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Clinton plans additional \$88 billion cut from defense

TSgt. David P. Masko
Air Force News Service

WASHINGTON — In the wake of a House and Senate vote to approve President Clinton's five-year program to reduce the deficit, the Pentagon released a budget plan that would cut an additional \$88 billion from defense for fiscal 1994 through 1997.

In March, lawmakers accepted Clinton's economic plan that, in addition to asking for tax increases, would take deep cuts out of defense.

The fiscal 1994 defense budget accelerates planned force reductions in response to the demise of any foreseeable global threat, but also asks that any reduction re-

tain experienced personnel with a competitive edge in order to win in battle.

"We maintain the balance with vertical, not horizontal, cuts," Aspin told reporters at the Pentagon March 27.

"What that means is, as you cut the defense budget, we will cut specifically the force structure and maintain the readiness of everything else," he said.

"In other words, if you've got so many divisions and you need to cut some money, cut some divisions and make sure the remaining divisions have a high state of readiness."

Aspin said the right strategy now is to cut force structure, because the United States has more than it needs "for the kinds of threats we're



facing right now."

But he said it is almost impossible to "over-emphasize the importance of the Soviet Union in defense planning."

The 1994 spending plan sets active-duty Air Force manpower at 426,000, down from 445,000 in 1993. It also trims Air Force fighter wing equivalents from 28 to 24, but

continues funding for future generation weapon systems, such as the C-17 and F-22.

Aspin pointed out that the \$263 billion budget for fiscal 1994 has been set mainly by the previous administration.

"We're able, essentially, to add and subtract from that defense budget, but not really shape it from the ground up. That won't happen until the '95 defense budget, which gets us to the second part of what we're trying to do."

In fiscal 1995, the Clinton administration wants a major bottom-up review based upon what it thinks the new threats are and what the world is looking like now in the post-Cold War, post-Soviet world.

The bottom-up review is going to be a major effort,

Aspin said.

Overall, he said, the goal is to try and devise a defense plan for essentially the rest of the decade, the rest of the century.

"Our new security won't be found in merely cutting forces," he said. "Our job is to buy the right forces for the right missions for the future. This budget begins to do that. And it provides the equipment and training that will keep our forces the best in the world."

The secretary said there will be some major cuts starting in fiscal 1994, and continuing with the bottom-up review of defense needs and programs.

Cutting force structure is also part of the Pentagon's

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Coats for Croatia

Air Force weathermen from Detachment 6, 7th Weather Squadron prepare clothing items to distribute to refugees in Croatia. SrA. Claudio Trevino, A1C Wes Robinson, and SrA. Kevin Josephson teamed with the Armed Forces Network affiliates in Germany to collect war winter clothing for the Croats. Dubbed "Coats for Croatia," The clothing drive came at a crucial moment, according to Peter Kessler, a spokesman for the United Nations High Commissioner for

Refugees in Zagreb. Ten 7th WS detachments were donation points for the drive and also delivered the items to Frankfurt, the location for AFN headquarters. Units involved included: Det. 7, Grafenwoehr; Det. 2, Hanau; Det. 10, Giebelstadt; Det. 13, Illesheim; weather flights from Soesterberg AB, Netherlands and Rhein Main AB, Germany. While on vacation in Frankfurt, A1C Robert Pearce from the weather flight at Incirlik AB, Turkey volunteered to help. More than 100 tons of clothing was collected during the drive.

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Col. George L. Frederick Jr.
Commander,
Air Weather Service

Is There a Pentagon Assignment In Your Future?

Lt. Col. Edward Eadon
HQ USAF/XOWP

When you're reading through the list of job openings and see one for the Directorate of Weather (HQ USAF/XOW) at the Pentagon, what do you think?

As a junior officer or NCO, are you thinking it could be a job you'll get in your long term career plans? If you qualify (for example, field grade or senior or chief master sergeant), are you considering an XOW job? This article may give you a little insight the next time you see an XOW job advertised.

Before the Air Force Chief of Staff established HQ USAF/XOW, there were only a few Air Staff jobs for the weather career field in the Pentagon. Now we have nearly 40 positions in XOW. The staff officers that support the CSAF through his deputy Chief of Staff for Plans and Operations. An assignment to the "puzzle palace" is unlike any other assignment in the military. Since XOW is so young, there aren't many weather people who can tell you first hand about the staff environment.

However, you can read Maj. Gen. Perry Smith's book, *Assignment: Pentagon, The Insider's Guide to the Potomac Puzzle Palace*. Even though it was written in 1989, it's a revealing book about life on the Air Staff and is available at any base or post library.

Some of the chapter headings give you a view of life on the Air Staff: "The Pentagon: Realities and Myths;" "Rules of Thumb: Helpful Hints on How to Get Ready to Work, Survive, and Thrive;" and "The Strange Language of the Pentagon Puzzle Palace."

By the time officers reach the field grades, they should occupy (or be planning for) a headquarters staff job. These jobs allow officers to obtain the "breadth" of experience needed for more senior ranks. This is particularly true for Air Staff Jobs.

The professional, challenging environment in XOW ex-

poses field grade officers to planning, resource programming, and policy making processes at the highest levels of the Air Force.

XOW action officers forge

people work in the Pentagon).

