is paramount, whether in peace or in war. It doesn't take a rocket scientist to know that a multi-million-dollar airplane is worthless if it isn't safe to fly. □

Compiled from a story by Chief Master Sgt. Vickie M. Graham. Graham is senior editor for Airman magazine.

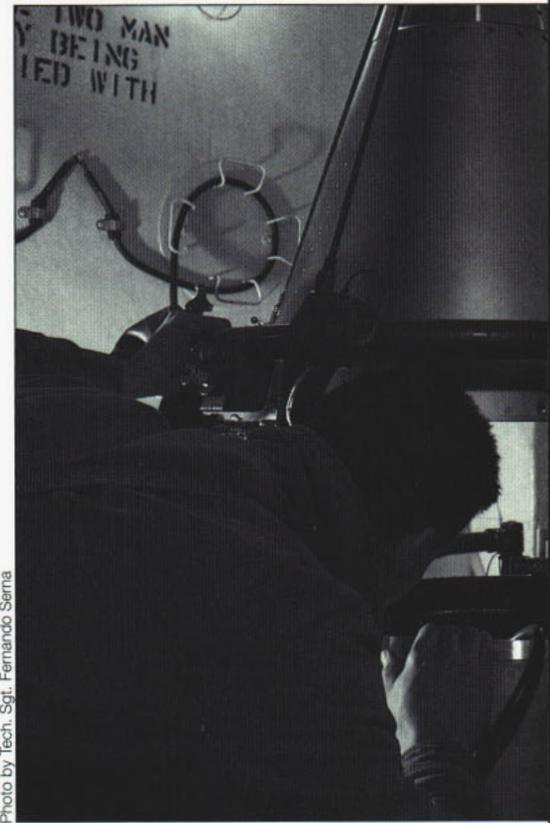


Photo by Tech. Sgt. Fernando Serna

The Air Force's biggest asset in the combat capability arena is the people who wear blue.

. . smarter people

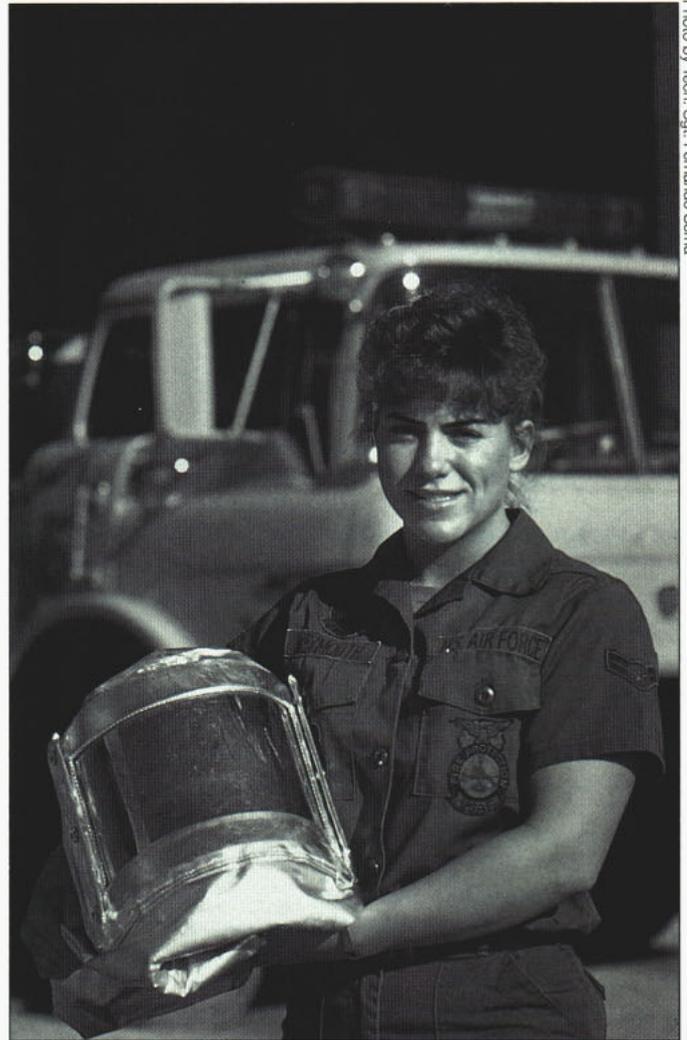
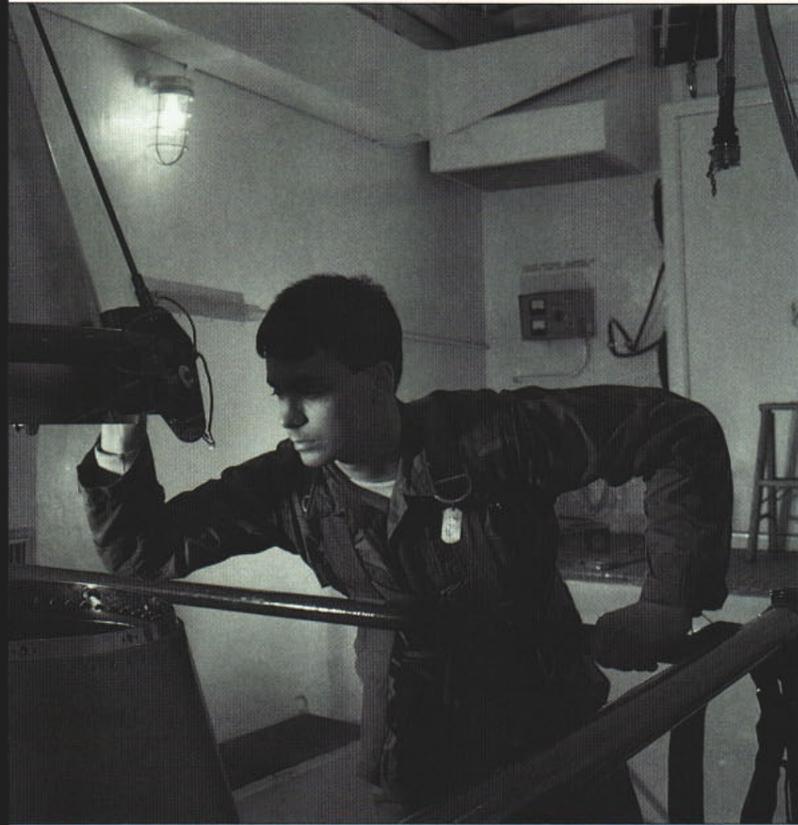


Photo by Tech. Sgt. Fernando Serra

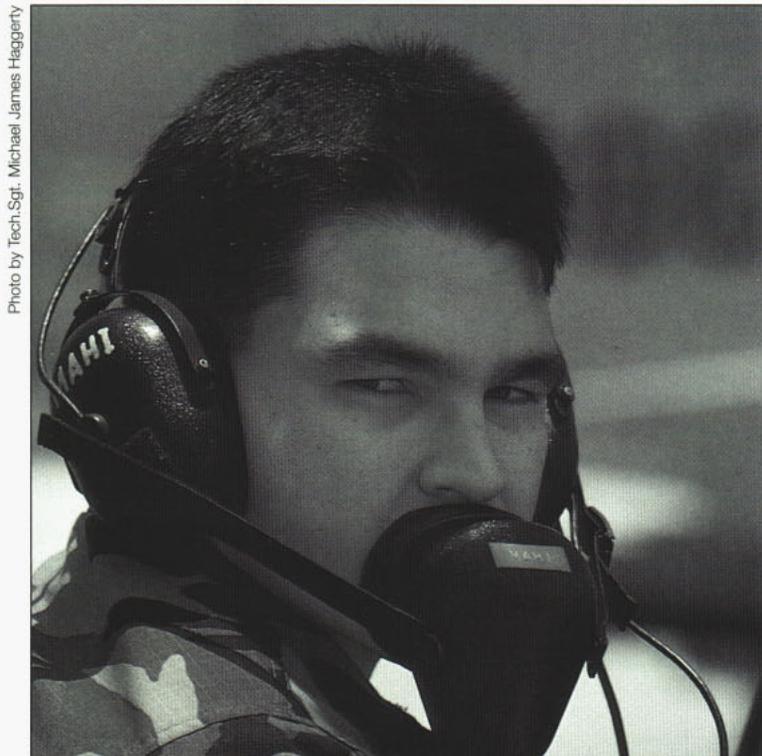


Photo by Tech. Sgt. Michael James Haggerty

Above left : Periodic maintenance ensures the Air Force's intercontinental ballistic missile force can respond at a moment's notice. **Above :** Airman 1st Class Sarah Weymouth is assigned to the 832nd CES Fire Protection Specialists at Luke Air Force Base, Arizona. **Left :** Flightline maintenance is the crux of Air Force flight operations.



