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227 Years of Service The U.S. Army, 1775-2002

David W. Hogan, Jr.



Over the past 227 years, the United States has grown from a loosely organized confederation of thirteen English colonies scattered along the Atlantic seaboard to a superpower whose influence reaches around the globe. The U.S. Army has contributed immeasurably to the rise of the American nation, first as the shield of the Republic during its vulnerable early years and later as a means to project power in defense of American interests worldwide. The Army's contributions, however, go far beyond the role of a military force. Its ready availability as a source of disciplined and skilled personnel has made it an attractive option for American leaders confronted with a wide array of nonmilitary demands and crises.

Today's Army continues to perform a long list of missions in support of American foreign policy and in response to domestic needs. The collapse of the Warsaw Pact has shifted the main focus of the Army's activities since World War II, as ancient hatreds and old rivalries - many released by the demise of the old bipolar international structure - have created conflict and chaos in many parts of the world. In Korea the Army still defends an armed border against a powerful enemy dedicated to the reunification of the country under Communist rule. Despite the destruction of much of Saddam Hussein's military capability in Desert Storm, further military action in the Persian Gulf region remains likely. The Army continues to support American foreign policy with peacekeeping missions in such locations as Haiti, Bosnia, Kosovo, and East Timor, and it has worked extensively with foreign and domestic agencies to curb terrorism. Having become involved in drug interdiction in the 1980s, the Army works closely with the Drug Enforcement Agency, the U.S. Customs Service, and foreign agencies to halt the flow of illicit drugs into the United States. Initially, the Army merely loaned equipment; now it also trains and transports personnel and shares intelligence. From California and Florida to Kurdistan and Somalia, the Army has aided victims of floods, earthquakes, hurricanes, war, famine, oil spills, forest fires, and other natural and man-made disasters. It has helped with toxic waste removal as part of the Superfund cleanup program. It has even provided helicopters and paramedics to communities lacking the resources to respond to medical emergencies. While performing all these contemporary missions, the Army has sought to anticipate and prepare for the future. Transforming the Army in order to be responsive to the diverse challenges of the twenty-first century will be a continuing challenge.

For information on scheduled events, click link.
<http://www.army.mil/birthday227/history>.

To First Army soldiers and civilians

Our business is to train soldiers, and we do it very well. As we enter another annual training period, I ask you to remember that the training you provide to our supported units may be the last training received by their soldiers prior to their deployment throughout the world, or right here at home. Many units that you have trained in past years are serving today in Afghanistan, Southwest Asia, the Balkans and other contingency locations throughout the world. Many of them are in harms way as a result of recent challenges to our national security. You are making a difference in this war against terrorism because you are ensuring that training is conducted to standard, thus enhancing the readiness of the Reserve Component units we support.

As you execute the challenging training that you have planned for this summer, I would ask that you remember to include risk assessment and mitigation in every aspect of your mission execution. Ours is an inherently demanding and dangerous business, and one that requires absolute attention to safety from leadership at every level. Our goal must be to bring every soldier back home safely from our missions this summer.

As we move toward the celebration of our nation's independence, remember that the United States of America has depended on its Army to safeguard and defend her for 227 years. Ensuring the readiness of the National Guard and the United States Army Reserve is a critical component of the Army's ability to ensure these freedoms into the future. I am proud of First United States Army's contribution to this effort and I am especially proud of each of you, and the work that you do every day.

Lt. Gen. Joseph R. Inge
Commanding

First U.S. Army to Provide Military Support to Civil Authorities for Disasters in Puerto Rico and U.S. Virgin Islands

By Karen Bradshaw

First U.S. Army Public Affairs Office

First U.S. Army has reassumed the Department of Defense Military Support to Civil Authorities mission for Puerto Rico and the U.S. Virgin Islands. The 3rd Brigade/85th Division (Training Support), Indianapolis, Ind., is responsible for the U.S. Virgin Islands. The 4th Brigade/85th Division (Training Support) at Fort Knox, Ky., is responsible for Puerto Rico.

First Army's training support brigade commanders and senior Army advisers to the National Guard are trained under the Federal Response Plan to assume the duties of Defense Coordinating Officers. In the event of a presidential declared disaster, they work on-site with other Federal agencies and coordinate, command and control any military support provided to the scene of the disaster. Air Force, Navy and U.S. Marines are on the First Army team as emergency preparedness liaison officers.