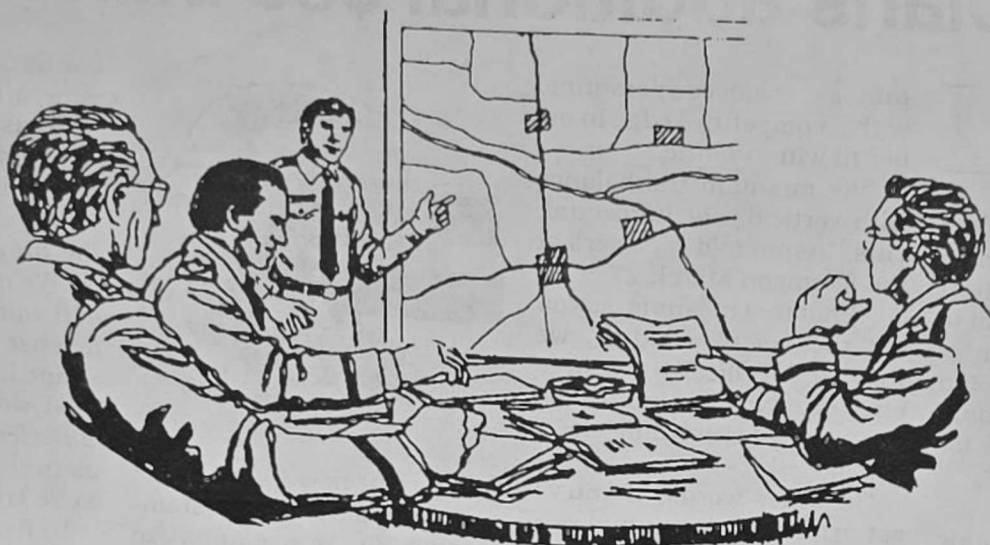
The bottom line is don't be intimidated by the "large city." The local communities that make up the metropolitan area have many advantages that

to-day workings of any of the branches of this country's government. Here's a partial list of things to see and do: Smithsonian museums, National Gallery of Art, Music and Film programs of the Library of Congress; National Geographic Society and much more.

Additionally, there are many interesting natural attractions nearby — you can spend the day either at the beaches or the mountains.

On any weekend, you can choose from several fun, interesting things to do. There are many, many things to do for the entire family — take a look at guide book to Washington, D.C.

An assignment to the Pentagon will result in hard, challenging, but rewarding work. In addition, it's likely that you'll see your relatives and friends more often as they visit you and the Nation's Capital.



relationships with their counterparts in other career field through dynamic interactions as they work Air Force and Department of Defense issues.

You would be surprised at the influence one officer can have on decisions that affect the Air Force weather support system. At times, members of XOW even influence the direction of the entire Air Force or DOD on a particular issue.

For example, an XOW action officer convinced an office in the Secretary of the Air Force for Financial Management to change the way they had distributed funds for maintenance.

The result: every program in every major command in the Air Force had their funding level recomputed.

In addition to finding ample opportunity for professional growth in an XOW job, you will find opportunities for personal growth in the local area.

Most people assigned to the Pentagon lives in the local communities, although a few live on military installations.

Don't let the perception of the "city life" mislead you. It's true traffic is a challenge; however, the District of Columbia area has an excellent mass transit system of commuter rail and bus networks.

If you live near a Metro-Rail (subway) stop, you can ride to work and read the newspaper on your way.

Many ride one of the numerous express busses that go directly to the Pentagon or carpool with their neighbors (remember more than 20,000

far outweigh any inconveniences.

The Northern Virginia, Maryland and D.C. area has much to offer. Some of the best schools in the nation are located in this area.

You can attend a Supreme Court session or see the day-

MARCH WOMEN'S HISTORY MONTH



Air Force women on the job

Col. George L. Frederick Jr.
Commander
Col. Gene J. Pfeffer
Vice Commander
Lt. Col. Thomas N. Walker
Director,
Resource Management
TSgt. William M. Rhodes
Editor

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Format: Copy done on a computer, double-spaced with a 60-character margin, is preferred. When submitting copy, turn in a printed version and a copy of the file in Word Star, MicroSoft Word or ASCII on a 5 1/4" or 3 1/2" disk. The editorial staff will make a copy of the file and return the disk or replace it. If a computer is not available, copy may be typed or neatly hand-printed. Submitter's name and telephone number must be included.

Policy: All copy submitted will be considered for publication based on timeliness and space availability, and will be edited to conform to Air Force and local policy, and newspaper style.

Photos: All photo credits are U.S. Air Force unless otherwise indicated.

Contacts: For questions about publishing news and photos, call the HQ AWS Public Affairs Office at DSN: 576-2065 or 618-256-2065.

Aspin Announces fiscal 1994 budget: 6.1 billion less '93

Jim Garamone
American Forces Information
Service

No pay raise, a reduction in active duty service members and money to strengthen America's hand in dealing with new threats are among the features of the fiscal 1994 defense budget.

Defense Secretary Les Aspin briefed the press on the budget at the Pentagon March 27. The total DoD budget request calls for \$263.3 billion in budget authority and \$274.4 billion in outlays.

Budget authority is new spending, outlays include projects begun in previous years.

While Aspin called the 1994 budget the first that mirrors the end of the Cold War, he also said it is based on the budget plans of the Bush administration. He said the Clinton administration had marginal control over the budget.

Aspin plans a bottom-up review of the Defense Department that will aid in formulating the fiscal 1995 budget. For specific programs canceled, bases closed or greater emphases, Aspin told the

press conference to "stay tuned" pending results of the review. He said the review will be completed by late summer.

"What we're doing is kind of treading water on two of the big (areas in the budget) -- the (research and development) and the procurement account," he said.

"Between (operations and maintenance) and personnel, we're cutting the force structure and protecting the O&M."

The budget calls for faster, deeper cuts in the active duty force. Aspin pledged to avoid the "hollow force of the 1970s," saying one way to do that is not to use across-the-board cuts but to cut force structure. The Army will drop from 14 active divisions to 12, the Navy will reduce from 443 battle force ships to 413, and Air Force active and reserve component fighter wings will drop from 28 to 24. The Marine structure remains unchanged.

In numbers, DoD will go from 1.7 million active duty personnel to 1.6 million. Total Selected Reserve strength will have a small drop from 1,079,000 to 1,019,500. Civilian personnel drops from 964,200 to 918,800. Aspin

said DoD will spend \$70.1 billion in fiscal 1994 on military personnel. This is down from \$76.3 billion in 1993.

