AWS Observer

Vol. 26 No. 2 Headquarters Air Weather Service, Scott AFB, Ill. February, 1980

AWS announces 1979 award winners

Brig. Gen. Albert J. Kaehn Jr., Air Weather Service commander, has announced the winners of the AWS special awards for 1979.

"The competition for many of the awards was close, and the decisions of the award committeees were difficult," said the general. "Congratulations to all who were nominated."

The following are the award winners and the reasons they were chosen based on the nomination narratives:

The Williams Award for the most outstanding weather unit which provides weather forecasting, observing or briefing goes to Det. 14, 7th Weather Wing, Norton AFB, Calif.

The detachment supports the 63rd Military Airlift Wing, 445th MAW (Reserve Associate), 1400th Military Airlift Squadron, Headquarters Aerospace Audiovisual Service, Air Force Inspection and Safety Center, Air Force Logistics Command Detachment, Ballistic Missile Office, 1965th Communication and Installation Group, Military Airlift Command NCO Academy West and Van Nuys Air National Guard Base.

Forecasters performed with an overall score of .52 and observers at a correct rate of 98.7 percent. When "No Go" forecasts were issued the 63rd MAW accepted the guidance and used the aircraft and people for other missions to save Air Force time and money.

The Morman Award for the most outstanding support to a numbered air force or higher command goes to Det. 7, 12th Weather Squadron, Holloman AFB, N.M.

Det. 7, based at the Holloman Solar Obervatory, is the key detachment in the AWS Space Environmental Support System. It provides warnings of solar events using the new, sophisticated AN/FMQ-7 solar optical telescope.

Solar observers in the unit produce high quality data and are consistently one of the first Solar Observing Optical Network units to report significant solar events.

The Grimes Award goes to Det. 15, 30th WS, Osan AB, Korea. This is the unit in the 1st WW which best exemplifies the late Col. Keith Grimes' dedication to readiness.

Exercises are a way of life for Det. 15. In 1979, the unit's people participated in 37 command post and tactical flying operations covering 161 exercise days. These tested the full range of the unit's abilities.

Det. 15 also offered routine support for real defense preparation efforts, rescue operations, many counter-infiltration missions and reconnaisance sorties.

The Merewether Award for the most significant technical contribution to military meteorology goes to Capts. Marcus D. Bailey and Gerard D. Wittman of Det. 7, 12th WS.

The captains also serve at the Holloman Solar Observatory where they are systems analysts with sole responsibility for development and maintenance of operational computer software for the entire Solar Observing Optical Network.

Working as a team in an uncharted, highly technical development area, Captains Bailey and Wittman used ingenuity and creativity to make many major technical advances and contributions to the network and the aerospace environmental support mission of AWS.

The Pierce Award for excellence in weather forecasting in a non-centralized facility goes to Lee Dixon of Det. 13, 15th WS, Robins AFB, Ga.

He consistently produced very accurate short and long-term forecasts. As a result, he maintained the highest overall performance at the three, six, 12 and 24 hour points for the entire year among all the detachment forecasters.

Dixon's training efforts helped the unit to consistently perform well above the 7th WW standards in every forecast rating category.

The Forecaster Award (Centralized Facility) for excellence in weather forecasting at a centralized unit goes to Capt. John D. Shewchuk of Det. 1, 1st WW, Joint Typhoon Warning Center, Nimitz Hill, Guam.

Captain Shewchuk made exceptional contributions to the field of tropical cyclone forecasting while assigned to the Naval Oceanography Command Center/Joint Typhoon Warning Center, Guam.

Because of his in-depth knowledge of tropical streamline analysis and tropical cyclone forecasting techniques, he was chosen on two occasions as the primary trainer for new typhoon duty officers assigned to the command and warning center.

The Best Award given for excellence in performing environmental service support at staff level goes to Maj. William S. Weaving of Headquarters, 7th WW, Scott AFB, Ill.

Major Weaving led a very complex Air Force Communications Command project to gather weather and electronic data, a pioneering effort filled with problems and many precarious moments.

He dealt with each problem and solved them, thereby saving the command $43,000 in the cost of that single study.

The Spengler Award for the most outstanding weather mobilization augmentee of the year goes to Capt. Kerry A. Bartels who served in Det. 6, 26th WS, Pease AFB, N.H. He now is assigned to the 101st

(Continued on Page 3)

FIFTH WEATHER WING — Sgt. Victoria J. Archibald, Det. 1, 3rd Weather Squadron, Shaw AFB, S.C. prepares to take a Pibal sighting through the optical theodolite at the Poinsett Gunnery Range. The people of the 5th Weather Wing hold center stage in this month's issue. The special feature begins on page 4. (U.S. Air Force Photo)

COMMAND LINE ...

Sergeants answer the call for more training

Brig. Gen. A.J. Kaehn Jr. AWS Commander

On Dec. 14, 1979, I had the distinct pleasure of conducting the graduation ceremony for 14 senior Air Weather Service non-commissioned officers who had just completed the forecaster's course at the Chanute Technical Training Center.

All 14 had previously held AFSC 252XO, which confined them to supervisory and management roles in the "observing" functional area.

Now these people have expanded their potential to handle the full array of leadership and management roles which make up the single career ladder program in AWS.

These 14 NCOs answered the call to attend the training course so we could use their demonstrated NCO talents in positions of increased responsibilities well into the 1980s.

I'm proud to announce that 14 NCOs began the course in August 1979, and the same 14 completed the course in December 1979. That's a fact I'm particularly proud of because many of the 14 had not been in a technical school environment for some time.

Their true NCO leadership characteristics prevailed, and their determination and concern for each other carried them over the top.

These 14 NCOs now join the hundreds of others who have accepted the challenge and successfully completed the forecaster's course. The total number of enlisted forecasters on board in AWS continues to grow.

I am particularly pleased to report that in the last six months, the number of enlisted forecasters graduated from Chanute exceeds the number of enlisted forecasters lost due to separation and retirement. So we are gaining in total numbers.

However, we continue with the Air Force-approved program of total implementation of the single career ladder which involves conversion of officer forecaster spaces to NCO forecaster spaces.

Thus, when we examine enlisted forecaster manning from a percentage standpoint, while the numerator (counting faces), is getting bigger, the denominator (counting spaces) is getting bigger faster.

The bottom line is that AWS manning in enlisted forecasters is projected to be between 85-90 percent during the next one and a half years.

Now there are two important ways this situation can be helped dramatically. Every improvement we make in retention will make the percentage higher.

Keeping our forecaster - trained enlisted people in the force is the best way we can help ourselves. I've talked about this issue in previous columns and will continue to address this leadership / retention area in visits across AWS.

We are bringing some 110 new lieutenants on board in AWS in fiscal year 1980. We are assigning the largest percentage of this group to base weather stations, in some cases overmanning by one officer in units which are experiencing a significant manning shortfall in total forecaster strength.

(In these cases, overmanning will exist for some 6-12 months, at which time the more senior lieutenants in the unit can be expected to move to a new assignment.)

Some new lieutenants are being assigned to centralized production facilities (Air Force Global Weather Central, Environmental Technical Applications Center, etc.) to assist the total forecaster manning situation at those units.

In the face of these issues, you have continued to perform with excellence. Manning, and its attendant concern, retention, will continue to receive the fullest attention of commanders across AWS.

These are difficult times for our nation; the preservation of our way of life demands the very best we all have to give.

Your dedication, mission consciousness and total professionalism do not go unnoticed; with each passing day, the people in our society understand better just what it is we do for them; we're an important part of the total force which keeps us all free!

Never lose sight of that! Keep pitchin'!

ENLISTED LINE ...

Everyone should try to expand in a career

CMSgt. G.M. Horn AWS enlisted advisor

"Career broadening," so called, has always been a "must" for the officer force. Officers who want to move through the ranks and secure important commands are expected to pick up enough varied experience along the way to be ready for the big jobs when the time comes.

The same concept now applies to the enlisted force, and is probably nowhere near as evident overall in Air Weather Service, with its 251XX "single career ladder."

It was once possible (in fact, commonplace) for an AWS NCO to specialize — that is, to become expert in one specific function — for all of his or her Air Force days. For example, one could sign on in weather recon with a couple of stripes and retire, still in a flight suit, with an armful.

Today, that's no longer possible or practical. As more and more NCOs move into high-level leadership and management positions, "specialization" is out — "broadening" is in.

When AWS looks at candidates for those chief master sergeant slots in wings and squadrons, for example, it looks for people who can do it all. Those who can do only one thing, even if they do it very well, are often handicapped in these positions, all of which carry a wide range of responsibilities.

The same philosophy applies to all the big jobs. The senior NCOs who occupy these positions have to be able to draw on experience to deal intelligently with all the issues that pass through their "in" baskets every day — they can't do that through the narrow band of experience that comes with overspecialization.

While we're on the subject, we won't drift too far afield if we address some of the most common questions that deal with our special functions such as recon, SESS, computer operations and so on. One of the most often-asked questions is that which asks why certain unique jobs can't be assigned a different Air Force specialty code or shredout.

The fact is that an AFSC shredout for any small group (say 100 or fewer people) is impractical, and even detrimental to the people in that group.

Take promotion opportunity: In a large group, you may be competing for technical sergeant with, say, 250 people. In a small group, you may be one of only 10 hopefuls. Although the promotion quota would be the same and, despite statistical arguments to the contrary, your promotion changes would be better in the larger group.

Another point to consider concerns assignments. Let's suppose we assigned a shredout to rocketsonde people. This would require the rocketeers to spend their entire careers shuttling back and forth between a few stateside assignments and Shemya.

As to the assertion, every study undertaken to investigate the "unfairness" complaint has showed the same result: Test-takers working outside the "normal" base weather station consistently score better on their SKT than their counterparts who work in "normal" jobs!

The apparent reason for this is that those who work on the fringe areas of their AFSC realize they have to open the books and study. Study is the key to good scores. So, while it may be unfair to make some people drag out the study materials, it seems to work to their ultimate advantage.

Finally, how about controlled tours for specialists? The reason for asking is clear. There is a longer than usual training period required to qualify people in many of the specialized jobs, and the idea is to get as big a training vs. work payoff as possible.

However, a three-year controlled tour would result in very little change, and such a tour is about the longest we could expect to have approved. There are only a few four- and five-year tours established, all with extreme justification.

Most overseas tours are already three years, so there'd be no change there, and there's a two-year minimum time - on - station requirement in the states. As a result, a controlled three-year tour would only serve to stabilize a very few individuals, and then only under unusual circumstances.

All our specialized functions are extremely important to the overall AWS mission, and we wish every enlisted man and woman in AWS could have a shot at all of them, at least one time.

The advice? Be as good as you can in whatever you do, but don't restrict your job options to one narrow area. Pick up as much experience as you can on as wide a spectrum as you can.

Brig. Gen. A. J. Kaehn, Jr.
Commander

Darlene J. Fuller
Editor

The Air Weather Service OBSERVER is an offical Class IIIA Air Force newspaper published monthly for personnel of the worldwide Air Weather Service of the Military Airlift Command, and under the supervision of the Public Affairs Materials Division, Office of Public Affairs, Headquarters MAC, Scott AFB, Ill. 62225. Opinions expressed herein do not necessarily represent those of the Air Force. Material which appears herein may be reprinted without permission, but credit to the Air Weather Service OBSERVER is requested. Editorial phone numbers are: 618-256-5003 or Autovon 638-5003, mailing address is: MAC/PAM, Scott AFB, Ill. 62225.

