



AWS Observer

Vol. 32, No. 6

Headquarters Air Weather Service

June 1984



SWAT storms across US

Thunderstorms frequently accompany warm fronts with which characteristics?

What severe weather parameter is of greatest interest at 700mb?

Type III air masses have which characteristics?

For forecasters stationed in the CONUS during the months of January, February and March, the answer to these questions were obvious.

During these months, Severe Weather Assistance Teams — SWAT — visited CONUS forecasting units, training unit personnel on severe weather forecasting.

The need for severe weather training stemmed from an in-depth HQ AWS analysis of the 1983 severe weather season. That analysis found that skill in forecasting severe weather was inadequate.

While forecasters fought off the effects of winter weather during December, SWAT members gathered at Scott AFB, Ill., preparing themselves for their task.

Experts such as Capt Jeff Hedges and Mr. Paul Merzlock from Chanute AFB, Ill., and SMSgt Charlie Crisp from AFGWC taught and assisted SWAT members in developing severe weather forecasting presentations. Most of the program had to be developed from scratch using off-the-shelf materials.

"We had about two weeks to prepare the SWAT members," said Maj Ed Jenkins, AWS/DN Project Officer. "After being given an initial training package, the SWAT folks put on the finishing touches in another two weeks. Overall it was a lot of hard work by these people that made it a tremendous success."

Coast to Coast

Beginning in January, the teams scattered from coast to coast carrying films, slides and training plans. Not only did they have to endure long hours of traveling, but they also had to deal with blizzards in Maine and golf-ball size hail in Kansas.

"The people in the field were great!" said Maj Marty Wisniewski, AWS/DOK. He typified the responses of all other SWAT members saying, "Initially they wondered why we were there, but after they realized that we had something to offer them, they became enthusiastic which in turn kept us enthusiastic. Without a doubt, the most important criterion for technical excellence in a weather station is enthusiasm — enthusiasm for what we were trained to do — observe and forecast the weather."

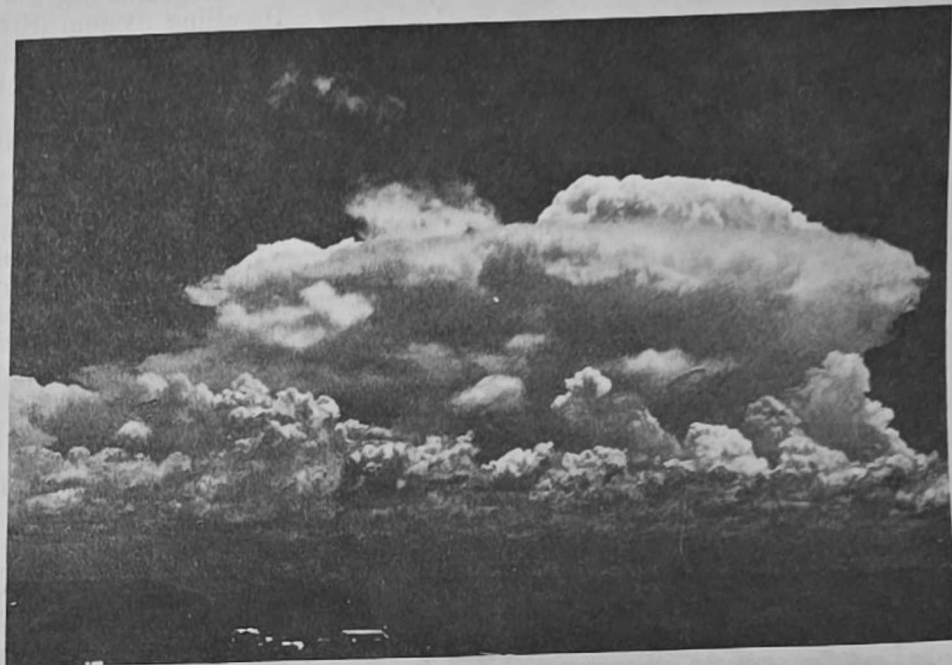
Feedback confirmed value

Feedback from field units confirmed the value of the training provided by SWAT members.

"Post-SWAT surveys from field units showed that this style of training was very popular," said Maj Mike Read, AWS/DO Project Officer. "In fact one of the SWAT members, SMSgt Roy Metcalf, developed a European version and presented it to several 2WW units during the April-May '84 AWS staff assistance visit. Another modification of the SWAT will be tailored to Pacific units. Training materials will also be incorporated into forecaster courses and the follow-on-training program."

Longer lead time

The real payoff for customers is longer lead times and more accurate warnings for the protection of resources. Reports of outstanding warning support started rolling in as the severe weather season



set in. Examples included weather events at Vance AFB, Okla., Blytheville AFB, Ark., Scott AFB, Ill., McGuire AFB, N.J., and Charleston AFB, S.C.

A severe weather outbreak on April 4 provided an excellent example of teamwork by the AFGWC and forecasters at Det 9, 7WW, Scott AFB. Centralized and local analyses showed a potential for strong convective activity. Detachment 9's radar metwatch pinpointed rapidly developing cells over central Missouri. Forecasters at AFGWC, using satellite photos and other aids, worked with Det 9 to issue and refine warnings. That effort resulted in a lead time of two hours and 25 minutes for severe thunderstorms and 50 minutes for tornadoes.

An unconfirmed tornado caused damage two miles southwest of Scott

AFB and at the Scott base exchange. The forecasting excellence in this event was lauded by officials at 7WW, AFGWC, HQ AWS and Scott AFB.

The SWAT effort prepared AWS forecasters well for the 1984 severe weather season. Special recognition goes to each of the team members. They were: Maj Marty Wisniewski, AWS/DOK; SMSgt Roy Metcalf, AWS/DNTM; Capt David Wilson, AWS/SYP; Capt Malcolm Gosdin, 9WS/DON; MSgt Freg Gesser, 3WW/DNS; Maj David Danielson, 4WW/DOX; TSgt Ed Simon, Det 30, 2WS; Mr. Charles Texter, Det 13, 25WS; SMSgt Rod Gaudreau, Det 13, 5WS; 2Lt Paul Bridges, 7WW/WSU; SMSgt Jean Smith, 7WW/DN; MSgt Dave Wallace, Det 4, 17WS; Capt Mark Welshinger, AFGWC/WFO; and SSgt Kim Van Vleet, AFGWC/WFP.

5WW "weathers" Career Day questions

by Sgt Ruth I. Johnston
5WW/DN

CAREER: An occupation or profession followed as one's life work. (Random House College Dictionary)

DAY: A definite period of glory, influence, activity, etc. (Webster's Handy College Dictionary)

Members of 5WW participated in a city-wide Career Day on April 11, at the Hampton Coliseum, Hampton, Va. Fifth Weather Wing's display joined those of 71 other area organizations, including private and federal industries.

The purpose behind 5WW's participation was to stimulate interest and promote "careers" in science and meteorology among junior and senior high school students.

The Aerospace Sciences Division, headed by Lt Col J. Allen Zak, spearheaded the weather display along with Lt Col Michael P. McGaughy, Chief, Scientific Services Branch. Making it work, answering questions and distributing satellite pictures were Maj Richard Peer, Capts John Conley, William Tallman, and Susan Berry, all from the Scientific Services Branch. Capt Debra Carroll represented the Current Operations Branch. Satellite pictures were among the most popular handouts at the Career Day.

Fifth Weather Wing's display included a multi-media presentation using slides and video tapes of tornadoes, tornado damage, and tornado safety. A cassette recording of comments from

people who had experienced a tornado was played throughout the day. Also displayed were several pictures of weather events and military people involved in real-world contingencies/exercises.

On display was the TMQ-22, the Tactical Weather Set, and analyzed maps of the upper atmosphere and surface, illustrating the 5WW's back-to-basics concept. Completing the 5WW display were photographs of sunspots, solar flares and solar sprays.

All in all, it proved to be a very productive day and a great learning experience for the students and teachers alike. Many of the students came away with a new meaning for the word "meteorology."

INSIDE...

Operation Attleboro...	3
Free mail.....	4
Team Spirit.....	5
New det.....	6
Winter Warfare.....	7
Leading Edge.....	9
Olympic Aim.....	12

Command line "Training — A Vital Link to the Future"



Col. George E. Chapman
AWS Commander

A few months back, I was invited to give a Keynote Address to a nationally attended conference which dealt with the subject of applying new technologies and new equipment to meet growing requirements for weather support, both in the public and military domain. I cautioned the conferees:

"If we are to take full advantage of interactive processing (IP) and the new technology, our cornerstone must be comprehensive training. Comprehensive training is as important to the IP evolution as the breakthroughs in hardware technology."

We in Air Weather Service are now embarking on the first major upgrade of our capabilities in more than 30 years. We have turned the corner, and programs like the automated Satellite Data Handling System (SDHS) at Air Force Global Weather Central and the forthcoming Automated Weather Distribution System (AWDS) and Next Generation Weather Radar (NEXRAD) are coming closer to reality. But just as they bring with them exciting new and improved methods for meeting our support requirements, I am also convinced the training of our people will become an even greater challenge than it is today if we are to realize the full potential of our new capabilities.

I recently observed the simulation of a NEXRAD operation at two different contractor facilities and was impressed with the fact that we will no longer be tweaking dials, but operating with a keyboard to call up specific displays on a CRT screen to assist us in the weather support process. That concept will also hold true for SDHS and AWDS. I believe that our high technology equipment will require us to train our people more intensively, and in some additional areas, than we require today. As a result, our

formal training programs may have to undergo some changes to accommodate these new requirements.

For that reason, we have embarked on the goal of publishing a master training plan to be provided to all units in Air Weather Service by the end of 1984. We are addressing questions like:

— What type of software and software use training will our people need?

— Will AWDS, or similar high technology instrumentation equipment, offer the opportunity for some forecaster training at the home station rather than all at Chanute? How can we apply this capability to best meet our training needs?

— Will we need to put more university trained meteorologists, including some advanced degree holders (AFSC 2546), back into some stations which have AWDS, NEXRAD, and high technology missions?

— What training will be necessary in this environment to assure full development of the forecaster assistant?

These and many more questions are being looked at collectively by the HQ AWS staff, because we want to get the answers well before the equipment is on board — and that's the reason for the training master plan or roadmap. The new equipment is exciting and it's a big change for AWS, but development of our people is even more important, and there are many opportunities on the horizon. We will be able to share that perspective of the future with you by the end of 1984!

chief's comments OFF-DUTY EDUCATION — A BENEFIT

Education — a necessity in the past and it will continue to be in the future. There's no substitute for it.

With today's evolution in technology and the foreseen changes in the near and distant future, we have got to be smarter — better educated. It took man 1500 years to double the technological knowledge known at the time of Christ. Compare that to now. The amount of knowledge we have today will be doubled in just 15 years.

In the future Air Weather Service, NEXRAD and AWDS are prime examples of modern technology. We, in Air Weather Service, realize the increase in training requirements, and we are already making plans for this challenge. And as the technology changes, we will need to change our education requirements. Possibly a higher AQE for entrance into the weather field, or officers with advanced academic degrees at the detachment level. Whatever transpires, you can bet that education will be the driving force.