Aspin pledged to have the same amount of training time and hours in the 1994 budget, calling training crucial for readiness. "If there's a choice between readiness and people and numbers -- cut the numbers and keep the readiness."

"In this world, we're going to need fewer divisions, but if we need them, we're likely to need them in a damn big hurry," he said.

Training and operations are covered under the operations and maintenance budget. This account grows in fiscal 1994 to \$89.5 billion from \$86.4 billion this year.

Aspin said changes were made to the Bush budget to bring it into line with Clinton administration priorities -- the four dangers officials see confronting the United States.

One danger is regional conflict. This will shape the size and nature of the force, Aspin said. He said U.S. interests could be threatened by half a dozen states and specifically named Libya, Iran, Iraq and North Korea.

"Those are the people you need to have the capability to

be able to deal with ... as we did in Desert Storm," he said.

Size of the contingencies also dictates what size military the United States needs. He said a contingency the size of Desert Storm costs the United States about \$90 billion a year. If we need forces to fight two Desert Storm contingencies, the cost is \$180 billion per year.

Specific fiscal 1994 initiatives geared to regional security include a \$398 million account to cover peacekeeping, humanitarian and disaster relief operations. Another initiative concerns strategic mobility by funding another amphibious assault ship and developing the V-22 Osprey.

Combating nuclear proliferation is another danger receiving greater attention and funds.

Aspin said dangers come from rogue states or terrorists getting weapons of mass destruction. The 1994 budget contains \$40 million for counterproliferation measures, including export controls, technology security and research.

Another \$400 million is dedicated to expand efforts at reducing the number of nuclear weapons in the former Soviet Union. Finally, the budget shifts funds in the Strategic Defense Initiative to protect against theater ballistic weapons.

Promoting democracy, especially in the former Soviet Union, is another area of concern to DoD. The budget calls for \$50 million to promote and solidify military-to-military contacts.

Aspin said this will expose officers in those countries to military officers from countries with democratic traditions.

Finally, the 1994 budget calls for DoD to contribute directly to the economic health

of the United States. Aspin said reduced defense spending will help check the deficit. In addition, the administration will seek to redirect defense bases, industries and personnel to domestic needs. The budget allots \$700 million to assist communities and industries in the transition and another \$1 billion to advance dual-use technologies -- those with use in the military and civil sectors -- and to help transfer defense research and development.

No major weapon program will be canceled pending the bottom-up review. To protect the defense industrial base and to keep service members supplied with top-of-the-line systems, the budget includes funding for armored forces upgrades, the Black Hawk helicopter, more F-16 aircraft, more Aegis-equipped destroyers, F-14 aircraft and the C-17 strategic airlifter.

The budget also protects systems where a decision must wait for the bottom-up review. These include F-22 aircraft, F/A-18 E/F aircraft, A/F-X aircraft, the Comanche light helicopter, Centurion attack submarines, the MILSTAR satellite and Spacelifter programs.

From a dollar standpoint, DoD procurement drops from \$53.6 billion in fiscal 1993 to \$45.5 billion in 1994. Research and development climbs slightly from \$38.2 billion to \$38.6 billion in 1994.

Aspin said the objective of this budget is to start reshaping the force and maintain its high quality. He didn't think a military pay freeze would harm morale.

"What we're talking about is an across-the-board government program here," he said. "It's not that we're picking on military folks, it's just that we've got to do something about this budget deficit."



U.S. Air Force photo by TSgt. William M. Rhodes

Royal Hail

Col. George L. Frederick, Jr., Air Weather Service commander, presents a plaque of appreciation to the queen and king from the Madrigal Court Singers from O'Fallon High School, O'Fallon, Ill. Adorned in Old English attire, the troupe entertained members of AWS during their Christmas Party last year. Accepting the plaque are Loranne Keorsly and Colin Shepherd.

AWDS CORNER

Request ignored, invalid field DPT. Look familiar (it's an error message on AWDS). Well, it will happen if you try to create a locally generated grid (LG) for dew point (DPT).

AWDS currently will not recognize DPT as an accept-

able parameter (even though it's listed as one in the handbook. But, there is a way to bypass the system and create the DPT parameter for LGG use.

For example, when starting to create a dew point change chart, you can derive a value

for DPT at a specific time (C). The key here is to name the LGG (i.e., DPT1), then create a second LGG at a different time (C-3), again naming the LGG (i.e., DPT2).

The next step is the important one. In the derive icon block you need to type in 2P+. Next, type in DPT1 in the first LGG block, wait for the beep and click "on" the last LGG icon in the second input block

or type in the second LGG you created.

Either way, DPT2 should be in the second field. Again, you need to wait for a beep before continuing.

You can now click on the ADD/SUB LGGs icon and then isopleth the parameters.

On the isopleth panel you should see 2P+ in the isopleth block. Use this LGG check mark on and add SFC+2P+ -

DXOF _-S90 H 40 C-3 (C-3 is the time difference and could also be C-6 or whatever your last LGG time was).

If the entry looks like ADD SFC+2P+ _- \$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$ C-3, then something was entered incorrectly.

If you have any questions, contact HQAWS/XTX at DSN 576-4721.

Briefs

Meal Claims

ROBINS AFB, GA. (AFNS) — Air Force Reservists pulling active duty at their home station who live outside the corporate limits of the base can get cash back for two meals, Air Force Reserve officials said.

Reservists within commuting distance can claim meals purchased while traveling to or from the base on the first and last day of the tour on their travel vouchers, said Susan Walker, a Headquarters AFRES accounting specialist.

Under the policy that went into effect in November, those who live within the corporate limits of the base cannot receive reimbursement for meals or mileage.

"The corporate limits for Robins AFB, for example, is the city of Warner Robins," Walker said. "A reservist who lives in the nearby town of Bonaire, however, is outside the corporate limits even though he or she may actually be closer to the base than a Warner Robins resident."