First U.S. Army's area of responsibility includes 27 eastern states, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico and the U.S. Virgin Islands. The command provides training support to the National Guard and U.S. Army Reserve which includes over 340,000 soldiers in approximately 2,000 units. Additionally, First Army mobilizes and demobilizes Guard and Reserve units and plans for and provides military support to civil authorities.

Army Training and Leader Development panel reports on the Noncommissioned Officer (NCO) study

The Army Training and Leader Development Panel's (ATLDP) Phase II (NCO Study) report is now complete. The study, which follows Phase I (Officer Study), is the largest self-assessment study ever done by the Army. It focuses on training and leader development requirements for NCOs.

<http://www.dtic.mil/armylink/news/May2002/r20020502r-02-020.html>

Command Sergeant Major's Message



**Command Sgt. Maj.
Jeffrey J. Mellinger**

As another round of mobilizations, deployments, redeployments and training events rolls around for the Army, I think we here in First Army would be well-served to take some time to ensure that soldiers new to the organization are fully prepared for the year ahead. Think through how you will introduce them to our missions, goals, and organizational ethics. The following are suggested subjects you may want to discuss with your soldiers (bottom to top), but especially the new ones.

Learn to build bridges and teams. A quick review of our leadership doctrine describes team-building, from formation to maintenance. As the premier example of teamwork involving every component, we in the training support business must have cohesive, well-oiled, efficient and knowledgeable teams. Only if we are all working towards our common goal of preparing the reserve components for battle, we will be successful as a unit. Inevitably, someone new to the organization bemoans soldiers from another component, or diminishes the capabilities of our civilians. Just remind them that it takes the whole team to be successful. And if we are not all on the same sheet of music, how can we expect the soldiers and leaders of units we train to pay attention to us?

Learn how to "power-down" decisions that do not need your personal approval. If you deny your subordinates opportunities to learn by doing, to learn by failing, to learn by success, then you will have successfully grown a generation of automatons, not leaders. We must teach our soldiers how to think, not what to think. A good leader grows leaders, not good followers.

We are a standards-based institution, and cannot accept less than the standard. Reward produces the fastest and longest-lasting change in behavior (read the USMA's textbook *A Study of Organizational Leadership*). So reward sol-

diers when they perform correctly (reward is also simply a thank-you!), and counsel them to do better when they fall short. Every individual and unit rises above and falls below the "band of excellence" of training and development. Go after the 100 percent goal, the perfect soldier, but in your pursuit of excellence, never fail to underwrite the honest mistakes of your subordinates.

Remember when you were a squad leader, measuring the platoon sergeant? How about a platoon leader evaluating the commander? Didn't you know your leader's job better than they? And weren't you going to be so much faster, smarter and effective than they were? Until you became the platoon sergeant or company commander, when you found out you weren't so smart after all, and the truth be known, you likely wished for their counsel and guidance on more than one occasion. Try to put yourself back in those shoes in the future each time you work with junior NCOs and officers. It's really easy to be oh, so smart, especially now that you have all the years of experience you do. Help grow leaders for tomorrow -- today.

Take the initiative, and don't wait for an execution order before you start your mission analysis. We hear of far too many instances of reactive, rather than proactive, leadership and decision-making. Had we the foresight to look ahead, we'd not have to use our hindsight so often!

Taking care of soldiers means leaning forward, but not jumping the gun. We are here to serve the most junior of our soldiers and officers, not be served by them, or serve ourselves. Don't be selfish, be selfless.

Find a balance in all you do. We each have many balls (obligations) to juggle every day (duty, family, country, beliefs, community), and don't want to drop any of them. Without balance, you'll either drop or feel compelled to set down one of your obligations. Each is more important than the others at different times. And none of our obligations can be forsaken without harming the others. So find a balance in all you do.

Thanks for all you do each and every day. We have lots of work ahead of us this year.



First U.S. Army hosts supply and maintenance conference

Professionals network and receive latest Army updates

Story and pictures by Karen Bradshaw



Sgt. First Class Larry Hairston, (left), CW2 Frank Wilson, (middle), and CW4 Harry Moore, listen intently as Lt. Gen. Joseph Inge, First Army commander gives his maintenance and supply guidance to the group.