Christmas Drop brings cheer

By Capt. Charles B. Stanfield

Isolated islanders throughout almost the entire tropical western Pacific received Christmas cheer in December, courtesy of Air Weather Service people attached to the 54th Weather Reconnaissance Squadron at Andersen AFB, Guam.

Operation Christmas Drop, started in 1952, is an annual project which aims to share the holiday spirit with residents of the tiny Pacific islands.

About 50,000 pounds of cloths, food, tools, fishing gear and toys were dropped or airlanded to 45 islands which range in population from eight to 1,200 people.

Islands in the Caroline, Marshall and Northern Marianas chains were chosen for last year's drops based upon the areas' sparce population, age and sex distribution of their people and need for essential goods.

Christmas Drop is a voluntary project shared by members of the 54th WRS and Det. 4 AWS at Andersen.

Capt. Dave Whitford, Det. 4 co-chairman for last year's project, said, "Our detachment's effort was essential to the success of this year's program.

"Our aerial reconnaissance weather officers and dropsonde operators assisted the release of boxes in the air and also helped pack the boxes and raise money for the project on the ground.

"Military and civilian communities on Guam and neighboring Saipan have always been enthusiastic supporters of Christmas Drop."

The 54th WRS and Det. 4 performed the drops at the same time they flew reconnaissance missions on Typhoon Abby and Tropical Storm Bess.

Drop missions were scheduled as training flights. It turned out to be a busy holiday season between the storm and drop missions.

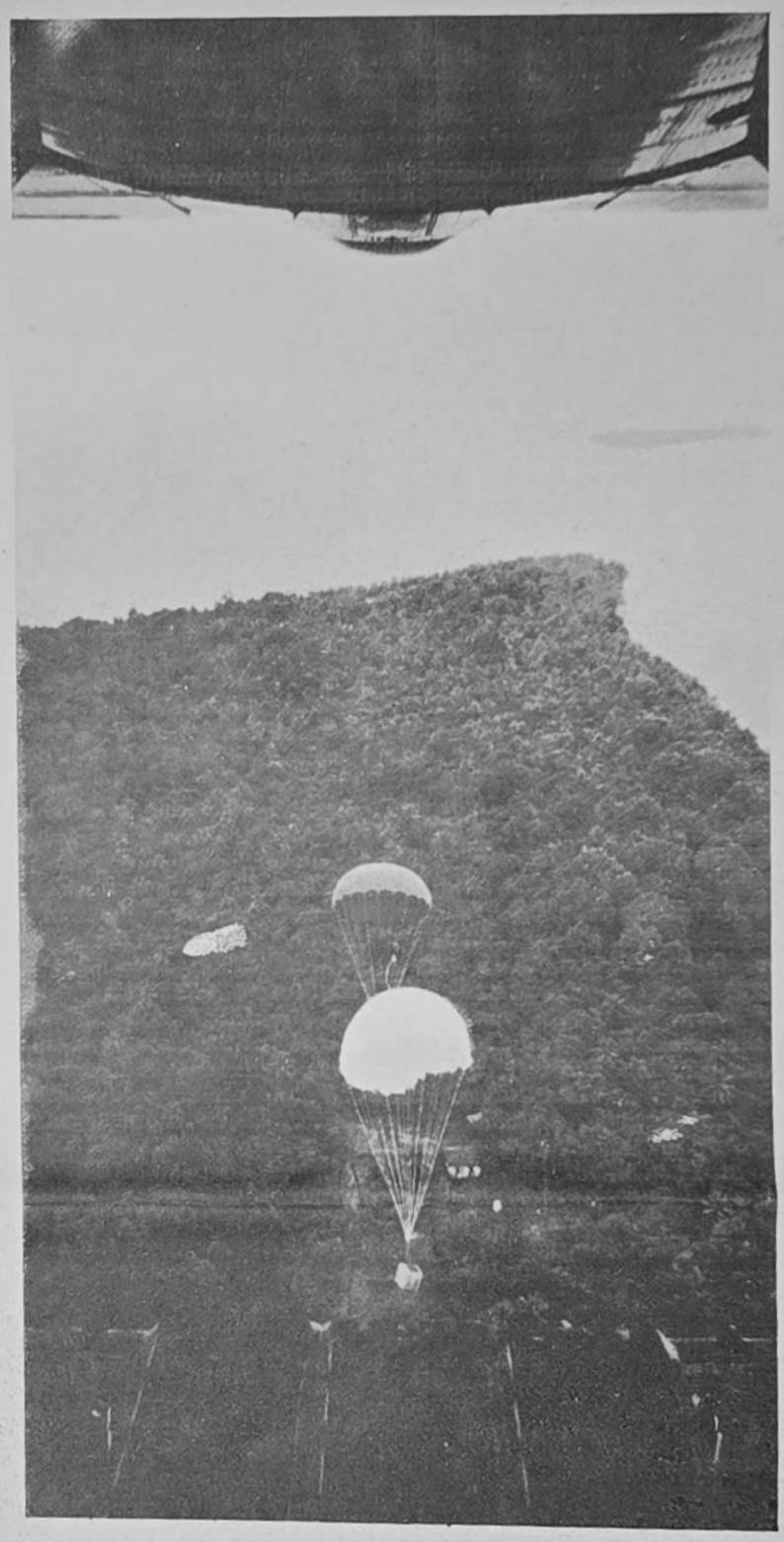
Many of the islands visited are situated well away from air and sea traffic lanes. The appearance of an aircraft is an unusual occasion for the natives, especially when gifts are dropped.

According to Peace Corps workers and missionaries, the drop highlights the year.

People dress up in their best clothes and a celebration lasts a full day as the chief of the islands distributes all the gifts.

Everyone was grateful for the holiday treats and one aircrew caught a glimpse of a very special message as they passed overhead for one of their many drops.

Traced on a beach in the Northern Marianas were words which read: Thank you for a Merry Christmas.



BOXES AWAY — Two more boxes head for a jungle clearing on Ailinglaplap Atoll in the Marshall Group during Christmas Drop 1979. (U.S. Air Force Photo by Sgt. Phil Welty, Det. 4, AWS)

Lucky ketch

Wind knowledge aids search

By 1st Lt. Carol L. Belt

A good working knowledge of the wind fields in a tropical storm is essential to an aerial reconnaissance weather officer, or ARWO.

Recently, this knowledge was put to an unexpected use when Capt. Richard A. Wohlman, an ARWO at Det. 4, HQ AWS at Anderson AFB, Guam, helped locate a disabled ketch-rigged sailboat.

While flying storm reconnaissance in the vicinity of Truk Island in the Western Pacific, Captain Wohlman's crew was asked by the Joint Rescue Coordination Center to aid in the search for a missing 47-foot British Columbian sailboat, the *Hei Konei-Ra*.

The six-man crew had been adrift near Truk for more than 24 hours after losing their mast in the strong winds and high seas of the early stages of Typhoon Tip.

"Knowing the storm center's location, the wind direction and speed at any point within the storm could be determined," explained Captain Wohlman. "Using the current wind information at the crippled sailboat's position, we hoped to obtain its approximate location."

Working through HAM radio operators in Japan and Australia, the skipper of the *Hei Konei-Ra* relayed the wind data to the ARWO, who quickly estimated the position of the craft.

The new position was about 180 nautical miles northeast of where the planes had been searching. The aircraft shifted their search pattern and found the crippled sailboat in less than an hour.

Captain Wohlman explained this technique will not work in all search and rescue operations. "First," he said, "there must be a good wind circulation.

"Second, there must be radio communications with the boat, and finally, the boat operator must give a fairly accurate estimate of the wind speed and direction."

AWS 1979 award winners

(Continued from Page 1)

Weather Flight, Otis AFB, Mass.

At Pease, Captain Bartels provided outstanding service as reserve staff weather officer to the 439th Tactical Airlift Wing at Westover AFB, Mass. He helped research, plan, coordinate and write a proposal to establish on-site forecasting services at Westover. The proposal has since been validated by the Air Staff.

He also provided weather support for the 439th TAW local operational readiness inspection and their formal MAC ORI.

The Collens Award for the most outstanding Air National Guard weather unit goes to the 122nd Weather Flight (Louisiana ANG), New Orleans ANG Annex, La.

The flight's seminar program was written up as one of the best ever reviewed by the AWS advisory unit. Unit people presented three times as many seminars throughout the year than that required by regulations.

One seminar involved preparation of simulated forecasts and advisories. AWS Directorate of Training agreed that the seminar had wide enough applicability to justify crossfeed to all AWS weather flights.

The Technical Supervisor Award for excellence in supervision goes to SMSgt. John L. Williams, Weather Station Operations chief, Det. 10, 2nd WS, Eglin AFB, Fla.

As manager of the largest weather station in AWS, Sergeant Williams is responsible for operations of two forecast sections, four observing sections, 37 people and $750,000 of data gathering equipment.

Sergeant William's counseling has resulted in 27 of his 37 enlisted people being enrolled in some form of off-duty education. Det. 10's on-the-job training program also received the only outstanding rating given at Eglin in 1979.

The Observer Award for excellent in provision of surface operations or base weather forecasting support goes to Sgt. Paul J. Angel, Det. 12, 7th WS, Finthen Army Installation, Germany.

He developed an outstanding observer training program which was singled out as a noteworthy management action in a MAC management effectiveness inspection. During 1979, this program was crossfed throughout AWS.

Sergeant Angel trained all of his unit's new observers. Without exception, observers he trained were rated superior in knowledge of operating procedures.

The Specialized Support Award for excellent service in other than surface weather observing functions goes to TSgt. George R.N. Hanohano of the 6th WS (Mobile), 7th WW, Tinker AFB, Okla.

Sergeant Hanohano planned and managed the 6th WS' participation in the First Global Atmospheric Research Program Global Weather Experiment.

His team achieved a 99 percent operational success rate which was the standard for other teams to achieve and far in excess of project officials expectations.

Wing promotes people readiness

A few readers might recall the 2102nd Weather Group from their "brown shoe" days, while many others may remember the 2nd Weather Group. But everyone should know the 5th Weather Wing.

The 2102nd Weather Group activated Oct. 1, 1945 at Mitchel Field, N.Y. It moved to Langley AFB, Va., in 1952, and was redesignated the 2nd Weather Group in April of that year. On Oct. 8, 1965 it was redesignated the 5th Weather Wing. The wing has remained at Langley since then and is currently commanded by Col. Joe R. O'Neal.

The 5th WW is designated the "fifth" in Air Weather Service, but it is "first" in the number of subordinate units, with 63 geographically separated units throughout the continental U.S. and Panama.

"First" in readiness, the 5th WW met the challenge of recent years when readiness became a household word for all military units. Through its mobility training and back-to-basics forecasting programs, the 5th took the lead in AWS to establish operational and technical readiness for its people.

More than half of the wing's 956 members are required to support various war plans to deploy overseas on short notice and provide weather support in a hostile environment.

The wing missing statement covers a multitude of tasks and responsibilities from supporting tactical movements worldwide, to developing AWS support concepts for tactical operations, to strengthening the technical and operational readiness of assigned people through field and command post exercises.

The wing headquarters directly provides both staff and operational support to the collocated Headquarters Tactical Air Command, and performs normal wing management functions for its five squadrons (1st, 3rd, 5th, 24th and 25th) and one direct reporting detachment at Howard AFB, Panama.