To be paid for these meals, reservists must actually buy the meals, claim the amount paid, and be in travel status on the first and last day of the tour. Reimbursement cannot exceed the per diem authorization for that area.

For more information, contact the local finance office. (Courtesy of AFRES News Service)

Separation Pay

WASHINGTON (AFNS) — Separation incentives and voluntary early retirement authority will be offered to civilians 30 to 60 days before any reduction in force announcements to reduce the work force, Air Force officials said.

While defense secretary Les Aspin initiated the action for all services to minimize the need for RIFs and their resulting involuntary separations, the civilian reductions are necessary due to downsizing and changes in mission requirements, officials said.

The incentives will be used for selected occupations and locations in the Air Force and will be offered for resignation, early retirement or regular retirement.

The number of involuntary separations avoided will depend on how many employees opt for the incentives. Depending on that number, the department could save more than \$100 million over the next several years in payroll and separation costs, officials said.

The Air Force has been reducing its civilian work force since 1989, primarily through attrition, hiring restrictions and voluntary separations, such as early outs.

Current reductions are necessary as part of the overall reductions throughout the Air Force, officials said.

German car seats

HEIDELBERG, Germany (AFNS) -- German law will require children under 12 years old and shorter than 4 feet 9 inches to use certified child restraint equipment when riding in vehicles, starting April 1, U.S. Army Europe officials said.

U.S. Army Europe administers motor vehicle operations for all U.S. forces in Germany. "Suitable equipment has a European certification label with a capital 'E' and numbers 1 to 12 within a circle," said Modj T. Zahedi of the U.S. Army Europe safety office. "The weight range is in kilograms on the label."

The Army and Air Force Exchange Service Europe is buying German car seats which meet the requirements of the new German law. "Some AAFES auto parts concessionaires already stock the new seats," Zahedi said. (Courtesy U.S. Army Europe)

Specialty codes change Oct. 31

RANDOLPH AFB, Texas

(AFNS) — All officer and enlisted Air Force Specialty Codes will change once the classification restructure is implemented Oct. 31, Air Force Military Personnel Center officials said.

"The new AFSCs for both officers and enlisted meet the needs of the restructured Air Force and align career fields that have become fragmented over the years," said Capt. Peg Lawson, chief of the AFMPC classification and analysis section.

Officer and enlisted AFSCs will share common first digits, depending on the functional area, Lawson said.

Functional areas are:

- 1 -- operations.
- 2 -- logistics.

- 3 -- support.
- 4 -- medical.
- 5 -- professional (chaplains and judge advocates).
- 6 -- acquisition and financial management.
- 7 -- Office of Special Investigations.
- 8 -- special duty identifiers.
- 9 -- reporting identifiers.

Lawson said the concept of prefixes and suffixes will remain the same with the new system, but other parts of the AFSCs will change.

"We eliminated 00XX commander AFSCs that are no longer required in the restructured Air Force and broke away from the grade level distinction in the officer AFSCs," she said.

New officer skill levels will be:

- 1 -- entry level.
- 2 -- intermediate level (co-pilots and missile launch officers only).
- 3 -- fully qualified.
- 4 -- staff AFSCs (to be used above wing level only).

Enlisted AFSC skill levels will remain the same 1, 3, 5, 7, 9 and chief enlisted manager designations the Air Force currently has, and the mechanics of the enlisted promotion system won't change, Lawson said.

Air Force officials are still finalizing the alignment and mapping of AFSCs from today's structure to the new AFSCs.

More information will be provided as it becomes available.

Diners card: Eliminating misconceptions

WASHINGTON (AFNS)

Air Force financial management officials have initiated a series of articles to help eliminate misconceptions about the government charge card/automated teller machine program managed by Diners Club.

The government charge/ATM card is a travel card, not a credit card, officials said. It should be thought of as a different form of travel advance, and is issued to people for official travel expenses only.

The following are responses to the most common complaints and comments about the program:

1: The Air Force should be using VISA, Mastercard or some other charge card instead of the Diners Club.

A: The contract for the government charge/ATM card program was competitively awarded to Diners Club by the General Services Administration. The contract will be

recompeted later this year.

2: The Diners Club card is only welcome in higher priced hotels, not widely accepted like VISA or Mastercard in either the United States or overseas.

A: Actually, the Diners Club card is accepted at just over 2 million places in more than 175 countries worldwide, including all major hotel chains in the United States and abroad, and all those listed in the federal travel directory.

3: Diners Club puts a fee -- finance charge -- on late payments, regardless of reasons.

A: Under the current contract, Diners Club cannot charge interest or any other fee if the payment is late.

4: Members fear late payments will hurt their credit rating.

A: By the current contract, no credit check is made before issuing a card, nor is any information passed to the credit bureaus for inclusion

in the individual's credit rating.

5: Individuals cannot find an ATM that will accept the Diners Club ATM card.

A: The Diners Club ATM card is accepted at more than 100,000 ATMs and 10 major ATM networks worldwide, including all Armed Forces Financial Network ATMs.

Travelers can call a 24-hour toll-free ATM locator service, 1-800-CITI-ATM, to find the nearest ATM, or call collect 1-214-994-0175 when overseas.

If an on-base bank or credit union is not associated with one of the ATM networks accepting the Diners Club card, the base program monitor should advise Diners Club so negotiations with the financial institution can be initiated.

Negotiations are currently under way between Diners Club and the CIRRUS and MOST networks.

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Search continues for soldiers in Cambodia

WASHINGTON (AFNS) — Technical representatives and Cambodian authorities have begun another joint investigation and remains recovery operation for Americans unaccounted for in Cambodia, Pentagon officials said March 23.

This is the second joint field activity conducted by U.S. and Cambodian authorities this year, and the eighth since October 1991, when joint operations in Cambodia began. Operations will be conducted in the provinces of Rotanokiri, Stoeng Treng, and Kracheh and are scheduled to last 36 days, officials said.