First Army's DCS G4 hosted its third annual Supply and Maintenance Conference in Atlanta. Sixty officers, warrant officers, senior NCOs and civilians from all three First Army training support divisions, the 78th, 85th, 87th, and their respective brigades attended. Others participating were the Department of the

Army Program Manager for Logistics Information Systems (PM LIS), Forces Command Logistics Support Activity (LOGSA), United States Army Reserve Command and Fifth U.S. Army.

Lt. Gen. Joseph Inge, First U.S. Army commanding general, opened the conference by reminding the logistics professionals of the command's top three mission priorities; enhance the readiness of the National Guard and Army Reserve, mobilize and deploy them and maintain a readiness posture for responding to disasters. "We cannot forget for a moment that at any time events may change and we must be able to respond," said Inge.

"The goal of the conference has always been to bring together the "pros" to share ideas and collaborate on the things that work and those that don't work in our business, and to provide the latest updates to our logisticians," said Col. Larry Roberson, First Army Chief of Logistics. The conference was both maintenance and supply chain oriented with representatives from the divisions and brigades briefing on their maintenance programs. The goal of the conference has always been to share ways of doing business, good experiences or bad, and find answers to enable each division or brigade to do business better. Supply chain management and equipment maintenance is an integral part of mission



Chief Warrant Officer 4 Jerry Pollard, maintenance officer, 5th Brigade/87th Division (Training Support), Ft. Jackson, S.C., (left) renewed acquaintances with Chief Warrant Officer 5 Lynn Yarbrough, maintenance officer for 2d Brigade/87th Division (Training Support), Patrick A.F.B, Fla. Yarbrough is the senior maintenance officer in the U.S. Army."

readiness so it was logical to bring both together. "Maintenance of our equipment is a critical piece in supporting First Army's mission, and we want to insure 'the best bang for the buck' while accomplishing it. One of our goals to accomplish this in an economical, prudent manner is by

keeping a 'big eye on it', said Roberson. "First Army has unique logistic challenges. We insure the readiness of our assigned weapons systems and the integration of logistics capabilities across the Active and Reserve Component during Reserve Component mobilization. In the current environment with increased training and mobilization of Reserve Component forces, our bottom line is that there will be no mission failures due to logistics," said Roberson.



Sergeant Major of the Army, Jack L. Tilley spoke with soldiers at First U.S. Army Headquarters on May 28, 2002. (Picture by SGM T. Gittlemeier)

New Deputy Commanding General, Army Reserve Command

Article by Mr. Tony Johnson



Maj. Gen. Charles E. Wilson has been selected to become the Deputy Commanding General of the U.S. Army Reserve Command. He is currently the Commanding General of the U.S. Army Reserve 98th Division (Institutional Training) in Rochester, N.Y.

Wilson will succeed Maj. Gen. Craig Bambrough as the USARC deputy commander.

Wilson, who was born in Atlanta and raised in Detroit, began his military service when he was drafted in 1966. Following his initial assignment at Fort Ord, Calif., he was deployed to the Republic of Vietnam in 1969

Florida Guardsmen take top honors in First Army South competition



Florida Guardsmen Sgt. 1st Class Richard Crisler, of HHC 3rd of the 124th Infantry Regiment (left), and Pfc. Arcenio Cruz, of Company B, 260th Military Intelligence Battalion, placed first in the Non-Commissioned Officer and Soldier of the Year categories for First Army South. Crisler and Cruz will represent the region in the First Army competition this summer. (photo by Spc. Thomas Kielbasa)

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Reinstatement of the National Defense Service Medal

MILPER Message NR 02-150

Office of the Deputy Secretary of Defense

The reinstatement of the National Defense Service Medal is authorized for members of the U.S. armed forces serving on active duty on or after 11 September 2001. The National Defense Service Medal is awarded for honorable active service and includes the following inclusive periods: 27 Jun 50 to 27 Jul 54; 1 Jan 61 to 14 Aug 74; 2 Aug 90 to 30 Nov 95; and 11 Sep 01 to a date to be determined.