Looking ahead

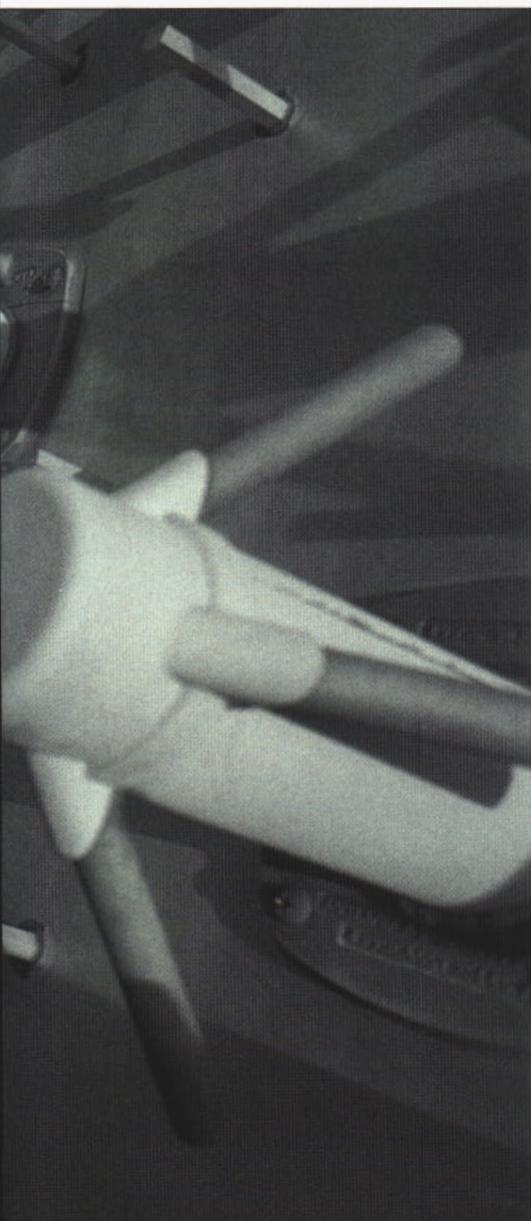


Photo by Tech. Sgt. Michael James Haggerty



Photo by Staff Sgt. Charles Taylor



U.S. Air Force photo

When the Air Force looks into the future, it knows exactly where it is headed. Along the way, it will be guided by a new world with new rules and new thinking.

In the near future, the Air Force expects more military-to-military contacts with new democracies, as well as continued joint training exercises with current allies. It will collaborate with other services to exchange ideas and techniques concerning operations, modernization and support, looking for the best way to do the job.

Air Force personnel will see more base closures as the drawdown continues from the high of 205 wings in

Above left: Radar maintenance is crucial to the defense of our borders.

Above: Master Sgt. Richard Davis looks out the right door of an MH-53. Davis serves as a rear gunner. **Right:** An enlisted engineer assigned to a CH-53E amphibious helicopter.

FY88 to 100 active and 50 guard and reserve wings by 1995.

With base closures comes a reduced need for people. The goal is to keep a balance of youth and experience, spreading losses across all segments of the Air Force family.

As the budget shrinks, the Air Force will need to operate more like a business, getting the most from its dollars while improving capability. New weapon systems like the F-22

and B-2 must prove their worth before joining the Air Force family.

Research will be crucial in everything the Air Force does. The technologies being explored, such as super-smart weapons, will help maintain the combat edge.

As the world situation changes, so will the Air Force. The threat may not be the same, but a threat still remains. □

Compiled from a story by Chief Master Sgt. Vickie M. Graham. Graham is the senior editor of Airman magazine.

Eye on the forces

U.S. Army photo



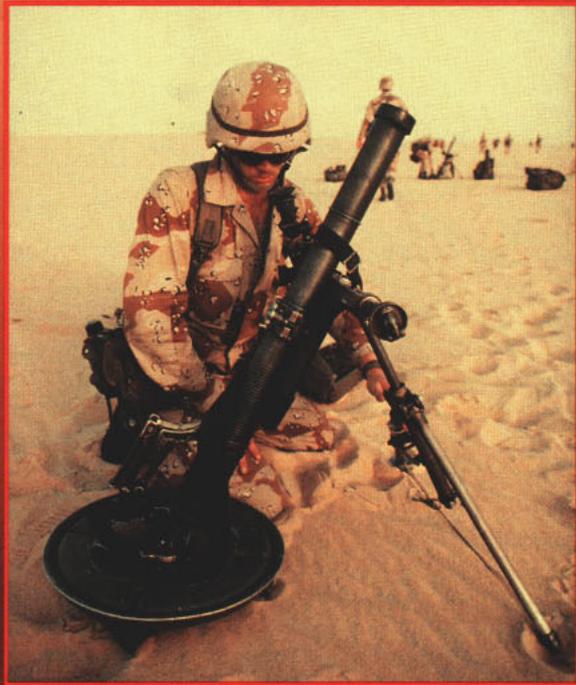
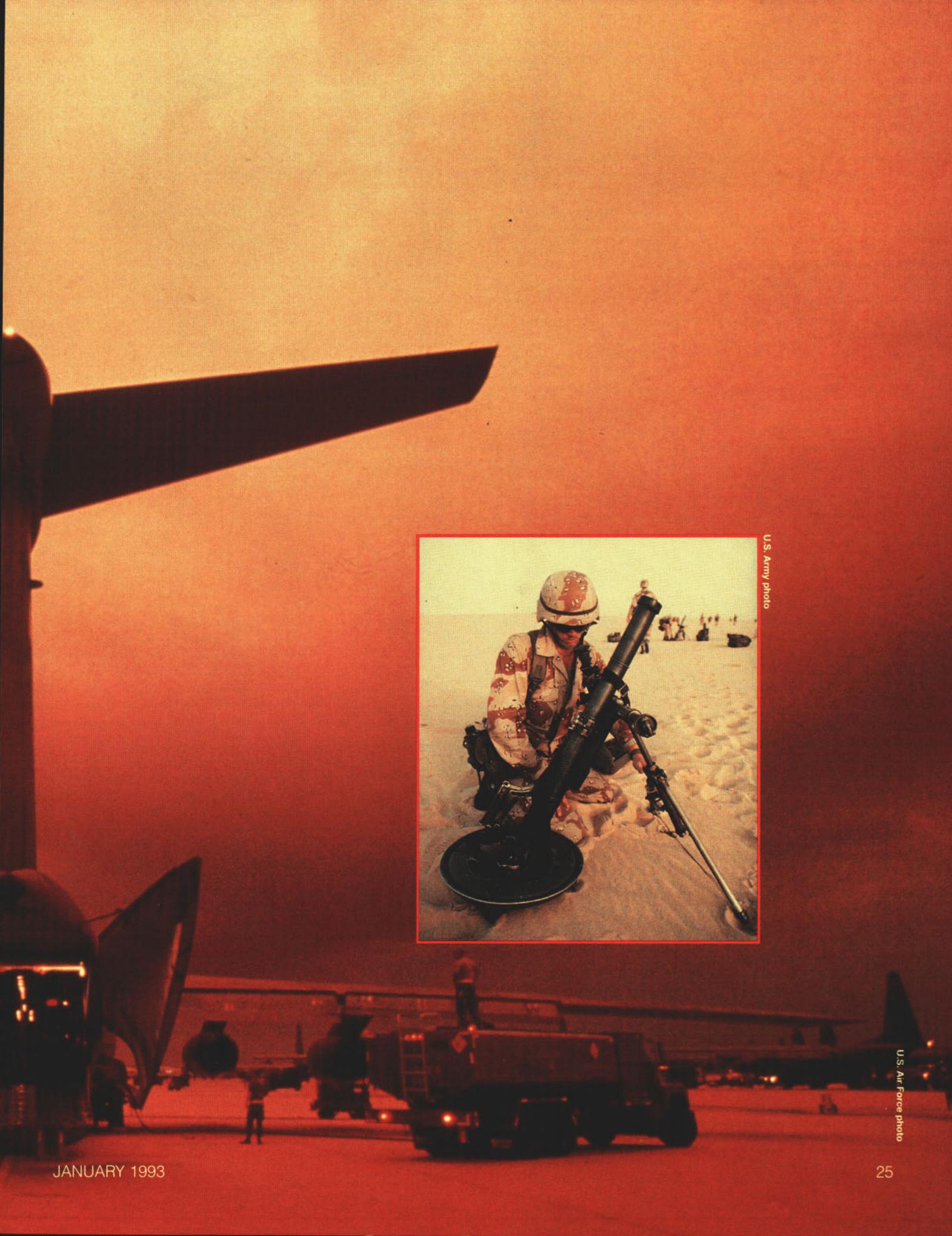


Top: The Army's Old Guard Caisson Platoon provides honors for military funerals at Arlington National Cemetery. *Left:* Coast Guard women serve aboard all Coast Guard vessels. *Opposite page:* Soldiers train in all environments during war games.



