

The IRONMAN

“The Magazine of the Victory Team”

December 2000 Vol. 1, No. 1



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Real ‘Life’ Training....Page 4*



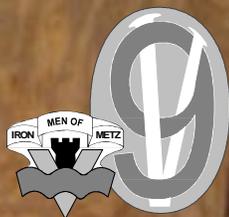
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95th Division (IT)

FROM THE COMMANDER

"BEFORE THERE CAN BE A WARFIGHTER, THERE MUST BE A TRAINER" is the unofficial motto of the seven Institutional Training Divisions in the United States Army Reserve.

That motto is borne out every training day across this great nation by the nearly 4,000 men and women of the Victory Division, who during calendar year 2000 trained approximately 1,600 citizens into new soldiers, through Initial Entry Training at Fort Knox, Ky. and Fort Sill, Okla.; trained approximately 3,600 ROTC advance camp cadets at Fort Lewis, Wash.; MOS reclassified approximately 2,600 soldiers at various installations and camps such as Forts Bliss, Hood, Riley, Lee, Sam Houston, Camp Bullis, and others; and, approximately 800 officers and NCO's received Professional Development training, largely at Ft Leavenworth, Kan.

And this was only the Annual Training (AT) mission.

Preliminary to the AT missions, our instructors trained soldiers across the nine states of Region F in many of the same areas in preparation for the AT phases.

For me personally, it was a magnificent time to join the Division and to see the professional dedication of so many drill sergeants, instructors, clerks, military technicians, supervisors, small unit leaders, staffs and senior leaders working together to build and sustain America's Army.

We are immensely proud of the skills and talents of our men and women who wear the Ironmen of Metz Crest, and who seek to do their duty with passion, commitment and zeal.

It is to these soldiers that this reengineered and retooled Volume 1, Number 1 edition of **YOUR MAGAZINE** is dedicated. The pages that are contained herein are full of stories of Victory Division soldiers, and how they executed their duties during Annual Training 2000.



Maj. Gen. Robert S. Silverthorn, Jr.
95th Division Commander

This is a very difficult and trying profession that we are about in the 95th Division. The scope and breadth of our collective responsibilities is substantively different from what it was a few short years ago. Now soldiers must be multi-skilled, self-disciplined, self-motivated and empowered to operate in a very different way than in the past.

We require them to remain physically fit, technically proficient, and tactically sound. The end result is a corps of Ironmen that have come together as the Victory Team to be the premier trainers in the Army today. We are a full spectrum training organization in all but the Combat Arms. Our Division is recognized for training nearly 20 percent of all soldiers who are trained throughout the seven Institutional Training Division.

We hope that you enjoy your magazine and that you find that it tells the good news story of what this Division brings to the Army community.

It is my honor to serve with the fine soldiers whose work is depicted here, for truly, they are the ones that add the new chapters to our Division's great history.

VICTORY TEAM!

ROBERT S. SILVERTHORN, JR.
MAJOR GENERAL, USAR

On the Cover

Sgt. 1st Class Doug Jones, Senior 31L Instructor from the 95th Division's 3rd Bn., 3rd Bde., headquartered in Little Rock, Ark., demonstrates to students how to climb communications poles at Arkansas Power and Lights pole orchard during Phase 2 of the 31L MOS School. (Photo by Sgt. 1st Class J.D. Hardesty)

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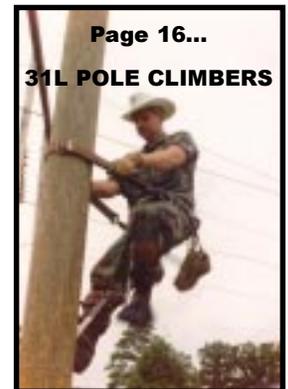
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91B Combat Medics



SFC William Myers, instructor with 10th Bn., in Houston, applies makeup to Spec. Lori Mix, Headquarters, Headquarters Battery 3/200 ADA of Belen, New Mexico, during Combat Medic training at Camp Bullis, Texas in August. The makeup and molded rubber wounds are used to simulate injuries suffered during battle.

Real World Scenarios, Real 'Life' Training

By Maj. H.R. Holman

95th Division Public Affairs Representative

Sounds of exploding grenades, automatic weapons fire, and the cries of wounded soldiers all add to the realism of the second phase of the 91B Combat Medic Course being conducted at Camp Bullis, outside of San Antonio, Texas. On a very hot and dry August day in southwest Texas, more than 70 soldiers were training to save lives in a combat situation.

The Combat Litter Lanes training is the most real life, most demanding and is as close as possible to what a combat medic would actually face in a combat environment.

Realism in training is important to acquaint the soldiers to the stressful conditions of actual battle. According to Staff Sgt. Jason Lewis, an instructor at the training, "It's important to make this as realistic as possible. You can't simulate combat perfectly, but we want to make it close to real life situations."

Staff Sgt. Lewis went on to say, "We use very realistic simulated injuries to cause the students to react and think fast like they would have to in a real combat situation." The school uses plastic and rubber molds to simulate various



A team of student medics attend to a wounded soldier as part of the Combat Litter Training at Camp Bullis, Texas. The course is conducted each year by the 10th Bn., 5th Bde., 95th Division (IT). More than 70 soldiers attended the course designed to train 91B Combat Medics.

wounds and injuries that soldiers might suffer during battle. Makeup and simulated blood is used for added realism.

The school was conducted by the 10th

Bn., 5th Bde., of the 95th Division, (IT). Instructors with the battalion, which is headquartered in Houston, Texas, are all Emergency Medical Technicians and on the National



91B Combat Medics

Students perform actual procedures during training at the Forward Medical Support Company. Right, a student is given an intravenous injection by another student. Instructors of the 10th Bn., 5th Bde., supervise procedures.

Below, in the Battalion Aid Station phase of the training soldiers learn to assess injuries and complete medical field cards with the supervision of a qualified 95th Division (IT) instructor.



Registry of EMT's. They are also graduates of the Total Army Instructors Course.

The Combat Litter Lanes training consist of three stations: Combat Litter Training, Battalion Aid Station, and the Forward Support Medical Company. Students are rotated through the three stations to give them experience in the medical procedures that would be performed at the various levels of

treatment of injured soldiers.

At the Combat Litter station, a team of six soldiers, four stretcher bearers and two armed soldiers serving as escorts, receive a wounded soldier from the field. The wounded soldier is accompanied by an instructor who gives the medics a summary of the soldier's injuries. The medics are then required to stabilize the soldier's injuries and to transport the soldier through a series of

obstacles that simulate a combat environment. This gives the prospective medics experience in saving lives under stressful conditions.

Once the wounded soldier reaches the end of the Combat Litter Lanes, the soldiers call for an ambulance to transport the soldier to the next phase of training.

