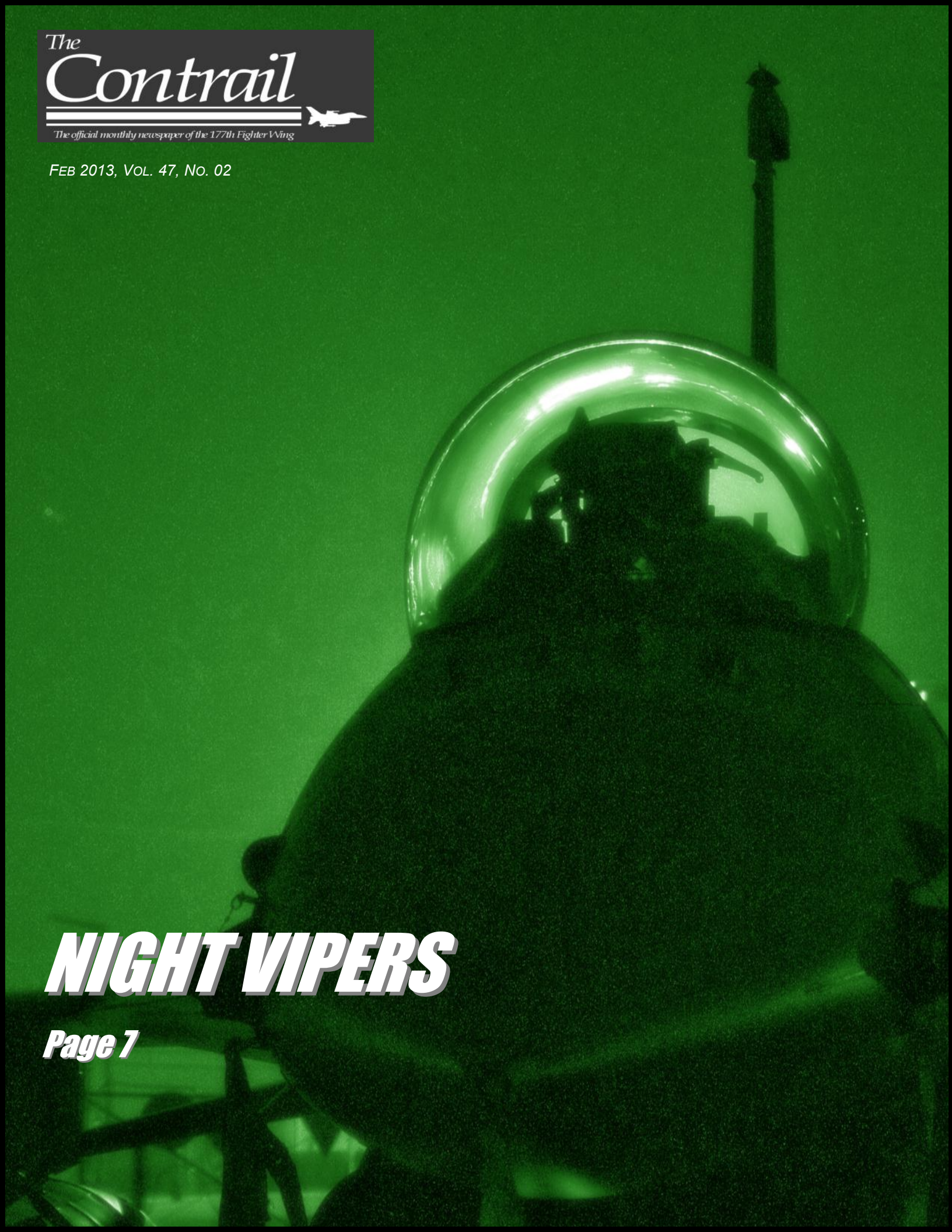
The Contrail

The official monthly newspaper of the 177th Fighter Wing

FEB 2013, VOL. 47, NO. 02



NIGHT VIPERS

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The Contrail
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CHAPLAIN'S CORNER

Chaplain Henry McNeal Turner

By Chaplain (Lt Col) Floyd White III

FEB 2013, VOL. 47, NO. 02

FEATURES:

Pg. 4: Red Tail Angels

Pg. 6: Financing the Fight

Pg. 8: New ANG Leaders

And more...