U.S. Air Force photo

C-141s, a key component of the Air Force's Air Mobility Command, transport military service members and supplies throughout the world. *Inset above:* The Air Force's biggest asset is its highly trained personnel. *Inset right:* The Army used the M-221 60mm mortar throughout its successful campaign in the Gulf War.



U.S. Army photo

U.S. Air Force photo



U.S. Marine Corps photo



U.S. Coast Guard photo



U.S. Army photo



U.S. Army photo

Counterclockwise from top: Ceremonial units, such as the Coast Guard's honor guard, represent the armed forces' professionalism and discipline to the world. Almost 25 percent of the Marine Corps' operating forces are forward deployed. Marines quickly learn the art of camouflage. Marines can be found in all walks of life, protecting our nation's national security. The Air Force maintains a strong presence overseas – of its force, 23 percent serve outside the United States. The TOW missile, in background, can be used against tanks, armored personnel carriers and reinforced bunkers. Soldiers are members of an integrated team, working together to accomplish their mission.



U.S. Marine Corps photo

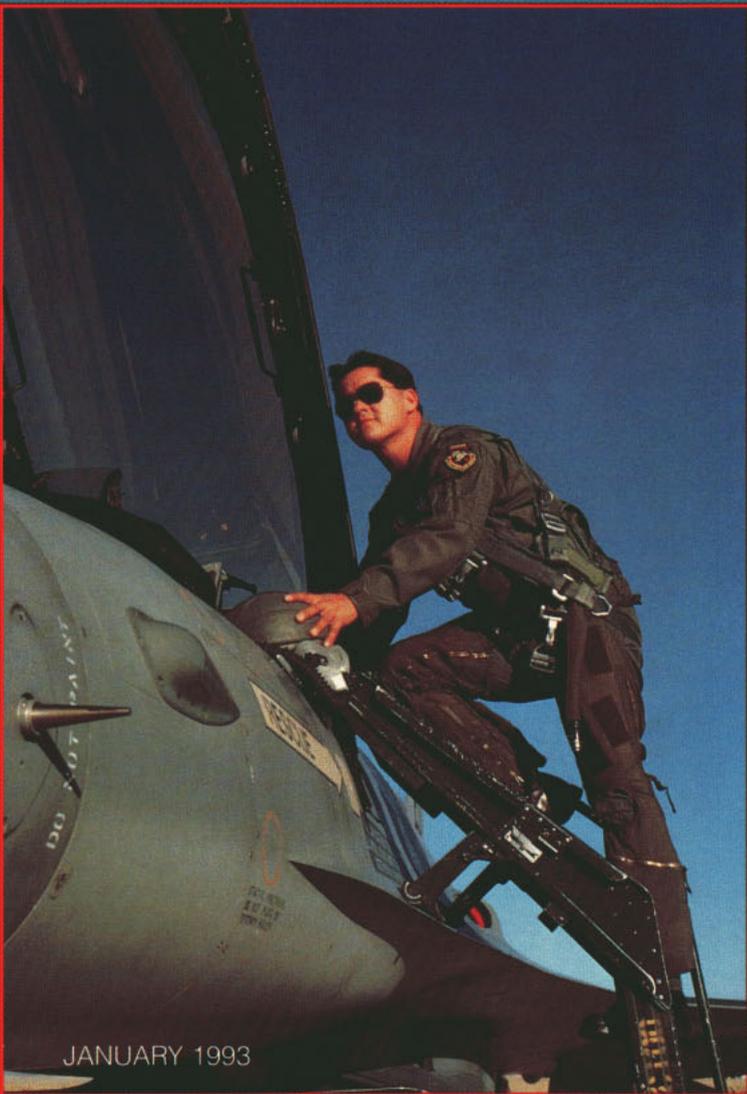
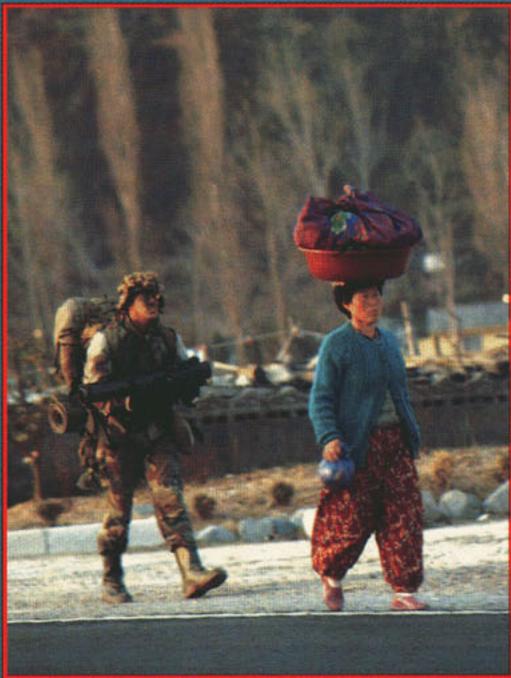


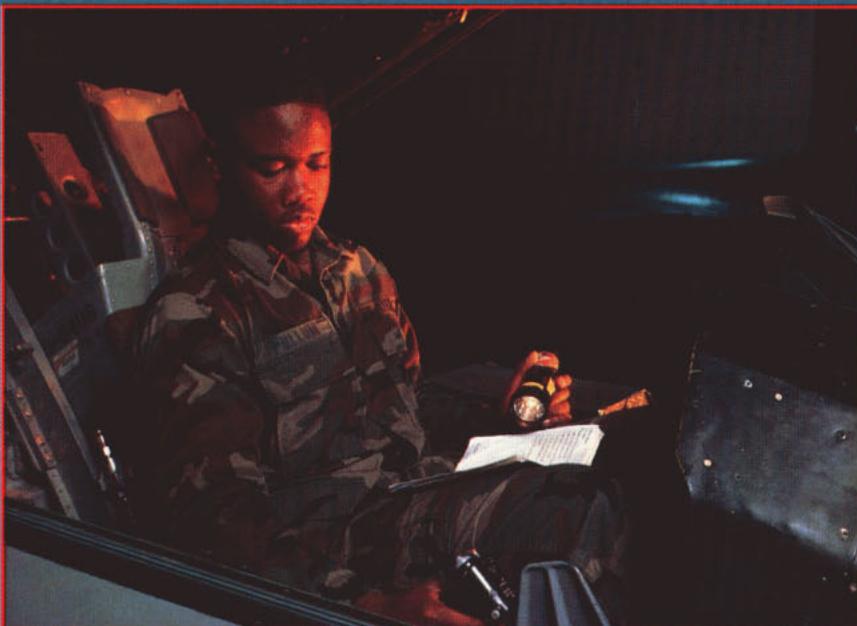
Photo by Carlos Baker



U.S. Marine Corps photo

JANUARY 1993

Photo by Carlos Baker



U.S. Army photo



U.S. Coast Guard photo



U.S. Marine Corps photo



Clockwise from above: The shoulder-fired Stinger missile provides air defense to even the smallest combat units. The Air Force's minority representation has risen from 14 percent in 1975 to 22 percent in 1992. The Air Force's first women pilots earned their wings in 1977 — today, the service has 282 female pilots and 122 female navigators. The Coast Guard prides itself on its humanitarian mission — most recently with the Haitian refugees. The Marine Corps Silent Drill Team performs for dignitaries and special ceremonies throughout the world. Marine Expeditionary brigades train throughout the world's varied climates. The Coast Guard promotes maritime transportation with its capabilities in ice-laden polar and domestic waters for federal and scientific organizations.



Photo by Staff Sgt. Scott Stewart



U.S. Coast Guard photo



Photo by Sgt. Thomas J. Lapointe

Soldiers of the sea



The 11th Marine Expeditionary Unit, 2nd Platoon, 3rd Amphibious Assault Battalion, Company C, recently launched six assault amphibious vehicles off USS *Schenectady* (LST 1185) in a mock attack on White Beach, Camp Pendleton, Calif.

"When the ship gets to a certain point, we start to launch the vehicles," Gunnery Sgt. Tom Venable said. "The stern gate opens and they drive off at six-second intervals."

It takes about 15 minutes for amphibious tractors (AmTracs) to get to shore. Timing is critical. "During a real operation on a hot beach, naval gunfire preps the beach [from the sea and air]," said Staff Sgt. George Beauchamp, 2nd section leader.

The AmTracs fought to stay on line as they made their way through roaring surf and onto the sand.

During a real operation, the tractors would have gone on to fight, rescue Marines or breach mine fields. But for this exercise, they drove up onto the beach and turned around, facing the sea to wait for the radio call that would bring them back to the ship. □

Compiled from a story by Lance Cpl. Lisa C. Nazworth, MCB Camp Pendleton, Calif., and Sgt. Frank Leyhew, MCAS New River, Jacksonville, N.C.