There are 2,260 Americans still listed as missing or otherwise unaccounted for in Indochina. Of that, 80 are listed as unaccounted for in Cambodia, with most lost in areas controlled by Vietnamese forces during the war.

Since the end of the war, the United States has accounted for one American previously listed as captured in Cambodia.

Accounting for Americans still missing in Southeast Asia as a result of the Vietnam War is a matter of highest priority for the United States, officials said.

Editor's note: In future issues of the **Observer**, articles intended for the **Ops Digest** will be featured in this publication.

The staff is in the process of joining the two publications with the intent of keeping the same monthly distribution as the **Observer** and not quarterly as **Ops Digest**.

When sending articles, please denote the ones designed for the future Digest section of the **Observer**.

AWDS exploitation in Europe

7TH WEATHER SQUADRON, HEIDELBERG, GERMANY — Weather units stationed in the United States Air Force Europe are preparing for the arrival of the Automated Weather Distribution System.

The first installation is scheduled for March 1993. With it comes many challenges which units in the U.S. did not encounter.

To help smooth installation and address these problems, USAFE, Directorate of Weather, created a Transition and Exploitation Team incorporating AWDS experience from both the USAFE and 7th Weather Squadron (Army weather support in Europe) staffs.

The unique problems facing the TET include the lack of a dedicated, theater-wide, long-haul communications network, host nation contractual and communications requirements, and the incompatibility of European forecast models and products with the AWDS.

Many who have forecasted in Europe will tell you that it is the low level, mesoscale weather features which present the greatest challenge

to forecasters in Europe.

The forecast products available to the AWDS user in Europe, Air Force Global Weather Central's Global Spectral Model has less resolution than many of the European models.

To counter this, the meteorologists in USAFE are working to develop forecast techniques to exploit the AWDS technology and develop a forecasting plan to support the European theater.

Part of USAFE's TET is a three-person team of AWDS experts who will be making post-Mobile Training Teams visits to teach the forecasters how to use the AWDS to support their customer.

They'll help the AWDS system managers through their initial AWDS set up and work with the flight, detachment and station chiefs to work AWDS into their everyday routine and the LAFPs and SOPs.

Anyone with suggestions on how to make AWDS work better, or how to exploit its capabilities for European forecasting, please call the TET team at DSN 314-370-7134, or send your suggestions to: AWDS TET, HQ 7th WS, Unit 29351, APO AE 09014.

BWS PC-based Metrics Program

Metrics is a way to measure the results of quality improvement efforts.

Programs designed to measure and document how well we forecast crosswinds, 24-hour precipitation amounts, and maximum and minimum temperatures are some examples.

We're seeking any information about Personal Computer-based metrics programs that you have and would be interested in sharing with other.

Any interested unit can send a copy of a description of their program and copy of the program on disk to HQ AWS/XTA, 102 W. Losey Street, Room 105, Scott AFB IL 62225-5206.

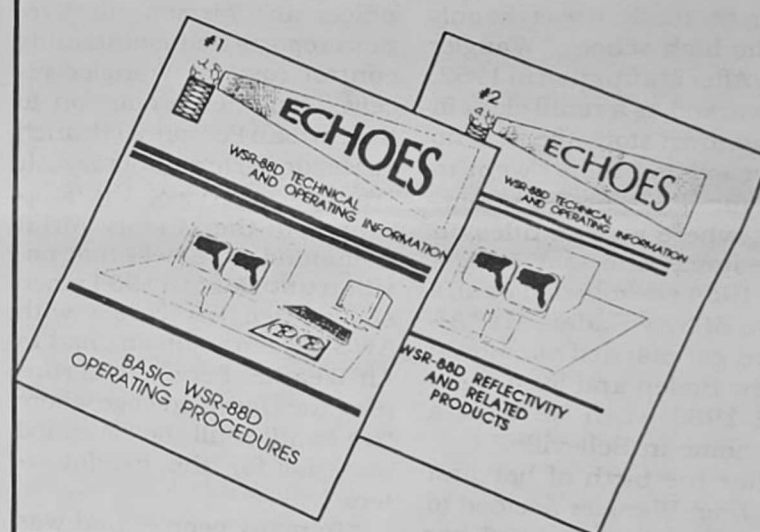
We will review and crossfeed the appropriate ones to those units requesting them.



AWS PRESENTS



A "NEW" PROGRAM ON WSR-88D
STORM DETECTION RADAR...
TECHNICAL AND PROCEDURAL
APPLICATION PAMPHLETS



Alternatives...

Is your Goldwing or UAWS system not working again? Not a good night for HF radio?

No problem! There are several systems out there that will allow you to pass information. You won't be sending never ending strings of raw data, but you'll be able to get key weather bulletins and critical information to another weather agency (or agencies) quickly and dependably.

The Army has three systems already fielded: Mobile Subscriber Equipment, Maneuver Control System, and the Standard Theater Army Command and Control System.

□ MSE has a digital facsimile machine that allows you to fax information to another node. As with most fax machines, the quality is

not the best, but it's a way to get information to someone who needs it.

□ MCS is an operator system that allows you to send bulletins and some raw data as files either to specific users or multiple users at once. Weather teams in U.S. Army Europe already have MCS terminals inside their weather vans. MCS is available from battalion through corps level.

□ STACCS is similar in concept to MCS, but is presently available at corps echelons and above.

Development continues on STACCS, including a weather module designed for non-weather people. This module will allow a user to view weather bulletins loaded into the system as well as see a red-green-amber display of selected combat operations (based on weather observations loaded

into the STACCS network).

The 7th Weather Squadron tested the STACCS weather module during REFORGER (Return of Forces to Germany) '92 with encouraging results.

Eventual plans are for STACCS to go from EAC down through battalion.

Some units with NATO commitments may also have access to the following communication systems:

□ Tactical Information System — presently fielded at the EAC and corps levels. Works almost the same as MCS or STACCS (without the weather module).