COVER: NIGHT VIPER

AN F-16C FROM THE 177TH FIGHTER WING AWAITS A NIGHT OF TRAINING MISSIONS. PHOTO ILLUSTRATION BY MASTER SGT. ANDREW MOSELEY

SOCIAL MEDIA

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Today certainly is a great day as we are engaged in a Unit compliance Inspection. My thoughts and prayers are with all participants of 177th FW and the unit inspection team.

February is African American history month. A time to reflect upon the outstanding achievements that African Americans have made to our country. The military has many noteworthy African Americans who have made significant contributions to our country.

Chaplain Henry McNeal Turner
(February 1, 1834 – May 8, 1915 first black chaplain in the armed forces).

In 1863 during the American Civil War, Turner was appointed as the first black chaplain in the United States Colored Troops. These troops were regiments of the United states Army during the American Civil War that were composed of African-American soldiers. First recruited in 1863, by the end of the Civil War, the men of the 175 regiments of the USCT constituted approximately one-tenth of the Union Army. This group of men gained popularity and later became known as the Buffalo Soldiers. Afterwards, he was appointed to the Freedman's Bureau in Georgia. He settled in Macon and was elected to the state legislature in 1868 during Reconstruction. He planted many AME churches in Georgia after the war. In 1880 he was elected as the first southern bishop of the AME Church after a fierce battle within the denomination. Angered by the Democrats' regaining power and instituting Jim Crow laws in the late nineteenth century South, Turner began to support black nationalism and emigration of blacks to Africa. He was the chief figure to do so in the late nineteenth century; the movement grew after World War I.

Turner was a minister, politician, and the first southern bishop of the African Methodist Episcopal Church; he was a pioneer in Georgia in organizing new congregations of the independent black denomination after the American Civil War. Born free in South Carolina, Turner learned to read and write and became a Methodist preacher. He joined the AME Church in St. Louis, Missouri in 1858, where he became a minister; later he had pastorates in Baltimore, Maryland and Washington, DC.

Turner died while visiting Windsor, Ontario in 1915. Turner was buried in Atlanta. After his death, W.E.B. Du Bois wrote in "The Crisis" magazine about him:

"Turner was the last of his clan, mighty men mentally and physically, men who started at the bottom and hammered their way to the top by sheer brute strength, they were the spiritual progeny of African chieftains, and they built the African church in America."

Throughout the inspection the chaplain section will be visiting various units of our command. And although we may not be subject matter experts in your specific fields we would like to provide a sense of motivation and confidence as you do your work, May God bless the United States of America and the 177FW.

Sources:
"Turner, Henry McNeal," Encyclopedia Americana, 1920.
"Henry McNeal Turner" by Courtney Vien, Documenting the American South

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A MESSAGE FROM THE

VICE WING COMMANDER

One of the newest initiatives in the Air Force is ensuring that our workplaces foster an environment of professionalism and respect. In an effort to ensure this is happening, the Health and Welfare Inspection was created. The NJANG has embraced this initiative and tasked the wings with performing this inspection. On 29 Jan, myself, Col Gentry, Chief Morales, and all of the group commanders performed this inspection across the 177FW.

As per the instructions given to us by our senior leadership, we inspected all government work areas, including sensitive and secure facilities. This included break rooms, locker rooms, heritage rooms and the like. We were directed to exclude places that an individual has a reasonable expectation of privacy such as individual desk drawers, locked lockers, private automobiles, briefcases and backpacks.

Directly from the instructions we received from NGB: The purpose of this inspection is to look for, document, and remove papers, books, journals, magazines, videos, song-books that would create a hostile or offensive work environment to include materials containing lewd, pornographic, sexually suggestive or derogatory images, words or lyrics.

So, how did we do at the 177th? As expected, we found an overall professional atmosphere. We did find a few minor things that we removed, but nothing that could be regarded as particularly noteworthy. The men and women of the 177th Fighter Wing once again proved that they are among the best, most professional airmen not just in the Air National Guard, but the total Air Force.