For us that are already "weather forecasters," we need to improve our education if only to catch up with those just joining the force. Computers were never a subject for studying when I went through high school. Typing was the biggie in those days.

It really doesn't matter what field you decide to funnel your efforts. Although meteorology would better fit your daily work, any field of study provides an improvement in our level of education and understanding. We need the education because technology will always be a challenge to us.

There are many financial assistant programs available to us as military members. For those of you who are E-5 and above and with less than 14 years of service, you get 90 percent of your tuition paid. Outside of this rank and time in service requirement, you get 75 percent of your tuition paid. At some bases, the local college will discount the tuition for military members up to 10 percent.

One of the several ways off-duty education can lead to a commissioning is through the Airman Education Commissioning Program (AECIP). When Colonel Chapman became commander of Air Weather Service, he had several goals. One of which was to get some AECIP quotas for the weather career field. For FY85 weather will have 10 quotas (your education office should be receiving this word shortly).

There is much more to the educational programs than I have space to write. The Base Education Office is prepared to give you the facts



CMSgt. Charles T. Melson
AWS Senior Enlisted Advisor

on all education programs available at your base. For those desiring to further their education, I certainly recommend their professional help. They are the experts.

Want to use one of YOUR benefits? Go see your education counselor.

Col. George E. Chapman
AWS Commander

SSgt. Michael T. Devine
Editor

The Air Weather Service OBSERVER is an official Class II Air Force newspaper published monthly for personnel of the worldwide Air Weather Service of the Military Airlift Command. 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. All photos are U.S. Air Force unless otherwise marked. Editorial phone numbers are: 618-256-2065 or Autovon 638-2065, mailing address is: HQ AWS/CSSP or PA, Scott AFB, IL 62225.

A Lesson from history :

Operation Attleboro, Vietnam, 1966

by John Fuller
AWS Historian

One of the most rewarding phases of AWS support to the U.S. Army during Vietnam came in 1966. The event: Operation Attleboro. The result: all 18 members of the weather unit supporting the 1st Infantry Division were awarded Bronze Star Medals for their efforts.

On Nov. 4, 1966, the 1st Infantry Division supported elements of the 25th Infantry Division. The 25th ID was engaged in heavy fighting with the Viet Cong's 9th Division near Dau Tieng in the III Corps Tactical Zone, north and west of Saigon. Almost 22,000 American and Allied troops were employed in what was the largest battle of the war to that time. The operation was code named *Attleboro*. The Viet Cong were eventually pincered, and the operation was reportedly the most successful to date in terms of Viet Cong losses in men (more than 1,100 killed), materiel and base camps.

The Big Red One

Commanded by Maj Gen William E. DePuy, the 1st ID, "The Big Red One," was headquartered at Phu Loi. Phu Loi was also the site of the division airfield. Its 1st, 2nd and 3rd Brigades were respectively located at Phuoc Vinh, Di An and Lia Khe.

Weather support to the division was the responsibility of Operating Location 1 of the 5th Weather Squadron's Det 26. Detachment 26 was also located at Phu Loi. Operating Location 1 was commanded by Capt Jerome O. Siebers, who was the staff weather officer to General DePuy. Siebers positioned three-man teams of enlisted observers at each of the three brigade base camps. He had three forecasters and five observers with him at Phu Loi.

Siebers' most experienced forecaster was TSgt John W. Ashworth. He was part of a team which issued 24-hour forecasts three times daily for the division's area of operation. They also gave climatology briefings when required.

Observations were taken 24 hours a day at Phu Loi. At the brigade base camps, observations were taken between 5 a.m. and 8 p.m. (daylight hours). Observations were also taken when the brigade command post deployed for action by one of the AWS observers who also deployed.

For equipment, the observers used the AN/PMQ-1 manual meteorological station (anemometer, aneroid barometer, psychrometer, precipitation gauge and thermometers) and the \$37.95 "forecaster fire weather kit" which could furnish temperature, humidity and wind speed/direction readings.

For Operation *Attleboro*, two of Siebers' three observers with the 2nd Brigade, A1Cs Glenn W. Neis and Jordan D. Matejcek, moved to Dau Tieng. There, they set up an observing site with the brigade's forward command. Siebers' three-man team with the 3rd Brigade, SSgt Kenneth R. Wolfe, A2C Lawrence E. Cain and A1C Harvey L. Gates, supported *Attleboro* from the base camp at Lai Khe.

Lai Khe airstrip

The Lai Khe airstrip, being the nearest brigade camp to the battle area, handled a marked increase in air traffic during the operation. Air traffic included tactical airlift by C-123s, C-120s and CV-2s. Lai Khe was also a jumping off point for troops and armed helicopters. One observer from the three-man team supporting the 1st Brigade deployed to the forward base at Quan Loi.

The other two team members, SSgt Christopher C. Summerell and A1C William A. Hecke, supported the 1st Brigade base camp at Phuoc Vinh. Located just north of the battle area, the airfield at Phuoc Vinh was also saturated with air traffic throughout *Attleboro*. Observations taken by the weathermen at each site were relayed back to Siebers and his forecasters at Phu Loi.



Members of OL-1, Det 26, 5WS, pose in front of their weather station after being presented the Bronze Star Medal by Brig Gen James F. Hollingsworth, the deputy commanding general of the 1st Infantry Division. In the front row, (l to r) are: SSgts Lewis P. Gibson and Orlando H. Taylor; back row are: TSgt John W. Ashworth, A1C James R. Abbott, A2C John R. Bamrick and TSgt Raymond L. Stolarski.

Rain — 15 of 17 days

Unfavorable weather prevailed throughout the 17-day operation. This was despite the fact that the Intertropical Convergence Zone had passed to the south of the battle area in late September. Frequent morning fog and stratus, and afternoon rains were the rule, rather than the exception. During those 17 days, morning fog and stratus occurred on 14 days. There was rain on 15 days. Siebers and his forecasters maintained a continual weather watch for the airstrips and battle area. Accurate forecasting of fog formation and dissipation as well as the rain shower activity was essential to General DePuy and his staff in determining the timing of airlift troops and supplies.

While the weather was generally unfavorable, it was accurately forecast. As a result, no extraction of troops from landing zones were deterred by the weather. Only on one occasion was an airlift delayed by weather. On that occasion, early morning fog was forecast to persist until 10 a.m., an hour later than usual. The division planned its usual 9 a.m. airlift into the landing zone, but the fog persisted, as forecast, and the airlift had to be delayed an hour.

As a result of the "exceptionally fine weather support" he received, General DePuy approved, in a reportedly unprecedented act, the award of the Bronze Star Medal to the 18 members of OL-1. The deputy commanding general of the division, Brig Gen James C. Hollingsworth, personally pinned the medal on each weatherman. In order to do so, he flew by helicopter to each of the five observing sites involved.

Also of note was the fact that many of the men of OL-1 (and other AWS units supporting the Army in Vietnam) had qualified as door gunners in Army helicopter gunships.

In addition to their normal duties as observers and forecasters, many of the men volunteered to fly special weather reconnaissance missions in light Army aircraft and helicopters to obtain on-the-spot information on operationally significant weather. Since a non-fighting observer on many missions was a luxury, the weathermen qualified as door gunners. They qualified despite the fact that AWS authorities "officially" frowned on such extra-curricular activities. They generally looked the other way, and in fact, had a hand in writing the justification for the Air Medals won by several of the door gunner weathermen from OL-1.

Supporting the Army

When his tour in Vietnam was over in early 1967, Siebers had these words to say about supporting the Army in combat:

"I have found the Army personnel to be most cooperative. However to attain this enjoyable state, one must be accepted as a member of their team. This can be done by taking an active part and interest in their problems, and operations. I... flew missions... The effort was... fruitful... My presence in the field was rewarded by the Army's interest in my services. As always, social events provided an excellent opportunity to gain the interest and support of the Army. Contrary to the impression left behind by others, I say 'The Army is Alright.' They accepted me on their team and were generous with what they had."

Forecasters train in the cold

by Capt Patricia R. Filios
107th Weather Flight

SELFREDGE ANG, Michigan — Predicting the whims of Mother Nature was once a matter of educated guess work and reliance on the Farmer's Almanac.

Today, radar and satellites have made the job easier. But what happens when the weather forecaster goes to war with hardly more technology than can be strapped around the waist?

For members of the 107th Weather Flight from Michigan Air National Guard's 127th Tactical Fighter Wing, it meant going back to basics. It meant using little more than the simple, time-honored thermometer, barometer and wind gauge.

Guardsmen spent seven days observing the weather and providing field forecasts for the 205th Infantry Brigade, U.S. Army Reserve, Ft. Snelling, Minn.

The weather flight's mission was to provide the best possible forecasts for soldiers on maneuvers in the frozen Minnesota woodlands of Camp Ripley. Simulating combat conditions, the forecasters did their observing "from the trenches" to help the soldiers take all necessary precautions against the elements.

Because of their forecast accuracy, no serious weather related problems or injuries were reported during the training exercise according to Lt Col David Baumann, 107th Weather Flight commander.

The guardsmen experienced the kind of cold that makes a meatlocker seem comfortable. Temperatures plummeted to 37 degrees below zero and the chill factor from bitter winds slashed the temperature down to 60 to 70 degrees below.

Baumann said, "It's not easy work, but it's satisfying to know we can provide accurate and timely information under extreme conditions."

Relying on a stove fueled by a 55 gallon drum of gasoline, the men discovered their electrical generator had to stay indoors with them, just to keep functioning. According to team members, communication equipment was limited and the comforts of home were almost non-existent. Showers came only on returns to the garrison. A quick trip to the outdoor latrine gave new meaning to the word "quick."

"It was definitely challenging ... but I really enjoyed it because the people doing the job were good at what they did," said team member SrA Wallace Tomlinson.

Surviving and functioning during training means taking every possible safety precaution according to



Lt Col David K. Baumann prepares for a weather briefing.

Team Chief SSgt Ken Grieve. "If one man went out to gather weather data during the night, someone was awake in the tent to be sure he got back safely," Grieve said.

Protective clothing was essential and called for at least three layers of warmth most of the time. Outdoors, they added heavy parkas, gloves and special air-layed, insulated footwear known as "Bunny Boots."

The men were keenly aware that exposed skin was subject to instant frostbite and touching metal without protection could tear the flesh away.

"In spite of the primitive conditions, I felt the woods offered a sense of peace and serenity," said Maj Gene Teglin. But the crystal silence of the winter forest was shattered one night during the training by the mock attacks of "enemy" troops. The attack forced the weather observers to stash their charts and graphs and hoist M-16s to defend their area.

Working with equipment borrowed from a sister Michigan Army unit, the forecasters completed what they termed a "very effective training period."

MSgt Robert Suttle, the 107th's MAC technical advisor said, "This has been the most successful training yet." He credited the group's planning and preparation as key to the success. "There's no question that the 107th can accomplish its wartime mission," he added.

"Surviving and working effectively gave me a sense of confidence in myself as well as members of my flight," said SSgt Grieve reflecting on his personal success from the training, adding, "I'm not afraid of any mission they could hand us now."



SrA Wallace A. Tomlinson (left) and SSgt William Rose taking weather readings.

Free mail through APO/FPO's

Some overseas mailers save the stamp

Under an agreement reached by the United States Postal Service and the Military Postal Service, overseas military families can now send personal correspondence free of charge within certain theaters.