□ LOCE (pronounced "low-key"), an intelligence communications system, is fielded generally at the Air Support Operations Center and corps level and above in NATO, but also with some selected wings and divisions.

While LOCE is presently a dinosaur in technological terms, plans are underway to upgrade the system with smart terminals and other technology advances.

Still not satisfied? Want some more? Take heart! The U.S. Army's intelligence community is working on a "seamless intelligence architecture" that takes intelligence information and products from the EAC and pushes it as low as brigade and battalion level, as well as pulls information back from lower echelons.

REFORGER '92 tested this capability as well; sending weather bulletins from EAC to corps over a system called WARRIOR.

Intelligence Support Elements deploy with divisions, brigades and battalions to provide the end connectivity for this seamless link.

The next time you're beating your head on the 15KW generator fender because your HF system isn't performing, try using one of these systems listed to contact your fellow deployed weather teams. What you find available may surprise you.

Dead-end job leads to 36-year 'caged' weather career

TSgt. William M. Rhodes
HQ AWS Public Affairs

Because of his duties in what was then Operations Systems, Col. Daniel B. Mitchell frequently worked with the two people who ran Air Weather Service's classified cage.

In August 1967, a position came open in the vault in his section. The job required matching AWS personnel against Sensitive Compartmented Information billets. For Joanne Wangler, that job would lead to more than 36 years of civil service duty -- all at Scott AFB, Ill.

Born in Belleville on March 4, 1934, Wangler attended Belleville Township High School before it became Belleville Township High School West. "Actually, it was the only public high school," Wangler said. After graduation in 1952, she worked as a retail clerk in a downtown store she says no longer exists. "Then I went to work for St. Clair Title Company, where we ran titles on real estate," she said.

In 1954 she married Paul, a native of New Baden, Ill. "After we got married we moved to New Baden and lived there until 1983 when we built a new home in Belleville."

After the birth of her first daughter, Wangler decided to stay home, but changed her mind and took a job in the pass and identification section of what was then called the Air Police Squadron.

"That was in March 1956 when Headquarters, Air Training Command was here," Wangler said. After receiving a pro-

motion, she began working in the AP Operations Section and soon became the supervisor of the Pass and I.D., and Auto Registration Section.

In December 1959, the Wanglers had another daughter. Again, Joanne was determined to stay home. "I was home for about nine months and we decided we needed to eat, so I came back to work," she said.

This time Wangler worked in a temporary position in accounting and finance working on W-2s and other end-of-year paperwork. By January 1961, she managed to land another permanent assignment in wing personnel. "This was when the personnel office was at the wing level for each organization."

While working in the Quality Control Branch reviewing officer and airmen effectiveness reports and maintaining control rosters, Wangler received another promotion to the Civilian Personnel Branch at Headquarters, Military Air Transport Service, the forerunner to the Military Airlift Command. She held that position until March 1964 when she started her career with AWS. The first job she had in Air Weather Service was running the classified cage where "we handled all the classified material for the headquarters."

"To many people, that was a dead-end job. There was no room for a promotion," she said. "That was in building 859. Building 1521, (the current AWS headquarters location) was here, but when I started working at Scott, the headquarters building was a



U.S. Air Force photo by TSgt. William M. Rhodes

Following more than 36 year of civil service, all at Scott AFB, Joanne Wangler, an SCI billet manager with Headquarters Air Weather Service, retired April 2. A native of Belleville, Ill., Wangler and her husband, John, both retired from Scott on the same day.

training center for lieutenants in communications.

"I worked in the classified cage from March 1964 until August 1967 and there was another staff sergeant who worked with me. There was enough classified to keep two people busy," Wangler said.

She said the office she worked in has gone from an organization that reported directly to the commander, much like the inspector general, to a staff function.

Sometime in 1968 or 1969, AWS created an organization called DCS Systems. "They took two other organization called Ops-Comm and Ops-systems, combined it with people working in the special projects section and created DCS Systems," she explained.

"Had I not come over and run the classified cage and become known to the Air

Weather Service people, I probably would not have the job that I have now," she said.

According to Wangler, in those days, units had more leeway in selecting civilian employees than today. "If they felt you were a good employee you got promoted. In fact, that's how I moved up in the Air Police Squadron as well," she said.

It was at that period, when working in the classified cage, that she met Colonel Mitchell.

"He worked in Ops-Systems and worked with me in the classified cage on some very sensitive programs. He also knew about the work that was done in the SCI facility."

"When the lady that had the job in the SCI facility left, he put in a good word for me. 'If I hadn't accepted this job that everybody else said was a

dead-end job, then AWS wouldn't have known about me and I probably wouldn't be in Air Weather Service working in the environment I do."

Known as a billet manager, Wangler justifies and maintains positions that are designated as requiring access to SCI. "I'm a position manager much like a manpower person. What she does is justify, at Air Force level, how a person is going to use SCI in their job. She said she's seen many changes in AWS since her start in 1964. From the early days of MATS changed to MAC, and again in 1991, when AWS changed to a Field Operating Agency, Wangler "weathered" it all. After 36-plus years and many memories, Joanne will finally get what she wanted back in 1956 -- a chance to stay home. She retired April 2.

Diners Card, from Page 4

6. The ATM was out of money; if they had the cash, the allowable withdrawal amount was too low.

A: ATMs are owned and maintained by individual financial institutions responsible for day-to-day operations, including loading the machines with cash and setting withdrawal limits.

Normally, Diners Club, VISA and Mastercard are all treated the same. Most institutions set a daily \$300 withdrawal limit. Diners Club limits approvals to \$500 a day or \$1,000 a week.

7. Finance offices do not reimburse the full amount of the fee, 4 percent times the amount withdrawn, charged for use of the Diners Club ATM program.

A: In accordance with Air Force policy, individuals are reimbursed for the entire fee if the amount

withdrawn does not exceed the per diem authorized for meals and incidental expenses.