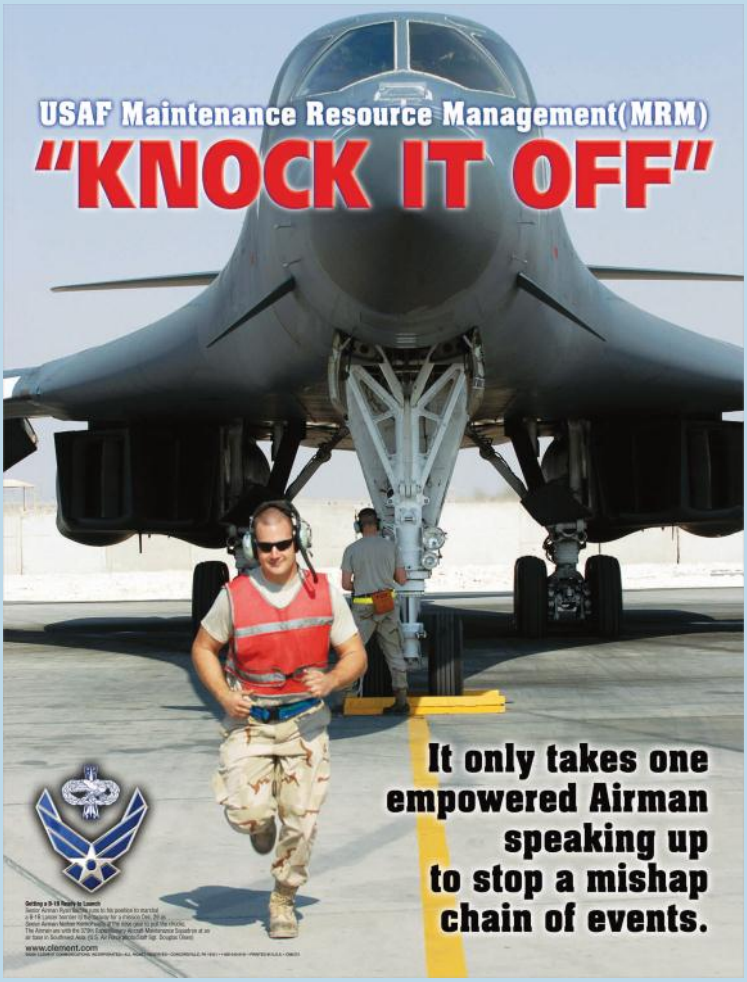
Col Kerry M. Gentry, Commander, 177 FW (right) presents Lt. Col. Kyle Lindsay (left), an F-16C pilot with the 119th Fighter Squadron, with the Meritorious Service Medal.

Now on to the good stuff. What truly impressed us was the amount of items we saw from deployments, previous military service, from civilian jobs, and family. Most importantly, we saw a tremendous pride in people's work area and the things they displayed. It was a real challenge to keep to our schedule as we toured everyone's area. I can't tell you how many times we would see something on a desktop and ask what the story was behind it. The breadth of experiences of all the members of the 177th was on full display, and it was an impressive story to hear.

This is our heritage, and by no means are we asking any-one to remove or hide it. This wing is made up of a diverse group whose experiences and background make us who we are. None of us are asking you to sanitize your areas to the point where we can't display our personal items. This wing, like every military unit, is more than just the sum of its parts. What makes us great is how we pull together as a group and perform at an extremely high level every day, on every task great and small.

What can we take away from this inspection? While we found that the 177th Fighter Wing has shown a high level of professionalism in the workplace, we must remain cognizant of our environment and the effect it has on all who serve here. If you have a question or concern about anything you see displayed in a public area, bring it to the attention of your supervisor. They will work within the chain of command to ensure we are complying with the intent of this initiative…to foster a professional environment for all. By doing this we will continue to foster an environment of dignity and respect for all we serve with.

ANTHONY DEVITO
Colonel, NJANG
Vice Wing Commander



PA NCO AWARDED

Story by Tech. Sgt. Matt Hecht, 177th FW/PA

Master Sgt. Andrew Moseley, the 177th Fighter Wing Public Affairs Office PA/VI Manager, spent a good part of 2012 deployed to Southwest Asia.

While working with CENTAF staff, Moseley worked as part of the Public Affairs team that developed materials for the Check Six program,. The Check Six program derives its name from an old military phrase that means "watch your back" and also because the math adds up—three plus two plus one. The program emphasizes that during an insider threat or active shooter situation, Airman have three options: escape, barricade or fight back; two possible outcomes, live or die; and one chance to get it right.