Collectively, members of the wing and its subordinate units provide weather support to a variety of commands: TAC, Air Training Command, Air University, U.S. Army Forces Command, U.S. Army Training and Doctrine Command. U.S. Army Materiel Development and Readiness Command, the Military District of Washington, U.S. Readiness Command, Air Force and Army forces of Readiness Command, AF and Army forces of Atlantic Command, and U.S. Southern Command.

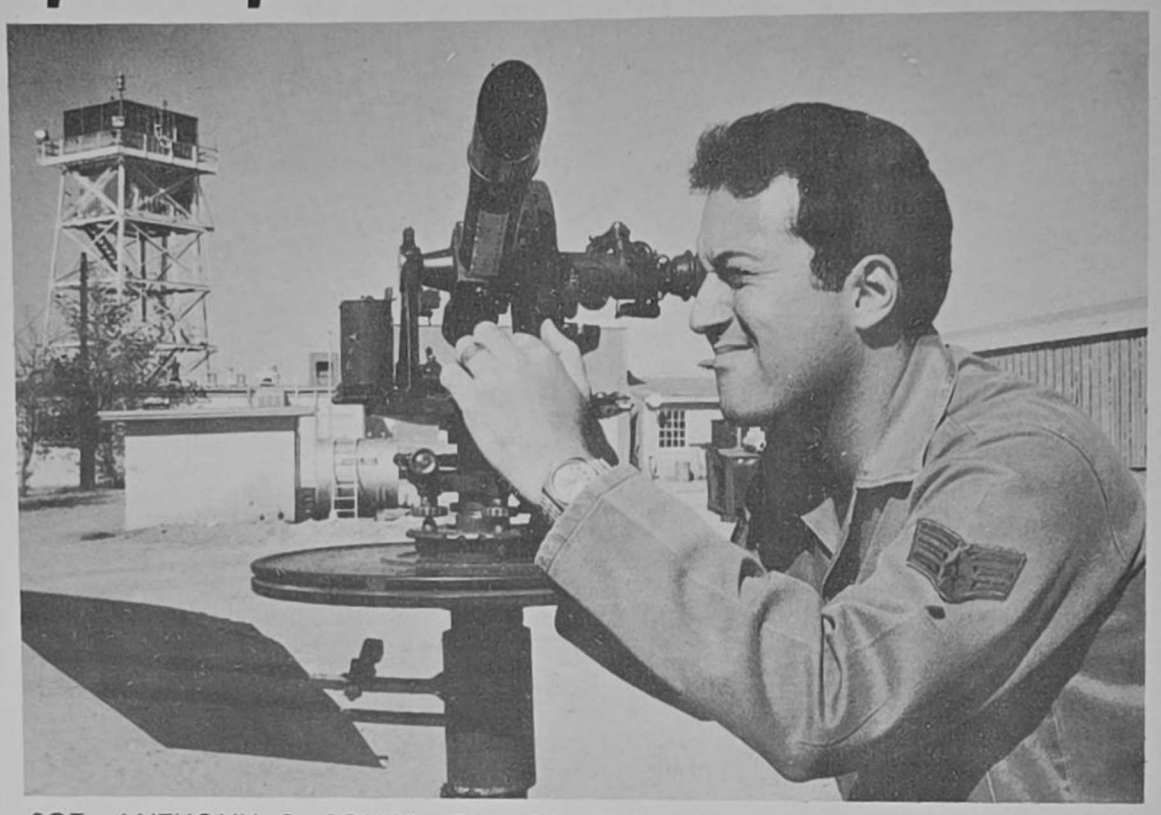
Operations Division

The wing Operations shop is not radically different from those of other weather wings. It strives to coordinate its actions internally, throughout the HQ 5th WW staff, with sister wings and supported commands.

Of possible singularity is the standard application of a question found in most activities — "Does it improve or contribute to weather support to combat operations?" A positive response, whether through direct or indirect application, assures top-priority attention of the Ops staff members.

Although made up of two branches, the division functions as an integrated unit — sharing different facets of the operational readiness effort.

In addition to the standard "care and feeding" activities for and with field units (training, daily communication, etc.), prime attention is given to the wing's mobility readiness program.



SGT. ANTHONY C. SOUZA, Det. 12, 25th Weather Squadron, tracks a balloon with the Theodolite. (U.S. Air Force Photo)

Being the primary provider of augmentation to overseas wings during emergencies or war (requirements exceed 500 5th WW people), mobility training is big business in the wing. A dynamic four-phase program is followed by field units — including units of sister wings supporting TAC aircraft — and monitored closely at 5th WW headquarters.

Close scrutiny of units status is mandatory to effect timely and proper executions if and when the need arises. Additionally, adequate backfill is identified to replace voids created under mass deployments — integrating Air Force Reserve mobilization augmentees. Air National Guard weather flights and internal movement of 5th WW people.

To complement the mobility readiness, the 5th WW interfaces with TAC's flag programs:

CHECKERED FLAG — established to improve training by specifically tasked TAC and TAC-gained units for operations from overseas locations;

RED FLAG — emphasizing realistic combat training, based at Nellis AFB, Nev.;

MAPLE FLAG — an international RED FLAG, based at Cold Lake, Canada, and

BLUE FLAG — operational training in the Tactical Air Control System, based at Hurlburt AFB, Fla.

Maintaining the mobility theme, the operation and use of the Tactical Weather System has been thoroughly tested and employed during joint readiness exercises.

Even with super training and equipment, true readiness cannot be attained without our most valuable resource — people. Thus, wartime needs must be carefully considered before altering or finalizing peacetime manpower requirements.

This central theme drives the processing of Army Statements of Requirements with other manpower actions, ensuring full consideration of tactical as well as garrison needs.

Direction is provided in the readiness ball game through close and detailed coordination with major air and army commands, sister wings, and subordinate units on emergency or wartime requirements. In addition to identifying needs, weather people are integrated into mobility processing and logistical movement plans, thus enabling timely arrivals in crisis situations.

Ample opportunities exist to test capabilities — five annual Joint Chiefs of Staff-sponsored joint readiness exercises, at least three major command or higher directed command post exercises per year, and real-world emergencies or short-notice events, for example, the "show the flag" F-15 deployment to the Middle East.

The normal planning cycle for a joint readiness exercise is nine months, thus three or more are under way, at different stages, at any given time — with command post exercises superimposed.

Real emergency methods, capabilities and limitations are practiced during exercises. Lessons learned are plowed back into war plans and conceptual development for tactical support is an integral function within the planning charter.

To ensure proper weather support is always available, 5th WW must stay abreast of advances, tests and new procurements in the weapon system fields of tactical air forces and Army combat units.

Through such an interface, future equipment, procedures and meteorological requirements are identified for development or procurement. Thus, the wing looks to the future, identifies needs, documents requirements and evaluates plans in the many exercises in which it participates each year.

Aerospace Sciences Division

Technical readiness is the watchword of the Aerospace Sciences Division. Working closely with the Operations Division and the squadron technical consultants, the Aerospace Sciences Division promotes technical readiness through three main initiatives.

First, the "back-to-basics" approach was initiated to improve fundamental analysis and forecasting at local units.

Second, with squadron DONs, an aggressive technical consultant visit program designed to strengthen unit

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FIFTH WEATHER WING

CONVOY — Members of Det. 31, 5th Weather Squadron, roll out while participating in one of many exercises the 5th Weather Wing supports each year. Det. 31 is at Fort Polk, La. (U.S. Air Force Photo)

Back-to-basics' plan helps analysis

(Continued from Page 4)

Local Analysis and Forecast Programs through useful, credible assistance to behind-the-counter forecasters, station chiefs and detachment commanders is conducted.

Finalty, under the specific tasking approach to preparing war plans, the division initiated programs to improve the technical orientation of the large number of people on mobility for wartime commitments.

In aggregate, these programs not only improve the technical capabilities to support day-to-day peacetime requirements, they also combine to improve the technical readiness of the many people specifically identified to support wartime requirements.

The Scientific Services Branch manages the Technical Readiness Program, the TCV Program, and is integrally involved in the planning and conduct of the major U.S. Readiness Command and Atlantic Command exercises.

For example, scheduled TCVs are conducted at half of 5th WW's units each year — the squadron DONs and wing Scientific Services Branch consultants essentially split the trips with at least one joint (squadron and wing consultant) TCV per squadron per year.

To maintain technical proficiency to assist detachments during TCVs, wing consultants analyze synoptic charts on a daily basis, prepare forecasts for the entire U.S., and brief the wing commander and staff during daily map discussions. This function is unique to the Aerospace Sciences Division. Squadron consultants are encouraged to adopt similar efforts at their level.

Additionally, the wing and squadron technical consultants share exercise support responsibility. When a Tactical Forecasting Unit is employed — an average of five times per year — it is headed by two 5th WW technical consultants — optimally one squadron and one wing representative. Thus, each consultant becomes acutely aware of the meaning and importance of technical readiness during the planning and conduct of these exercises.

The Scientific Services Branch is also involved in preparing follow-on training seminars, management indicators of the wing's technical health, E-O weapon system support, probability forecasting, technique development efforts and other technical programs and considerations.

Further, the wing technical consultants augment the TAC Weather Support Unit during emergencies.

The Climatology Branch applies the historic perspective to current operational considerations and special studies. They are the liaison between subordinate weather units and the Air Force Environmental Technical Applications Center for climatological requests.

Members are frequently involved in supporting high-level, high-priority studies of the TAC staff. The branch publishes and distributes the official climatological data packages for each of the major Defense Department exercises based in the continental United States with enough lead time for planners at all levels to use, prepare, and distribute climatic data packages used to plan and support the numerous TAC overseas deployments each year.

The technically ready 5th WW "DNers' will be hard-hit with PCS losses this summer and are looking for "a few good men" (captains, AFSC 2546) to fill four projected vacancies. Call Autovon 432-5901 if you think you can measure up.

Det. 25, 5th WW

Det. 25, 5th WW, Howard AFB, Panama is the only overseas unit assigned to the 5th WW. Its people are responsible for weather support to U.S. Southern Command, which has many responsibilities throughout Central and South America, including training of other nations weather people.

In addition to base weather station responsibilities to Howard and many surrounding military and civil units, the Det. 25 rawinsonde section provides a vital input from a data-sparse area to the global network of upper-air stations.

It has its own DMSP van and exploits satellite data as a key input to crew briefings for flights traversing the long data-sparse routes over South America.

SNOW GO — Special Operations Weather Team members work on ski techniques in an Empire Glacier exercise. (U.S. Air Force Photo)

Unit size often varies

The 1st Weather Squadron was initially activated July 1, 1937 at March Field, Riverside, Calif. It was manned with two officers and 19 enlisted men from the 8th Signal Service. In later years, the number of assigned people ranged from a high of 85 officers and 1,030 enlisted men in 1943 to its present strength of 12 people.

Located at MacDill AFB, Fla., the squadron's mission is to provide tailored weather support to the U.S. Readiness Command, or USREDCOM, and the recently-established Joint Deployment Agency.

Its people are also assigned to the USREDCOM Joint Task Force 7 and the Joint Unconventional Warfare Task Force. Since these task forces have a worldwide mission, all members of the 1st WS are trained for mobility and prepared for rapid deployment.