Individuals stationed in three geographic areas can send personal correspondence weighing 12 ounces or less through Military Post Offices free of charge, with the following restrictions:

:In the Atlantic area (served by Zip Codes beginning with 09), you can mail correspondence only to areas whose APO or FPO address begins with 09.

:People living throughout Latin America whose Zip Codes begin with 34 can mail correspondence only to other APOs or FPOs beginning with 34.

:Pacific areas serviced by Zip Codes

beginning in 96 or 98 can mail correspondence to any APO or FPO address with Zip Codes beginning in 96 or 98.

Free service does not apply to items that pass through the United States Postal Service or that originate at APOs or FPOs located in the United States or its territories. Guam, Puerto Rico, Alaska and Hawaii all fall under this category. Special services, such as registered letters, certified mail or insured items, are not eligible. Neither are items serviced by host country postal facilities.

To take advantage of this service, just write "MPS" in the place where you would normally put a stamp.

All letters received by the Military Post Offices addressed to areas that are

ineligible will be returned to the sender for the full postage. If the sender cannot be identified, the letter will be shipped to a Dead Letter Office in each theater. If a

person has moved out of the area, the letter will be returned to the sender. (AFPS)

Stay in touch with MPC locator service

Lost touch with someone you knew way back when? If you want to contact someone you knew in the Air Force but don't know the address, AFMPC can help. This free service, for active duty and retired members only, works like this.

First, write a letter to the individual and seal it in a stamped envelope. On the envelope, include your return address and only the name of the individual.

In a second envelope, place the sealed

envelope, information about yourself (name, grade, address), and a separate sheet of paper with all information that may help AFMPC locate the individual.

Mail everything to: Headquarters AFMPC/MPCD003, Randolph AFB, TX 78150. The address for the individual will be added to your letter and mailed. If research fails to turn up any information, or if the individual is deceased, you will be notified. (AFSINC Take-home News)

Team Spirit 84's force multipliers



SSgt. Mark Z. Hildabrand, Detachment 6, 5th Weather Squadron, Fort Lewis, Wash., and Maj. Charles Russell compare current weather data from the last few days to help them establish trends and patterns in a new approaching weather front during the field training portion of Team Spirit 84. (U.S. Air Force photo by TSgt. David Craft)

by SSgt. Lew Butts, USA

Korean Forecast Unit

SEOUL (CFC), March 28, 1984 — In 1281 Kublai Khan, having conquered most of Asia and part of Europe, launched a 900-ship Armada across the East Sea of Japan in his second and last attempt to add the Japanese islands to his collection. The invasion was foiled, not by superior Japanese strategy, but by a typhoon, which sent his fleet to the bottom of the sea. If Kublai Khan had the help of modern weather forecasting technology, his invasion probably would have succeeded. (See December 1983's "A lesson from history," entitled "Japan's Divine Wind" by John Fuller.)

During Team Spirit 84, a large scale field training exercise designed to increase the combat readiness of armed forces of the Republic of Korea and the U.S. in combined/joint operations, military weathermen played a key role in maneuver planning.

War Games

As generals and flag officers shuffled miniature tanks and ships across scale mockups of the Korean peninsula, weather observers on board ships and deployed with field units noted weather conditions and transmitted weather observations which impacted on the commanders' decisions.

"Modern military strategists must take the weather into consideration," said Lt. Col. Melvin T. Turner, chief of operations for the 30th Weather Squadron (Wea Sq) in Seoul. "Most people think of weathermen as people with their noses in charts, but on matters pertaining to defense planning, our people are among the best informed. Missile support, radioactive fallout, ground movements — weathermen can talk about all of these subjects."

The 30th Wea Sq is the primary U.S. military unit charged with providing U.S. Air Force and Army weather support in Korea. The squadron consists of about 120 people at 16 locations throughout the country. During Team Spirit 84, the 30th Wea Sq was augmented by some 50 weathermen from out-of-country units deployed to Korea for the exercise. Republic of Korea, U.S. Navy and U.S. Marine weathermen also supported their respective services during the exercise.

From fresh-out-of-school U.S. airmen operating on the ground with a basic knowledge of weather balloons and different cloud types to field grade officers at the 30th Wea Sq's Korean Forecast Unit (KFU) at Osan with masters degrees in meteorology or astrophysics, the local battlefield commander preparing a tactical move had access to the full spectrum of weather information. The KFU is the squadron's chief source of weather forecast information for Korea.

Weather observation reports are sent through the unit's chain of command to the KFU, which uses them and other weather information from aerial reconnaissance flights, satellite photos, weather radar, fixed weather stations in Korea and broadcasts from weather stations worldwide to prepare a general weather forecast for Korea.

The KFU transmits their forecasts as well as satellite pictures over weather communication circuits to weather personnel around the ROK. The staff weather officers and forecasters at deployed field units then use the station's general forecasts and input from the local weather observer to prepare a forecast tailored to their commander's specific needs.

"Weather forecasting is not only concerned with air support, although it is a major part of our job," Turner said. "Low clouds and poor visibility can preclude efficient air support, but ground and sea commanders need to know about other aspects of the weather relevant to their operation," he said.

For example, knowledge of wave heights is essential for units planning amphibious operations, but the infantry would need information important to their aspect of the exercise, such as reports forecasting rain or snow, which can turn a battlefield into a quagmire. Field artillery commanders need to know about wind speed and direction in order to effectively target enemy positions.

Force Multipliers

Some of the most technically trained people in the military — airmen competing for promotion in the weather career field to staff sergeant or higher must have training equal to 32 hours of college-level course work — weathermen are also some of the military's biggest "force multipliers," according to Maj. John A.

Shipe, the 30th Wea Sq's chief of plans and readiness. (Force multiplier refers to assets that can generate results and influence the outcome of events far out of proportion to their numbers.)

"Weather information is a very effective force multiplier for commanders who know how to use it," Shipe said. "Our job as weathermen is to be as accurate as possible and keep unit commanders informed on what to expect from the weather so that opportunities that changing weather presents can be used to full advantage."

To maneuver unit and fleet commanders preparing short notice tactical strikes, the on-the-spot weather reports play no less important a role in their decisions than the forecasts from KFU.

Aerial resupply and airborne parachute drops are particularly dependent on data from the on-the-spot observer. In time of war, a sudden change in wind speed or direction can send air drops way off course into enemy hands or cause death or injury to paratroopers.

F-4s and C-130s

Specially-equipped F-4 fighters and C-130 (Typhoon Chaser) weather reconnaissance aircraft from the 54th Weather Reconnaissance Squadron in Guam also joined the "Weather Support Force" to take aerial weather observations in support of Team Spirit 84.

Activated only in contingencies or to support major field training exercises such as Team Spirit, the Weather Support Force begins at Combined Forces Command headquarters with the commander of the 30th Weather Squadron, who becomes the Weather Support Force Commander.

At the theater commander level, weather forecasts provided by KFU are tailored to fit the "big picture," and are tied into long range theater planning, Shipe said.

Long-range weather forecasters face a special challenge in Korea, due to the peninsula's unique topography, Shipe said. With bodies of water on each side and terrain strewn with hills and mountain ranges, forecasting the weather to suit the special needs of individual commanders is complicated.

"Weather conditions are affected by different topography," Shipe explained. "Different elevations can mean different temperatures and cloud cover visibilities. For instance, a helicopter flying from Seoul to Kangnung could well experience poor visibility in the Seoul area, snow showers over the Tae-Back Mountains and clear skies along the east coast."

To meet the forecasting challenge posed by this special environment, more than 65 ROK and U.S. military fixed weather stations are located throughout the Republic. These fixed weather stations, combined with weather teams in the field, aerial reconnaissance flights and other sources meet the total, Korean-wide forecast mission.

Unique terrain

Although the ROK is roughly equal in size to Virginia and other American states, which have less than a dozen fixed weather stations, the unique terrain conditions of the ROK, combined with the need of greater weather detail in a military theater, requires this broader coverage, Shipe said.

"During Team Spirit 84, the resources of the 30th Weather Squadron were tasked to the utmost," Turner said. "Our peacetime mission consists of assuring safety of flight, and weather reporting, as heard on AFKN TV and radio. During major exercises, we perform both our peace and our wartime missions," he said.

As with most military operations, "unsung heroes," such as the weathermen, can mean the difference between success or failure, Shipe explained; and, during Team Spirit 84, the 30th Weather Squadron's weathermen did their part on all fronts.

Cisco (greetings) from Sicily

New detachment starting from scratch



1st Lt Glenn Norrie taking an observation outside the interim base weather station at Comiso AB.

One of the AWS' newest units, Det 9, 31WS, is in the southeastern part of the island of Sicily, on Comiso AB, home of the 487th Tactical Missile Wing.

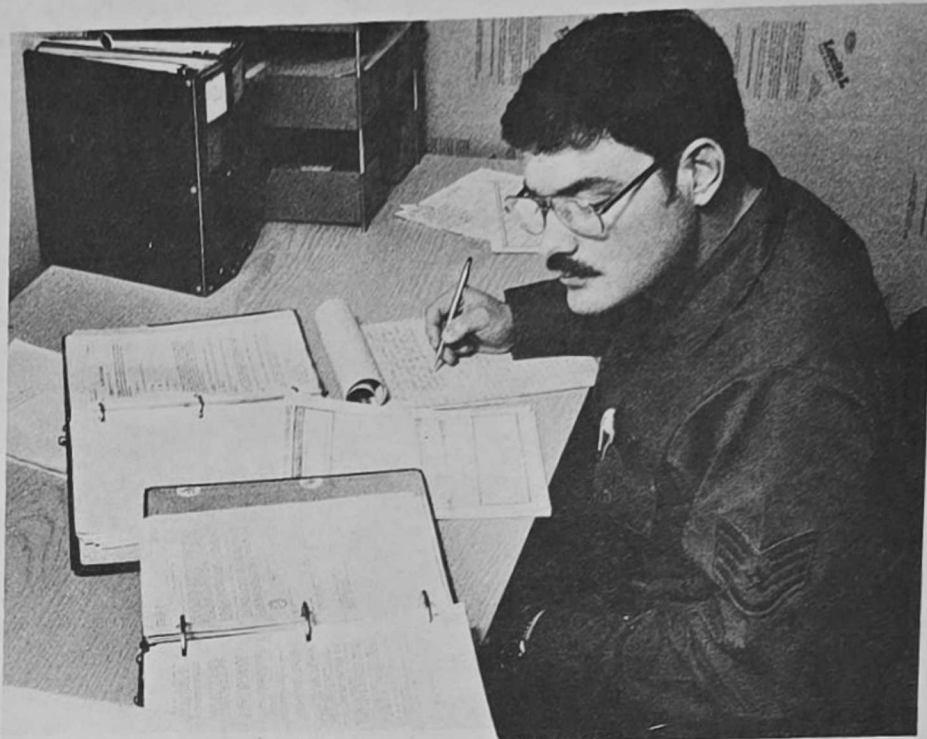
Comiso is literally being built from the ground up on top of a World War II Italian airfield. The base can best be described as a construction zone!

Detachment 9 is working out of an interim base weather station without teletype or facsimile communications. It is in one of Comiso's "Porta Cabins," essentially a set of trailer homes joined together.