For example, if someone withdrew \$200 from the ATMs and the travel voucher computation authorized \$250 for meals and incidental expenses, the \$8 fee (\$200 times 4 percent) is reimbursed.

If reimbursement for meals and incidental expenses was \$100, only \$4 (\$100 times 4 percent) of the fee is reimbursed because the traveler withdrew more than was needed for expenses.

Individuals can certify special circumstances which caused excess withdrawals, such as last-minute cancellation of a trip or completion of temporary duty earlier than expected, and request reimbursement of the actual fee charged.

8. People who do not go TDY should not be required to have the Diners Club charge card.

A: Individuals in grades GS-9 or E-7 and above who expect to travel at least twice a year are eligible to have the card. All others may get a card if there

is a chance they will travel at least twice a year and it is approved by their commander or supervisor.

There is no requirement for people to apply for a card if they don't expect to go TDY.

9. Diners Club cards cannot be used at restaurants, particularly fast food, and other locations, such as base exchanges and dining facilities.

A: Most fast food restaurants do not accept any credit cards. Exchanges currently do not have an agreement with Diners Club and dining facilities accept cash only.

The purpose of the ATM feature of the card is to let travelers get cash to cover costs in these places. But people should pay with the card instead of ATM cash whenever possible to reduce government cost, since no fee is involved in using the charge card.

More information is available by calling Jerry Chandler, Secretary of the Air Force Financial Management Accounting and Banking Division, at DSN 277-6410.

Rosie the Riveter and others in World War II

Evelyn D. Harris
American Forces Information
Service

Women working in factories? Women building planes, tanks and ships? Women operating rivet guns, drill presses, lathes or stamping machines?

This was unimaginable to most Americans before World War II, but the pressure of the war forced America to use all resources. Men and women donned uniforms and went around the world to fight what writer Studs Terkel called "The Good War."

On the Home Front, everyone was called upon to do his or her part. Seven-year-olds planted victory gardens, housewives devised recipes to make cakes without rationed ingredients, and car owners joined carpools to save rubber and fuel. In short, everyone in the United States wanted to participate in the war effort.

The United States put more than 16 million men in uniform during the war. They were the fittest and most skilled segment of the population. With so many in uniform, the nation faced a labor shortage. At first, members of the War Manpower Commission wanted to encourage civilian men, such as attorneys, to work on night shifts at defense plants. But by early 1943, they realized this wouldn't work. Women had to fill the need.

In April 1943, the commission's Women's Advisory Service issued the "War Job Platform of American



A "Kelly Katie" at Kelly Field, Texas, during World War II. Hundreds of thousands of women stepped into factories during the war to produce the means to fight the war.

Women." It urged women with young children to stay home with them-saying "under no circumstances can the children upon whom the future of the Nation depends be neglected."

Women without children were encouraged to fill defense plant and other important jobs vacated by fighting men. "The men of the armed forces must never lack equipment, arms, or medicines because some woman was unwilling to work with her hands, her head, and her heart," said the platform.

Women left farms, homes and traditional female jobs to become aircraft mechanics and to make bombs and weapons. They soon became known by the nickname from a popular song title, "Rosie the Riveter." At Kelly Field (now Kelly Air Force Base) in Texas, they

were called "Kelly Katies."

One former Kelly Katie, Eleanor Nesloney, was a beautician in Winters, Texas, when she saw a training program ad. "My sister and I went up to Abilene, Texas, to register--we wanted to be a part of the war effort," she said.

"We didn't hear anything for about six or seven months, then we were told to report to Duncan Field in San Antonio. They tested us almost three months, then asked us to pick the area where we wanted to work. I picked engines, although I don't know why."

Nesloney spent 535 hours in the San Antonio War Industries Training Program. She studied hydraulics, technical orders, blueprints, sheet metal, welding and heat treating. Much to her surprise, she said, she did very well, earning an A-minus.

Her high grade netted a job as an engine inspector on the swing shift. "There were some men on the production line earning less than me," she said. "They were upset." When she left the job at the war's end, she was making \$2,600 a year -- more than twice her beautician earnings.

Nesloney and the other Katies worked six days a week in the plant.

"It didn't seem bad at the time," she said. Nesloney met her husband, John, on the job at Kelly. An industrial engineer, John had returned to Kelly from an assignment, at Burtonwood Air Base in England. She "retired" after marrying John and devoted herself to raising their three children.

Nesloney's experience backs up the point made by Maureen Honey in her book,

Creating Rosie the Riveter: Class Gender and Propaganda, Honey maintains that the idea that Rosies were mostly former housewives is a myth. She said most were employed in traditional female jobs and took defense work because it had better pay and more prestige.

Sherna Berger Gluck's collection of oral history, *Rosie the Riveter Revisited*, further reinforces this view. Most women she interviewed left lower-paying jobs for defense plant work. For many black women she interviewed, the war provided an opportunity to escape from domestic work.

According to Gluck, black women were more likely to get better jobs than black men because of a belief that it would be easier to push women out of the workplace after the war than men. One black woman said that while Lincoln may have freed the slaves, "Hitler was the one that got us out of the white folk's kitchen."

Still, World War II marked an important transition for women as the first time such large numbers, did skilled industrial work. In *The Good War*, Terkel said he believed the war planted the seeds for women's later entry into the workplace.

One Terkel interviewee Delie Hahn, may have said it best, recalling Sunday dinner talk between two Rosie sisters:

"She and her sister at the dinner table were talking about the best way to keep their drill sharp in the factory. I never heard anything like this in my life. It was just, marvelous."

Joint team collects past medical bills

COL. ROBERT M. SENANDER

With military medical funds shrinking, a combined legal and medical administration process action team at Randolph AFB, Texas, has found ways to better collect funds due from insurance companies and responsible parties.