Support of the USREDCOM mission requires the development of doctrine, concepts and procedures for environmental services to joint tactical operations, as well as planning for and managing the Weather Support Force during USREDCOM exercises and contingency operations.

While 1st WS people provide the nucleus of the WSF, the majority of people in the WSF are augmentees from other 5th Weather Wing units. The experience gained from joint exercises helps to achieve and maintain readiness for worldwide deployment.

In addition to major joint exercises such as BRAVE SHIELD, BOLD EAGLE and EMPIRE GLACIER, the 1st WS supports numerous command post exercises and is actively involved in war planning.

Unlike most weather squadrons, the 1st WS has no subordinate units. It devotes its full attention to USREDCOM and JDA missions — joint readiness training and rapid deployment of forces.

In operation since WWII

Squadron serves many customers

The latter part of World War II saw the creation of the 24th Weather Squadron. Initially activated at Great Falls, Mont., the unit was inactivated 10 months later at Seattle, Wash.

After three and a half years the squadron was reactivated at Kelly AFB, Texas, under 2103rd Air Weather Group. The squadron headquarters has been located at Randolph AFB, Texas, since May 1952. The 24th has served under the 7th, 3rd and 5th Weather Wings.

In the last 36 years the squadron has served a variety of customers, including Western Transport Air Force of the Military Air Transport Service, Headquarters Air Training Command, U.S. Security Service, Tactical Air Command, Strategic Air Command, Air Force Communications Command, Air University, Aerospace Audivisual Service and Aerospace Cartographic and Geodetic Service.

The squadron assumed its primary mission, support to crew training, in May 1952. Even though all the detachments support ATC bases, each is unique due to a varied support mission.

The 24th WS is primarily a Texas-based squadron with units at Randolph, Reese, Sheppard and Laughlin AFBs. But the squadron also stretches from Mather AFB, Calif., and Williams AFB, Ariz., in the west to Keesler and Columbus AFBs, Miss., and Maxwell AFB, Ala. in the east. To the north, Vance AFB, Okla., rounds out the squadron.

Nearly all of the units support either one or all three of the T-37, T-38 and T-39 aircraft. Pilot instructors and undergraduate pilots are the main customers of 24th WS units. Their varied mission, however, supports many activities.

Forecasters at Randolph also issue daily weather forecasts for ATC's T-41 pre-undergraduate program and an Army flight detachment that operates various light, fixed- and rotary-wing aircraft.

Columbus also supports the Army Reserve UH-1 helicopters operating out of Tupelo, Miss. Mather supports the only Defense Department navigators' training wing, the Sacramento Army Aviation Facility, and locally assigned SAC B-52s and KC-135s.

Army National Guard helicopters located in central Alabama receive support from the Maxwell weather detachment. The detachment at Keesler supports the 7th Airborne Command and Control Squadron (TAC) and 53rd Weather Reconnaissance Group (AF Reserve) "Storm Trackers."

The weather unit at Sheppard supplies flight briefings to the German, Dutch and other foreign students who train there, while the weather people at Williams support the only F-5 tactical fighter training squadron in the Air Force, which provides training for pilots from 21 allied nations.

Severe weather and mobilization are also of interest. At Maxwell, for example, weather support is assisted by the AN/CPS-9. This was the first operationally installed military radar and is one of the last two of its type still in military use.

In 1979, Sheppard and Vance provided vital service to nearby communities in "tornado alley," while Keesler used its FPS-77 to provide timely radar watch of the local area and Gulf of Mexico during the hurricane season. At Reese, two Natioanl Weather Service meteorologists train as mobilization augmentees.

Although the 24th WS mission is to support training, its people also have a wartime commitment. During the last year, 24th WS units have become heavily involved in the 5th Weather Wing mobility training program leading to operational readiness and the capability to deploy in a war scenario if required.

HANDS-ON TRAINING — SrA. Ronald B. D. Bowman operates radar consoles under the watchful eye of TSgt. Thomas R. Sutherland at Det. 9, 24th Weather Squadron, Maxwell AFB, Ala. (U.S. Air Force Photo)

Weathermen boost staffers

Located in the midlands of South Carolina, Shaw AFB is the home of the headquarters and Detachment 1 of the 3rd Weather Squadron. The headquarters staff is composed of five officers and four enlisted people.

In addition to performing normal staff functions within the squadron, the staff also supports Headquarters Ninth Air Force, which controls Tactical Air Command forces east of the Mississippi River.

This activity includes briefings to the headquarters staff and the 9th AF Inspector General plus environmental inputs to 9th AF-generated plans and operations orders.

People of the 3rd WS are included on the 9th AF battle staff and the squadron is also the alternate headquarters for 5th Weather Wing to include establishing a weather support unit should the wing's support unit at Langley AFB, Va., become incapacitated.

The 3rd WS has been primarily a continental United States support squadron. It was activated July 1, 1937 at Barksdale Field, La., and was then responsible for weather support in 17 central and southern states.

At the close of World War II, the squadron was disbanded and remained inactive from Sept. 7, 1944 until Sept. 5, 1951, when it was reconstituted at Pope AFB, N.C., with the 9th AF (TAC) as its primary customer.

The squadron has continued to support the 9th AF up to the present time. Between 1951 and 1957, support was also provided to the Army, and in 1963 the Special Air Warfare Center (now the 1st Special Operations Wing at Hurlburt Field, Fa.) was added to the list of supported organizations.

Today, the 3rd WS has 11 detachments and four operating locations. Its span of control reaches from Selfridge ANGB, Mich., in the north to Homestead AFB, Fla., in the south and from Langley on the east to England AFB, La., on the west.

Four detachments have full-time forecasting and observing responsibility while the other seven are limited-duty stations. These units provide support to a full range of TAC active aircraft (F-4, RF-4, F-15, F-16, A-7 and A-10) as well as Air National Guard and Reserve aircraft.

"Readiness is Our Profession" is the TAC motto. The people of the 3rd WS support that mission through mobility training, technical readiness, and frequent readiness exercise participation.

A majority of 3rd WD people are on mobility to support worldwide contingency operations. Weather people from such bases as Myrtle Beach, Langley and Moody participate in at least three major exercises each year.

These exercises are in addition to several smaller ones and frequent deployments of TAC aircraft to such places as Germany, Korea, Turkey, Italy, Panama, Saudi Arabia, Morocco and Portugal.

Operationally, the 3rd WS provides vital support to a variety of missions. Homestead AFB supports the U.S. Immigration Service which maintains its own fleet of aircraft for use against smuggling operations.

Selfridge ANGB has one of the two remaining CPS-9 weather radars in AWS which provides backup support to the U.S. Weather Radar Network. Selfridge's weather unit is totally civilian except for its officer commander.

Dobbins AFB, Ga., is an "all-service" support unit dealing with Air Force, Army, Navy, and their respective Reserve and National Guard units. It is the only unit in the squadron with an enlisted detachment commander.

Seymour-Johnson AFB, N.C., supports both TAC and Strategic Air Command wings, along with movement of foreign military sales aircraft. Langley and Homestead provide environmental support to the Air Defense Command alert aircraft.

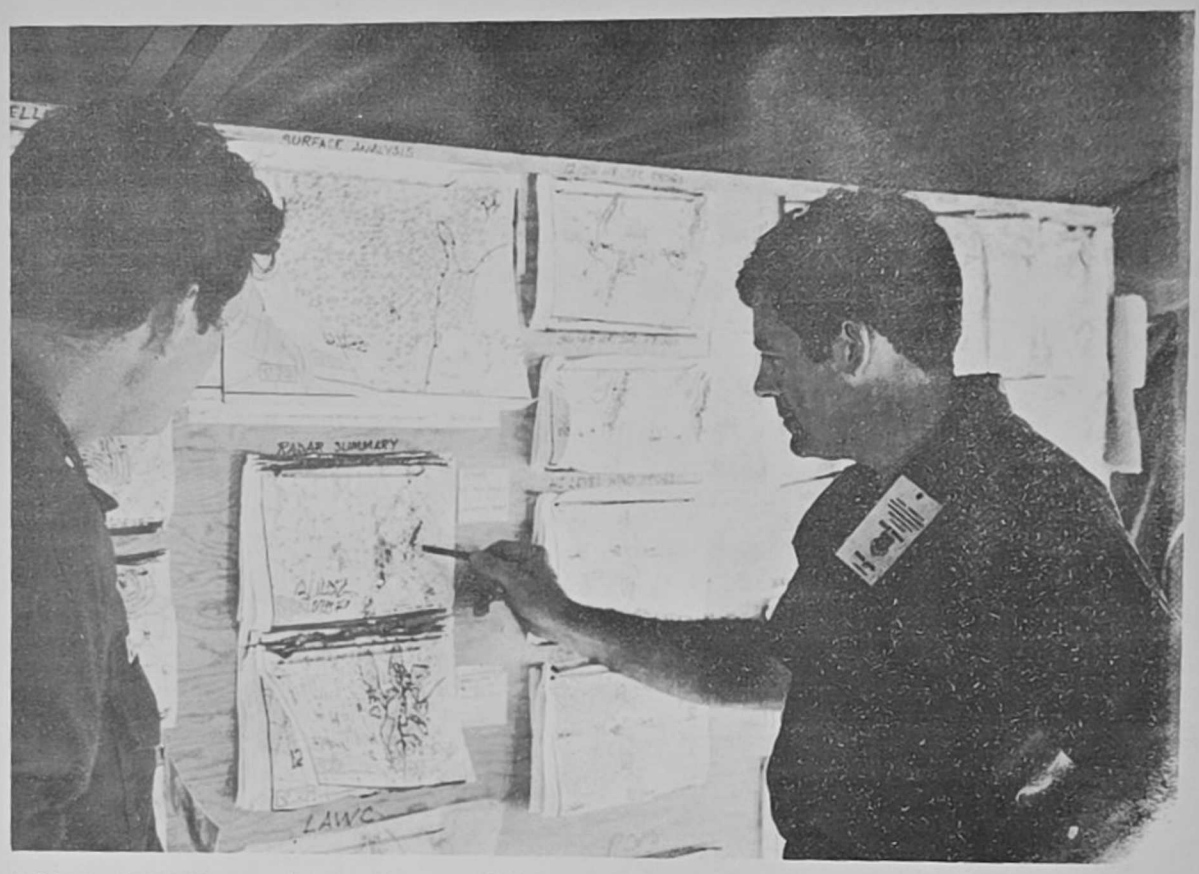
Hurlburt provides support to the only Special Operations Wing in the Air Force. The wing's motto is "Any Time, Any Where." The unit maintains a high degree of readiness for mobility to support conventional and unconventional missions.

The detachment provides standard base weather station support but also has a Special Operations Weather Team. The SOWT is highly specialized, parachute-qualified forecasters and observers specifically tasked with support of the unconventional warfare mission. The aggressive "can do, will do" attitude and a thorough training program have produced a unit that can provide weather service "any time, anywhere."

The four 3rd WS operating locations and ranges people provide vital support. McEntire ANGB, S.C., supports the Air National Guard. The Poinsett Bombing Range out of Shaw is used by both active and reserve flying units for precision bombing, rocket, smoke, and strafing attacks.

The Dare County Bombing Range is similar and is supported by an operating location at Seymour-Johnson. The last OL is at Avon Park, Fla., which provides limited surface weather observations and PIBAL winds to the Air National Guard and SAC.