The medics use a nine-line medical evacuation procedure that gives the location of the pick-up site, grid coordinates, the number of patients, any special equipment, type of patient, the security at the pickup site, method of markings or identification at the pickup site, patient nationality, and the medical status of the patient.

At the Battalion Aid Station, the wounded soldier is evaluated. This assessment is known as triage, and is conducted by another group of students under the supervision of an instructor. The students are questioned by the instructor on what steps should be taken in each of the various injury situations.

A decision is made by the students on each injury as to how critical the soldier's injury is and if the soldier should be treated at the aid station or transported to the next level of treatment at the Forward Medical Support Company.



91B Combat Medics



MSG Larry Jantzen
10th Bn., 5th Bde.

At the Forward Medical Support Company, wounded soldiers can receive more attention. When the soldier reaches the third level of treatment, the Forward Medical Support Company, a third group of students evaluate the soldier's injuries, the treatment that has been performed thus far, and asked by an instructor what steps should be taken next. Procedure is to either hold the wounded soldier in a hospital for treatment, or to send the soldier to a more advanced care facility.

According to SFC Dennis Gayer, an instructor at the Forward Medical Support Company, "At the Forward Medical Company level, a wounded soldier can be held for up to 72 hours to evaluate the injuries. Here, we can conduct immediate surgery if necessary."

The purpose of this realistic training is

to produce soldiers for the active Army, National Guard and U.S. Army Reserve that are capable of performing life saving missions in a combat environment. MSG Larry Jantzen, NCOIC of the training said, "When soldiers complete this training, they are highly competent, qualified medics that I would let work on me."

Jantzen went on to say, "With the current status of using the Reserve and National Guard alongside the active Army around the world, it is becoming more likely that these soldiers could be seeing real injuries in combat situations."

Because of realistic training like that conducted at Camp Bullis, today's medics are qualified and ready to save lives on today's battlefield.



A team of litter bearers navigate an obstacle during the Combat Litter Training at Camp Bullis, Texas. This is a demanding course designed to produce medics for active Army, National Guard and U.S. Army Reserve soldiers to serve on the battlefield as medics.



91B Combat Medics

*The Evolution of the Combat Medic***A Rapid Evacuation Army****By Staff Sgt. Eric King***95th Division Public Affairs Office*

The Army has served this nation for more than two centuries safeguarding our national interests and, when called upon, defending America's right to be free. Casualties were imminent and their prognosis bleak. From Roman to revolutionary times, if a soldier was wounded in battle, he lay in the field where he fell, surviving wounds only by the grace of God. There was no one to come to his aid.

Napoleon's army was the first to assign people to help the wounded. They were called the litter-bearers, made up mostly of inept and expendable soldiers. During the Revolutionary War, Gen. George Washington used litter-bearers to pull out the wounded between battles.

In 1861, due to the unexpected size of casualties during the Battle of Bull Run (where it took one week to remove the wounded from the battlefield), Dr. Jonathan Letterman, head of Medical services for the Army of the Potomac and the father of modern battlefield medicine, revamped the Army Medical Corps. His contribution included staffing and training men to operate horse and wagon teams to pick up wounded soldiers from the field and bring them back to field dressing stations for initial treatment. This was the creation of the first Ambulance Corps.

Dr. Letterman's transportation system was proven successful at Antietam. During the 12-hour battle, the bloodiest one day battle of the entire Civil War, the ambulance system was able to remove all of the wounded from the field within 24 hours. Unfortunately, because amputation was the primary method of treatment for wounds to extremities during the Civil War, the result was 50,000 amputees. The fate of the wounded soldier was determined by the hand of the litter-bearers in the field because they were the ones who applied the field dressings.

Unlike previous wars, battles did not stop during WWI to retrieve the wounded or the dead. World War I required millions of casualties to be treated at the front. It was the first time medics were rushing forward while under fire. As the troops would find wounded they would stop the bleeding and bring them to the aid station, thereby saving countless lives. Unlike previous wars, the medics were well-trained and no longer expendable.

After World War I, military medicine advanced. The military made training a priority for the medics. Because the red cross worn by the medics on their helmet and arm band made a visible target, the medics trained alongside infantry soldiers, learning how to use the lay of the land for their protection as well as that of their patients. Their survival rate improved significantly between the two World Wars.

By 1941, medics were trained in the use of pressure dressings, plasma I-V's, tracheotomies, splints, and administering drugs. During World War II, as the skill level of the medic advanced, a wounded soldier had an 85 percent chance of surviving if he was treated by a medic within the first hour. This figure was three times higher than World War I survival statistics.

In Korea, the casualties were mainly victims of the combat and cold. The medics faced all of the familiar problems of evacuating the injured and sick. In a war of movement and



Soldiers' have an 85 percent chance of surviving their wounds if they are treated within the first hour. Helicopters introduced during the Korean War sped-up battlefield evacuations.

where the temperatures dipped to minus 27 degrees Fahrenheit in mountainous terrain, evacuation continued but depended primarily upon human muscle and increasingly battered wheeled vehicles. The first helicopters attached to the Mobile Army Surgical Hospitals were the Bell H-13D's. The harsh mountains, bad roads, and constricted landing areas made the helicopter increasingly valuable transporting the injured. Some of the drawbacks were the high operating expense and the ability to only carry two litters at a time.

Medical evacuation helicopters were the lifelines of the Vietnam War. Casualty evacuations were affectionately referred to as medevacs or as dustoffs. Dustoff was a nickname originally taken from the radio call sign of Army chopper pilot Major Charles L. Kelly, who was killed in action on July 1, 1964.

The Bell UH-1 Huey airborne ambulances used in Vietnam consisted of an aircraft commander (pilot), copilot, medic, and crew chief. In Vietnam, the survivor rate was so much higher than in WWI or Korea because of the rapid evacuations that the helicopter provided. In today's military, helicopter evacuation is doctrine. The Army has been flying UH-60 Black Hawks since the '70s. The chopper has become a real workhorse, putting in more flight time than any other Army aircraft. The Black Hawk is utilized as a transport for injured soldiers, as well as a troop carrier and an effective assault weapon.

The Army continues striving to increase future battlefield survivability. With the advancements in field training and the enhanced air ambulance fleet, such as the UH-60Q helicopter (which resembles the Civilian EMS helicopter), the future looks much brighter for soldiers injured while answering the call of freedom.



Army Builders

Realistic Engineer Training at Fort McCoy

By Staff Sgt. Michael Dean

95th Division Public Affairs Office

Sixteen soldiers lined up at the back of the deuce and half drawing the supplies they would need for the next period of instruction. Those supplies consisted of a half pound block of C4 plastic explosive, a 10 foot length of "det" cord, and a detonator. The instructors from the 1st Battalion, 3rd Brigade, carefully handed the explosives to each student, all the while watching the sky above the range.