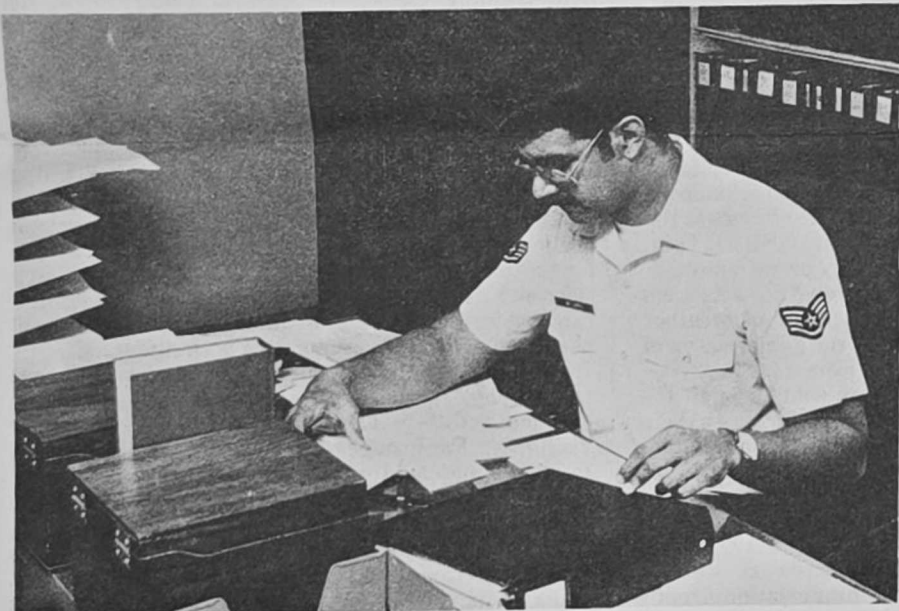
Helping build a new unit is proving to be rewarding and challenging for Capt Johnny Revel, Comiso's first DetCo.

Revel described the job so far as "like wrestling an octopus. When you get one problem under control, there are seven more to worry about."

Everything had to be done. Getting a suitable location for the interim and permanent base weather station. Getting communications equipment and circuits, including an office telephone. Finding a site for the meteorological equipment. Establishing publications and form requirements. Obtaining office equipment like desks, chairs,



SSgt Harry Wooford working on operating procedures.



SSgt Jan Wildman setting up the administrative section.

typewriters, paper, etc. Writing plans, DOIs, SOPs and letters. Starting security, safety and sponsor problems.

Many things are beginning to take shape. 1st Lt Glenn Norrie arrived earlier this year. Sgt Paula Przybysz is taking and relaying official surface observations. SSgt Jan Wildman is finishing the chore of setting up the orderly room.

Revel and Norrie are refining the weather support procedures required for the 487th's Ground Launched Cruise Missile mission. They have been providing forecasts and battle staff support using single station forecasting techniques. Just like every other unit would do with a total communication outage. They hope to have teletype and facsimile communications capability by late summer.

Working weather in Sicily has been interesting. The wing commander wanted (to simulate) some really awful weather for an exercise. One day into the exercise they abandoned the canned weather data — the real weather was bad enough! Rain, cold and very strong winds presented a challenge for the operations, logistics and maintenance personnel.

Sloppy mud and black snow

A one-and-a-half inch rain storm produced several inches of the sloppiest mud one will ever see. They also have had problems forecasting snow. Revel accurately forecast the amount of new snow on Mt Etna for a base skiing trip. However, he failed to brief that the snow would be black rather than white. It seems that Mt Etna burped a little smoke and ash on the skiers.

All in all, the folks at Det 9, 31WS, have discovered a lot more sensible weather in "sunny Sicily" than most people expected. They've even borrowed a phrase from a book by Robert Heinlein as their motto, "Climate is what you expect. Weather is what you get."



Sgt Paula Przybysz checks the wet bulb temperature.



Comiso Civil Engineer's contribution to Det 9, 31WS's weather instrument education program is this sign.



1st Lt Glenn Norrie prepares briefing slides.

Winter Warfare training — two weeks of fun?

by TSgt Gerald Rugg
 OL-A, Det 6, 2WW

Winter. Cold, windy and snowy. Time to snuggle up next to a fire and dream of better days to come.

Or, how about two weeks on the ski slopes in the Bavarian Alps. Sound like a great vacation? It did to us too. But instead of learning how to "profile" down the great European slopes, we learned to survival ski through woods where sensible people wouldn't even dream of skiing.

Survival skiing entails wearing a 50 pound rucksack while skiing "up" a 60 percent grade through a heavily wooded forest on snow with a depth ranging from 0 to 50 inches. It's being dead tired from picking yourself up all day long. It's learning the honor of falling before crashing into a tree. So much for our great vacation!

Instructors for the winter warfare training were Army Special Forces soldiers and graduates of the Germany Army's Mountain Division's Ski Instructor School. They give classes on avalanche detection and avoidance, cold weather medical care, improvised sleds, snow shelters, alpine touring and route selection as well as basic cold weather survival techniques. We provided a class on mountain weather peculiarities and short range forecasting techniques.

Phase I was soon over and everyone took a well deserved rest before Phase II. The second week gave us a chance to practice what we'd been taught. The instructors plotted every night, thinking up places to take the class the next day. We affectionately called it "Star

Treking" as we'd boldly venture where no sensible men had gone before. Two hours of high alpine cross country touring for ten minutes of exhilarating excitement skiing virgin powder.

It had to be exhilarating after two hours of sweat and pain, just going downhill for a change was great! Of course, we were usually too tired to really enjoy it. As one of the Special Forces students said, "It was real and it was fun, but it wasn't necessarily real fun."

Phase II started in typical fashion, the infamous O-dark-thirty alert! Didn't they realize it was zero degrees farenheight out there and the forecast for the next few days was for snow, cold and wind? Why couldn't we put this off until summer and go glacier skiing?

The mission was to infiltrate a valley, via parachute, and navigate to an observing site five kilometers away. Five kilometers didn't seem so far, but the catch was soon obvious when we looked at the map. It was uphill! We had to climb 3,600 feet in those five kilometers.

The route was selected and the "mission essential" equipment divided up. The decision was made to jump in with snowshoes attached to our bodies and pack the skies, boots and poles in a separate bundle to drop with us.

No Mules

Next the rucksacks were meticulously



TSgt Gerald Rugg skiing "up" the mountain.

packed and, as usual, they held everything they had to. One small problem arose — we needed a mule to carry it!

Supply informed us that they were fresh out of mules, so we repacked. Out went the extras. Luxuries like extra socks and non-dehydrated meals were discarded. After a few more "non-essential" items were discarded, we could finally pick up our rucksacks and were ready for the jump.

The jump was uneventful and it was a welcome relief to hit the ground and get the equipment and an easier position to carry. We quickly cached our snowshoes, put on the skis and moved out as the mountain wasn't getting any closer and we were running out of daylight.

A few years back, we learned that the issued Army clothing and sleeping bag weren't quite what we needed. All that cotton clothing and down bag seemed to do was absorb moisture out of thin air — never dry out — and keep us continuously unpleasant.

So with the help of 2WW, we purchased superior "off-the-shelf" winter gear. We still get wet and cold, but we don't stay that way nearly as long — a welcome relief.

After a few hours, it became obvious that besides the "real" enemy, we'd incurred two more — the mountain and Mother Nature.

We had to pack a lot of extra gear to combat the snow and cold. Because of that, the weight seemed to get heavier with every step up the mountain. We again were convinced that we weren't going to beat the mountain this time either.

The cold posed special problems. Hypothermia and frostbite were on our minds continuously, as was the weather itself.

To keep the radio batteries functioning, they had to be kept warm. At night, you put them in your sleeping bag. During the day, you had to wear them close to your body. If you didn't want frozen boots or wet clothing, you threw them in the bag at night too.



TSgt Gerald Rugg emerges from overnight accommodations.

Metal canteens were a must as the water was always frozen. We found it a great deal easier to melt it in the metal, rather than plastic, canteens. (Another trick we'd learned the year before.)

The mission was finally completed. We were on our way down the mountain.

We were tired, hungry, slightly elated and a few pounds lighter. Lighter because our rucksacks had no food left and also because we learned to lose a few pounds too. Lessons learned were lodged deeply in our minds; namely, never to repeat it. However, by the time we arrived at the bottom, we knew we'd be back, ready to take on the mountain and Mother Nature again.

Winter Warfare is definitely difficult, but not impossible. We are convinced that the realistic, hard training we received in Phase II, a positive mental attitude, and dependable team members make warfare training an invaluable experience.



TSgt Gerald Rugg makes the final pre-jump inspection of SSgt Hine's equipment.

Watching Europe's weather for USEUCOM

Detachment 6, 2WW, Patch Barracks near Stuttgart, West Germany, supports the senior American command in Europe, the United States European Command. USEUCOM's area of responsibility extends from northern Scandinavia to Africa. It includes all of Europe and portions of the mid-East.

Commanded by Lt Col Don Wood and manned by three other weather officers, and an administrative specialist, Det 6 monitors weather conditions throughout this vast region.

They use some of the most up-to-date weather communications equipment available. In addition to normal European digital facsimile, the detachment has a World Wide Military Command and Control System terminal, a meteorological satellite laser-fax receiver and a dedicated 1,200 word-per-minute teletype circuit to RAF Croughton, in England. This circuit, similar to a stateside Continental U.S. Meteorological Data System, provides near instantaneous Automatic Response to Query capability. Detachment 6 is currently the only weather unit in the European theater with a Model 40 terminal.

Each morning, briefings are prepared for the USEUCOM Deputy Commander-in-Chief, General Richard Larson and the USEUCOM Director of Operations, a US Navy Rear Admiral.

USEUCOM is a unified command comprised of all services. It has responsibility for land, sea, amphibious and air operations. As a result, the daily briefings are extensive in scope. Briefings cover current weather and forecast conditions for CONUS, Europe and the mid-East. Satellite pictures,

converted to viewgraph slides, are used extensively. Products from polar orbiting and geostationary satellites are briefed routinely.

In addition to providing theater weather information, Det 6 has a number of other major responsibilities. These include World Wide Military



Capt Dave Anderson grids a satellite picture before the daily briefing.

Command and Control System operation/program development, contingency/exercise/Special Operations support and administration of Operating Location "A" at U.S. Army Special Forces Europe Headquarters, Bad Toelz, Germany.

Because USEUCOM's Environmental Support System, being developed by Capt. Joe Gahlinger, has been conditionally accepted as the World Wide Military Command and Control System standard weather system, Det 6 plays a very important role for AWS.

Presently USEUCOM's Environmental Support System includes 13 product displays. These include forecasts, observations, climatology, Staff Weather Officer bulletins, solar and geomagnetic observations/forecasts, solar/lunar illumination data, winds aloft, sea state/temperatures/winds and ice pack coverage. Nineteen additional products are currently under development with the software expected to be completed by September 1984.

Contingency/exercise/special operations support

Detachment 6 has two officers assigned to exercise/special operations support. Maj. Frank J. Luna, Jr., is the Staff Weather Officer to the Special Operations Command Europe. Capt Dave Anderson serves as alternate.