For history buffs, England AFB is the home of the "Flying Tigers" which became famous in China. Dobbins provides weather support for the frequent visits of President Carter and other dignitaries to the Altanta area.



SOLID SHIELD — Maj. Rance Skidmore, right, discusses a critical exercise forecast problem with Capt. Bob Bishop at Solid Shield 79, Shaw AFB, S.C. Major Skidmore, assigned to Det. 3, 3rd Weather Squadron, Myrtle Beach AFB, N.C., was staff weather officer to the commander of Air Force forces in the exercise. (U.S. Air Force Photo)

SSGT. KEVIN T. SLATTERY conducts a mass TAC Regulation 55-4 briefing over the CCTV at Det. 1, 3rd WS, Shaw AFB, S.C. (U.S. Air Force Photo)

CAPT. DOUGLAS JONES and Amn. Paula White, Det. 1, 5th Weather Squadron, Fort Campbell, Ky., complete a communications check and relay weather information while deployed on Exercise Solid Shield 79 at Fort Bragg, N.C. (U.S. Air Force Photo)

At Fort McPherson, Ga.

'Fighting Fifth' operates with Army

The 5th Weather Squadron is located on Fort McPherson in the heart of Atlanta, Ga. The squadron has become known as the "Fighting Fifth," and no wonder. It was activated as the 5th Air Corps Squadron in the Philippines on Jan. 2, 1941. The available combat history indicates its people fought bravely and many died or were captured during the Japanese invasion of the Philippines.

Inactive from April 1946 until June 1966, it was redesignated the 5th WS and its people served in Southeast Asia until May 1, 1972. With a reorganization of Army weather support in the mid 70s the squadron was activated Jan. 1, 1975 and has been located at Fort McPherson since then.

The 5th WS has 16 detachments and five operating locations that provide direct support to two Army corps, 14 major combat forces and six training centers. Type of support ranges from routine aviation briefings to deployments on unilateral exercises with divisions, brigades and unconventional warfare (special forces) groups to joint exercise participation in the continental United States, Alaska and Europe.

Since those early days of World War II, Army weapon systems and weather services have progressed markedly. Today, U.S. Army Forces Command, with headquarters at Fort McPherson, is the largest of the Army's major commands. FORSCOM is responsible for the combat readiness of all strategic and deployable forces of the active Army, the Army National Guard and the Army Reserve.

Installations of the Training and Doctrine Command, or TRADOC, provide initial and specialty training for all Army people.

The 5th WS supports both FORSCOM and TRADOC as well as special operating activities such as the Military District of Washington. Weather units supporting TRADOC are described below.

Fort Knox, Ky., supports the Armor Center, and Fort Leonard Wood, Mo., the Engineering Training Center. Fort Rucker and its operating location A, both in Alabama, serve the Aviation Center whose mission includes Army and Air Force helicopter pilots averaging 24,000 flying hours per month over a 4,200 square mile local flying area.

Fort Benning, Ga., supports the Infantry Center, while weather people at Fort Eustis, Va., support the Transportation Center. The Fort Sill, Okla., unit serves the Artillery Center, Reserve training at Fort Chaffee, Ark., and combat training exercises at Fort Bliss, Texas.

Weather units supporting TRADOC installations do more than provide resource protection to training installations. They are committed to mobility training, field exercises and crew briefings to local and transient aircrews. If the bell ever rings, these weather people are ready to deploy at a moment's notice to support their wartime role. Combat readiness is their charge, the same as other units in the 5th WS.

Detachments and supported major combat units of the U.S. Army Forces Command are:

Fort Campbell, Ky., primarily supporting the 101st Airborne Division, the Army's only air assault division.

Fort Bragg, N.C., serves the XVIII Airborne Corps, 82nd Airborne Division, John F. Kennedy Center for Military Assistance, and the 5th and 7th Special Forces Group. This unit is one of the few requiring jump qualified people and maintaining a readiness of 18 hours for worldwide deployments.

Fort Knox, Ky., supports the 194th Armored Brigade.

Fort Lewis, Wash., primarily supports the 9th Infantry Division. This entails heavy involvement in Army maneuvers in arctic areas.

Fort Ord, Calif., supports the 7th Infantry Division, with frequent training deployments to Fort Irwin and Fort Hunter Liggett, also in California.

Fort Riley, Kan., is unique in its support to role the only dual-based mechanized infantry division, the 1st ID. Forward elements of the division are stationed in Europe. The unit routinely supports Return of Forces to Germany, or REFORGER, exercises.

Fort Benning, Ga., supports the 193rd Infantry Brigade, recently deployed on the BOLD EAGLE 80 joint readiness exercise.

Fort Devens, Mass., provides weather services to the 10th Special Forces Group and their deployments around the continental United States and overseas.

Fort Hood, Texas, supports one of the largest combat training complexes in the world. Their people provide routine and special support for the III Corps, 1st Cavalry Division, 2nd Armored Division, 2nd AD, and the 6th Cavalry Brigade (Air Combat).

Hunter AAF and OL-A at Fort Stewart, Ga., support the 24th Infantry Division, one of the major Army participants in BOLD EAGLE 80.

Fort Polk, La., serves the 5th Infantry Division and their training maneuvers in the desert southwest and overseas.

Fort Carson, Colo., supports the 4th Infantry Division (mechanized). The weather team frequently deploys with the division on training exercises into the mountain post's 250 square mile maneuver area.

In a category by itself is the detachment at Fort Belvoir, Va., which supports the Military District of Washington and its support to a wide variety of Defense Department activities. Weather support is provided for the air movements of many distinguished visitors as well as for active and reserve component aviation at various installations in the Middle Atlantic states.

This weather detachment is also unique in being the only 5th WS unit supervising weather services at two operating locations, serving Fort Meade, Md., and Fort Indiantown Gap, Pa.

The "Fighting Fifth" Weather Squadron has a proud tradition of Army weather support. The men and women assigned to the various detachments and operating locations are not only highly qualified weather observers and forecasters, but also proficient in a wide range of field duties required for deployment with Army combat forces.

Its people average more than 6,000 mandays each year in the field training for or actually supporting unilateral or joint exercises. The Army mission is combat readiness. The men and women of the 5th WS are proud of their combat heritage and contributions.

Squadron can deploy around world

The 25th Weather Squadron, Bergstrom AFB, Texas, has been supporting a variety of Air Force missions since its activation at Patterson Field, Ohio, Nov. 1, 1943.

Three days after its activation, the squadron was moved to Lynbrook, N.Y., on Long Island, and was given responsibility for providing weather support to New England-based Army and Army Air Corps units.

The squadron was disbanded Sept. 7, 1944, but was reactivated at Warner-Robins AFB, Ga., in January 1948. In line with Air Weather Service geographical organization the squadron assumed weather support responsibilities for the southeastern United States.

Following the 1951 AWS reorganization along functional lines, the 25th WS was charged with primary weather support to the troop carrier wings of the 18th Air Force and nearby Army units. The 25th WS was relocated in September 1951 to be collocated with 18th AF Headquarters at Donaldson AFB, S.C.

As time passed, deploying in exercises became a way of life for squadron members. Although most deployments were to U.S. locations, the squadron sometimes deployed to Puerto Rico, the Canal Zone and Alaska.

Almost every exercise in which the 18th AF and, later, the 12th AF, participated saw one or more weather teams from the 25th WS deployed to field locations.

The squadron moved to Waco, Texas, when the 18th AF was replaced by the 12th AF, although the squadron was deactivated from June 30, 1972 to Jan. 1, 1975.

The 12th AF controls and operates most of Tactical Air Command's units west of the Mississippi River. The 25th WS provides support with five 24-hour and four limited-duty stations. These units support a wide variety of aircraft. Some of these are the CH-53 helicopters, RF-4C, C-130, F-111, F-4, F-105, A-10, 0-2, UH-1, F-106, A-7, F-15, T-38, F-104, T-33, HH-3 and C-131.

An assignment to one of the 25th WS units can be interesting. Four units (at Davis-Monthan AFB, Ariz.; Holloman AFB, N.M.; Luke AFB, Ariz.; and Nellis AFB, Nev.) support large tactical training units that provide all or a part of a fighter pilot's initial fighter aircraft proficiency and tactical training.

In addition, Davis-Monthan supports the third largest Air Force in the world — aircraft of the Military Aircraft Storage and Disposition Center. Most of these aircraft have no flying future.

A strategic missile wing with 18 missile silos around Tucson, Ariz., requires special weather support for the missile propellants. Holloman is an extremely active base. Weather people also support the 6585th Test Group with its highly sensitive measuring equipment and 10-mile-long test track, PAVE DUECE (QF-102 Drones), and an Army Air Operations directorate.

Weather people at Luke support the 26th North American Air Defense Region, while the Nellis base weather station supports the largest TAC base in the world. It is involved in follow-on test and evaluation for TAC fighters and TAC's RED FLAG exercise which provides combat training for pilots in a realistic multi-threat combat environment. The Air Force Aerial Demonstration Squadron, the Thunderbirds, are also stationed at Nellis.

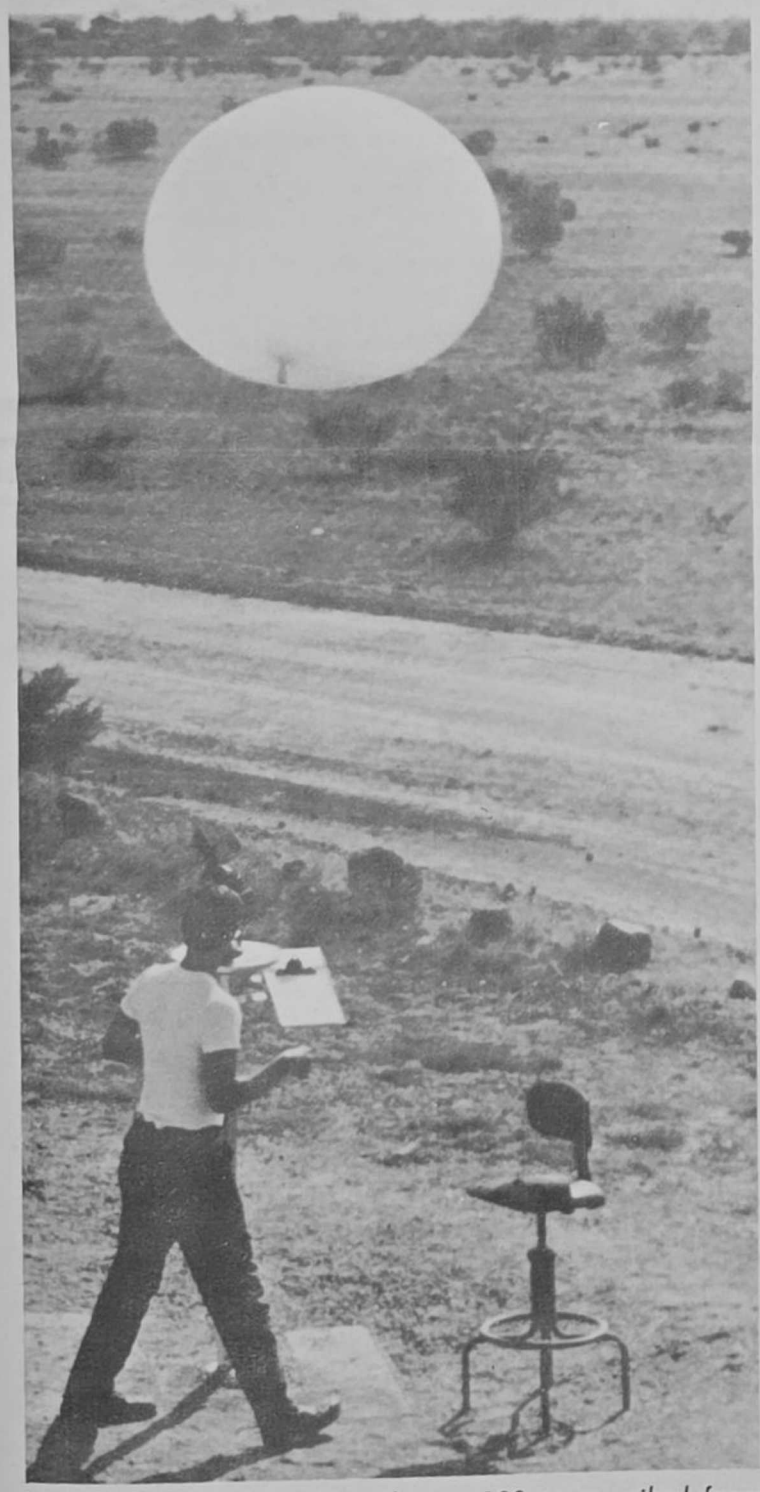
George AFB, Calif., is the home of the F-4 and F-105 Wild-Weasel Squadrons, the unique fighter units whose mission is to suppress enemy air defense capabilities.