**Marines can
deploy by
air and sur-
face, how-
ever, their
forte is to
come from
the sea —
and that is
what makes
them
unique.**



U.S. Navy photo

U.S. Marine Corps photo



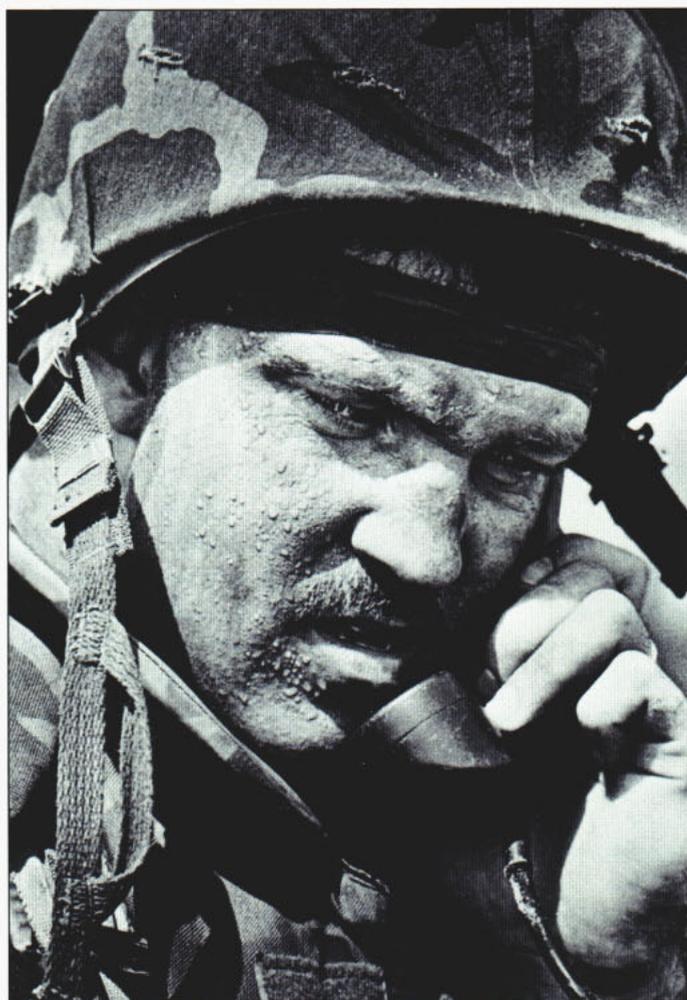
Photo by JO2 Brett R. Bryan

Top : Amphibious operations are a major part of the Marine Corps' mission. Above : Marines debark from their landing craft. Left : Amphibious assault vehicles bring expeditionary forces ashore.



Photo by Staff Sgt. Charles Luedke

With a diverse mission, training “in every clime and place” is essential to the Corps’ combat readiness.



U.S. Navy photo

Marines...

in the air and on the ground

New River, Cherry Point and Camp Lejeune Marines recently traveled across the country to fight a three-day "war" at Marine Corps Air Ground Combat Center, Twentynine Palms, Calif.

Camp Lejeune's Battalion Landing Team-3, 3rd Battalion, 2nd Marines; 1st Battalion, 10th Marine Regiment (Artillery); and 2nd Tank Battalion, practiced their ground combat skills throughout the desert, while coordinating with the "air wingers" for aerial support.

The air wingers — *Sea Knights*, *Super Stallions*, *Hueys*, *Sea Cobras* and *Harriers* — all combined to "support Marine Air-Ground Task Forces Regimental Landing Team 2," said Lt. Col. J.J. Porter, commanding officer of the aviation combat element for Combined Arms Exercise 10-91.

According to Porter, the squadrons involved were performing individual squadron training exercises, "in addition to doing integrated aviation combat element training." □

Compiled from a story by Cpl. Luis P. Valdespino Jr., MCAS New River, Jacksonville, N.C.

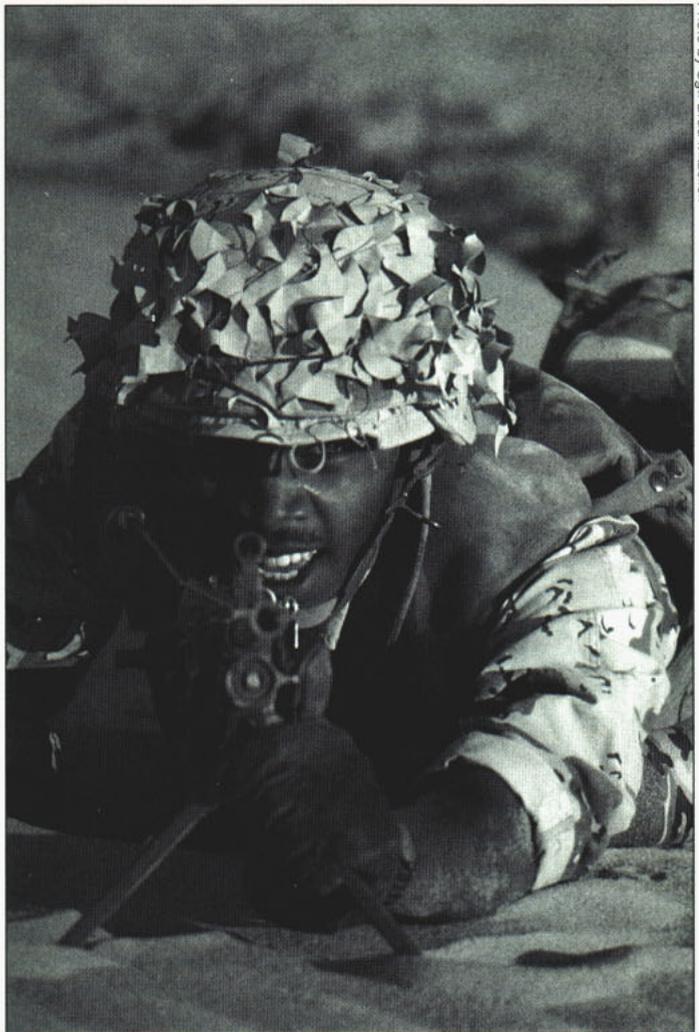
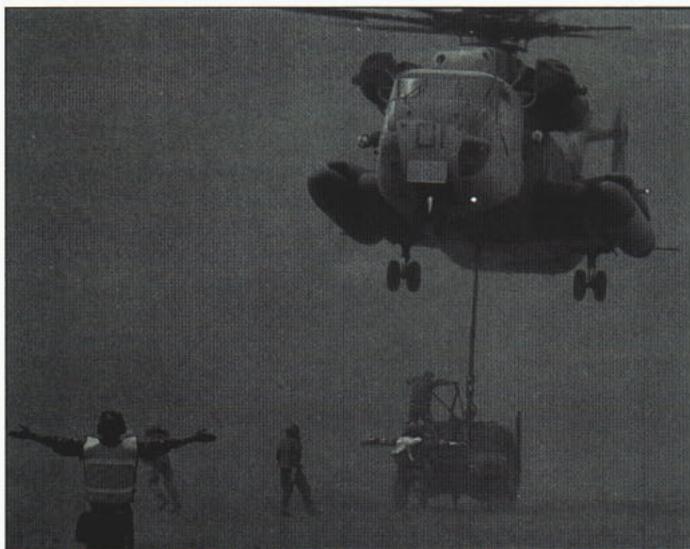


Photo by Sgt. Brad Mizelle



U.S. Marine Corps photo

Clockwise from left : Staff Sgt. Willi Covington loads a live *Stinger* missile. A Marine sights his target during the Gulf War. Marines guide a CH-53 helicopter as it prepares to lift a "hum-vee." Lance Cpl. William White sets up communication with other military units during an exercise in Okinawa.



A Marine keeps a watchful eye on the action ahead of him.

Nothing but the **BASICS**

Under the whistling of descending artillery rounds, many voices shouting one word could be heard just before Marines dropped to the ground to grab a piece of real estate, "INCOMING!"

Following the explosion there was no flying shrapnel, no cries of pain, no blood, no injuries, no deaths.

Marines attending Marine Combat Training (MCT) are getting a taste of reality while learning basic combat skills for what one day may be the real thing. Blank rounds, smoke, pyrotechnics, dummy grenades and simulated incoming fire are all used to give MCT students the truest combat-like training environment.

Since MCT's inception in 1988, the goal has been that every male Marine graduating boot camp, regardless of occupational specialty, be trained and capable of effectively serving in a Marine rifle squad or as a member of a machine-gun team. Roughly 41,000 Marines have attended the course and moved on to other military occupational specialty schools.

"It's good training for all the Marines," said Staff Sgt. Michael Rankin, company gunnery sergeant, Company I. "They'll know how to use the different weapons systems in case they have to. We're teaching nothing but the basics, and that's what the Marine Corps sticks by. You have to learn how to crawl before you walk." □

Compiled from a story by Sgt. Steve Nelson, MCB Camp Pendleton, Calif.