Clouds hung low and thick. In the distance was the sound of rumbling, but the instructors had a difficult time telling whether it was from thunder or the artillery firing from two ranges over. Soon, the rain began falling, and the call of "Cease fire, lightning in the area," came over the radio.

The students gathered in a shelter, still carrying their tools. The instructors explained this was all in a day's work for a combat engineer. After a half an hour or so, the rain stopped and the ranges were opened again for firing.

The students walked a quarter of a mile up a hill and over the crest into a 10 to 12 foot bowl or depression. There they strung the "det" cord making a loop large enough for each to attach their charge of C4. The final step was to insert the detonation pin into the plastic explosive and shape the charge around it.

They left the pit single file and marched to a viewing bunker at the bottom of the hill. From that vantage point, they heard the "boom" of the detonation and watched the



Smoke rises in the air from the explosion of sixteen half-pound charges of C4 wired to detonate simultaneously. The students watched from a bunker a quarter of a mile down the slope from the pit containing the plastic explosives.

cloud of smoke climb above the rim of the pit. Another successful training session was completed by instructors Staff Sgt. Drew Neal and Staff Sgt. Kevin Ratliff from the 1st Bn., 3rd Bde, 95th Division (IT).



Staff Sgt. Kevin Ratliff explains features of the "Baily Bridge."

"I completed a little over 10 years in the active Army at Fort Leonard Wood at the Engineer School," Ratliff said. "For various reasons, I left the active Army, but wanted to continue my service in the Reserves. That's when I found the 1st of the 95th."

Earlier this year, the battalion moved from St. Louis to Fort Leonard Wood, a move that is logical since the battalion conducts the training for the construction and engineer MOS's. Fort Leonard Wood has all of the equipment and facilities for this type of train-

ing.

"I had worked in this field while I was on active duty, so making the transition to instructor seemed a natural," Ratliff added.

The battalion's move from St. Louis seemed a natural too. "To be located at the center of the Army's engineer schoolhouse couldn't be a better situation for our training battalion," explained Sgt. Major Roger Layman, battalion S2/S-3 Sergeant Major. "Everything we could possibly need is right on the post with us at Leonard Wood."

During phase three of the 12B Combat Engineer residence course, sixteen soldiers from the Reserves, National Guard and active duty completed all of the requirements to gain the MOS. This is the Total Army School System (TASS) at work.



Master Sgt. John Shropshire passing worksheets back to students.



Staff Sgt. Drew Neal holding a block of C4 explosives.



Army Builders

Meanwhile in Building 1601, students in the 51B MOS (Carpenter/Masonry Specialist) producing class were learning about electrical wiring. “The objective of this class is for the students to be able to wire a light fixture and a switch later in the week,” said instructor Master Sgt. John Shropshire. “At the end of the two weeks, they will have built a large portable storage shed and have it completely wired.”

“I live in Pryor, Oklahoma, but am assigned to the battalion that is located at Fort Leonard Wood. This works best for me because I really enjoy teaching these classes. The benefit to the Army is that I work in this industry as a civilian. I’m bringing many years of actual work experience to the classroom,” Shropshire added.

In a warehouse parking lot, 10 students from another 51B class are assembling another portable building. They have completed the flooring and are now putting up the studs for the walls. All of this is taking place under the watchful eye of instructor Staff Sgt. Jack Darland.

A guidance counselor at Cedar Rapids (Iowa) High School, Darland says “You would think this is a busman’s holiday. I teach at a high school and teach in the Army Reserves. If I didn’t like being a teacher, I sure wouldn’t be doing this.

“But I think teaching here in the Reserves is more fun, because my students

ate and pick up their new MOS’s,” Darland explained.

About a mile down the road from the barracks buildings, students in the 62J (General Construction Equipment Operator) class are climbing on their Small Emplacement Excavators (SEE). These highly-mobile backhoes are used for a variety of jobs. Sgt. 1st Class James Murphy has twelve students working toward their new MOS’s. Most are Reservists, but two are from the National Guard and one is an active Army soldier.

“This new system of remote units works

great for me. I live in Utica, New York, and am assigned to a unit in the middle of Missouri. To stay in the Reserves, I wanted to teach these classes. this system makes that possible,” Murphy said.

During the summer, instructors from this battalion conducted 51B MOS (Carpentry/Masonry Specialist) training, 62J MOS (General Construction Equipment Operator), and BNCOC for 51H (Construction Engineer Supervisor). All of these courses had students from all three components of the Army, i.e., Reserve, National Guard, and Active.



Staff Sgt. Jack Darland shows the proper placement of the wall studs.

want to be here, and that’s not necessarily the case at the high school. The reward for me comes at the end of the two weeks, when I watch these soldiers gradu-



Sgt. 1st Class James Murphy operating the SEE (commonly known as a backhoe).



— ROTC —

M60 Range



95th Division (IT) instructor demonstrates the proper technique of negotiating the concertina wire portion of the Mad Dog M-60 Assault/Obstacle course.

Division Trains Army's Future

Our Instructors Continue to Excel

By Sgt. Erich Langer

95th Division Public Affairs Office

"It just doesn't get any better than this!"

Well if you think the 95th Division soldiers at Ft. Lewis are talking about bass fishing down at the local honey hole or an exciting NASCAR race, you'd be mistaken. You'll also miss the mark if you think these highly trained and motivated instructors from our Division are talking

about who is the number one college football team in the country.

According to 75 plus 95th Division (Institutional Training) soldiers serving as instructors at the Ft. Lewis, Wash., M-60 machine gun range, the training, and motivation 'just couldn't get any better'. According to Machine Gun Committee Chief Lt. Col. Dave Reid, Texas Tech University, the firepower demonstration really gets the cadets attention.