Bergstrom's forecasters and observers support five headquarters units with five types of fixed-wing aircraft and the only squadron of CH-53 helicopters in the continental United States.

Buckley Air National Guard Base, Colo., won the Rex Riley Transient Services Award for 1979, based in part on outstanding weather service. The weather people there support many units in the Denver area in addition to a Colorado ANG fighter wing.

Cannon AFB, N.M., and Mountain Home AFB, Idaho, complete the varied mission of the 25th WS. These units support the bulk of TAC's F-111 units.

One of the prerequisites for being operationally ready for any contingency is the capability to support aircraft deployments. The 25th WS supports deployments to nearly all parts of the free world. People from the squadron's units have gone to such places as Italy, Germany, Australia, Korea, Denmark, Canada and Norway.



AMN. JOHN BURNS launches a 100-gram pibal from OL-A, Det. 15, 25th WS, Gila Bend AFAF, Ariz. Sand and sparse vegetation bear witness to the dryness and heat of this desert location. (U.S. Air Force Photo)

USING SPECIALLY designed fuel sticks and balance scales, SSgt. Daniel Deal of Det. 18, 25th Weather Squadron at Mountain Home AFB, Idaho, obtains data for determining the fire danger index at the Saylor Creek Bomb Range. (U.S. Air Force Photo)

AWS salutes...

Abbreviations used in this column are: **AWS** — Air Weather Service Headquarters; **WW** — Weather Wing; **AFGWC** — Air Force Global Weather Central; **USAFETAC** — U.S. Air Force Environmental Technical Applications Center; **WS** — Weather Squadron; **OL** — Operating Location; **WRS** — Weather Reconnaissance Squadron; **BTZ** — Below the Zone; and **OLC** — oak leaf cluster.

Medals

Meritorious Service Medal: Lt. Col. Larry W. Jobes, Det. 16, 25th WS, Nellis AFB, Nev. (2 OLC); Col. Tommy D. Guest, 3rd WW, Offutt AFB, Neb. (1 OLC); Maj. Joseph Silva, Det. 12, 7th WS, Finthen AAF, Germany; SMSgt. Charles F. Fisher, Det. 13, 25th WS, Davis-Monthan AFB, Ariz.; CMSgt. Larence A. Brown and MSgt. Horace R. Rowe, Det. 7, 24th WS, Mather AFB, Calif.; Lt. Col. Richard I. Nummi and Maj. Wayne W. Kuppler, 7th WW, Scott AFB, Ill.; Capt. David C. Danielson, Det. 1, 1st WW, Nimitz Hill, Guam; Capt. Richard L. Holden, OL-C, 7th WS, Bad Toelz, Germany.

Air Medal: SrA. Larry D. Dyer, Det. 5, 1st WW, Clark AB, Philippines (1 OLC).

Joint Service Commendation Medal: Capt. Marsha S. Korose, Det. 1, 1st WW, Nimitz Hill, Guam.

Air Force Commendation Medal: SSgt. Gary D. Bryant, Det. 9, 1st WW, Learmonth, Australia (2 OLC); TSgt. Patrick L. Pritchett, Det. 21, 2nd WW, Kapaun AS, Germany; MSgt. William J. Bourland, Det. 7, 24th WS, Mather AFB, Calif.; Capt. Robert L. Coman, Det. 2, 2nd WS, Hanscom AFB, Mass.; MSgt. Cecil C. Milam Jr., 125th Weather Flight, Tulsa, Okla.; SSgt. Tommy M. Lyon, Det. 3, 7th WS, Heidelberg AIN, Germany (all 1 OLC); SSgt. Mark A. Noe, Det. 21, 2nd WW, Kapaun AS, Germany; Sgt. Brenda J. Sheldon, Det. 2, 12th WS, So. Hamilton, Mass.; MSgt. Davis V. Dulzo, Det. 24, 26th WS, K. I. Sawyer AFB, Mich; SSgt. James B. Bennett, Det. 9, 5th WS, Fort Rucker, Ala.; Sgts. Stephen L. Gilbertson and Chester Richey, Det. 30, 2nd WS, Vandenberg AFB, Calif.; SSgt. Laurie J. Shelby, Det. 8, 30th WS, Kadena AB, Japan; MSgt. David T. Mursch, Det. 16, 25th WS, Nellis AFB, Nev. SSgt. Roy A. Rintala, Det. 24, 26th WS, K. I. Sawyer AFB, Mich.; Sgt. Charles E. Grubb, Det. 21, 9WS, Minot AFB, N.D.

Army Commendation Medal: Capt. Kenneth A. Beeman, 7th WW, Scott AFB, Ill.; CMSgt. Thomas E. White, 1st WW, Hickam AFB, Hawaii.

Promotions

To colonel: John A. Lasley Jr., 7th WS, Heidelberg AIN, Germany.

To lieutenant colonel: John Oliver, Tom Dopplick and Gerald Dittberner, USAFETAC, Scott AFB, Ill.

To major: Robert Agne and James Clark, USAFETAC.

To first lieutenant: Gregory D. Wilke, Det. 21, 2nd WW, Kapaun AS, Germany.

To captain: David A. McClurkin, Det. 2, 9th WS, Castle AFB, Calif.

To master sergeant: Davis V. Dulzo, Det. 24, 26th WS, K. I. Sawyer AFB, Mich.; Steven V. Anderson, Det. 15, 31WS, RAF Mildenhall, England; Oscar K. Pierce, Det. 3, 7th WS, Heidelberg AIN, Germany; Darrell D. Huston, Det. 21, 9th WS, Minot AFB, N.D.

To technical sergeant: Richard D. Zentz, Det. 31, 5th WS, Fort Polk, La.; Bobby L. Dodson, Det. 4, 11th WS, Fort Richardson, Alaska; Mark Hamberger, USAFETAC, Scott AFB, Ill.; Michael J. Wellman, Det. 24, 26th WS, K. I. Sawyer AFB, Mich.; Benjamin V. Noah, Det. 2, 12th WS, So. Hamilton, Mass.; Henry G. Oelze, Det. 14, 5th WS, Fort Hood, Texas; Gary E. Wicklund, Det. 15, 31st WS, RAF Mildenhall, England.

To staff sergeant: Dennis N. Burris, Det. 31, 5th WS, Fort Polk, La.; David L. Wyman, Det. 4, 11th WS, Fort Richardson, Alaska; John A.Wirtz, Det. 6, 15th WS, Hill AFB, Utah; Currey R. Buchanan, Det. 22, 26th WS, Carswell AFB, Texas; John E. Ingram, Det. 22, 24th WS, Keesler AFB, Miss.; Matthew S. Moleski, Det. 5, 7th WW, Dover AFB, Del.; Bartlett C. Hagemeyer, Det. 5, 1st WW, Clark AB, Philippines.

To sergeant: Jeffory P. Summers, Det. 8, 31st WS, Zweibrucken AB, Germany; Peter E. Knudtson, Det. 10, 2nd WS, Eglin AFB, Fla.; Jeffrey D. Nelson, Det. 6, 15th WS, Hill AFB, Utah; David L. Durrette, Det. 9, 5th WS, Fort Rucker, Ala.; Robert W. Wysocki, Det. 22, 24th WS, Keesler AFB, Miss.; James S. Ellis, Det. 18, 25th WS, Mountain Home AFB, Idaho; John A. Murdock, Det. 18, 30th WS, Yongsan Reservation AIN, Korea; Ricky L. Bryan, Det. 20, 31st WS, Sembach AB, Germany.

To senior airman: Stephen F. Lantz, Det. 11, 2nd WS, Patrick AFB, Fla.; Antonio Coupet, USAFETAC, Scott AFB, Ill.; Michael J. Heymes, Det. 24, 26th WS, K. I. Sawyer AFB, Mich.; Thomas M. Dooling, 7th WS, Heidelberg AIN, Germany; Kenneth G. Cochran, Det. 15, 9th WS, Grand Forks AFB, N.D.; David G. Raswon, Det. 21, 2nd WW, Kapaun AS, Germany; Randy L. Gavin (BTZ) and Lawrence I. Wiggins, Det. 18, 25th WS, Mountain Home AFB, Idaho.

To airman first class: Russell Tomlinson, Det. 23, 3rd WS, Moody AFB, Ga.; Luis Arzayus, Det. 10, 2nd WS, Eglin AFB, Fla.; Kathy Johnson, USAFETAC, Scott AFB, Ill.;

To airman: Steven P. Dickey, Det. 31, 5th WS, Fort Polk, La.; Carol L. Blucher and Donald P. Walsh, Det. 10, 2nd WS, Eglin AFB, Fla.; Phillip D. Pender and Jacqueline J. Steubing, Det. 22, 26th WS, Carswell AFB, Texas; Monica B. St. John and Ernest M. Horn Jr., Det. 13, 25th WS, Davis-Monthan AFB, Ariz.; David M. Hrobuchak and Mark J. Petasek, Det. 15, 9th WS, Grand Forks AFB, N.D.; John W. Stacy Jr., Det. 18, 25th WS, Mountain Home AFB, Idaho; Phillip W. Dixon, Det. 14, 5th WS, Fort Hood, Texas; Robert A. Moreland and Edward V. McGroder, Det. 18, 26th WS, Rickenbacker AFB, Ohio; Starr A. Olson, Det. 20, 7th WW, Little Rock AFB, Ark.

Special Honors

Det. 1, 12th WS, Cheyenne Mountain Complex, Colo., personnel assigned during the period April 1, 1976 to Dec. 31, 1978, are qualified for the Air Force Organizational Excellence Award.

SrA. Susan L. Lawrence, Det. 2, 9th WS, Castle AFB, Calif., was selected as Weather Observer of the Year for the 9th WS and also received 3rd Weather Wing Observer Award (observing function).

MSgt. Dennis A. Pukall, Det. 21, 9th WS, Minot AFB, N.D., and A1C Michael M. Moore, Det. 15, 9th WS, have been selected to attend Officers Training School.