For award of the NDSM for the period 11 Sep 01 to a date to be determined, the following persons will not be considered as performing active service: A. Army National Guard and U.S. Army Reserve forces personnel on short tours of duty to fulfill training obligations under an inactive training program. B. Any service member on temporary duty or temporary active duty to serve on boards, courts, commissions, and like organizations. C. Any service member on active duty for sole purpose of undergoing a physical examination. D. A one time only exception for members of the Army National Guard and United States Army Reserve, who were part of the selected reserve in good standing, was authorized, per Executive Orders 12778, dated Oct 91, for the period 2 Aug 90 to 30 Nov 95. To signify receipt of a second or subsequent award of the NDSM, a Bronze Service Star will be worn on the service ribbon by U.S. Army personnel so qualified. Second or third award of the NDSM is authorized for soldiers who served in one or more of the four qualifying time periods. It is not authorized for soldiers who met the criteria in one time period, left active duty and returned during the same period of eligibility.

Cadets of the U.S. Military Academy are eligible for the NDSM during any of the inclusive periods listed above, upon completion of the swearing-in ceremonies as a cadet. The NDSM may be issued posthumously.

Effective immediately, commanders are authorized to issue the NDSM to qualified personnel. Permanent orders are not, repeat, are not required. SIDPERS transactions to update the ORB and ERB are not required; HQDA will top load the system to add/change the NDSM. Unit commanders are responsible for the original issue of medals. For requisition purposes, the national stock number for the NDSM is 8455-00-281-3214.

The point of contact is Arlette King at DSN 221-9171, Comm. (703) 325-9171, e-mail address, arlette.king@hoffman.army.mil.

Hurricane season nears First Army is ready to respond

By Karen Bradshaw, First U.S. Army Public Affairs

“If you can keep your head when all about you are losing theirs...” wrote Kipling in his poem “*If*” and it aptly describes the confusion and shock overtaking organizations and people in the aftermath of a destructive storm. As a player in a network that saves lives and property during such disasters, it’s First Army’s job to join local, state, and national authorities to help minimize human suffering in areas devastated by natural or manmade disasters. First Army’s ability to provide immediate Department of Defense (DoD) support to the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) and other federal agencies was tested this winter in a staff training exercise based on a destructive hurricane roaring up the Atlantic coast from Florida to New York. Since hurricane season runs from June 1-November 30, the exercise was important in that it tested working relationships, plans and electronic communications, as well as prioritization of the diverse requests for support that might pour in during such a disaster as a hurricane even before the season began.

“We planned for this storm-based training for more than a year,” said Jerome Loving, chief exercise planner. “This particular exercise centered on Department of Defense (DoD) response which is First Army’s role in a disaster supporting other federal agencies during Presidential Declared Disasters. In this case, the fictional Hurricane Betty affected Florida, Georgia, the Carolinas and Virginia. We test our response system several times a year so we can be ready for either natural or manmade disasters.”

Col. Al Jones, G-3, operations chief, said, “besides training the headquarters staff in Joint Task Force operations, five of our training support brigades deployed defense coordinating officers and their staffs, to establish 24-hour operations in the vicinity of the simulated Disaster Field Offices throughout the south. They were 2nd Brigade, 78th Div. (TS) from Ft. Drum, N.Y., deployed to Ft. Monmouth, N.J., 4th Brigade, 78th Div. (TS), Ft. Bragg, N.C., 5th Brigade, 78th Div. (TS), Ft. Meade, Md., 2nd Brigade, 87th Div. (TS), Patrick A.F.B., Fla., and 5th Brigade, 87th Div. (TS), Ft. Jackson, S.C. Simultaneously, we deployed a Joint Task Force, establishing a command post to develop situation updates, conduct support operations and respond to hypothetical requests for assistance. A small portion of the Task Force deployed to Tallahassee, Fla., while the main body operated out of Oglethorpe Armory in Ellenwood, Ga.” “Realistic problems written into the scenario based on the weather, path of the storm and its destructive force, resources in the area, geography of the land and other

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factors brought in nearly “one thousand messages to the Joint Task Force message center,” said Lt. Col. James Gray, chief of the message center. “We are the front line for logging and disseminating messages to the right staff elements, putting the messages into the operational chain and tracking them so nothing falls through the cracks.” Battle captains in the operations center kept priority issues in the forefront throughout the four-day exercise.