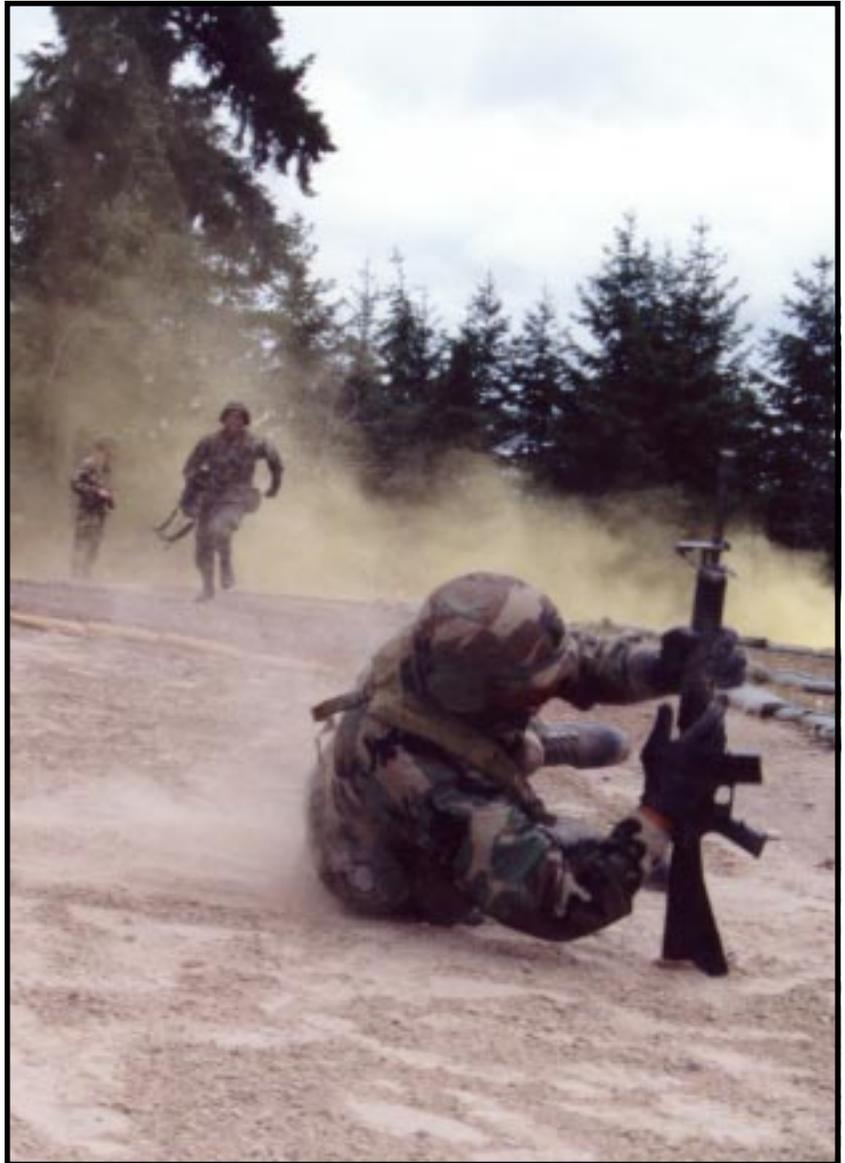
"We have over 70 M-60's on the firing line that the cadets use," said Reid. "During our fire power demonstration we use a M-249, one M-60, a M-2.50 caliber and Mark 19 grenade machine gun."

To get the cadets attention and fully engage the future officers, the committee of 95th Division instructors crank up the public address system with Wagner's 'Flight of the Valkeries,' (made popular in Francis Ford Coppola's Vietnam War epic 'Apocalypse Now') and begins firing on targets down range. With the music hitting a feverish pitch, an instructor doubling as Machine Gun Committee emcee, announces the various weapons systems being employed, target ranges and related statistical jargon.

"You can see it in their eyes and mannerisms. The fire power demonstration mixed in with the music really gets



ROTC



Cadets participated in realistic training at the Mad Dog Obstacle Assault Course during their Reserve Officer Training Corps Advance Course conducted by 8th Brigade, 95th Division (IT). The competitively timed obstacle course at the M-60 Machine Gun range consisted of the barb wire obstacle, a log wall obstacle, a tank trench obstacle, and concludes with cadets training on the crew served M-60 Machine Gun.

Leaders

‘em fired up,” said Major Michael Lorings, 7th Bde, 379 Regt. (Combat Support), Arkadelphia, Ark.

“Safety is priority #1 for the machine gun committee,” said Sgt. 1st Class John Cramer, 3rd Brigade instructor from Tulsa, Okla. “We are constantly being safety conscious. We just can’t emphasize it enough. It can be difficult to keep the cadets attention during some of these briefings, so we do our best to keep things lively and interesting.”

After the cadets receive the mandatory safety briefing and an overview of the different stations, they are broken down



Continued on page 13



 ROTC



Major Michael Lorings,
379th BN (Combat Service), 7th Bde

No Better Place to End Career

When Major Michael Lorings, 379th BN (Combat Service), 7th Bde, 95th Division (Institutional Training) was commissioned, most of the 3,900 cadets attending Reserve Officer Advanced Camp at Ft. Lewis, Wash., weren't even a glimmer in their parents' eyes. Lorings is set to retire at the end of this year's camp.

"When I walk off the M-60 Range tomorrow afternoon, I will never again be in uniform – this will be an unusual feeling," said Lorings. "The Army has taught me a lot. I've gone places I would not have gone and met a lot of wonderful people – wonderful people I will never forget."

Although Lorings is retiring from the USAR, he isn't ready to kick up

his feet and sit in the easy chair. An Arkansas state employee with the Equal Employment Office as well as a minister, Lorings is sure to stay busy.

"I've had some very enjoyable assignments over the years. Maybe most memorable being the three Reserve tours I did over a 12-month period at Darmstadt, Germany," said Lorings.

"Really, though, what made my experience in the USAR so great was the people of the 95th. The reputation of the Division's soldiers is outstanding and well-earned – everyone 'really knows' their job. I can't think of a better unit to end my career."



ROTC

Continued on page 13

by platoon – four sections – and move out to the stations -- but, not before more music. Each station change is announced by rock-and-roll hits played at a feverish pitch across the range on the public address system.

training cycle is completed. Regardless of next year’s mission, I am very proud of our instructors and the work they have done here at the Machine Gun Committee,” Lorings said.

No doubt Lorings misses BRM, but his instructors have been up to

“When they come to Station One they are pretty motivated. Our most important job here is to keep that weapon on the target; and, to continue to be alert and safe. When a cadet sees and thinks he knows everything already, it can be a problem.”

*SFC Lewis Weatherspoon,
8th Brigade instructor -- Live Fire.*

“This is the 95th’s first year instructing as the Machine Gun Committee,” said Lorings. “In past years, our soldiers have been responsible for instruction on the Basic Rifle Marksmanship (BRM) range. Our instructors really excelled at BRM with nearly all cadets qualifying.”

In fact, scuttlebutt around Ft. Lewis has it that the 95th may be back at BRM real soon. “Those decisions are made after this

task in their new role with the M-60. With outstanding evaluations to the instructors’ credit, it seems these soldiers can take on any challenge.

The M-60 Machine Gun Range is set-up in four stations that follow the firepower demonstration.

At Station One, each cadet fires 100 rounds through the M-60 or “Hog” as it were dubbed during the Vietnam War. Rounds are

Sgt. 1st Class John Cramer, instructor on the M-60 range, assists two cadets on the firing line during preparation for the live fire exercise. Each cadet fires one 100-round bandoleer as part their familiarization training.



— ROTC —



During instruction on M-60 Machine Gun training, cadets learn how to emplace the M-60 in a defensive position and how to diagram a range card to determine the fields of fires.

fired from a tripod mount and then from a bipod. Cadets also serve as loaders while their partners fire.