**Recruits
learn to be
Marines in
boot camp,
Marines
learn to be
warriors in
MCT.**

Photo by Cpl. Matthew J. Hevezi



Desert Fire

A hhhhhh, springtime. The season when birds sing, flowers bloom and the "big guns" of the 11th Marine Artillery Regiment shake the earth beneath the sands of Twentynine Palms, Calif.

Yes, this is *Desert Fire* Exercise 2-92. It's time to leave the comforts of garrison life behind and get down and dirty where the action is.

The regiment migrates to Twentynine Palms every spring and fall to test their skills and do what they do best — send rounds of ammunition down range. But the artillerymen

who fire the guns don't do it alone.

The regiment, 1,600 strong, arrives and quickly sets up base camp in support of the gun batteries located in forward positions throughout the combat center training areas. The engineers bring in electricity and heavy equipment.

The messmen set up a field mess that provides hot chow once a day for base camp and forward Marines working on the gunline. Motor transport keeps the supply lines humming. Everyone works together, ensuring the gun batteries have the support they need to keep the M198

howitzers firing and destroying all enemies in their path.

Marines are evaluated on a variety of areas such as nuclear, chemical and biological defense, handling prisoners of war, locating and destroying targets, security of the gunline and more. The standards are strict and meant to simulate actual battlefield conditions under which they might fight in future wars, and did fight during Operation *Desert Storm*. □

Compiled from a story by Cpl. Matthew J. Hevezi, MCB, Camp Pendleton, Calif.



Left : A howitzer barrel is lowered and leveled before practicing direct fire.
Below : An “enemy” prisoner of war is bound and blindfolded before being taken away for “interrogation.”



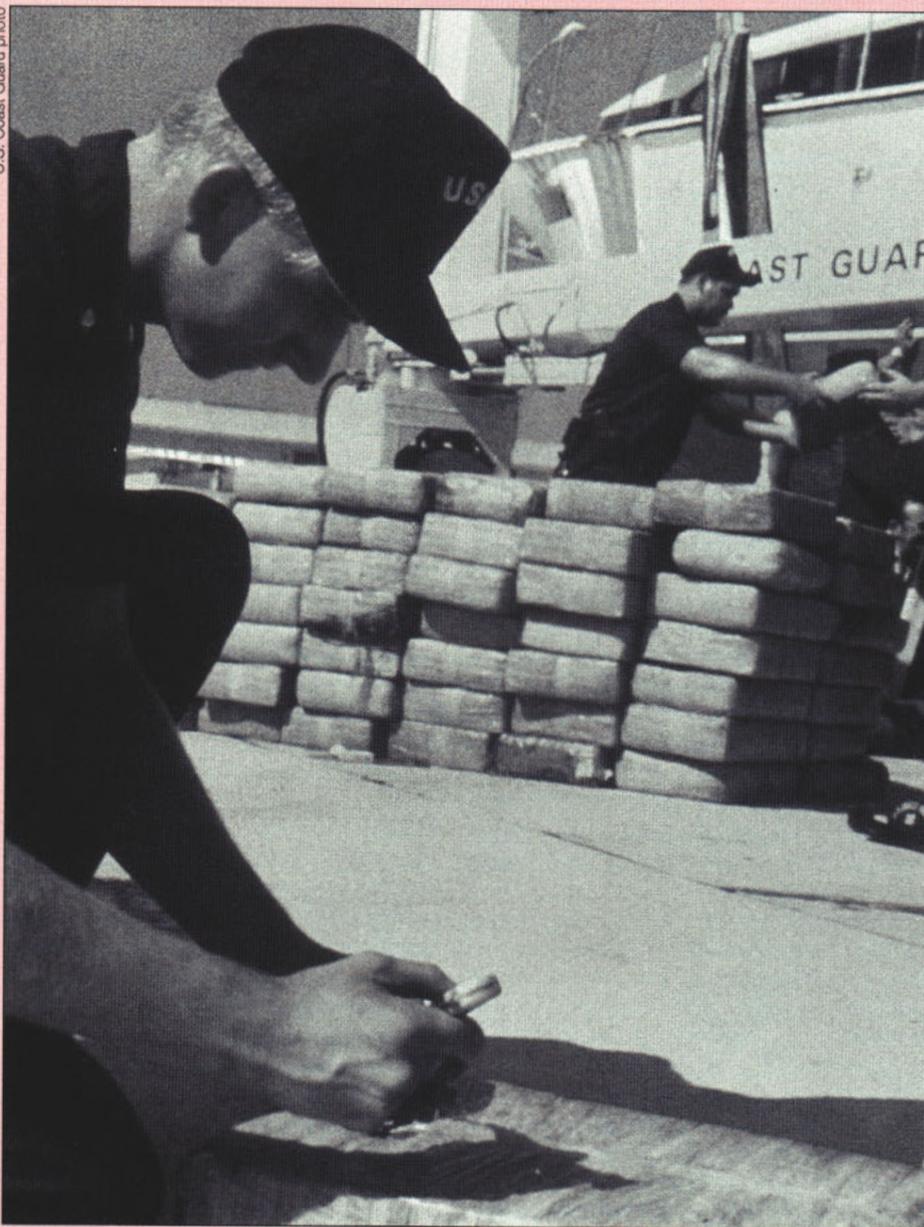
Photo by Cpl. Matthew J. Hewezl



Hash busters!



U.S. Coast Guard photo



The single largest maritime hashish seizure occurred last summer, 600 miles west of Midway Island. Coast Guard authorities from the 14th District Law Enforcement Detachment (LEDet) intercepted *Lucky Star*, a 343-foot St. Vincent-registered freighter carrying more than 70 tons of hashish. The seven-member LEDet crew of USCGC *Rush* were embarked onboard USS *Ingersoll* (DD 990) when they observed the vessel.

The team uncovered an estimated \$750 million worth of hashish in the hold of *Lucky Star*.

Lucky Star's master sailed for Honolulu under escort by *Ingersoll* and USS *Leftwich* (DD 984), while the boarding team established itself on *Lucky Star*.

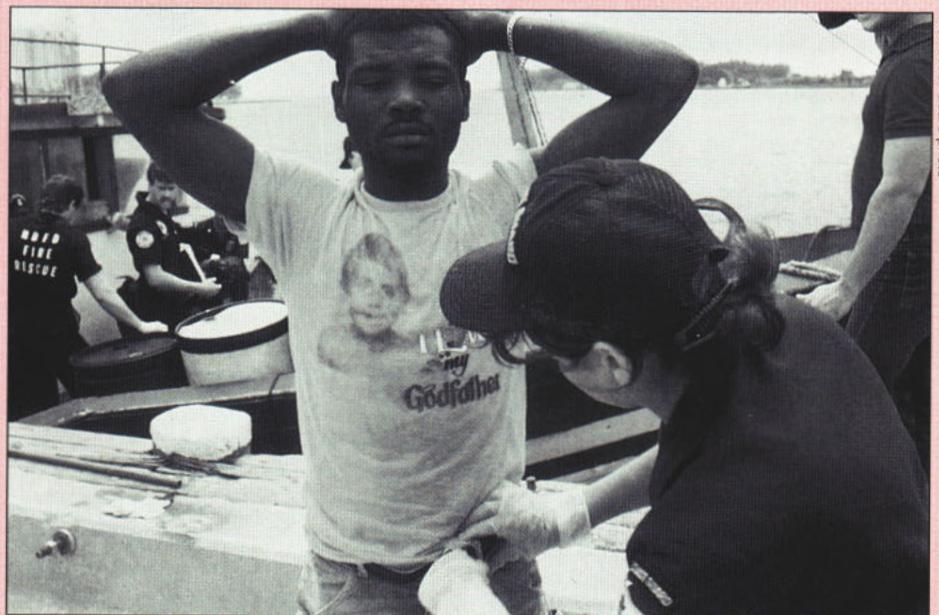
In addition to the Western Pacific, the Coast Guard regularly patrols the Caribbean, off the coasts of Mexico and from Navy ships with embarked Coast Guard LEDets.

If the 15-member crew is convicted, they could face a 10 year to life prison term, a fine or both. □

Compiled from a story by PA1 John Moss. Moss is assigned to the 14th Coast Guard District's public affairs office.

Opposite page: Hashish, made from the flowering tops of marijuana plants is displayed by a LEDet crewman. **Top:** A crewman logs a bail of marijuana as it is loaded onto the dock. **Below:** A LEDet member searches a suspect.

The 15 civilian crewmen were charged with possession of an estimated 140,000 pounds of hashish.