Capt. Woodroe Ducksworth, studies a map of the affected area. (photo by Karen Bradshaw)

While nearly 300 people participated in the 4-day exercise to include players and outside agencies, it was the First Army Emergency Preparedness Liaison Officers (EPLOs) hidden away in back offices who ran the exercise, acting as observer-controllers and at times they assumed roles as FEMA reps, CNN reporter or even irate politician. These EPLO, “actors”, who are First Army’s senior reserve officers and NCOs from all services, often threw the proverbial monkey wrench into the mix of problems for the Joint Task Force and the Defense Coordinating Officers at the disaster scenes. The EPLOs ensured that the disaster scenario tested all of the systems. Col. Marsha Lilly, a newly assigned EPLO, had just completed command of 800 Army Reserve medical soldiers in six units when she transferred into the 4th Brigade, 78th Div., (TS) at Fort Bragg, N.C. Lilly, whose hospital unit was an augmentation hospital assigned to Fort Bragg’s Womack Army Medical Center, was quick to point out that the exercise, “... made me realize what an integral role the Department of Defense plays in disaster relief on the domestic front. DoD brings such unique capabilities to the scene” The First Army team is better trained to provide Department of Defense support after this exercise. Natural disasters pose one kind of threat,” said Lt. Gen. Joseph Inge, First Army commander. “Remind yourself each day we are in a crisis environment; we are used to being in a planning mode, but we must be prepared to assume the crisis management mode at any time.”

Patriotic businessman shows appreciation to the 85th Division soldiers

*Story by Master Sgt. Kim Robards
85th Division (Training Support) Public Affairs Office*

For many of the soldiers who have been called to active duty at the Arlington Heights Reserve Center, a small, friendly diner tucked into a local strip mall is as welcoming as their kitchens at home.

Often while conducting the business of supporting Operation Noble Eagle, the soldiers of 85th Division (Training Support) have heartily consumed many a free or discounted meal at Sam's Restaurant, 1863 W. Central Road, Arlington Heights, Ill.

The Reservists thought so highly of the eatery that they recently presented owner Peter Giannikoulis with a certificate of appreciation, thanking him for his generous support of the local military. They also presented a framed letter of appreciation signed by Maj. Gen. William F. Allen, commanding general of the 85th.

"They treat us great with good food and fast service," said mobilized soldier Master Sgt. Bruce Houghton, who participated in the recent impromptu award ceremony at the restaurant. "It is my home away from home."

"We need to let businesses like Sam's know how much the 85th Division appreciates them," he said. Sam's Restaurant has been serving residents of Arlington Heights for 17 years.

"Sam, the original owner, was a very jolly man who made everyone feel at home," Giannikoulis said.

Five years ago, Giannikoulis and his brother, Bill Giannikoulis, wanted to make people feel at home while they enjoy a meal out.

The brothers are originally from Greece, but since 1970, they have both called the Northwest suburbs of Chicago home. Peter Giannikoulis served in the Greek Air Force and ran an officers club during the 1960s.

"The reason Sam's Restaurant is so successful is because we buy top quality meat and fish, and our staff enjoys working here and that makes the environment fun," Peter Giannikoulis said.

The 85th Division soldiers have been a proud customer of Sam's for four years. Both men have been very good to the division's soldiers, serving free buffet meals, offering discounted prices, and providing fast and friendly service.

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Peter Giannikoulis' patriotism is evident to all who talk to him. "We look around, and now we need our Army," he said. "We all should be soldiers. We live in difficult times, and we must all help each other."



Peter Giannikoulis receives letter of appreciation from Lieutenant Colonel Ollie Brewer. Photo courtesy of the 85th Div.



Sam's Crew: Carlos Sanchez, Ruth Doose, Lisa Page, Patricia Burke, Teresa Paris, Sandy Page, and Peter Giannikoulis. Photo courtesy of the 85th Division.



Soldiers teach in Afghanistan high school

by Sgt. Dave Marck Jr.



Lt. Col. Edward Dorman, who taught French and German at the U.S. Military Academy at West Point, N.Y., teaches English classes at Bagram High School in Bagram, Afghanistan.

Afghanistan's Bagram High School is short on everything -- including teachers. However, coalition soldiers stationed there are doing what they can to help.

More than 2,000 Afghan students attend class in a battle-scarred, two-story building with no doors, windows or drinkable water. Long dead electrical wires hang like snakes out of holes in the walls. Ranging in age from 7 to early 20s, students stand or sit on the floors in many of the classrooms because there are not enough desks or benches.

Children who used to ask American soldiers for money now ask for pens because they have nothing with which to write.