These officers annually participate in

two major exercises: FLINTLOCK, conducted each spring and CRISEX, held each fall. FLINTLOCK involves 12 or more sub-exercises in eight or more theater countries. CRISEX, a joint, combined exercise is held with the armed forces of Spain.

The unit has additional contingency requirements and all four assigned officers have mobility responsibilities.

OL-A Bad Toelz, Germany

OL-A supports the 1st Battalion of the 10th Special Forces Group (Airborne) and provides airfield weather support at A.J. "Bo" Baker Army Airfield in the heart of the Bavarian Alps.

Commanded by Capt Tatlock Lauten, OL-A is assigned a parachute qualified weather officer, forecaster and observer as well as two airfield observers. The parachute qualified personnel comprise a Special Operations Weather Team.

These individuals receive basic survival training and other tactical readiness training. This training enables them to be fully integrated into operations of the Special Forces Battalion and participate in field deployments and field training exercises. In addition, the jump qualified members are routinely involved in parachute activities with American and German Army Airborne units as well as Air Force Combat Control Teams.

USA bound POVs must pass inspection

You've been looking high and low, and after five months in Germany you finally laid your hands on the 1978 Porsche you've always dreamed about. But before you sign on the dotted line, you should know some of the problems you could face in importing foreign made automobiles into the United States.

If you plan to import any motor vehicle into the customs territory of the U.S. you need to be aware that all vehicles built on or after Jan. 1, 1968, have to comply with all U.S. Federal Motor Vehicle Safety Standards and Environmental Protection Agency emissions standards.

There are exemptions to emissions standards for one-time purchase of foreign manufactured automobiles more than five years old, but, in most cases, automobiles purchased abroad don't comply with American regulations and have to undergo costly modifications to clear U.S. Customs.

Some foreign manufacturers do sell

new, "export" models that comply with U.S. regulations and are ultimately intended for the U.S. market. Before you buy a new vehicle, be sure to confirm that the new vehicle meets U.S. requirements.

Questions related to federal safety standards should be directed to:

Director, Office of Vehicle Safety Compliance

Office of Standards Enforcement National Highway Traffic Safety Administration

U.S. Department of Transportation 2100 2nd Street, S.W. Washington, D.C. 20590

Questions related to emissions control compliance should be directed to:

Import Investigating Office U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA)

499 South Capitol Street, S.W. Washington, D.C. 20460

Mail order clothing sales for remote sites

DALLAS — Military personnel without a Military Clothing Sales Store to serve them can now shop by mail for uniforms and accessories.

The Army and Air Force Exchange Service published a new mail order catalog strictly for soldiers and airmen in remote areas who don't have ready access to a Military Clothing Sales Store. The color-illustrated catalog features uniforms, footwear, insignia and

accessories. Both the AAFES commercially-procured items and those supplied by the Defense Personnel Support Center are included.

The new catalogs have been shipped directly to remote units worldwide for use by assigned soldiers and airmen. Customer orders are mailed to military clothing stores which have been designated "Mail Order Points." They are listed in the catalog.



*Somewhere a bugle softly sounds
The message of renown,
And men inside their buildings wait
Until the flag comes down.*

*And others run to get their cars
Quite harrowed or dismayed
Afraid they will not reach the gate
Before retreat is played.
Not thinking of the flag or men
Who fought to keep it flying.*

*How many would be glad to stand,
Whose bodies now are mute,
Or have no hand that they might raise
And stand in proud salute.*

*So accept it not as duty
But a privilege even more
And receive it as an honor
Instead of just a chore.*



2WW's Liaison Division; The Leading Edge in Europe

by 1st Lt Mark Weadon

"MAC 400728, this is USAFE METRO, we copy you four-by. Forecast weather for Mildenhall UK at 0900Z is winds 270 at 20 ..."

For MAC pilots flying across the Atlantic, conversations with the USAFE Weather Support Unit, or WSU, are usually their first contact with Europe.

From its location at Ramstein AB, Germany, the USAFE WSU, part of the 2WW Liaison Division is well equipped to fulfill its primary mission. That of

presenting timely, consistent and accurate environmental information to a variety of customers. Those customers range from the pilot in the air to the Commander-in-Chief USAFE and his staff.

Being the link, or liaison, between command and control units and weather units in the field, is a demanding job. The Liaison Division must ensure that the decision-makers have a clear view of the weather in the particular area of interest. And must be ready to present this information at a moment's notice.

This task is greatly aided by physical

proximity to our customers. The 322nd Airlift Division, Airlift Control Center (MAC), the USAFE Emergency Actions Cell, and the 7th Air Division controller (SAC) are co-located in the Operations Support Center. That center is a hardened underground facility only two blocks from USAFE headquarters. Together, these units monitor almost all USAF traffic in Europe, Africa, and the Middle East.

In addition to the usual complement of teletype and facsimile communications equipment, the Weather Support Unit duty forecaster has immediate access to an impressive array of secure communication links. These include the Worldwide Military Command and Control System, Automated Secure Voice Communications, Automated Digital Network and satellite communication radio. The Weather Support Unit also operates two stations on the secure closed circuit television system within the Operations Support Center.

As an aid to making weather decisions, no single piece of equipment has proven more valuable than the laserfax (facsimile) for receipt of meteorological satellite imagery. Every day, duty forecasters routinely use data from the Defense Meteorological Satellite Program, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration and meteorological satellites in providing weather support for planners of deployments, rescue missions, and emergency airlift operations. This imagery is vital when the area of concern is data sparse, such as oceans and deserts.

Liaison Division's extensive communications capability received a good workout during several real-world contingencies in Africa and the Middle

East last autumn.

In the aftermath of the Beirut bombing, Liaison Division coordinated with 322ALD Airlift Control Center to provide weather support for numerous aerovac flights in and out of Lebanon.

During ARID FARMER, Liaison Division became the action point for all weather support. This support included contacting deployed forecasters, keeping AWS informed of developments and briefing command and control agencies of weather conditions in the crucial area. Quick and flexible response to dynamic situations was the key to successful weather support during these contingencies.

Given the changeable nature and notorious difficulty of European weather, Liaison Division's task is not an easy one. It requires constant vigilance to stay on top of the situation. And, it is important.

General Charles Gabriel, USAF Chief of Staff and former Commander-in-Chief USAFE noted, poor weather is a crucial limitation on air operations in Europe.



Capt Mike Jackowski and 1st Lt Ann Maki confer on European Analysis.



Why we're here --- things we defend

'Wars may be fought with weapons, but they are won by men. It is the spirit of men who follow and of the man who leads that gains the victory'

Gen. George S. Patton

Gen. James P. Mullins, commander of the Air Force Logistics Command, recently addressed the graduates of the AFLC NCO Academy at Robins AFB, Ga., by saying, "Gen. George S. Patton once said, 'Wars may be fought with weapons, but they are won by men. It is the spirit of men who follow and of the man who leads that gains the victory.' And as we all know, when it came to achieving victory in battle, Patton knew what he was talking about. He understood human nature. He appreciated the demands of combat, and he knew that the one thing a military organization must be able to do is fight and win. Indeed, that's the only reason a military organization exists in the first place. And that's the only reason we're wearing the uniform today."

"We sometimes forget that, even with all the high technology now at

our finger tips, it is still the human spirit that really gives us our power to fight and win. It's still people -- with their personal joys and sorrows, their capabilities and shortcomings, their fears and the courage they can muster to cope with these fears -- it's still all these distinctly human qualities which we rely on first and foremost to protect our way of life.

"People are not perfect -- and there are those in our society who no longer strongly embrace the value system you and I have sworn an oath to live by. In fact, there are some who would put expediency and practicality first -- with such virtues as courage, integrity, honor, and loyalty coming in a distant second. But they're not the leaders -- they're not successful in the true sense of the word -- frankly, they're not responsible for the security of this country."

AWS Salutes . . .

Medals

Meritorious Service Medal:

TSgt John R. Schendel, Det 7, 17WS, Kelly AFB, Texas; Maj Robert M. Arn, Det 5, 3WS, England AFB, La.; MSgt Lawrence R. Hayward, Det 58, 5WS, Ft Carson, Colo.; SSgt John L. Pawlik, Det 17, 24WS/Det 29, 26WS, Richards Gebaur AFB, Mo.; MSgt Larry Hayward, Det 58, 5WS, Ft Carson, Colo.; Capt Eugene J. Gritton, HQ AFGWC, Offutt AFB, Neb.; TSgt Reno A. Lane, HQ AFGWC, Offutt AFB, Neb.

Air Medal:

Capt Bill Greg (2 OLC), Det 4, 1WW, Hickam AFB, Hawaii;

Joint Service Commendation Medal:

Sgt Felice Cortese, Det 3, 5WS, Ft Bragg, N.C.; 1Lt Barry Coble, Det 3, 5WS, Ft Bragg, N.C.; SSgt James Demeritt, HQ AFGWC, Offutt AFB, Neb.

Air Force Commendation Medal:

SSgt Gregory A. Ramsay, Det 2, 17WS, Travis AFB, Calif.; SSgt James P. Roy, III, Det 2, 17WS, Travis AFB, Calif.; TSgt Lawrence C. Harper, Det 1, 15WS, Andrews AFB, Md.; 1Lt Joseph N. Allen, HQ AFGWC, Offutt AFB, Neb.; SSgt Jasper E. Harris, HQ AFGWC, Offutt AFB, Neb.; SSgt Michael G. Nardi, HQ AFGWC, Offutt AFB, Neb.; SrA Jefferson W. Davis, HQ AFGWC, Offutt AFB, Neb.; Maj Stephen M. Horn (1 OLC), HQ AFGWC, Offutt AFB, Neb.; Capt Robert A. Frederick (1 OLC), HQ AFGWC, Offutt AFB, Neb.; Sgt Randal L. Brown, Det 58, 5WS, Ft Carson, Colo.; SSgt Emery Wasley, Det 3, 11WS, Shemya AFB, Alaska; TSgt Michael O. House, HQ AWS/SYJP, Scott AFB, Ill.

Army Commendation Medal:

MSgt Donny Weaver, Det 3, 5WS, Ft Bragg, N.C.; MSgt William Kowal, HQ AWS/DOQ, Scott AFB, Ill.