U.S. Coast Guard photo

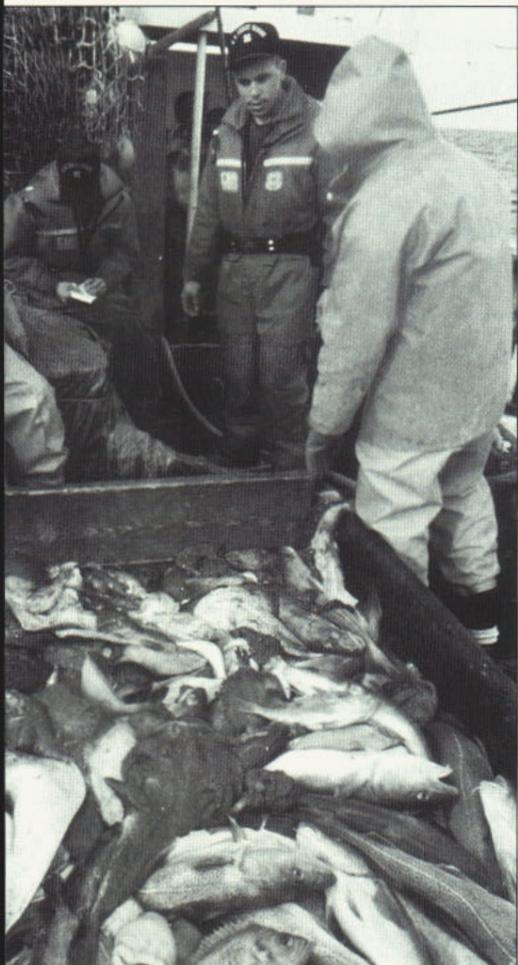
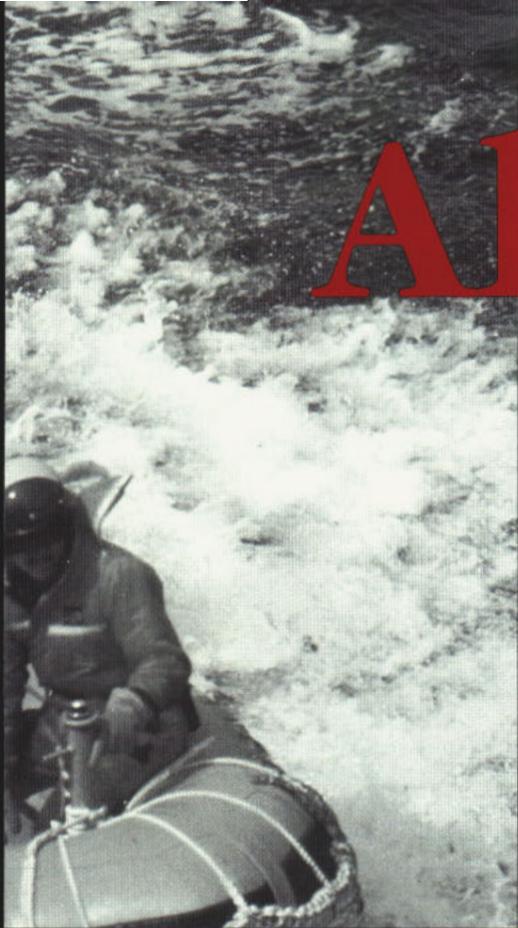


U.S. Coast Guard photo



Top: Crewmen speed down a frigid waterway to patrol fisheries. *Above:* A boarding party member inspects a lobster during a fisheries patrol. *Right:* Catfish and pollock are typically found in Alaskan waters.

Alaskan Fisheries Patrol



U.S. Coast Guard photo

The Bering Sea was once described as miles and miles of miles and miles. Nevertheless, thousands of fishermen are lured to the bounties of the Bering Sea and the Gulf of Alaska. Hundreds of thousands of dollars are made and adventurers find refuge there.

Only 16 Coast Guard ships are responsible for enforcing safety standards and fishing regulations in these waters. During Alaskan patrols, the cutters focus on policing the domestic-fishery activity that takes place within Alaska's 200-mile "Exclusive Economic Zone."

"Foreign vessels operating in international waters frequently foray into U.S. waters to fish," said CDR Joseph Kyle, chief of the law enforcement branch at the 17th Coast Guard District office in Juneau, Alaska. "Enforcement is incredibly difficult because there's a tremendous number of rules and regulations American fishermen [must] comply with."

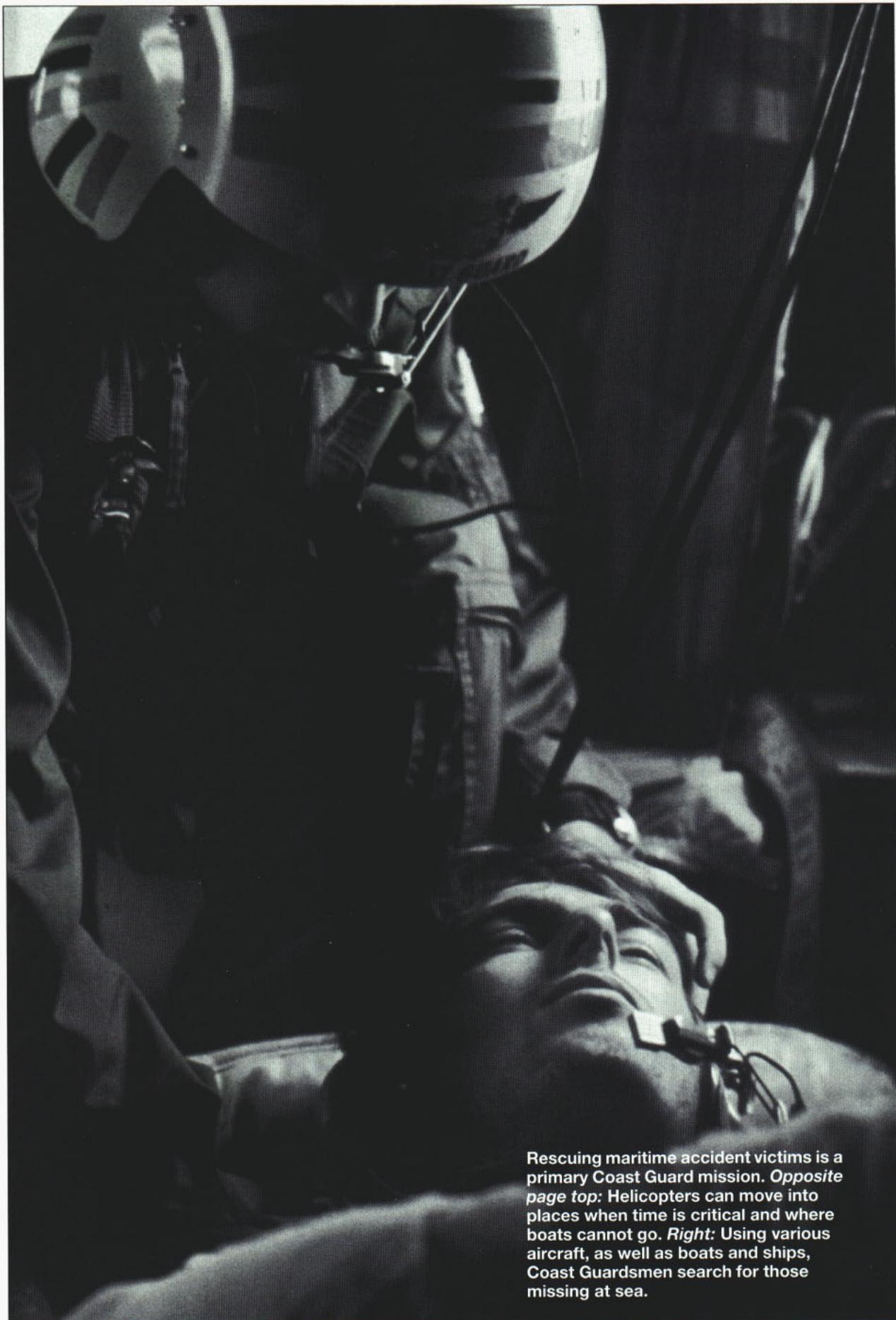
LT Al Folsom, operations officer onboard the cutter *Storis* explained the Coast Guard enforces Department of Commerce fisheries regulations. Commerce may open or close fishing on different species during the fishing year to ensure survival of that breed.

Folsom also noted, "We might check customs papers on a tramp vessel in Dutch Harbor. On U.S. vessels, we may check identification of each and every crew member for the Immigration and Naturalization Service. We've just started checking seafood processing wastes for the Environmental Protection Agency."

"The billions of dollars that are produced from fish revenue each year make it a phenomenal industry," Folsom said.

As long as the Bering Sea continues to produce a multi-billion dollar fishing industry, *Storis'* crew and others like them will enforce safety standards and fishing regulations on the often unforgiving waters of Alaska. □

Compiled from a story by PA2 Kathy Yonce, 17th District, U.S. Coast Guard.