Some 200 desks and benches, built by the 92nd Engineer Battalion from Fort Stewart, Ga., have been delivered to the school, and several soldiers have had friends and family members send boxes of paper, pens and other school supplies.

Most recently some soldiers have started working as teachers. Capt. Steven McAlpin, an Army Reserve civil affairs officer from the 401st Civil Affairs Battalion out of Rochester, N. Y., had been teaching special education students for more than five years at the Rush Campus in Rochester before he was called to active duty two months ago in support of Operation Enduring Freedom.

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Now he dons civilian clothes, per the requests of local Afghan teachers, and drives with his translator to the high school located between military police checkpoints on Bagram Air Base. He teaches English classes to 11th-graders.

"We are the first American soldiers to teach in Afghanistan," McAlpin said.

The base commander, Lt. Col. Edward Dorman, who taught French and German at the U.S. Military Academy in West Point, N.Y., also teaches English classes at the high school. "When we first got here and looked at the conditions, there were no blackboards, no desks," Dorman said. "President (George W.) Bush has said that we are not at war with the Afghan people. What better way is there to integrate with the community and show them the good things we're doing and that we want to do?"

"We're looking for a way to teach conversational English. The students are very excited. We're starting with the ABCs, as well as how to ask simple questions," he said.

The school staff is short by at least 20 teachers, according to the principal, Ghulam Ghaos, who was imprisoned for six months during the Taliban regime for being a teacher. "We have not been paid for 20 months," Ghaos said through an interpreter. "We just want to serve our country and to teach." Some of the teachers ride bikes over an hour and a half each way to get to the school.

The opportunity for more soldiers to volunteer is open, though, said McAlpin. "Anyone can come and give a class," he said.

Sgt. Elizabeth Gales, a nurse with Task Force 261, has volunteered her time to teach at the high school and the separate girls school located on the same campus. "At first it was intimidating because I don't think they (the students) were used to having a female teaching them," she said. "I'm going to be going to the girls school, so I think it will be a little easier."

There is no requirement for a teaching degree to volunteer, only a willingness to help.

"I don't have a degree. I have an MOS (military occupational specialty)," said Gales.

"There is a need," McAlpin said. "This is my calling. I am first a soldier, always a soldier, but I am also a teacher. I'm having a ball. I love this."

From suit and tie to BDUs and boots

Training Army National Guard and Army Reserve units for Active Duty missions

By Karen Bradshaw

Since, September 11, 2001, First U.S. Army has mobilized more than 17,000 Army National Guardsmen and Army Reservists in support of Operation Enduring Freedom and Operation Noble Eagle. The Army's training support divisions and brigades under First and Fifth U.S. Army are the backbone for training and mobilizing those Army National Guard and Army Reserve units. Under First Army's direction, three training support divisions, the 78th in Edison, N.J., the 85th in Arlington Heights, Ill., and the 87th in Birmingham, Ala., along with their 14 training support brigades cover National Guard and Army Reserve units in the eastern half of the United States.

Major Jeffery Langley, assistant operations officer for the 4th Brigade (Training Support), 87th Division (Training Support) at Fort Stewart, Ga., recently talked about his role in preparing the National Guard's 66th Brigade of over 2,000 soldiers for their overseas mission in support of Operation Enduring Freedom. "First, this is a big team event. We work closely with the gaining command, the units being mobilized along with their commands, our division and First Army. As soon as we know the mobilized unit's mission, we start to plan the training that will provide the gaining commander the troops to meet his specific needs." Normally, our 4th Brigade soldiers provide training support to Georgia units and any other brigades in the First Army area needing our help, however during a mobilization we concentrate on meeting the mission of getting citizen soldiers ready for an immediate active duty mission." Like clockwork, once the units received their mobilization orders from First Army, the guardsmen were called to their armories in three states. In two or three days they wrapped up their family support plans and finalized paperwork before leaving for Fort Stewart. Meanwhile, each deploying unit's local training support brigade sent a unit assistor team to stay with each company-sized unit from home station and through mobilization station processing, validation training and deployment, roughly a two-week period. The fact that 66th Brigade's 2,000 soldiers and its many units were scattered throughout Kentucky, Illinois and Kansas, only highlighted the typical coordination challenges training support brigades encounter as they meet missions over wide geographic areas and various chains of command.