SMSgt. Alton W. Badman, Det. 15, 9th WS, is the squadron Technical Supervisor of the Year.

Capt. Robin J. Ericson, Det. 5, 1st WW, Clark AB, Philippines, was sworn into Regular Air Force.

Det. 20, 7th WW, Little Rock AFB, Ark., won the fourth quarter Suggestion Program Award and the base trophy with 2,940 percent of the unit goal.

Education

SSgt. John F. Travers, Det. 11, 2nd WS, Patrick AFB, Fla., received an associate in applied science degree in weather forecasting from the Community College of the Air Force.

Sgt. Michael Kutz, Det. 31, 5th WS, Fort Polk, La., graduated from NCO Leadership School at Little Rock AFB, Ark.

MSgt. Ronald A. Gearhart, 203rd Weather Flight, Fort Indiantown Gap, Pa., was a distinguished graduate from the Military Airlift Command NCO Academy.

MSgt. Dennis A. William, Det. 4, 11th WS, Fort Richardson, Alaska, received an associate degree from CCAF.

A1C Kevin R. Skelton, Det. 31, 3rd WS, Dobbins AFB, Ga., was an honor graduate of observer school.

Maj. Thomas E. Pratt, Det. 6, 15th WS, Hill AFB, Utah, completed Industrial College of the Armed Forces by correspondence.

Sgt. Terry L. Thrasher, Det. 6, 15th WS, Hill AFB, Utah, completed NCOLS at Norton AFB, Calif.

Maj. Calvin C. Naegelin, Det. 22, 26th WS, Carswell AFB, Texas, completed the national security management course.

MSgt. Michael H. Blackwell, Det. 22, 26th WS, completed the station chief course at Chanute AFB, Ill.

Capt. Richard L. Holden, OL-C, 7th WS, Bad Toelz, Germany, earned a master's degree in international relations from Troy State University.

TSgt. Rodney L. Thacker, Det. 7, 24th WS, Mather AFB, Calif., earned an associate of arts degree in weather technology from CCAF.

SrA. Armentra A. Jackson, Det. 7, 24th WS, Mather AFB, Calif., completed NCO Orientation School.

Sgt. Richard T. Cox, Det. 4, 7th WW, Altus AFB, Okla., recently graduated from NCOLS at Little Rock AFB, Ark.

TSgt. Benjamin V. Noah and Richard V. Green, Det. 2, 12th WS, So. Hamilton, Mass., received CCAF degrees.

Sgt. Levarll Coburn and SrA. Donald Jamieson, Det. 7, 15th WS, Kelly AFB, Texas, were honor graduates from the weather specialist course.

Capt. David L. Crevier, Det. 21, 2nd WS, Kapaun AS, Germany, completed Squadron Officers School in residence.

SSgt. David A. Morris, Det. 21, 2nd WW, Kapaun AS, Germany, was honor graduate from the forecaster course.

SSgt. Frank L. Curtis, Det. 14, 5th WS, Fort Hood, Texas, completed Phase II Professional Military Education.

SSgt. Erik Jonson, Det. 5, 1st WW, Clark AB, Philippines, was distinguished graduate and Commandant's Award winner at 22nd Air Force NCOLS. SSgt. Egidio Ferrucci of Det. 5 was distinguished graduate of the same school.

SSgt. Ronald C. Mueller, Det. 3, 7th WS, Heidelberg, Germany, completed Phase II PME.

Capt. Denzil W. Miller, Det. 16, 25th WS, Nellis AFB, Nev., earned a master's degree in management from Golden Gate University.

TSgt. Thomas S. Brock, Det. 16, 25th WS, was honor graduate from the MAC NCO Academy West.

Capt. Charles C. Merrill, Det. 7, 5th WS, Fort Ord, Calif. earned a master's degree in human resource Management from Pepperdine University, Mailbu, Calif.

TSgt. Dave Hill, Det. 3, HQ AWS, Sunnyvale AFS, Calif., received an associate in applied science degree from CCAF.

AB Fred C. Mayfield III, Det. 16, 25th WS, was honor graduate from the weather specialist course.

Unit Honors

Senior NCO of the Year: SMSgt. John L. Williams, Det. 10, 2nd WS, Eglin AFB, Fla.

NCO of the Year: TSgt. Gerhard Krausser, Det. 10, 2nd WS; TSgt. Steven Glauberg, USAFETAC, Scott AFB, Ill.

Airman of the Year: SrA. Harald Naestvold, USAFETAC; SrA. Peter E. Knudtson, Det. 10, 2nd WS.

Junior Officer of the Quarter: 1st Lt. Jerry D. Rand, Det. 20, 7th WW, Little Rock AFB, Ark.

Senior NCO of the Quarter: MSgt. Philip A. Berglund, Det. 15, 31st WS, RAF Mildenhall, England (for 2nd WW).

NCO of the Quarter: TSgt. Richard DesJardin, Det. 20, 7th WW, Little Rock AFB, Ark.; Sgt. Norman R. Edmunds Jr., Det. 21, 5th WS, Hunter AAF, Ga.; SSgt. Michael A. Calvert, Det. 8, 30th WS, Kadena AB, Japan; MSgt. Franklin P. Jauck, Det. 6, 26th WS, Pease AFB, N.H.; TSgt. Gerhard Krausser, Det. 10, 2nd WS, Eglin AFB, Fla.; Sgt. Kim M. Anderson, Det. 20, 31st WS, Sembach AB, Germany; and SSgt. Richard W. Fincher, Det. 3, 5th WS, Fort Bragg, N.C.; MSgt. Arlis C. Kelley, Det. 10, 7th WS, Kitzingen AI, Germany; TSgt. Henry G. Oelze, Det. 14, 5th WS, Fort Hood, Texas; SSgt. Rocco Calaci, Det. 22, 26th WS, Carswell AFB, Texas (for 26th WS); SSgt. Judith D. Clarke, Det. 30, 2nd WS, Vandenberg AFB, Calif.; SSgt. John A. Wirtz, Det. 6, 15th WS, Hill AFB, Utah; Sgt.

(Continued on Page 11)

AWS salutes...

(Continued from Page 10)

John Pawlik, Det. 10, 2nd WS, Eglin AFB, Fla.; SSgt. David A. Fulcher, Det. 17, 30th WS, Yokota AB, Japan; SSgt. Klaus D. Jacoby, Det. 14, 25th WS, Holloman AFB, N.M. (for 49th Combat Support Group); SSgt. John E. Snead, Det. 23, 7th WW, Kirtland AFB, N.M.; TSgt. Danny G. McGrew, Det. 5, 1st WW, Clark AB, Philippines.

Airman of the Quarter: Amn Kathryn Kerbo, Det. 21, 5th WS, Hunter AAF, Ga.; SrA. Mark S. Kauffman, Det. 8, 30th WS, Kadena AB, Japan; A1C Timothy J. Smith, Det. 6, 26th WS, Pease AFB, N.H.; SrA. Richard C. Livingston, Det. 10, 2nd WS, Eglin AFB, Fla.; A1C Vickie L. Harrell, Det. 2, 3rd WS, Seymour Johnson AFB, N.C.; SrA. Ricky L. Bryan, Det. 20, 31st WS, Sembach AB, Germany; and SrA Robert D. Mandell, Det. 3, 5th WS, Fort Bragg, N.C.; SrA. Francis J. Ferro Jr., Det. 9, 5th WS, Fort Rucker, Ala.; A1C Rogelio Morales Jr., Det. 30, 2nd WS, Vandenberg AFB, Calif.; Amn. Brenda J. Frazier, Det. 10, 2nd WS, Eglin AFB, Fla.; Sgt. David A. Shingledecker, Det. 17, 30th WS, Yokota AB, Japan; SrA. Jenise D. Dorf, Det. 11, 2nd WS, Patrick AFB, Fla.; SrA. James H. Travis, Det. 14, 5th WS, Fort Hood, Texas.

Observer of the Quarter: Sgt. Cheryl L. Katz, Det. 21, 2nd WW, Kapaun AS, Germany; SSgt. Bonnie Ecklund, Det. 14, 26th WS, Blytheville AFB, Ark.; A1C Scott P. Babecki, Det. 5, 3rd WS, England AFB, La.

Forecaster of the Quarter: SSgt. Craig F. Suprenant, Det. 5, 3rd WS.

Team of the Quarter: TSgt. Carl Burroughs, SSgt. Fredrick Crane and A1C Phillip Mudd, Det. 14, 26th WS, Blytheville AFB, Ark.; SSgt. Philip S. Peteroski and SrA. Michael G. Smith, Det. 7, 24th WS, Mather AFB, Calif.

Births

SSgt. and Mrs. Don Tooley, a daughter, Dian, Oct. 5. Father is a base weather team supervisor assigned to Det. 20, 7th WW, Little Rock AFB, Ark.

SrA. and Mrs. Ronald Pagitt, a daughter, Melissa Marie, July 19. Father is an observer with Det. 58, 5th WS, Fort Carson, Colo.

Capt. and Mrs. Bruce Carter, a daughter, Katherine Elizabeth, Sept. 9. Captain Carter is a weather officer at Det. 8, 30th WS, Kadena AB, Japan.

TSgt. and Mrs. Wayne D. Arnold, a son, Stuart Henry, Sept. 14. Father with Det. 9, 12th WS, Tyndall AFB, Fla.

SSgt. and Mrs. Rickey L. Raughton, a son, Neil Anthony, Sept. 27. Father assigned to Det. 10, 2nd WS, Eglin AFB, Fla.

SSgt. and Mrs. Michael D. Fett, a son, Michael A., Sept. 17. Father is a forecaster with Det. 5, 3rd WS, England AFB, La.

SSgt. and Mrs. James F. McDonald, a daughter, Kelly Anne. Father is with Det. 19, 7th WW, Lajes Field, Azores.

SrA. and Mrs. Timothy J. Sowell, a son, Timothy James, Oct. 3. Father is a typhoon duty assistant with Det. 1, 1st WW, Nimitz Hill, Guam.

SSgt. Ronald P. and Sgt. Beverly J. S. Whitt, a son, Adam Ronald, Sept. 25. Father is an observer at Det. 4, 11th WS, Fort Richardson, Alaska and mother is an observer at Det. 1, 11th WS, Elmendorf AFB, Alaska.

SSgt. and Mrs. Robert J. Wolf, a son, Jason Parker, Oct. 7. Father is an observer at Det. 4, 11th WS, Fort Richardson, Alaska.

Sgt. and Mrs. Robert B. Trotter, a boy, Brian Edward, Aug. 4. Father is chief observer at Det. 27, 12th WS, Hancock Field, N.Y.

Sgt. and Mrs. Anthony Williams a daughter, Jean C., Sept. 29. Father is an observer at Det. 3, 5th WS, Fort Bragg, N.C.

Sgt. Marc and Donna M. Pelletier, Det. 27, 12th WS, Hancock Field, N.Y., a daughter, Talece Emeka, Father is a forecaster at Det. 11, 24th WS, Reese AFB, Texas.

TSgt. and Mrs. Robert J. Cianchetti Jr., a daughter, Catheleen Ann. Father is a weather forecaster at Det. 12, 31st WS, Torrejon AB, Spain.

SSgts. Ana C. and Lynwood C. Prince, a son, Oliver Michael. Mother is an administrative specialist, Det. 12, 31st WS, Torrejon AB, Spain.