Air Force Achievement Medal:

SSgt Clarence A. Wilder, Det 14, 7WS, Heidelberg AIN, Germany; A1C Daniel K. Gardner, Det 8, WS, Ft Riley, Kan.; SrA Roy A. Bishop, Det 7, AFGWC, Carswell AFB, Texas; SrA Tony Taylor, Det 4, 1WW, Hickam AFB, Hawaii; SrA Timothy J. Scheidt, Det 1, 15WS, Andrews AFB, Md.; 2Lt Victor J. Nohman, HQ AFGWC, Offutt AFB, Neb.; SrA Ronald V. Smith, Jr., Det 21, 2WS, Edwards AFB, Calif.; SSgt Daniel J. Hoffman, Det 21, 2WS, Edwards AFB, Calif.; MSgt James M. Davis, Det 21, 2WS, Edwards AFB, Calif.; SrA Steven P. Hall, Det 7, 5WS, Ft Ord, Calif.; SrA Delia D. Wooten, Det 7, WS, Ft Ord, Calif.; SSgt Mark Frankum, Det 8, 31WS, Zweibrücken AB, Germany; SrA Charles Elford, Det 19, 31WS, Incirlik AB, Turkey; A1C Frank Harris, Det 19, 31WS, Incirlik AB, Turkey; SrA Rick Butler, Det 1, Offutt AFB, Neb.; A1C Lee R. Baca, OL D, Det 15, Hector Field, N.D.; Sgt Marcella L. Thornton, Det 1, 5WS, Ft Campbell, Ky.; SrA Linda Dirks, Det 1, 11WS, Elmendorf AFB, Alaska; Sgt Robin E. Betsch, Det 2, 11WS, Eielson AFB, Alaska; Sgt Allison Hocutt, Det 3, 11WS, Shemya AFB, Alaska; SrA Kevin Forster, Det 3, 11WS, Shemya AFB, Alaska;

Armed Forces Expeditionary Medal:

Maj Wilbur Hugli, Det 3, 5WS, Ft Bragg, N.C.; 2Lt Brett Scholten, Det 3, 5WS, Ft Bragg, N.C.; SSgt Stephen Lord, Det 3, 5WS, Ft Bragg, N.C.; Sgt James Methven, Det 3, 5WS, Ft Bragg, N.C.; Sgt Daniel Jones, Det 3, 5WS, Ft Bragg, N.C.; A1C Mark Odenbach, Det 3, 5WS, Ft Bragg, N.C.; A1C Jerry Brewer, Det 3, 5WS, Ft Bragg, N.C.; SrA Joel Young, Det 3, 5WS, Ft Bragg, N.C.

Combat Readiness Medal:

Sgt Randal L. Brown, Det 58, 5WS, Ft Carson, Colo.

Promotions

To Major:

Charles W. French, Det 25, 5WS, Howard AFB, Panama; Kay T. Perry, HQ AFGWC, Offutt AFB, Neb.; Judson Stailey, Det 1, 11WS, Elmendorf AFB, Alaska;

To Captain:

Ann C. Keller, Det 32, 3WS, MacDill AFB, Fla.; William A. Jackson, HQ AFGWC, Offutt AFB, Neb.; Kevin Seasny, Det 2, 31WS, Ramstein AB, Germany; Jeffrey D. Lentz, 9WS, March AFB, Calif.; Louise Eise, 11WS, Elmendorf AFB, Alaska;

To Senior Master Sergeant:

Charles J. Young, Det 5, 15WS, Wright-Patterson AFB, Ohio; Bruce D. Silliman, Det 14, 7WS, Heidelberg AIN, Germany; Ed Hynan, 3350 TCHTG, Chanute AFB, Ill.;

To Master Sergeant:

Rocco Calaci, 3350 TCHTG, Chanute AFB, Ill.; Ray Johnson, Det 2, 9WS, Castle AFB, Calif.;

To Technical Sergeant:

Thomas O. Kinney, Jr., 6WS, Tinker AFB, Okla.; Kenneth M. Malinky, Det 14, 5WS, Ft Hood, Texas; William H. Taylor, Det 1, 1WW, Andersen AFB, Guam;

James Surey, 3350 TCHTG, Chanute AFB, Ill.; Ronald Pagitt, 3350 TCHTG, Chanute AFB, Ill.; Glenn Van Knowe, 3350 TCHTG, Chanute AFB, Ill.; Jeffrey B. Dunn, Det 25, 5WS, Howard AFB, Panama; Mariano J. De La Ossa, HQ AFGWC, Offutt AFB, Neb.; James E. Callen, Det 6, 5WS, Ft Lewis, Wash.; Mary Jo Bertrand, Det 1, 11WS, Elmendorf AFB, Alaska;

To Staff Sergeant:

Vernita McCormick, Det 10, 15WS, McGuire AFB, N.J.; Deborah J. Smith, Det 5, 15WS, Dover AFB, Del.; Steven R. Grimes, Det 16, 25WS, Nellis AFB, Nev.; George R. Carlson I, Det 17, 24WS, Williams AFB, Ariz.; James E. Pollock, HQ AFGWC, Offutt AFB, Neb.; Stephen Schroeder, HQ AFGWC, Offutt AFB, Neb.; Leslie Sexton, HQ AFGWC, Offutt AFB, Neb.; Gregory K. Westberg, Det 7, 5WS, Ft Ord, Calif.; Kem Williams, Det 6, 5WS, Ft Lewis, Wash.; Dale Russett, Det 5, 9WS, Malmstrom AFB, Mont.; Mark Sanders, Det 15, 9WS, Grand Forks AFB, N.D.; Matthew C. Wiatt, Det 2, 11WS, Eielson AFB, Alaska;

Appointed to Sergeant:

Alan B. Bryant, Det 9, 5WS, Ft Rucker, Ala.; Timothy J. Morrison, Det 15, 25WS, Luke AFB, Ariz.; Herman T. Michael, HQ AFGWC, Offutt AFB, Neb.; Michael C. Maynard, Det 58, 5WS, Ft Carson, Colo.; Florentino Versoza, Det 1, 9WS, Offutt AFB, Neb.; David W. Porter, Det 3, 9WS, Fairchild AFB, Wash.; Lucy Bucklin, Det 7, 9WS, March AFB, Calif.; Paul Leidig, OL D, 11WS, Galena Apt, Alaska;

To Senior Airman:

Jeffrey L. Cimmini, Det 10, 15WS, McGuire AFB, N.J.; Daniel M. Toomey, Det 10, 15WS, McGuire AFB, N.J.; Thomas J. McDaniels, Det 14, 7WS, Heidelberg AIN, Germany; Philip S. Knowles, Det 15, 30WS, Osan AB, Korea; Brian T. Babb, Det 17, 24WS, Williams AFB, Ariz.; Margaret E. Gray, Det 1, 1WW, Andersen AFB, Guam; Molly A. Kreuzer, Det 11, 1WW, Hickam AFB, Hawaii; Timothy J. Scheidt, Det 1, 15WS, Andrews AFB, Md.; Scott Koepsell, Det 25, 5WS, Howard AFB, Panama; Steven P. Hall, Det 7, 5WS, Ft Ord, Calif.; Timothy R. Johnson, Det 5, 1WW, Clark AB, Philippines; Jill Scott, Det 17, 1WW, Yokota AB, Japan; Charles Elford, Det 16, 31WS, Zaragoza AB, Spain; Michael Dore, Det 19, 31WS, Incirlik AB, Turkey; Allen Smith, Det 7, 9WS, March AFB, Calif.; Kevin Mouser, Det 15, 9WS, Grand Forks AFB, N.D.; Michael Poplin, Det 3, 11WS, Shemya AFB, Alaska;

To Airman First Class:

Chad M. Berliner, Det 2, 17WS, Travis AFB, Calif.; Noel C. Lim, Det 2, 17WS, Travis AFB, Calif.; John L. Phillips, Det 1, 17WS, Tinker AFB, Okla.; Ronald T. Brandon, Det 15, 30WS, Osan AB, Korea; Craig S. Pautz, Det 28, 26WS, Wurtsmith AFB, Mich.; Sven B. Nelaimischkies, Det 14, 5WS, Ft Hood, Texas; Mitchell Blankenship, Det 20, 17WS, Little Rock AFB, Ark.; Michael G. Vogel, HQ AFGWC, Offutt AFB, Neb.; Jeffrey S. Luce, Det 6, 5WS, Ft Lewis, Wash.; Robert Dennis, Det 16, 31WS, Zaragoza AB, Spain; Charles E. Long, Det 1, 5WS, Ft Campbell, Ky.;

To Airman:

Carmen J. Trinkle, Det 19, 30WS, Camp Humphreys, Korea; Phillip S. Dean, Det 1, 17WS, Tinker AFB, Okla.; David J. Douglas, Det 7, 17WS, Kelly AFB, Texas; Tammi R. Hayes, Det 4, 17WS, Altus AFB, Okla.; Oran D. Trafford, Jr., 6WS, Tinker AFB, Okla.; Mark Gomez, Det 1, 5WS, Ft Campbell, Ky.; James F. Koller, Det 5, 5WS, FT Knox, Ky.; Martin W. Kerber, Det 31, 5WS, Ft Polk, La.; Anthony Hodge, HQ AFGWC, Offutt AFB, Neb.; Scott H. Lecuyer, HQ AFGWC, Offutt AFB, Neb.; Randall K. Stapley, HQ AFGWC, Offutt AFB, Neb.; Gregory J. Williams, Det 20, 25WS, Laughlin AFB, Texas; Jeffrey M. Gard, Det 7, 5WS, Ft Ord, Calif.; Trent Reimer, Det 16, 31WS, Zaragoza AB, Spain; Brad Wiemann, Det 1, 9WS, Offutt AFB, Neb.; Glen Bordelon, Det 1, 9WS, Offutt AFB, Neb.; Bradley K. Wasson, Det 7, AFGWC, Carswell AFB, Texas; Robert L. Morrissey, Jr., Det 7, AFGWC, Carswell AFB, Texas;

Unit Honors

Junior Officer of the Year:

Capt David Howell, HQ AFGWC, Offutt AFB, Neb.; Capt Robert L. Sprague, Det 2, 11WS, Eielson AFB, Alaska

Safety Officer of the Year:

Capt William Markert, HQ AFGWC, Offutt AFB, Neb.;

Senior NCO of the Year:

SMSgt Finis Herron, HQ AFGWC, Offutt AFB, Neb.;

NCO of the Year:

SSgt Charles B. Siniff, Jr., Det 1, 1WW, Andersen AFB, Guam; SSgt Chris Kelley, Det 8, 31WS, Zweibrücken AB, Germany;

Administrator of the Year:

SSgt Donnelle Cordray, Det 8, 31WS, Zweibrücken AB, Germany;

Company Grade Officer of the Quarter:

1Lt Annamary N. King, 1WW, Hickam AFB, Hawaii;

Junior Officer of the Quarter:

2Lt Steve Erickson, Det 15, 25WS, Luke AFB, Ariz.; 2Lt Thomas E. Coe, Det 11, 17WS, McChord AFB, Wash.;

Senior NCO of the Quarter:

MSgt Byron S. Worthen, Det 6, 3WS, Homestead AFB, Fla.; MSgt Leon Elkins, Det 1, 3WS, Shaw AFB, S.C.; MSgt Robert Albert, Det 3, 3WS, Myrtle Beach AFB, S.C.; MSgt Nyle K. Friesen, Det 31, 5WS, Ft Polk, La.; SMSgt Charles A. Hart, Det 10, 25WS, Bergstrom AFB, Texas; MSgt Marvin L. Friemund, Det 11, 1WW, Hickam AFB, Hawaii; MSgt David Dunklee, Det 4, 1WW, Hickam AFB, Hawaii; MSgt Rodney L. Thacker, HQ AFGWC, Offutt AFB, Neb.; MSgt Thomas E. Klumb, Det 4, 4WW, Holloman AFB, N.M.;

NCO of the Quarter:

Sgt Lester J. Reel, Det 16, 25WS, Nellis AFB, Nev.; SSgt Robert A. Mitchell, Det 5, 3WS, England AFB, La.; TSgt Lee Bruce, Det 1, 3WS, Shaw AFB, S.C.; TSgt John Griffith, Det 3, 3WS, Myrtle Beach AFB, S.C.; Sgt Paul A. Heinz, Det 5, 3WS, England AFB, La.; TSgt Conrad Holtgard, Det 6, 3WS, Homestead AFB, Fla.; SSgt Robert Mitchell, Det 9, 3WS, Tyndall AFB, Fla.; Sgt Doug Hardy, Det 32, 3WS, MacDill AFB, Fla.; Sgt Gary F. Glover, Det 3, 5WS, Ft Bragg, N.C.; SSgt James F. Fuller, Det 8, 5WS, Ft Riley, Kan.; SSgt Jerry L. Sanders, Det 10, 5WS, Ft Benning, Ga.; TSgt William M. Spaulding, Det 31, 5WS, Ft Polk, La.; SSgt Douglas A. Stewart, Det 7, AFGWC, Carswell AFB, Texas; TSgt Terry M. Case, Det 18, 25WS, Mt Home AFB, Idaho; SSgt Bob DuFrane, Det 15, 25WS, Luke AFB, Ariz.; SSgt Kenneth W. Nemes, Det 11, 1WW, Hickam AFB, Hawaii; TSgt Mark Wheeler, Det 4, 1WW, Hickam AFB, Hawaii; SSgt John T. Gamash, Det 11, 17WS, McChord AFB, Wash.; SSgt Scott Kingsley, Det 25, 5WS, Howard AFB, Panama; SSgt Frank Hall, Det 25, 5WS, Howard AFB, Panama; TSgt Michael E. Downey, HQ AFGWC, Offutt AFB, Neb.; SSgt Bradford D. Butler, Det 6, 4WW, Peterson AFB, Colo.; TSgt Michael G. Josias, Det 2, 11WS, Eielson AFB, Alaska; SSgt Charles L. Rupert, Det 21, 2WS, Edwards AFB, Calif.; SSgt John C. Spaller, Det 1, 5WS, Ft Campbell, Ky.;

Airman of the Quarter:

A1C Jon R. Emond, Det 15, 20WS, Osan AB, Korea; A1C William J. Barstow, Det 1, 3WS, Shaw AFB, S.C.; A1C Nancy Richards, Det 5, 3WS, England AFB, La.; A1C Elizabeth A. Brown, Det 6, 3WS, Homestead AFB, Fla.; A1C David Downey, Det 3, 5WS, Ft Bragg, N.C.; Amn William R. Green, Det 8, 5WS, Ft Riley, Kan.; A1C Susan C. Schmieding, Det 11, 5WS, Ft Sill, Okla.; A1C Curtis P. Cote, Det 31, 5WS, Ft Polk, La.; A1C Brian K. Boddy, Det 7, AFGWC, Carswell AFB, Texas; Amn Charles R. Conroy, Det 11, 25WS, Cannon AFB, N.M.; SrA Antonio Jones, Det 4, 1WW, Hickam AFB, Hawaii; A1C Mitchell Blankenship, Det 20, 17WS, Little Rock AFB, Ark.; SrA Scott Koepsell, Det 25, 5WS, Howard AFB, Panama; A1C Scott M. Goldstein, HQ AFGWC, Offutt AFB, Neb.; SrA Ronald V. Smith, Det 21, 2WS, Edwards AFB, Calif.; A1C Jane E. Oliver, Det 17, 1WW, Yokota AB, Japan; A1C Craig A. Downs, Det 21, 9WS, Minot AFB, N.D.;

Sailor of the Quarter:

Sgt Jeffrey A. Goldman, Det 1, 1WW, Andersen AFB, Guam;

Forecaster of the Quarter:

SSgt Charles S. Potts, Det 3, 3WS, Myrtle Beach AFB, S.C.; TSgt Gregory W. Calkins, Det 1, 15WS, Andrews AFB, Md.;

Observer of the Quarter:

SSgt Robert C. Norman, Det 3, 3WS, Myrtle Beach AFB, S.C.; A1C Girard R. Ganley, Jr., Det 1, 15WS, Andrews AFB, Md.;

Achiever of the Quarter:

SSgt Wende J. Tucker, Det 1, 15WS, Andrews AFB, Md.;

Administrator of the Quarter:

Mrs. Kathy Wright, Det 15, 25WS, Luke AFB, Ariz.;

Unit Career Advisor of the Quarter:

MSgt Dennis F. Gagne, Det 20, 24WS, Laughlin AFB, Texas;

NCO of the Month:

SSgt John C. Spaller, Det 1, 5WS, Ft Campbell, Ky.; Sgt Michael J. Przybysz, Det 10, 30WS, Kunsan AB, Korea;

Airman of the Month:

A1C Jeff Cavanaugh, Det 1, 5WS, Ft Campbell, Ky.; Sgt Susan F. Shumpert, Det 10, 30WS, Kunsan AB, Korea;

Forecaster of the Month:

TSgt Edgar Riberdy, Det 1, 3WS, Shaw AFB, S.C.;

Observer of the Month:

SSgt Victoria Fisher, Det 1, 3WS, Shaw AFB, S.C.;

AWS Salutes . . .

Met Tech of the Month:

Mrs. Charlotte Camp, OL A, Det 1, 3WS, McEntire AGB, S.C.;

Data Monitor of the Month:

A1C Bruce Linde, Det 11, 1WW, Hickam AFB, Hawaii;

Top Forecasters:

MSgt Glenn Stalder (German Desk), Det 21, 2WW, Kapaun AB, Germany; TSgt Steve Meyer (UK Desk and Overall), Det 21, 2WW, Kapaun AB, Germany; Top Team: Capt Earl Maki, TSgt Steve Meyer, SSgt Terry Thrasher, A1C Sean Collins, Det 21, 2WW, Kapaun AB, Germany;

Sustained Superior Performance Award:

Donald G. Caviness, HQ AFGWC, Offutt AFB, Neb.; Frederic R. Roger, HQ AFGWC, Offutt AFB, Neb.; Larry D. Thompson, HQ AFGWC, Offutt AFB, Neb.; Eloise G. Butler, Det 21, 2WS, Edwards AFB, Calif.;

Quality Step Increase:

Mr. William Nelson, Det 1, 9WS, Offutt AFB, Neb.;

Outstanding Performer Award:

SSgt Don Hatten, Det 11, 9WS, Beale AFB, Calif.;



Lt Col Charles K. Crawford, Director of Budget, HQ MAC; TSgt August J. Doddato and Col John L. Finan, HQ MAC Comptroller.

Best Budget

The superior performance of TSgt August J. Doddato, HQ 2WW Comptroller, was recognized recently when he was awarded the MAC Best Budget Performance Award (Cat III) for 1983.

The award is based on an evaluation of the timeliness of reports, the quality of financial management board minutes, operating budget submissions and HQ MAC budget analysts' ratings. Doddato competed against a strong group of entries including personnel from 3WW, 5WW, AFGWC, 1362 AAVS, 1365 AAVS, 1369 AAVS and 1367 AAVS.

Education

Squadron Officer School:

2Lt Peter G. Kanikula, Det 58, 5WS, Ft Carson, Colo.; 1Lt Ivan A.K. Friend, 9WS, March AFB, Calif.;

Senior NCO Academy:

SSMgt Steven D. Wilson, OL A, Det 4, 11WS, Ft Richardson AIN, Alaska;

NCO Academy:

TSgt Carl L.V. White, Jr., Det 16, 25WS, Nellis AFB, Nev.; TSgt James A. Boston, Det 11, 5WS, Ft Sill, Okla.; TSgt Stephen V. Miller, Det 12, 31WS, Torrejon AB, Spain; TSgt Benedicto Villamin, Det 5, 1WW, Clark AB, Philippines; TSgt Ernest E. Sweet, Det 16, Dyess AFB, Texas; TSgt George E. Marshall, Det 5, 15WS, Dover AFB, Del.; SSgt Patrick L. Ashton, Det 13, 15WS, Robins AFB, Ga.; SSgt Michael A. Lindsey, Det 3, 3WS, Myrtle Beach AFB, S.C.; SSgt Doug Hardy, Det 32, 3WS, MacDill AFB, Fla.; SSgt Carl O. Sharp, Det 17, 24WS, Williams AFB, Ariz.; SSgt William Woodford, 3350 TCHTG, Chanute AFB, Ill.; SSgt D. Allen Hendricks, Det 15, 15WS, Wright Patterson AFB, Ohio; SSgt Richard B. Gross, Det 3, Fairchild AFB, Wash.; SSgt William Stricklin, Det 2, 11WS, Eielson AFB, Alaska;

NCO Preparatory Course:

A1C Jane Oliver, Det 17, 1WW, Yokota AB, Japan; SRA Molly A. Kreuzer, Det 11, 1WW, Hickam AFB, Hawaii;

PME Phase I:

SRA Mark Dominick, OL I, 11WS, King Salmon Apt, Alaska;

PME Phase II:

SSgt Susan H.L. Rhodes, Det 3, 3WS, Myrtle Beach AFB, S.C.; Sgt Jeffrey A. Goldman, Det 1, 1WW, Andersen AFB, Guam; SSgt Robert R. Figuly, Det 12, 25WS, George AFB, Calif.; Sgt Robert Strong, OL D, Det 15, Hector Field, N.D.;

PME Phase III:

SSgt Douglas R. Hardy, Det 32, 3WS, MacDill AFB, Fla.;

PME Supervisor's Course:

Sgt Edward Czopkiewicz, Det 17, 24WS, Williams AFB, Ariz.;

AFLC Leadership School:

SSgt Cindy A. Pierce, Det 10, 5WS, Ft Benning, Ga.;

Air War College:

Maj James M. Rawls, Det 12, 31WS, Torrejon AB, Spain;

NCO Preparatory Course:

SRA Margaret E. Gray, Det 1, 1WW, Andersen AFB, Guam;

OJT Supervisor's Course:

SSgt Stephen Lord, Det 3, 5WS, Ft Bragg, N.C.; Sgt David B. Stamper, Det 15, 15WS, Wright-Patterson AFB, Ohio; SSgt David A. Bennett, Det 15, 15WS, Wright-Patterson AFB, Ohio;

OJT Managers Orientation Course:

TSgt Donald E. Smith, Det 5, 5WS, Ft Knox, Ky.; TSgt Kenneth Chesson, HQ 11WS, Elmendorf AFB, Alaska;

Degree Recipients:

Maj Frank L. Kendrick (Master's Degree in Bus. Admin.), Det 17, 24WS, Williams AFB, Ariz.; MSgt Robert Bechtel, HQ AFGWC, Offutt AFB, Neb.; TSgt Michael Nardi, HQ AFGWC, Offutt AFB, Neb.; TSgt Raymond Tenpenny, HQ AFGWC, Offutt AFB, Neb.; TSgt Robert Thomas, HQ AFGWC, Offutt AFB, Neb.; SSgt Greg Liedke, HQ AFGWC, Offutt AFB, Neb.; Sgt Keith Daniels, HQ AFGWC, Offutt AFB, Neb.; TSgt Paul T. Ferguson (A.A.S. Weather Technology), 1WS, MacDill AFB, Fla.; SSgt William O. Ash, Det 1, 5WS, Ft Campbell, Ky.;