“When they come to Station One, they are pretty motivated,” said Sgt. 1st Class Lewis Weatherspoon, 8th Brigade instructor assigned to Live Fire. “Our most important job here is to keep that weapon on the target; and, to continue to be alert and safe. When a cadet thinks he knows everything already, it can be a problem.”

The next station is the assembly/disassembly site where cadets tear down the weapon and reassemble. The cadets’ attention span at this station sometimes lapses. However, reinforcing training is offered later in the day. “Unknown to the cadets, each evening over 70 of them get the opportunity to come back and clean the

whole kit and caboodle,” said Reid.

Station Three is perhaps the most exciting, competitive and difficult station on the course. Nicknamed ‘Mad Dog’, the station tests cadets’ mettle, physical agility and teamwork.

The ‘Mad Dog’ assault/obstacle course is an ‘in-your-face’ competitive event where machine gun teams crawl under barbed wire, go over a log wall and go through a deep trench to finally reach their firing position. The three-person teams carry the M-60, an extra barrel and tripod plus an M-16A2. To add a little more realism to the course, smoke grenades and other ‘battlefield noise’ devices that mimic artillery and grenades are employed.

The teams are timed from the beginning of the course to finale where the crew must fully assemble the weapon and be

prepared to fire. The cadet record time was 1:32 while the instructors hold the ‘all-time’ Mad Dog record of 1:17.

“Good job; each and everyone one of you did a great job,” Reid told a platoon just finishing Mad Dog. “The record of 1:17 didn’t quite fall but many of the cadet teams today came very close. Keep that high level of enthusiasm.” The final station is rather anti-climatic – when stacked up against ‘Mad Dog’ — but necessary.

“Station 4 is the Range Card and really is the most important of all,” said Reid. “Here, the cadets learn how to emplace the M-60 in a defensive position and how to prepare a range card setting up the fields of fire.”

“What’s really great about the Machine Gun Committee is that we have great classes,” said Sgt. 1st Class Francis Williams, 8th Brigade instructor from



ROTC



(Left) A 95th Division (IT) instructor explains techniques of assembly and disassembly of the M-60 Machine Gun to ROTC Cadets. (Below) Instructors on the M-60 range give details on the proper safety and operation of the weapon.

The M-60, which entered into service in 1958, eclipsed in years of service only by the M-2.50 caliber machine gun, may be replaced in the future by the M-240 and the M-249 squad automatic weapon.

Little Rock, Ark. “We are able to break into small groups and give the cadets good hands-on instruction. They get to touch everything and get answers to their ‘why?’ and what if?”

This year, all 3,900 cadets cycling through Ft. Lewis’s ROTC Advanced Camp had an opportunity to fire the hard-hitting and reliable M-60. However, this may soon change. The M-60, which entered into service in 1958, eclipsed in years of service only by the M-2.50 caliber machine gun, may be replaced in the near future by the M-240 and the M-249 aquad automatic weapon.

The ultimate fate of the “Hog” may be uncertain. What isn’t uncertain, however, is the fact that the weapon and dynamic training conducted in the Northwest “just couldn’t get any better” for the Advanced Camp cadets.



31L Pole Climbers

Public/Private Partnership

Leveraging Training Dollars

Sgt. 1st Class J.D. Hardesty
95th Division Public Affairs

The Berlin Wall was not the only Cold War ediface to start falling Nov. 9, 1989. With East-Bloc nations in economic decay and the likelihood of a Soviet invasion into the west waning, so too was the budget and manpower strength of the world's most powerful Army.

After nearly 50 years of East versus West trying to outspend each other for military superiority, the U.S. Army found itself facing right-sizing, down-sizing, up-sizing or draw-down. No matter what label was placed on the reorganization, all units, all soldiers, for more than a decade have had to learn to do more with less.

One 95th Division (IT) unit has created a public/private approach to get the "biggest bang for the buck."



Lt. Col. Jon R. Ker
 Commander
 3rd Bn., 3rd Bde.

Lt. Col. Jon R. Ker, commander of 3rd Bn., 3rd Bde., 95th Regt. partners with First Electric Coop Corp., to provide safety training to students attending the 31L MOS Phase 2 school at Camp Robinson, Ark.

"We receive enhanced safety training from First Electric that no other 31L course that uses pole climbing gaffs receive -- Active or Reserve," Ker said. "Our students receive the best comprehensive 31L training in the Guard, Reserve or Active duty. They are exposed to the complete spectrum of what they will find in any global urban scenario.

"While we train for combat situations, we teach our students to be prepared for any humanitarian or peacekeeping scenarios," he said.

As part of the curriculum and for their own personal safety, pole climbers have to be able to recognize the differences between cable, telecommunications and powerlines.

"Overhead wires may change configuration from country to country, so individual wire recognition is important.

The safety training is electrifying to students as First Electric demonstrates how 7,000 volts can arc from a wire and zap a soldier



Phase 2, 31L MOS students receive safety pole-climbing instructions from Larry Harp, safety director for First Electric Coop Corp., in Little Rock, Ark.



Students attending the 31L MOS Phase 2 school get a close-up view of what 7,000 volts looks like. The safety training is provided by Larry Harp of First Electric Coop Corp.



31L Pole Climbers

who isn't even touching the wire.

"I have never seen anything like it," said Sgt. Mike Neunsinger, a student attending the course from Co. C, 134th Signal Bn., located in Moorehead, Minn. "It was amazing to see the power of the electricity. I have a newfound respect for the training we are receiving here at the school."

There is more benefit to the partnership than safety training. The climbing poles can cost \$400 to \$600 per pole. First Electric sells the poles to the Army Reserve for \$85 per pole and the instructors can select the best quality poles possible.

In addition to the cost savings for purchasing poles for its own orchard at



Sgt. 1st Class Doug Jones
Senior Instructor
3rd Bn., 3rd Bde.

Camp Robinson, First Electric allows the instructors teach students how to climb poles at the company's pole orchard.

"No other 31L school has this type of training or

this type of support," said Sgt. 1st Class Doug Jones, senior instructor for the school. "A soldier's effectiveness depends on readiness and readiness depends on support. Our graduates are capable of handling any scenario because of the support they receive at this school."

As senior instructor, Jones brings 15 years of civilian pole-climbing experience to the school.

Because of the success of the partnership with First Electric, Jones is coordinating with electric companies in Kansas to provide similar support when the 31L Phase 2 school moves to Fort Riley, Kan. in Training Year '01. "Phase 1 of the 31L school will remain at Camp Robinson.

"Our 31L MOS instructors are providing the most cost-effective, realistic training for its students Armywide," Jones said. "And it is through these types of public/private partnerships that we can leverage training dollars with local resources to provide our students with the highest quality of life-saving instruction."