When seven hundred soldiers arrived in the first group, Fort Stewart assumed command of them and began to process the guardsmen through their Soldier

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Readiness Checks (SRC), such checks as medical, dental and legal affairs. At the end of four days, the group was handed over to Col. Larry Burch, 4th Brigade commander, "it was our job to train and validate the 66th Brigade, ensuring they meet the standards outlined by the gaining commander. We would certify to the Fort Stewart commander that the guardsmen are trained and ready for deployment." The close working relationship shared by the training support brigade and the installations is indicative of all the alliances by brigades in First Army and the mobilization stations in their areas. Training support brigades also provide special mobilization assistance teams to installations in their areas where Guard or Reserve are being mobilized. These Mobilization Assistance Teams (MATs) facilitate the training of mobilized units and validate to the garrison commander, that the units have successfully completed the Garrison command's mobilization training requirements. The 66th's ten training days were packed with classes on such subjects as media awareness, risk assessment, casualty evacuation, force protection and common task training that all soldiers must know.

The specific mission training was conducted by the 4th Brigade's 2nd Battalion, 306th Regiment whose commander, Lt. Col. Duane Clayton said, "The first step is classroom instruction over each of the tasks the soldiers are expected to perform. The next step is to take the units, organized into small groups, through a situational training exercise. For this step we walk the unit through their mission training using actors known as combatants on the battlefield or COBs. The realism COBs add to the situational training ensures that the soldiers know how to react appropriately under the stress of dealing with real people in realistic situations. For the final step, the 66th's units run an access control point, and are validated as the evaluators view their reactions to the scenarios that are presented."

Noncommissioned officers of the 2-306 FA (TS) consistently commented on the eagerness exhibited by the Guardsmen in conducting the mission and their obvious attentiveness to the instruction provided. "By the time the third group arrived, we had passed through the learning curve and training went very smoothly," said Clayton.

All highly skilled professionals, many members of the 4th Brigade are former trainers from the Army's combat training centers, such as the Joint Readiness Training Center at Fort Polk, La., or the National Training Center, Fort Irwin, Calif., or Hohenfels, Germany. Many are also veterans of real world contingencies that include combat operations spanning from Operation JUST CAUSE to Desert Storm to peace enforcement missions as part of the Bosnia or Kosovo Stabilization Force operations.

A LOOK BACK AT MAY

Asian/Pacific American Heritage
Month May 2002

"Unity in Freedom"



General Eric Shinseki The Army's 34th Chief of Staff.

One of the highest ranking Asian Americans in the military, General Eric Shinseki has dedicated over thirty-one years of service to the US government.

May was chosen to commemorate the immigration of the first Japanese immigrants to the United States in 1843.



<http://www.defendamerica.gov/>

May is National Military Appreciation Month each year. In 2002, with Americans in combat in Afghanistan and positioned to face terrorists around the world, it is even more appropriate to recognize the sacrifices American service members make for freedom.

Designating May in Perpetuity as
"NATIONAL MILITARY APPRECIATION MONTH"

to honor the service men and women of the United States past and present, including those who have died in the pursuit of freedom and peace.



Memorial Day was first observed in 1868 in remembrance of - those who died in the Civil War; since then our Nation has set this day aside as a solemn occasion on which to pay tribute to all the men and women who have died in service to our country.



First U.S. Army soldiers and civilians lend a hand at Fountain Elementary School's Olympic Days

Story and photo by Karen Bradshaw

First U.S. Army soldiers and civilians converged on Fountain Elementary School in Forest Park to lend a hand at the school's annual field day dubbed "Olympic Days," which was spread over two days, May 9-10. Mirroring the parade of athletes at the actual Olympics, the day began with each class proudly marching with a flag representing a country.

For First Army's soldiers and civilians going to the school is routine since they have mentored and volunteered there since 1995 as a partner in education. The soldiers worked alongside other volunteers and parents as pre-k, kindergarten, first and second grade classes competed in the tug-of-war, balloon race and soccer dribble on the playing field. A multitude of activities were going on at the school to include a moon walk, face painting and indoor races in gym.

"I really enjoy being with the kids. I always try to volunteer at schools, wherever I am stationed. With two daughters I know how important it is," said Sgt. First Class Eddie Morgan, supply sergeant in charge for First Army's Training Division.