Because the efficiency and effectiveness of collection efforts varied considerably from base to base throughout Air Training Command, a PAT was formed in January 1992 with people from the ATC legal office, the Lackland Training Center legal office and Wilford Hall Medical Center, both at Lackland AFB, Texas,

to study the process and recommend improved collection methods to be used throughout the command.

The team was chartered to examine and improve medical care cost recovery with a goal of collecting as much money as efficiently as possible.

The team analyzed each step from treatment at Wilford Hall to receipt of the insurance company payment. They found, for example, the collection process averages 320 days for reimbursement, in the case of automobile accidents.

The process was examined using a detailed flow chart and statistical data to identify variations and inefficiencies, as well as brainstorming tactics.

Computer tracking of potential claims in the Lackland legal office was standardized so that both claims examiners could find each other's claims to promptly answer questions.

Steps were also taken to educate personnel in several Wilford Hall clinics so that all potential recovery claims would be promptly identified.

In addition, six recommendations were sent to the Judge Advocate general's claims division in Washington, D.C., for modifications to the collection process,

continued on Page 8

WX forecasts aids C-130 airlifts into war-torn Bosnia-Herzegovina

1st Lt. Todd Vician

RHEIN-MAIN AB, Germany (AFNS) — While humanitarian air drop coverage has centered around the flying missions, weather observers and forecasters have been providing up-to-date forecasts, helping C-130 crews deliver food and medicine to war-torn Bosnia-Herzegovina.

"Weather information is one of the most critical aspects to the accuracy of our delivery," said Maj. Tip Stinnette, 435th Airlift Wing chief of tactics.

"They've been very accurate and they're doing a great job."

For Operation Provide Promise missions, the 13 weather flight forecasters and observers at Rhein-Main provide morning forecasts used to plan the day's missions.

Each afternoon forecasters brief crews on what weather conditions they can expect at night to and from the drop zone.

"Our data goes into the magic formula they use to determine where to drop the bundles," said Capt. Dave Sjostedt, 435th Operations Support Squadron Weather Flight officer-in-charge.

"For the drop zone, we provide them wind and

temperature data for every 1,000 feet between the ground and 15,000 feet," Sjostedt said.

The weather flight also provides lunar data which tells the crews if and to what degree their aircraft will be illuminated.

"It's more difficult to forecast for these missions because of the terrain and the lack of data coming from that area," he said.

With only four surface observation posts in the former Yugoslavia, the forecasters rely heavily on satellite imagery to forecast the weather in the troubled region.

Aircrews also provide feedback that's been used to develop a data base.

After every mission, crews describe the actual weather conditions, and forecasters then compare this to their predictions and use the information when forecasting for future missions.

"I think we've done amazingly well considering the lack of data from the ground and other difficulties," Sjostedt said.

"The proof is in the pudding," Stinnette added. "You can see it in the strike reports. Weather's not missed the mark since day one. They deserve a lot of credit for this operation."

(Vician is assigned to the Operation Provide Promise Joint Information Bureau.)

"The proof is in the pudding... You can see it in the strike reports. Weather's not missed the mark since day one. They deserve a lot of credit for this operation."

Maj. Tip Stinnette
435th Airlift Wing chief of tactics



Oops!

A typographical error appeared in the title of an article in February's issue concerning the presentation of a special award to the 1690th Weather Group (Provisional) for its involvement in Operations Desert Shield and Desert Storm. The American Meteorological Society, not Air Weather Service, presented the award. Col. William S. Weaving accepted the award from Professor Donald Johnson. Colonel Weaving served as the vice commander, 1690th WG (P) and is currently the commander, 1st WG, Fort McPherson, Ga.

collection, from Page 7

eliminating duplication of effort and permitting claims to be submitted sooner.

A review of the process for collecting monies from military beneficiaries' health insurance revealed that the governing regulations required medical services to forward uncollected claims to the legal office for collection after 150 days.

A statistical review of the previous year found 81 percent of these claims were collected within 60 days. This led to a recommendation to change the regulation to provide for earlier legal office involvement.

The Lackland legal office has more than doubled medical claims collections for the first quarter of fiscal year 1993 vs. the same period in fiscal year 1992.

More than \$180,000 was collected in the first

quarter of fiscal year 1993 while \$85,000 was collected during the first quarter in fiscal year 1992. The increase, in large measure, can be attributed to the efforts of the process action team.

Detailed results of the team study will be cross-fed to other ATC legal offices to help them focus on collecting more money for the U.S. Treasury and their medical treatment facility. (AFNS Features. Senander is assigned to the ATC staff judge advocate's office.)

Cuts, from Page 1

plan to maintain balance in the U.S. defense posture and avoid a "hollow force."

Aspin said the aim is the selective elimination of forces, support for those forces and infrastructure, so as to leave in place a posture that is balanced among those elements.

For instance, the budget sets U.S. troop strength in

Europe at 133,700, down from 164,000 in fiscal 1993, and 304,000 in 1990. Congress has mandated a ceiling of 100,000 U.S. troops in Europe by fiscal 1996.

For active-duty people, the fiscal 1994 budget will fund various transition activities and includes \$290 million for the temporary 15-year retirement program. For civilians, the budget allocates \$100

million for voluntary separation incentives and transition health benefits.

Aspin concedes that as more manpower cuts come, it will be difficult to maintain the morale of military and civilian personnel, because "as a general proposition, we are cutting people."

"We've really got a problem to make sure that we maintain the morale as we draw

down the size of the forces," he said. "That's trying in every way possible to make the separations from the service voluntary."

In other words, induce people to leave rather than RIFing them out of the service, because it's important for morale and that's part of the program there.

"If you ask, what are we doing here, basically, the de-

fense budget is about four accounts, five with MILCON. It's a procurement account, it's an R&D account, it's a personnel account, and it's an O&M account, and then a slice of a MILCON account...

"On the personnel side, between O&M and personnel, we're cutting force structure and protecting the O&M. That summarizes this budget in a sentence or two."

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