The Berlin Wall may have crumbled under the weight of economic failure, but not the quality of training provided by the 31L instructors of the 95th Division. They have learned to do more with less.

Pvt. Cletus Climber

Up The Pole without Any Sense

By Sgt. 1st Class J.D. Hardesty
95th Division Public Affairs Office

Some soldiers never learn. No matter how many safety briefings, no matter how many warnings, no matter how many times they receive counseling and individualized training, they still fail to measure up.

One such soldier, Pvt. Cletus Climber, has tested the patience of the Phase 2, 31L pole climber MOS School instructors for years.

Year-after-year, Pvt. Climber scales up the pole without any sense. And, year-after-year, instructors such as Sgt. 1st Class Doug Jones or Staff Sgt. Trent Simpler, gather their climbing gear, a hammer, screwdriver and rope to rescue their perennially recycled soldier.

It suffices to say that Pvt. Climber is the "dumbest" student the instructors of the pole climbing school have ever had.

"No matter how well we train Climber, he is the student that always gets stuck," said Jones. "Our staff has had to climb up and rescue the 190-pound Climber hundreds of times."

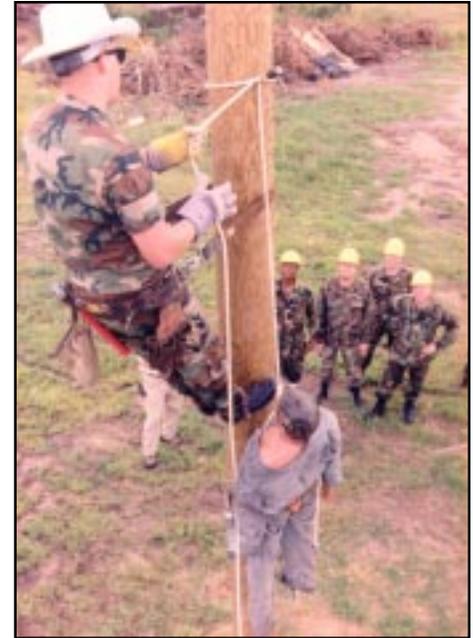
Jones explained Pvt. Climber sits through safety briefing after safety briefing before he attempts his climb. "It's just no use," he said. "It's like he has No. 4 buck shot for brains.

"As an instructor, you hate to use the same person as an example over and over," Jones said. "But Pvt. Climber continues to struggle, battling injury after injury in his attempts to get MOS qualified as a pole climber."

Pvt. Climber has suffered heat stroke, electrocution from touching power lines, a heart attack...his misfortunes just never end.

He was stuck on the pole during lunch one time and several drivers passing by called the police and fire crews to come to his rescue.

"A couple of years back, he even had his left hand amputated after free-falling off the pole more than 45 feet," Jones said. "While he



Phase 2, 31L students look on as pole climbing instructor, Staff Sgt. Trent Simpler, used a screwdriver and rope to rescue Pvt. Cletus Climber.

will never be one of our brightest students, you have to respect the fact that after more than 200 attempts of trying to qualify as a pole climber, he hasn't given up yet.

"He is such a dedicated soldier with a never-give-up attitude that we fight to have him recycled for the next class -- class after class" Jones said. "He is the epitome of a never-say-die soldier."



Pvt. Cletus Climber has been rescued from atop telephone and powerline poles. He has succumbed to heat stroke, electrocution, a heart attack and genuinely has a fear of heights. He has only been able to come down by himself a dozen times. He free-fell approximately 45 feet each time.



31L Pole Climbers



(Top photo) Students attending the Phase 2, 31L MOS school are instructed on how to read the birthmark on communication and electric poles. The birthmark information indicates how deep the pole is planted in the ground, as well as what types of wires are hung overhead. (Above) An electric pole birthmark is visible.

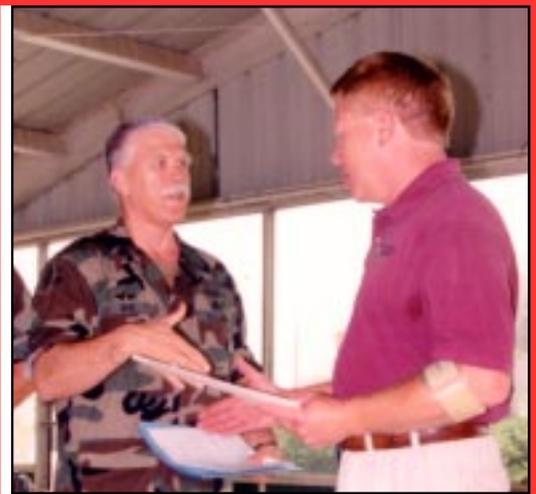
Arkansas Power Coop Receives ESGR Award

James L. Carson, vice president of engineering and operations for First Electric Coop. Corp., was recently honored by the National Committee for Employer Support of the Guard and Reserve.

Sgt. 1st Class Doug Jones, who has worked for the Coop.'s Arkansas Power & Electric affiliate for 15 years, submitted Carson and the company for the award.

"They have always been very supportive," Jones said.

As an example, Jones said, "The company sold USAR the poles to create the school's own pole orchard at Camp Robinson in Little Rock, Ark. They charge us their cost of \$85 instead of the normal rate of \$400 to \$600. And, we can select the best quality poles possible."



Lt. Col. Jon R. Ker, commander of the 95th Division's 3rd Bn., 3rd Bde., presents James L. Carson, vice president of engineering and operations for First Electric Coop. Corp. with a certificate from the National Committee for Employer Support of the Guard and Reserve.



Civilian Skills

Civilian Job-Related Skills Used to Enhance the Army Reserves

Staff Sgt. Matthew Verett
95th Division Public Affairs Office

When a Reservist is able to bring knowledge and experience acquired from the civilian world to the Reserves (or vice-versa), everyone wins. Soldiers can gain a greater understanding of the entire scope of their Reserve job by being exposed to the civilian equivalent.

The 95th Division's 9th Bn., 4th Bde.,



(QM) 95th Regt. has several instructors that fit this description.

Staff Sgt. Usey St. Julien manufactures safety

Staff Sgt. Usey St. Julien vessels for offshore oil rigs in New Iberia, La., when he isn't out instructing students

in the intricacies of petroleum supply management in the 77F10 course.

Staff Sgt. Benites Cruz, an instructor for the 92A10 MOS qualification course, is well-qualified to teach safety standards and their importance in the warehouse atmosphere that a 92A will experience. He conducts safety classes for OSHA (Occupational Safety and Health Administration) as a civilian.

Master Sgt. Larry Woods of Albuquerque, N.M. is a military technician for the Army Reserve at a petroleum supply unit. He serves as deputy commandant for the 77F10 Petroleum Supply Specialist course for the 95th Division.