Sgt. and Mrs. Rickey J. Murphy, a daughter, Heather Renee. Father is with Det. 2, 24th WS, Columbus AFB, Miss.

TSgt. and Mrs. Patrick L. Pritchett, a son, James. Father with Det. 21, 2nd WW, Kapaun AS, Germany.

SrA. Malena M. Kagawa, a daughter, Bredette Ashlee. Airman Kagawa is an observer at Dec. 8, 30th WS, Kadena AB, Japan.

Maj. and Mrs. James E. Kester, a son, Robert Alan, Nov. 4. Father commands Det. 8, 31st WS, Zweibrucken AB, Germany.

Sgt. and Mrs. Brian Tenney, twin sons, Patrick and Gary, Nov. 7. Father an observer at Det. 3, 31st WS, RAF Lakenheath, England.

Sgt. Randall T. and SrA. Joan G. Todd, a son, Marcus Antonious, Dec. 3. Todds are assigned to 3rd WW, Offutt AFB, Neb.

TSgt. and Mrs. Robert B. Purdie, a daughter, Jennifer Lynn, Nov. 8. Father with 5th WW, Langley AFB, Va.

TSgt. and Mrs. Bob Fass, also from 5th WW at Langley, a son, Daniel Paul, Nov. 20.

Capt. and Mrs. John B. Holstun, a daughter, Kristin Britt, Father with Det. 7, 24th WS, Mather AFB, Calif.

SSgt. and Mrs. Roy A. Rintala, a son, David, Nov. 14. Father a forecaster at Det. 24, 26th WS, K.I. Sawyer AFB, Mich.

SSgt. and Mrs. Michael R. Pukajlo Jr., a daughter, Monica Lyn, Nov. 7. Father a forecaster at Det. 5, 7th WW, Dover AFB, Del.

SSgt. and Mrs. Paul M. Dries, a son, David Matthew, Oct. 22. Father a forecaster at Det. 5, 7th WW.

1st Lt. and Mrs. James H. Kenna, twin sons, James Chadwick and Ryan Hobson, Oct. 19. Father with Det. 4, 7th WW, Altus AFB, Okla.

A1C. and Mrs. Stanley G. Murray, a son, Bradley Gene, Nov. 5. Father an observer at Det. 4, 7th WW.

SrA. and Linda Gavin, a daughter, Jamie Andrea, Oct. 5. Airman Gavin assigned to Det. 18, 25th WS, Mountain Home AFB, Idaho.

SrA. and Mrs. James H. Travis, a son, Timothy James, Nov. 26. Father with Det. 14, 5th WS, Fort Hood, Texas.

Mr. and Mrs. Rodolfo Cunha, a son, Rodolfo Jose; Mr. and Mrs. Lazaro Avila, a daughter, Carla Filipa. Fathers are Portugese civilian observers at Det. 19, 7th WW, Lajes Field, Azores.

Nuclear team seeks atomic test watchers

People who participated in above-ground nuclear tests by the United States in the 1940s through the early 1960s are wanted by the Air Force.

The USAF Nuclear Test Personnel Review Team is collecting information on these nuclear tests and people nearby at those times to determine radiation effects upon them.

Anyone who took part in any of the following tests should contact John Bullard, Nuclear Test Personnel Review AMD/HO, Brooks AFB, Texas 78235.

The test names dates and locations are as follows:

Operation Crossroads: 1946, Bikini Atoll.

Operation Sandstone: 1948, Eniwetak Island.

Operation Ranger: 1951, Nevada.

Operation Greenhouse: 1951, Eniwetak.

Operation Buster/Jangle: 1951, Nevada.

Operation Tumbler/Snapper: 1952, Nevada.

Operation Ivy: 1952, Eniwetak.

Operation Upshot/Knothole: 1953, Nevada.

Operation Castle: 1954, Bikini.

Operation Teapot: 1955, Nevada.

Operation Wigwam: 1955.

Operation Red Wing: 1956, Eniwetak-Bikini.

Operation Plumbbob: 1957, Nevada.

Operation Hardtack I: 1958, Eniwetak-Bikini.

Operation Argus: 1958, South Atlantic.

Operation Hardtack II: 1958, Nevada.

Operation Dominic I: 1962, Nevada-Christmas Island.

Operation Dominic II: 1962, Nevada-Christmas.

Operation Storax: 1962, Nevada-Christmas-Johnston Island.

Personnel shorts...

Did you know that:

*Promotion testing for eligible E-6s (DOR 1 Jul 78 and earlier) and E-5s (DOR 1 Feb 79 and earlier) will occur during January, February, and March 1980? Promotion eligibility cut-off date is Dec. 31, 1979,

*Up to 10 percent of the questions on the PFE may be from sources other than those listed as study references?

*The Selective Reenlistment Bonus for Navy Aerographer's Mates has been reduced from two to one? And that the Navy also notes a shortage of qualified enlisted forecasters?

*Of the 46 CMSgts. selected in 1978 to stay on for 33 years, six have retired? And of the 45 selected in 1979, two have elected to retire?

*There have been no incidents reported since the MAC dorm visitation program began on Dec. 21, 1977? Everyone involved deserves a "good show" on this.

*The Air Force Sergeants Association membership balance is heavily weighted toward retired people (80/20) despite the fact that most AFSA money goes to active issues?

*Seventy percent of the MAC force is enlisted?

*Twenty years ago this month, Air Force promoted its first group of NCOs to CMSgt?

*USAF plans to open 122 pilot training and 39 navigator training slots to women in FY 80? Twenty-two of the 122 pilots are in training now.

*The deadline for 1980-81 four-year AFROTC scholarship applications is January 15, 1980? Details available from local education offices or write: AFROTC Advisory Service, Maxwell AFB, Ala. 36112.

*A new AAFES policy has raised the BX check cashing limit to $100? Reason: Inflation.

Zebras complete forecaster studies

Members of the self-proclaimed "Zebra Class" at Chanute AFB, Ill., were graduated in a Dec. 14 ceremony in which Brig. Gen. Albert J. Kaehn Jr., Air Weather Service commander, presented the diplomas.

The 14 new weather forecasters, officially known as Class 790807, represented a pool of 259 years combined experience in Air Weather Service and were the last senior 252XXs to complete the Chanute forecaster course as a group.

CMSgt. Larry D. Scoggins and SMSgt. Joseph R. Lara received honor graduate certificates to recognize their outstanding academic achievements.

Chief Scoggins was graduated with the highest final grade recorded since the inception of the 18-week course.

General Kaehn praised the class for a job well done and recognized the NCO Academy-like spirit of "not for one, but for all" which prevailed throughout their training.

At the ceremony's end, CMSgt. Charles L. Miller, the class leader, presented a memento, to the school staff represented by TSgt. J. B. McCleod, the class advisor.

The parting present was a large painting of two Zebras autographed by all 14 class members.

AT CHANUTE — Brig. Gen. Albert J. Kaehn Jr., AWS commander, shows off the Zebra painting presented to TSgt. J.B. McCleod, class advisor, by CMSgt. Chuck Miller, class leader. (U.S. Air Force Photo)

Weather people command awards

MSgt. Walter R. Banks and Joyce E. Haigh have been selected as the Military Airlift Command Executive Support Superintendent and Civilian Technician of the Year for 1979.

Sergeant Banks serves in the administration branch of the 11th Weather Squadron of the 3rd Weather Wing at Elmendorf AFB, Alaska.

Joyce Haigh serves in the command section of Det. 6 of the 26th WS of the 3rd WW at Pease AFB, N.H.

Gen. Robert E. Huyser, MAC commander in chief, sent his congratulations to the winners in a message which stated:

"I know the competition was very keen. To be selected as the best among peers is a distinct honor. I commend you for representing the Military Airlift Command in a superior manner.

"You are adding strength to our great nation with your outstanding service to the United States Air Force. I'm proud of you and value your talents."

News from Chanute

The Chanute Weather Training Branch has approved an idea for having weather forecaster classrooms adopted by each of the Air Weather Service wings.

Each wing would contribute pictures, plaques and other memorabilia which depict that wing's origin and mission. These items would be put on display in the designated wing's room.

Severe weather paper

MSgt. Charlie Crisp presented a paper on forecasting severe weather at the 11th Severe Local Storms Conference held at Kansas City, Mo.

Sergeant Crisp's paper, "Training Guide for Severe Weather Forecasters," has been printed as AWS Forecasters Memo 79/008 and will be summarized in the soon-to-be published Air Force Global Weather Central Technical Note 79-2.

Civilian Instructor of the Month

Steven P. Weaver, instructor in the weather supplemental courses, has been chosen Chanute AFB's Civilian Instructor of the Month.

Weaver, who was also selected as the 3350th Technical Training Group's Civilian Instructor of the Year for 1979, came to Chanute in November 1978 from the White Sands Missile Range, N.M.

Sing-along time

AWS recalls 'forgotten' song

By CMSgt. George Horn

We have insignia, a newspaper and a lot of other unique things, but a lot of us probably aren't aware that we have our own AWS song.

In the early 1940s, 2nd Lt. Eugene Devereaux, then assigned to Fort Warren, Mass., awaiting assignment to the Massachusetts Institute of Technology and meteorological training, wrote the following lyrics, set to the tune of "McNamara's Band."

Lieutenant Devereaux was assisted in this effort by Bob Skinner and Walter Hasterman, and Hasterman is said to have sung the song on a Boston radio station in 1942.

Mrs. Barbara Istvan, stationed on Guam with her husband in the early '50s, added the last three verses to recognize weather recon's contribution, and the complete version was included in the 514th Weather Reconnaissance Squadron Songbook, now a scarce collector's item.

If anyone out there has a copy they'd trust us with long enough to copy, we'd appreciate it.

Everybody ready? All together now—

I'll never forget the day was wet
The General wanted to fly
He said, "My Boy is it O.K.
For Me to go on high?"
When I said, "No, it's going to snow,"
You should have seen him frown,
Say I'm the only boy who's ever
Kept the General down.

CHORUS
We are the men
The weather men
We may be wrong
Oh now and then
But when you see
Our planes on high—igh
Just remember we're the ones
Who let them fly.

I read the codes and spot the plot
My maps are very neat
With isotherms and millibars
These charts are most replete.
I slip the slide-rule, check the graph,
Consult the weather van,
I order sunshine every day
But all I get is rain.

CHORUS:

The teletype hops, synoptic shots
Anomometer's going around
My pressure lines are intertwined
The fronts are on the ground.
The winds that go from high to low
Have blown me off the track
I'll have to throw my books away
And use the almanac.
CHORUS:

I fly reconnaissance very day
In my Baker-Twenty-Nine;
My double drifts and ascent rates
Are Always out of line.
The "naviguesser" missed his fix
The crew is all a-fright
But that's the way it always is
On a weather recon flight.
CHORUS:

In Hurricane's and Typhoon's eyes
I ride the thermals through,
And by the time we're half way there
My seat is black and blue.
The lightning strikes, the thunder roars,
The sea looks awfully rough,
The wind is blowing a hundred knots,
I swear, I've had enough.
CHORUS:

Oh we're the weather boys, you see
We catch it in the slats
From passing out misleading dope
To people down in MATS.
But you'll always find us singing
For we're never ever blue;
Oh we're the weather boys you see
And who the H... are you?

CHORUS:

☆U.S. Government Printing Office: 1980-665-151-6