Rescuing maritime accident victims is a primary Coast Guard mission. *Opposite page top:* Helicopters can move into places when time is critical and where boats cannot go. *Right:* Using various aircraft, as well as boats and ships, Coast Guardsmen search for those missing at sea.

Search and Rescue

The most widely known mission of the Coast Guard is search and rescue (SAR) — it's the service's top priority.

SAR's objective is simple: minimize loss of life, injury and property damage by rendering aid to persons and property in distress in the marine environment.

Coast Guard SAR involves multi-mission stations, ships, aircraft and boats linked by a communication network. Its national SAR plan is divided into three regions: inland, maritime and overseas.

To meet responsibility and demand, the Coast Guard maintains SAR facilities on the East, West and Gulf coasts; in Alaska, Hawaii and Puerto Rico as well as on the Great Lakes and internal U.S. waterways.

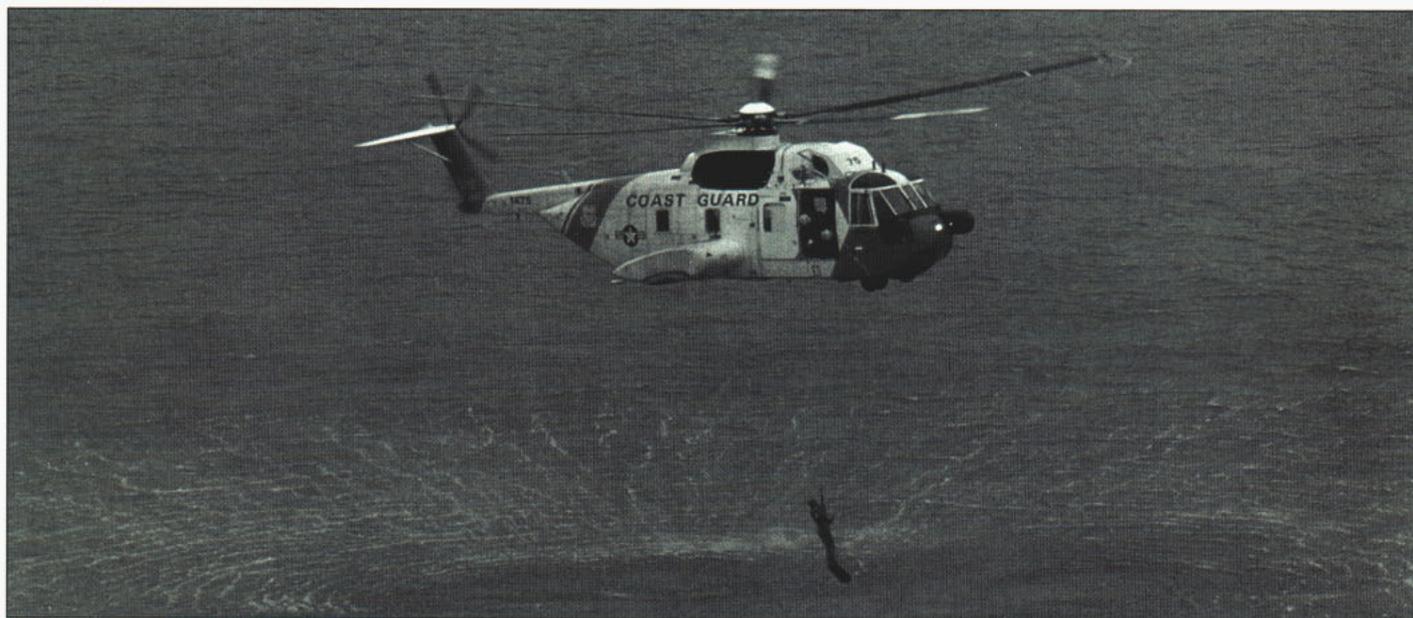
The Coast Guard uses many techniques in its SAR missions. The Computer Assisted Search Planning

System (CASP), uses computer simulation programs to identify the general search area.

The Automated Mutual Assistance Vessel Rescue System (AMVER) is an international program providing resources to help merchant vessels on high seas.

Finally, the Search and Rescue

Satellite-aided (SARSAT) system uses specially designed radio beacons on ships and aircraft to alert SAR authorities to distress incidents through a series of polar-orbiting satellites and a worldwide ground-receiving system. SAR searchers then home in on the beacon's distress signal. □



Protecting the Envi



The Coast Guard has long protected mankind and commerce from a hostile maritime environment. With the advent of the environmental movement, the Coast Guard received a new mission, becoming a major part of the global effort to protect the environment. Because of the service's long tradition and expertise in all facets of maritime activities, the Coast Guard is uniquely equipped to play an important part in this vital and growing ecological movement.

Environmentalism today, that all-encompassing concern for the preservation of the earth as well as its resources and living creatures, began in the 1950s. Its roots are steeped in the tradition of the turn-of-the-century conservation movement with federal regulations specifically aimed at preserving nature.

ronnment

One of the earliest official acts of conservationism was the creation of Yellowstone National Park by the National Park Service in 1916. Other early efforts involved the regulation of fisheries and other industry-related wildlife issues.

The Coast Guard and its predecessor services have been working to preserve nature and resources as far back as the 1820s.

Keeping the world's waters safe from mans' destructive hand is a monumental task, but one that Coast Guard men and women rise to every day. □

Left : A cleanup worker collects tar balls that came from a major oil spill. The Coast Guard supervises many of these cleanup operations. **Right** : Oil spills wreak havoc with wildlife. This seabird is cleaned by a skilled Coast Guardsman.

U.S. Coast Guard photo



Navy balloon soars

With the wind as its fuel and hot air as its defense against gravity, the Navy's Hot Air Balloon Team drew crowds when it recently participated in the 6th Annual Balloon Festival at Vermilion County Airport, outside of Danville, Ill.

Throughout the festival, the Navy Hot Air Balloon Team competed in a variety of precision and speed events with thousands of spectators on hand. Although the Navy didn't place in competition, team members flawlessly executed their mission — Navy awareness.

The team is relatively inexpensive compared to other performance teams, and it provides recruiting and Navy awareness items, such as helium balloons, pins and posters. Team members also offer rides to the media, community leaders and personnel in the military's Delayed Entry Program.

LCDR Dana Place, pilot of the hot air balloon, and her three-member crew are always available at these events to answer the spectators' questions. "We love the public relations part of our job," Place said, "and the Navy balloon is a high-interest item." ■

Story by JOSN Jim Baldwin, photo by JO1(AW) Jody Blankenship, Navy Recruiting District, Indianapolis.



Convulsing toddler saved by passing

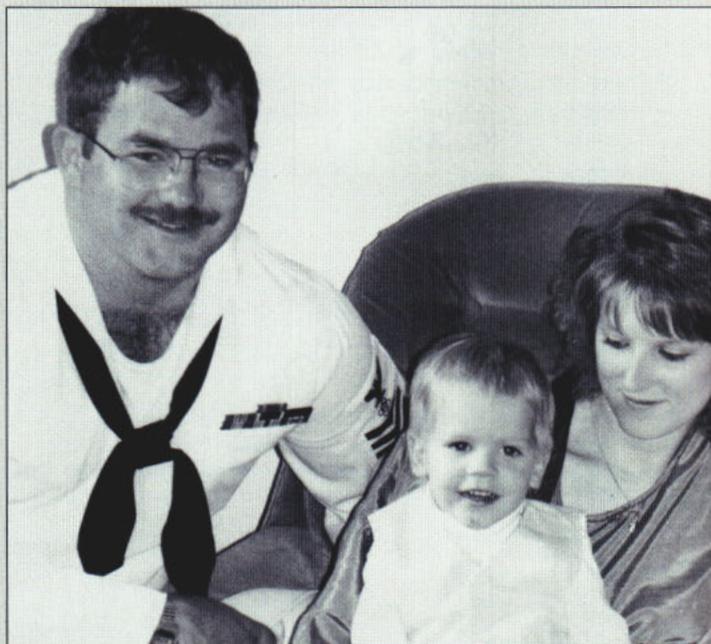
The cloudless, blue-sky day had been routine for Electronics Technician 1st Class Bert Pugh and Operations Specialist 2nd Class Stephen Rezler as they drove their shore patrol van through the Jackson Park, Wash., family housing complex. The two were preparing for their bicycle patrol through the area when the tranquility of the summer-like afternoon was shattered by the screams of a panic-stricken mother.

Stopping the van, the shore patrolmen looked back to see Cynthia Green running toward them. Cradled in her arms was her son, 2-year-old Justin — cold . . . blue . . . lifeless.

"I jumped out of the van to assist her," said Rezler, who had been on the job for 10 days. "She handed me the child, I told her to get in and we took off for the [Bremerton Naval] hospital.