Master Sgt. Seberiano Velasquez used his military experience to move into the oil industry in his civilian occupation. He works for a company that graphs, brokers, and stores seismic data from oil fields.

Staff Sgt. Clint Hawkins works for the Department of the Interior Mineral

Management Service and is involved with the regulation of the offshore oil industry. Living in New Orleans, La., Hawkins drills with the Des Moines, Iowa unit.



Sgt. 1st Class Richard Anderson of North Liberty, Iowa, works as an electronic technician in his civilian life.

His experience in the ordering systems of parts and electronics gives him an increased knowledge and understanding that is also applicable and relative to the Army Reserve. An instructor since 1994, Anderson enjoys the camaraderie and interaction that he receives in the 95th Division.

Supply Excellence

Col. Donald Meyer, former commander of 1st/379th Regt., Lt. Col. Bill Cobb, from 95th Division's DCSLOG section, and Capt. Edward Shelton, S-4 for the 1st/379th Regt., recently accepted the Chief of Staff of the Army's Supply Excellence Award in Washington, D.C.

1st/379th Regt. was named runner-up in the TDA small unit category. "The award recognizes folks that have risen to the top," Gen. Eric Shinseki told the Active, Army Reserve and National Guard award winners.



Logistics

Fueling our Forces

By Staff Sgt. Matthew Verett

95th Division Public Affairs Office

There are some things you can't learn in a classroom. Diagrams, charts, and reports can only take you so far. Sometimes, you've just got to get out your hands dirty! The 95th Division (IT) 9th Bn., 4th Bde., (QM) 95th Regt. instructors at the 77F10 MOS qualification course know this as well as anyone. They take their students through the ins and outs of transporting, refueling, and maintaining petroleum equipment.

Fort Lee, Va. boasts an impressive petroleum specialist training site. Instructors at the 77F10 course can give students hands-on training on the different types of piping, tanks, and refueling stations that they might expect to see when they themselves are handling petroleum for the Armed Forces. Tasks such as measuring petroleum tanks with new computerized equipment, refueling mock tankers, performing maintenance of petroleum piping, and indentifying various petroleum valves were all made more realistic with the excellent training facilities of Fort Lee.



(Pictured clockwise from above)

Students measure the volume on a railcar petroleum tanker.

A 95th Division instructor opens a valve during the petroleum off-loading process.

Students train with the latest version of the ULLS-G Automated Logistics System.



New Automated Supply System

Students of the 92A MOS course learned the most current version of the ULLS-G system during their recent training at Fort Lee, Va. The "Automated Logistics System" acts as a supplement to the 92A soldier in the process of unit-level logistics. With the ULLS-G system, the supply readiness process is improved, thus making it easier to keep track of the equipment and assist in tracking maintenance records to ensure the equipment remains in good repair.



Drill Sergeants

95th Drill Sergeants Graduate at Fort Sill



The 95th Division Drill Sergeant School graduated 22 new drill sergeants in a ceremony at Fort Sill, Okla. In addition, three drill sergeants from the 104th Division (IT) graduated in this same class. The Distinguished Honor Graduate was Sgt. Steve Gutierrez, 3rd Battalion, 355th Regiment, Tulsa, Okla. The Honor Graduate was Sgt. Andrew Johnson, 2nd Battalion, 377th Regiment, Lincoln, Neb. The Peer Mentor Leader was Staff Sgt. Tyoga J. Luther, 3rd Battalion, 378th Regiment, Norman, Okla. And, scoring the highest on the Army Physical Fitness Test was Staff Sgt. Terry Reynolds, 2nd Battalion, 355th Regiment, Wichita Falls, Texas.

Brotherly Love

1st Lt. Mark Ganey admires the new drill sergeant hat awarded to his brother Sgt. Guy D. Ganey following the Drill Sergeant School graduation at Fort Sill, Okla. Drill Sgt. Ganey serves in Co. B, 2nd Bn., 378 Rgt., Monroe La. Lt. Ganey is the executive officer of the same company. Lt. Ganey has been with the Monroe unit for several years. Guy was serving with another Army Reserve unit in Marshall, Texas, when Mark persuaded him to transfer to his unit.



Like Father, Like Son

Staff Sgt. Duane Branscomb, who is a recent graduate of the 95th Division's Drill Sergeant School, is already indoctrinating his son, 2-year old Johnny. Branscomb is a drill sergeant with the 1st Bn., 378th Regt. in Lafayette, La. Johnny says he wants to be in the Army and wear a Montana Peak (drill sergeant) hat, like his father.



Logistics

You CAN

'Teach an Old Guard New Tricks!'

By Staff Sgt. Matthew Verett
95th Division Public Affairs Office

Staff Sgt. Robert Smithies found himself with a decision to make. He could enjoy his next tour in Korea.....or become a member of the fabled and honored Old Guard. His choice was easy.

With a six-week initial training period, Smithies learned what it meant to be a part of the Old Guard. Part of the 4th Mechanized Infantry Division (Ft. Hood, Texas), the Old Guard operates out of Arlington, Va.

As a member of the elite team, Smithies was honored to perform in many social events. He guarded the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier at Arlington National Cemetery, was a member of the Old Guard Drill Team, and part of the Continental Color Guard. He was also fortunate enough to be part of the Presidential Escort Platoon and performed in former-President Jimmy Carter's inaugural parade. The Old Guard has come to be known for their participation in military funerals and Smithies performed over 500 funerals in his tour.

Smithies states that the tour "shaped his career". He eventually moved on after his 3-year tour with the Old Guard. He later began working with databases and found a calling. The database skills he learned in the Army now serve him well as a database administrator for USAA in San Antonio, Texas.

Smithies is now an instructor with 9th Bn., 4th Bde., 95th Regt. (QM) in Des Moines, Iowa. He instructs students in the use of the ULLS-G automated Logistics System.



Staff Sgt. Robert Smithies (right) instructs a student of the 92A MOS course in inventory control procedures.

Instructors Overcome Training Obstacles

By Staff Sgt. Matthew Verett
95th Division Public Affairs Office

The staff of the 95th Division (IT) 9th Bn., 4th Bde., 95th Regt., (QM) 92A10 qualification course was able to put together a successful training environment despite some unexpected difficulties. Fort Lee, Va., the site of the training class, was unable to provide enough training space for a typical 92A10 course.

The Automated Logistics Specialist course requires students to perform in both office and warehouse environments as they learn their craft. Because of the shortage of training space, 95th instructors implemented a double-shift routine.

The early class began work at 7 a.m. and completed their shift at 4

p.m. That gave them just enough time to clean up the training facilities before the 2nd shift arrived. The late class had a class schedule from 5 p.m. to midnight.

Despite the non-standard training schedule, students of the course adapted well with little complaint.