"These kids had tremendous energy and they were very motivated. It was great how they cheered each other on. They were good sports and very obedient. I noticed that as the adults cheered them on, they seemed even more motivated. What a difference adult attention makes. Their energy reminded me that the Presidential Fitness Council urges more activity for all of our children. This kind of event at school, which was very well organized, really makes kids feel good about them selves. And you could tell the kids enjoyed us being there, too," said Sgt. First Class Terry Barbee, administrative sergeant for First Army's Training Division.

Coach Gina Strickland-Cooper, who organized Olympic Days and is herself a retired U.S. Army major, said, "We appreciate First Army's participation, it means a great deal to the students and the school."



First U.S. Army's Sgt. First Class Eddie Morgan helps with the tug-a-war.

Retired President and CEO of BG Western appointed to serve as Civilian Aide to the Secretary of the Army for Wisconsin

By Barry Bartley, First U.S. Public Affairs Office

Thomas E. White, Secretary of the Army, recently appointed Jerry W. Sorrow, of Oconomowoc, to serve as his Civilian Aide for Wisconsin until February 2004.

Mr. Sorrow retired in 2001 as President and Chief Executive Officer of BG Western, a Milwaukee based manufacturer business. He also served as President or General Manager of several international subsidiaries of Invensys United Technologies and Standard Motor Products. Previously, he served on active duty for eight years in the United States Army in the Corps of Engineers.

Civilian Aides are selected on the basis of their demonstrated patriotism, interest in the Army, business or professional leadership, and their ability to increase the public's understanding of the Army.

For protocol purposes Civilian Aides are ranked just below 3-star general officers and are considered as the Secretary of the Army's personal representative. Additional information on the CASA program may be found on the First Army website at:

www.first.army.mil/pao/casa <<http://www.first.army.mil/pao/casa>>.

COOL Web site helps soldiers certify skills for jobs

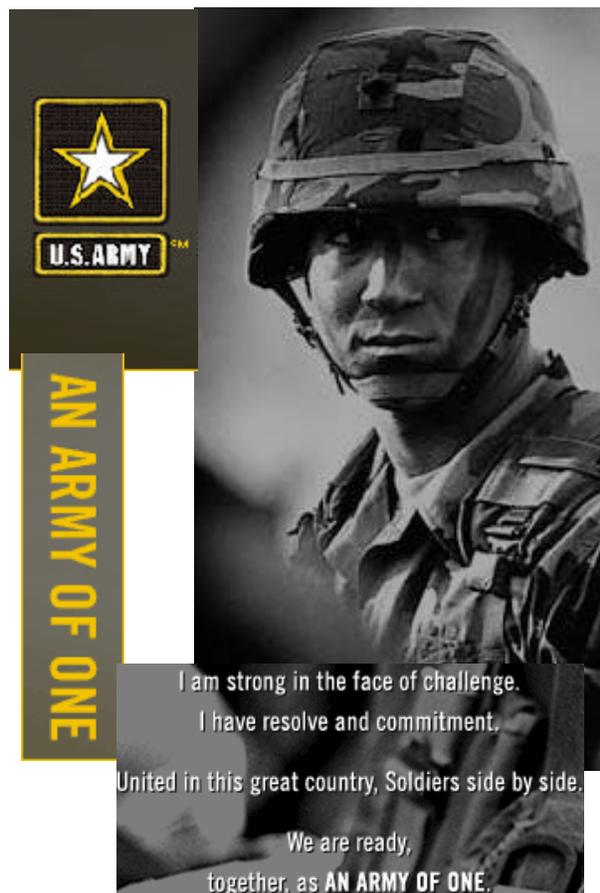
By Joe Burlas

Soldiers who want to develop professional civilian skills while serving in the Army now have a COOL way to see what can be required for the career field they are interested in. The Army Continuing Education System launched a Credentialing Opportunities On-Line, or COOL, Web site April 15 that identifies the education, experience and testing requirements to earn certification or licenses for hundreds of civilian jobs. COOL is located on the Web at www.armyeducation.army.mil/cool.

"We do not credential soldiers for civilian jobs," said Louie Chartier, post secondary education program manager, Army Education Division. "What this program does is educate soldiers about what is needed in order to get credentials for the job they want to pursue following the Army. The COOL Web site provides analysis information that links military occupational specialties with similar civilian equivalent jobs. "It tells the soldier what to study, what work experience is required, (and) what the educational requirements are, so the soldier can manage his own pathway to the credentials he may need," Chartier said.

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