"I have a son about the same age [as Justin] and I kept thinking what if this was my kid," Rezler continued. "I gave him a few breaths and got him breathing again. By that time we had reached the hospital and turned him over to the emergency room staff."

Fortunately, Green's nightmare ended about three minutes later. "She was filling out some paperwork when we heard him start crying," Rezler said. "From



the sound of his cries we knew he was going to be all right. I told her the paperwork could wait because the baby needed her."

Gently stroking Justin's forehead as he clung to her side, Green explained what had happened prior

Sara boat crew adds a "few good men"



Marines — America's lean, mean, fighting machines — have been seen driving Navy boats and doing the job of Navy petty officers on board USS *Saratoga* (CV 60). In fact, three Marines have been appointed as coxswain augmentees of the ship's utility boats (U-boats).

This unusual tasking has taken the ship's crew by surprise — particularly the three Marines.

"Although I've worked as a 'chock and chain' on other ships, never in a million years did I think I would become a coxswain," said Cpl. Andrew Jericho. "I didn't even know what a coxswain was."

"I thought the only job I would be doing would be standing guard, not driving boats,"

added Cpl. Carl Levi.

Driving U-boats is a demanding job that requires quick and precise reactions. Much goes into screening acceptable, qualified U-boat coxswains. The intensive training includes basic boat safety, upkeep, etiquette, line handling and standing watch as a bowhook and sternhook.

While Levi has yet to drive the U-boats, Jericho and Cpl. Thesolina Hubert had their first opportunity during *Saratoga's* recent port visits. "The crew I work with is most helpful," said Hubert. "They alerted me to buoys and explained the different compasses and gauges on the boat."

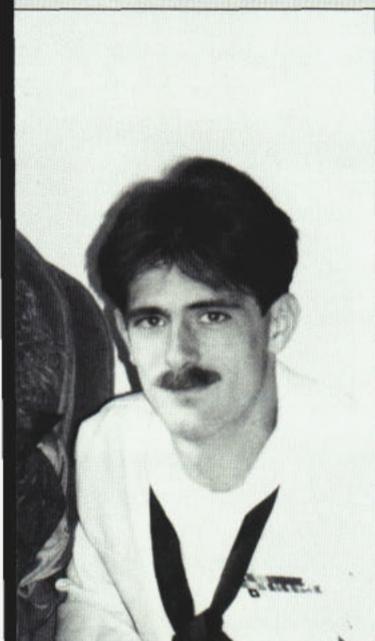
Though the three are required to wear authentic Navy-blue coveralls on the U-boat, they are permitted to wear the Marine utility cap instead of "dixie-cups." This uniform has led to some "fun and games" by the other Marines.

Sailor or Marine, *Saratoga's* crew members realize they are on the same boat, fighting for the same cause. And only by working together will they be able to successfully accomplish the ship's mission.

"I don't like to think of us as being sailors and Marines in competition with each other," said Hubert, "but as a team — a boat team." ■

Story by JO3 Vincent Fry, photo by PH3 Bruce Moore, USS *Saratoga* (CV 60).

shore patrolmen



to the incident. "The kids were playing around a little wading pool. I looked up and noticed Justin laying in the pool with his arms stretched out and shivering."

Green immediately checked her son and saw he was having convulsions. "Justin has febrile seizures which are brought on by high fevers and I knew he was having one," she said. "My only thought was to get him to the hospital. He was already starting to turn blue."

"We really didn't do anything out of the ordi-

nary," said Pugh. "I guess our parental instincts came out because each of us have children about the same age. We just acted naturally." ■

Pieces of a pie

A friend provided me with a copy of the August 1992 edition of *All Hands* magazine. It took me a little while to figure out why this edition was different from so many others I have read, while on active duty (more than 10 years ago) and while retired.

No, it was not the lead-off article about sexual harassment. Certainly, this is important information, and although I believe that sexual harassment is not on the rise (it just continues to exist in subtle forms), what struck me was the diversity of articles.

Many years ago, I came to the conclusion that the Navy is like a pie — with many pieces. Those pieces represent the various fields and specialties: fleet, shore, subs, surface, medicine, supply, intelligence and so on. Unfortu-

“The Navy is like a pie with many pieces. . . . the pie is incomplete unless everyone realizes the other pieces are important.”

nately, too many people become entrenched in their own specialty and tend to forget that the pie is incomplete — and will not function properly — unless everyone realizes that the other pieces are important.

The August 1992 edition displayed a cross-section of the Navy, its problems and its accomplishments. I enjoyed it very much. Sure, I have my favorite: “SeaBee Stingers” was the type of article long overdue for publication. The SeaBees have been slighted for years. No, I am not a SeaBee, but my last billet on active duty was as assistant public works officer at a base in Scotland. It was a drastic change from the cryptologic field in which I had performed for 28 years, but a job which I relished. Working with the SeaBees and the public works civilians was an enjoyable experience.

My opinion is that more articles are needed on the lesser known specialties of the Navy. This August 1992 edition is an excellent example of the type of publicity which I think is necessary to give credit to those who have achieved, recognized problems with which the Navy is dealing and educate all hands to the cross-section of people who make up the Navy. Yes, that includes civilians too!

A well done to you and your staff. Thanks for an excellent edition.

—CW04 Kenneth F. Cadran
South Yarmouth, Mass.

Time out

I read with interest an article in *All Hands* magazine's August “Bearings” section, concerning the rescue at CBC Lake. However, I must point out certain inaccuracies and omissions which are relevant to the issue. It was stated

that it took the ambulance about 15 minutes to arrive. The official ambulance run record revealed the following:

Received call - 1625. Ambulance en route - 1627. Arrival at scene - 1630. Departed scene - 1637. Arrived hospital - 1645.

This indicated a five-minute timeframe, which is far from the 15 minutes mentioned in the article.

If the article is intended to mean it took 15 minutes total time for DC3 Anderson to depart the lake, get to a telephone, call the ambulance and their response time, it should be more clearly stated.

This article also failed to tell “the rest of the story.” I believe in giving credit where credit is due and certainly DC3 Anderson and SK3 Tynes should be commended for their heroic actions. However, the article fails to mention the highly professional performance of the Branch Medical Clinic's ambulance crew and their actions in keeping the child alive during the transit to the hospital. Twice the child stopped breathing and had to be revived. I know this is their job, however, it's nice to get a little well-deserved public recognition.

Incidentally, HM2 Donna Bond, the ambulance attendant on duty, has been awarded the Navy Achievement Medal for her heroic actions.

—Danny R. Scarborough
Naval Construction Battalion Center
Gulfport, Miss.

Bull's eye!!

This is in reference to the August issue of *All Hands* magazine, and in particular to the pictorial presentation entitled “Oh, Mexico.”

The mainspread picture of this article shows a bullfight in progress. As an animal [rights] activist, I find this to be repulsive, decadent and nauseating. The fact that my tax dollars are being used to photograph and publish pictures of such a barbaric activity is beyond my comprehension.

These animals are first tortured, almost beyond endurance, by inserting harpoon-like pointed barbs called picas in the back of their shoulders and necks. This creates profuse bleeding and after several picas are inserted the bull cannot raise its head to defend itself. Then the matador (liberal interpretation — slaughterer) torments the doomed animal and eventually plunges his sword between the shoulder blades and kills it. There has not been such an inhumane activity since the inquisition when paupers and clergy and noble alike gathered to watch so called heretics burned at the stake in a festival-like atmosphere.

The caption of the photograph states the “Wichita and Jouett crewmen were among the 3,000 fans who enjoyed a day at the bullfights.” I am sure only the ones that are sadistic or perverted “enjoyed” it.

The furtherance of such barbarous and savage treatment of animals has no place in a publication of the U.S. Navy no more than you would feature a photo of Manila's brothels or Thailand's opium parlors. A responsible editor should review photos and text for such offensive material before publication.

—George F. Hoffman
Kitty Hawk, N.C.

Correction

• Credit for the cover photograph for the December 1992 issue of *All Hands* should read “Photo © Yogi, Inc.” We apologize for the error.

Armed Forces Insignia

Marine Corps	Coast Guard	Army	Air Force
 W-1 WARRANT OFFICER W-2 CHIEF WARRANT OFFICER	 W-1 WARRANT OFFICER W-2 CHIEF WARRANT OFFICER	 WO-1 WARRANT OFFICER CW-2 CHIEF WARRANT OFFICER	 W-1 WARRANT OFFICER W-2 CHIEF WARRANT OFFICER
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Officer

Marine Corps	Coast Guard	Army	Air Force
NONE	NONE		
NONE	NONE	AS PRESCRIBED BY INCUMBENT GENERAL OF THE ARMIES	NONE

Enlisted

Coast Guard	Marine Corps	Army	Air Force	
				E-9
				E-8
				E-7
				E-6
				E-5
				E-4
				E-3
				E-2
				E-1