In addition to the shortage of training space, the base also did not have sufficient billeting for the students. Rather than lodging on-base, students were required to stay in motels in nearby Petersburg, Va. The 95th instructors worked to coordinate the travel back and forth between the motels and the training facility. The motels themselves were in neighborhoods that became pretty dangerous at night.

Travel to and from the airport was also a problem. Sgt. 1st Class Ryan Sweet,

from Independence, Mo., coordinated the transportation of students as they arrived in the Richmond, Va., airport, located roughly 30 miles from Ft. Lee.

Master Sgt. Larry Woods, deputy commandant for the school, remarked "the main mission for Fort Lee is Army Advanced Individual Training courses (AIT). The Reserves seem to get bumped for the AIT classes. We will probably be using Fort Lee again next year and will likely face the same type of problems."

The hard work and ingenuity of the 95th Division instructors helped to overcome the difficulties they encountered.

They truly went above and beyond the call of duty to ensure the best possible training environment given the circumstances.



Family Support

Conference Provides Family with Support



Participants of the 95th Division (IT) Family Readiness Training Conference also visited the Oklahoma City Bombing Memorial.

“What happens when a 95th Division (Institutional Training) soldier gets mobilized? How does Tri-Care work? Do I need a will or power of attorney? In a nutshell, ‘What is Family Support and how does it support soldiers?’”

These questions and scores of others were addressed and discussed with 87 Family Support representatives from across the Division at a recent Family Readiness Training Conference held in Oklahoma City, Okla. The workshop is supposed to be an annual event for all of the Division’s subordinate units.

“Actually, this is the first conference the Division has been able to fund in five years and I am really encouraged by the participation,” said Mr. Les Moffett, 95th Division Family Readiness Director. “We have a lot of information to cover and only two days to do it all. In the future we plan on

having these conferences annually.”

Participants were treated to comments and command emphasis from Maj. Gen. Craig Bambrough, Deputy Commanding General, USARC and Maj. Gen. Robert Silverthorn Jr., 95th Division (IT) Commander. In addition, Mrs. Bambrough addressed the conference.

“Mrs. Bambrough’s presentation was very well received by the group,” said Moffett. “She is very knowledgeable; but, and equally important, an approachable person who has lots of experience with Family Readiness.”

“Within USARC we have 3,000 volunteers working for Family Readiness,” said Mrs. Bambrough. “This is important because 25 percent of our families have deployed; currently, we have nine deployments to Bosnia and 12 to Kosovo.

With more deployments and mobilizations in the future, the importance of Family Readiness will only become more important.”

Conference evaluations indicate that participants really appreciated being able to speak with Mrs. Bambrough and the opportunity to network with other family readiness volunteers. The conference also allowed the Division to recognize the Division’s ‘Family Readiness Volunteer of the Year’.

Paul Dooley, 6th Bn., 3rd Bde. from San Antonio, Texas was recognized by Maj. Gen. Silverthorn for his volunteer activities. “This is the first year we have recognized a male or a non-spouse for their work, said Moffett. “I hope Mr. Dooley’s recognition will encourage male spouses of female soldiers to become involved in Family Readiness. Family Readiness has never been a ‘wives’ club’ and we don’t want the organization to be perceived as such.”



Friend to the Division Passes

By 95th Division Public Affairs

Brig. Gen (Retired) Harvey G. Gulley, great friend to the 95th Division (IT), passed away Oct. 10, at his residence in Oklahoma City, Okla. He had courageously battled throat and neck cancer for two years.

Gulley first entered the 95th Division in 1960. He served in many roles including HHC Commander and 1st Bde. Commander, and then finally becoming the Assistant Division Commander (GADC) in 1983.

For all his distinguished accomplishments, Gulley is probably best known for the support he gave to the 95th Division after his retirement.

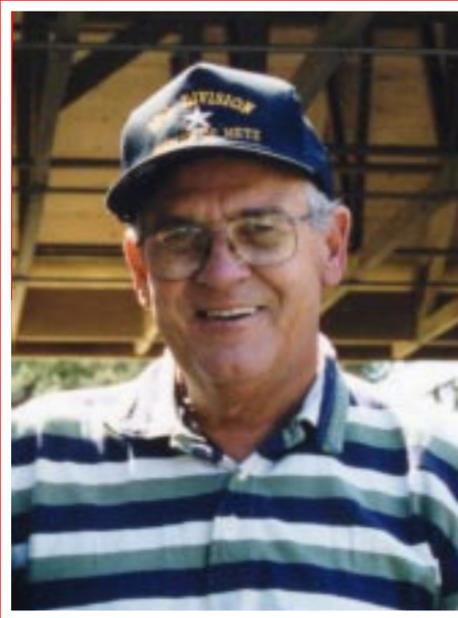
He encouraged many with his tireless efforts as a leader and member in several organizations.

He served as the Oklahoma State Chairman for the Oklahoma Committee of Employer Support for the Guard and Reserve.

He was a national Committee-man and a Department President for the Reserve Officers' Association.

Additionally, he was very active in both the 95th Division Family Support Group and the 95th HHC Family Support Group. Gulley's wife Barbara has also given generously of her time in leadership roles in family support.

The Gulleys attended many 95th Division activities including



Brig. Gen. (Ret) Harvey G. Gulley
Former GADC, 95th Division

change-of-command ceremonies, golf tournaments, Christmas parties, and picnics. As fate would have it, the 95th Division 14th Annual Golf Tournament, held Oct. 6, was the last time Division soldiers had to speak with Brig. Gen. (Ret) Gulley.

We had the opportunity to speak with Mrs. Gulley on Oct. 19, at her home in Oklahoma City. It was a beautiful fall afternoon and as we sat out on the patio, looking out over the lake, Mrs. Barbara Gulley talked about her husband.

We asked her about her husband, the man. What activities had he enjoyed, what had he been the proudest of, what was his

legacy to the 95th Division (IT), and what would he have liked to see for the Division over the next 10 years? Mrs. Gulley spoke freely, with clear recall and with a sad warmth in her voice of her memories of her husband.

She spoke of fishing episodes, where she baited his hooks for him, and of the time she snared him with one of her own fishing hooks as she was casting. Memories of him building garden tiers, going out in the paddle boat, and playing golf at the Division Reunions were easily relayed.

Mrs. Gulley showed us a plaque on the wall depicting him as an Honorary Command Sergeant Major for the 95th Division Maneuver Training Command (MTC), an honor that he had been very proud to receive. She said that as a "soldier's soldier," her husband had worked hard to gain benefits for soldiers through Employer Support of Guard and Reserve (ESGR). She said that he knew that he had accomplished so much because of the men and women who had served him. And as for direction for the 95th Division for the next 10 years, Mrs. Gulley said he would comment, "Just keep doing what your're doing, only keep getting a little bit better."

The 95th Division will truly miss Brig. Gen. (Ret) Gulley, the soldier, and the man. Godspeed Sir.