Artic Survival School:

SSgt Clarence Seal, Det 3, 5WS, Ft Bragg, N.C.; 1Lt Barry Coble, Det 3, 5WS, Ft Bragg, N.C.;

Basic Survival School:

SSgt Steven Levesque, Det 3, 5WS, Ft Bragg, N.C.;

Weather Satellite Systems & Photo Interpretation:

Capt Walter Miller, 24WS, Randolph AFB, Texas; SSgt Chris Andrejcek, Det 2, Castle AFB, Calif.;

Station Chief School:

MSgt Walter Thompson, Det 11, Beale AFB, Calif.; TSgt Paul M. Dries, Det 5, 15WS, Dover AFB, Del.;

Arrivals And Departures

Miss Brenda K. Sparks arrived at Det 8, 5WS, Ft Riley, Kan.; A1C Wyan A. Dunn arrived at Det 7, AFGWC, Carswell AFB, Texas; Amn Robert L. Morrissey, Jr. arrived at Det 7, AFGWC, Carswell AFB, Texas; Amn Bradley K. Wasson arrived at Det 7, AFGWC, Carswell AFB, Texas; Sgt George R. Carlson arrived at Det 17, 24WS, Williams AFB, Ariz.; Capt Mary E. Smith arrived at Det 10, 25WS, Bergstrom AFB, Texas from Chanute AFB, Ill.; SSgt Brik A. Blackford departed Det 20, 24WS, Laughlin AFB, Texas; TSgt Kenneth L. Tegnelt departed Det 7, 5WS, Ft Ord, Calif. for Det 9, 1WW, Lemoore, Australia; SSgt Gregory K. Westberg separated from Det 7, 5WS, Ft Ord, Calif.; SSgt David and Jackie arrived at Det 58, 5WS, Ft Carson, Colo.; Sgt Michael C. Maynard arrived at Det 58, 5WS, Ft Carson, Colo.; SSgt Toni Humphrey assigned to Det 5, 15WS, Dover AFB, Del. from Lajes AB, Azores; 1Lt Don K. Rhudy assigned to Osan AB, Korea from Det 5, 15WS, Dover AFB, Del.;

Scientific contributions

The following articles or papers have been published or printed as shown. Submissions to be included in this column should be sent to: HQ AWS/DN, Scott AFB, IL 62225.

A Survey of Future Models and Requirements at the Air Force Global Weather Central by Lt Col Douglas Moore, AWS/DNAX, Scott AFB, Ill., presented to the METSAT Technical Exchange Group meeting May 8, 1984.

Retirements

Maj Jeffrey W. Johnson, Det 7, AFGWC, Carswell AFB, Texas; MSgt Joseph A. Tancos, Det 15, 15WS, Wright-Patterson AFB, Ohio; SMSgt Michael Fietek, Det 3, 9WS, Fairchild AFB, Wash.;



Col John Sweeney awards CMSgt Kenneth Pineau the Meritorious Service Medal.

Senior chief retires

Completing 30 years and three days of service to the Air Force, CMSgt Kenneth Pineau retired May 31, 1984. With a date of rank of Jan. 1, 1975, he was the senior chief master sergeant in AWS.

Presiding over the retirement ceremony at McGuire AFB, N.J. were Col John Sweeney, 7WW commander and Lt Col Darrell Lucas, 15WS commander.

Pineau joined the Air Force in 1954 after growing up in Boston, with basic training at Sampson AFB, N.Y. After graduating from Observer School at Chanute AFB, Ill., he was assigned to HQ AWS at Andrews AFB, MD., where he was a Scientific Services Aid.

In 1956, he returned to Chanute for Airborne Weather Operator School, which led to an assignment as a dropsonde operator at Kindley Field, Bermuda.

After a third trip to Chanute and graduating from Forecaster School in 1958, Pineau went to Evreux, France. There he supported the 317 Tactical Airlift Wing on deployments throughout Europe and Africa. He also met his future wife, Marie-Francoise.

He had other forecaster assignments at Westover AFB, Mass., Phu Cat, Vietnam, Hanscom Field, Mass., and Torrejon AB, Spain. During his six years at Torrejon, he served as Chief Forecaster and Wing Weather NCO. He went to Osan AB, Korea as Station Chief and followed that with a tour to Kapaun AS, Germany working in 2WW's DN and DO shops.

Pineau's final assignment was at 15WS, McGuire AFB, where he was the Squadron Operations Manager.

At the retirement ceremony, Pineau said, "I never imagined 30 years could go so fast." He will settle in Naples, Fla., with Marie-Francoise and son, Daniel.

Heir Force

Daughter Danielle to A1C Daniel A. and Gloria Moran, Det 14, 5WS, Ft Hood, Texas; Daughter Jamie Leah t A1C Rachel A. and Sgt Tony Taylor, Det 11, 1WW, Hickam AFB, Hawaii; Daughter, Megumi Jennifer to MSgt Jerry and Mrs. Reiko Kaminaga, Det 17, 1WW, Yokota ABS, Japan; Son Stephen to A1C Gary and Leanne Mercer, HQ AFGWC, Offutt AFB, Neb.; Daughter Amy to Capt John and Kathy Sladen, HQ AFGWC, Offutt AFB, Neb.; Son Zachary to TSgt Ken and Judy Bronis, HQ AFGWC, Offutt AFB, Neb.; Son Tony, Jr. to Capt Tony and Bonnie Guiffreda, HQ AFGWC, Offutt AFB, Neb.; Daughter Kristin to Amn Bob and Kelly Lehrman, HQ AFGWC, Offutt AFB, Neb.; Son Jonathan to TSgt Ed and Sunam Onny, HQ AFGWC, Offutt AFB, Neb.;



SMSgt Terry Howard.

Howard sets sights on Olympics

by A1C James Neumerski

Think Olympics. Think speed skating, swimming, track, trapshooting. Trapshooting?

Next to track and field, says SMSgt Terry Howard, trapshooting has the second most participants in the Olympics. Howard is assigned to the 24th Weather Squadron, Randolph AFB, Texas and is an Olympic trapshooter.

A veteran of trapshooting events in Argentina, Peking, Brazil and Europe, Howard attributes his success to not only good natural ability, but his capacity to handle pressure.

"There are lots of people with good eyes and natural ability," he says, "but it (trapshooting) is 90 percent mental. Pressure: older people seem to have more ability to organize their thoughts," he surmised as he points out that the average gold medalist is 37 years old. Howard is now 39.

He is no stranger to pressure. He was an alternate for the 1972 team and won a gold medal in the 1980 Peking Olympics. He has been on the U.S. national

trapshooting team six times; won a silver medal at the '69 world championships; and has three gold medals in interservice matches. Howard is the only person to have won the interservice events more than once.

Howard set a world record of 299 (out of 300) one month after he started trapshooting. He is also one of three shooters to have broken more than 200 birds in a row. He considers himself one of the only two world-class trapshooters in the country.

Other than his self-professed "natural instinct and innate desire to win," Howard also seems to have something else going for him. He's on a roll, riding a wave of confidence and believes that he has an outstanding chance of making the Olympic team.

He won the Canadian Gran Prix of Trapshooting in September. He also won the Australian National Championship, the US Central Regional Championship, the US Zone VI Championship and the Gold Coast Championship for Trapshooting. With the exception of the Australian National, all events are Olympic preliminary matches.

Trapshooter aims high

by A1C S.R. Boland

"Training your instincts and a lot of experience are the keys to championship international trapshooting," according to world-class competitor Terry Howard.

Howard has recorded the highest score ever in trapshooting competition and has been shooting since the mid-60's. He is currently the coach of the Air Force trapshooting squad.

"I started shooting American-style trap and just happened to be a natural at it, so I got into it pretty heavily. At the Texas state shoot in the summer of '68, the Air Force team was there and I beat them. So the coach of the Air Force team asked me to join them," Howard recalled.

Olympic trapshooters have less than one-half second to fire after the bird has been released from the trap, according to Howard. The target travels at speeds ranging from 100 to 140 miles per hour in international contests, he added.

Trapshooting is different from skeet shooting in that the clay pigeons in skeet travel into the air at the same angle from two alternating locations. Targets are fired skyward at varied angles from a single location in trapshooting.

Olympic or international trapshooting differs from American-style trap. In Olympic shooting, the bird is not only released at different angles, but also at different speeds. Height of the targets also varies. In American trapshooting, the birds "fly" from a single trap. In international competition, there are 15

traps housed in one long, ground-level bunker. The clay pigeons can be released from any of three machines at one of five different positions.

According to Howard, Olympic trapshooting is the most difficult shooting sport because of this unpredictability.

"It's an instinctive sport," Howard said. "You train your instincts so you can do the same thing, the same way, every time."

Although experience plus instinct might equal skill, money is another ingredient that figures in the formula for successful international trapshooting.

"People don't realize that shooting trap is expensive," said Howard. "Next to auto racing, it's the most costly sport I know of."

Howard said he spends between \$5,000 and \$8,000 on his sport each year. This covers transportation costs, the targets and ammunition. An \$11,000 12-gauge shotgun made in Germany provides the firepower he uses in competition.

Physical conditioning plays an important part in preparing for competition. Howard covers three miles each day walking and jogging, and doesn't drink or smoke.

"People can't believe I can get exhausted from shooting, but I usually lose about 10 pounds during each match. There's a lot of pressure; it's a mental game," Howard said.

Det 5 didn't compete, but they were winners

by SSgt Robert D. Barnes
Det 5, 1WW, Clark AB

During February, members of Det 5, 1WW, Clark AB, the Philippines, volunteered their time to assist in the organization and staging of the 4th Annual Special Olympics.

The Special Olympics is a sports competition for people with physical and/or mental disabilities. At Clark, 300 American and Filipino children participated, each competing in three events.

The events included 25, 50, 100 and 400 yard dashes, softball and frisbee tosses, running and standing long jumps, as well as a running and crawling obstacle course.

There were three children in each heat. Every child received the

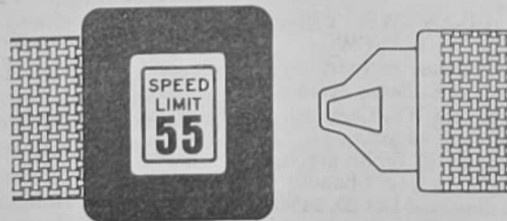
appropriate gold, silver or bronze medal for his or her finish in each event. They also received a certificate to mark this big day in their lives.

Detachment 5's involvement was the idea of SrA Paul Rano, a weather observer, who took leave to support the Special Olympic games. Rano was familiar with Special Olympics, but the other Det 5ers had never participated in such an activity. They were skeptical and a little nervous, wondering how they should act and what they could do. Once involved, whether running a concession or an event, helping a child or group of children, they relaxed and enjoyed themselves.

The children won the awards, but for the people of Det 5, it was a day that opened their eyes, minds and hearts. They got the rewards.

Good job by Det 5 Barnes

**Use Some
Restraint!**



HQ AWS/CSSP
SCOTT AFB IL 62225

2217
HQ 1ST WEATHER WING
HICKAM AFB, HI 96853

PRESORTED
THIRD-CLASS MAIL
BULK RATE
POSTAGE & FEES PAID
USAF
PERMIT No. G-1