Moseley was humbled to learn that his efforts were lauded by CENTAF, and his team was awarded the 2012 ACC Public Affairs Award for Communication Excellence.

"I spent a great deal of time on my deployment on the Check Six command message video which I shot and edited," said Moseley. "I also developed the program logo and several posters. I am honored to have been a part of a great Public Affairs team that directly impacted the safety and security of our fellow Airmen."

The Check Six video is now seen by all deployers to the AOR.

177th Fighter Wing

SARC

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Real Wingmen Act!

If you think someone needs help - **ASK**

Get help for the individual in need - **ACT**

Remove the individual out of the immediate situation; don't leave your friend or a person in need alone with the possible offender - **INTERVENE**

Preventing Sexual Assault Is Everyone's Duty!

CHECK SIX

3 + 2 + 1

Red Tail Angels

The story of the Tuskegee Airmen

By Master Sgt. Mark Olsen, 108th Wing PA

Prior to World War II, the situation for African-American military aviators was grim.

The Army Air Corps had completely barred African-Americans from their ranks and the other services had assigned them only the most menial of duties. Their reasoning was based on an Army War College study, which stated that African-Americans, by nature, were physically, mentally and psychologically unfit for combat duty.

Civil rights organizations and the African-American press exerted pressure that, combined with congressional legislation, resulted in the formation of 99th Fighter Squadron based at the Tuskegee Institute in June 1941. The graduates of that program would become known as the Tuskegee Airmen.

Class 42C, the first Tuskegee class, began training on July 19, 1941 and included 12 cadets and one student officer Capt. Benjamin O. Davis Jr.

In 1936, Davis was the first African American to graduate from West Point Military Academy in 47 years and only the fourth to ever graduate from the institute. Davis served as an aide to his father, Brig. Gen. Benjamin O. Davis Sr., at Fort Benning, Ga., before transferring to Tuskegee. He would later retire as an Air Force lieutenant general, the Air Force's first black general and the nation's second African-American general officer.

After completing basic training at nearby Moton Field, the Airmen were sent to the segregated Tuskegee Army Airfield to complete their pilot training.

Class 42C earned their wings in March 1942, becoming the nation's first black military pilots. Between 1941 and 1946, Tuskegee trained 992 aviators for the war effort, 450 would be deployed, 66 were killed in action and 32 were shot down and became prisoners of war.

Despite all the training, the unit did not receive their deployment orders. After months of delays by the War Department, the 99th Fighter Squadron was deployed to North Africa where they joined the 33rd Fighter Group in April 1943. Their first combat mission was to attack the island of Pantelleria, which was located in the Mediterranean Sea. The attack began on May 30 and on June 11, enemy forces surrendered due solely to air power.

For this singular accomplishment , the 99th received a Distinguished Unit Citation. The 99th would go on to be awarded another DUC for successful air strikes against Monte Cassino, Italy during May 12-14, 1944.

In March 1941 the Air Corps announced the formation of its first-ever black combat unit, the 99th Pursuit (later Fighter) Squadron. Reflecting contemporary American custom and War Department policy, Tuskegee's black aviators remained segregated in an all-black organization. The unit was to include 47 officers and 429 enlisted men; ground crews were to train at Chanute Army Air Field, Ill., while pilots trained at Tuskegee.

In spring 1944, the all-black 332nd Fighter Group was deployed. The 332nd was comprised of the 100th, 301st, and 302nd African-American Fighter Squadrons. The 332nd was initially based at Montecorvino Air Base near Salerno, Italy and then moved to Capodichino Airfield and finally to Ramitelli Airfield near Ancona, where, under Davis' command, flew missions over Sicily, the Mediterranean and North Africa. The 99th joined the 332nd in July 1944.

American bomber crews nicknamed the 332nd the Red Tails or Red Tail Angels after the distinctive red tail markings on the vertical stabilizers of the unit's fighters. The German pilots called the Tuskegee pilots "Die Schwarze Vogelmenschen", literally the Black Birdmen.

On March 24, 1945, Lt. Col. Davis led the 332nd on a 1,600-mile mission to Berlin where they escorted B-17 bombers whose mission was to level the Daimler-Benz tank works. The 332nd was supposed to be relieved by another fighter unit prior to arriving at the target, so when the relieving unit failed to show up, the 332nd continued the mission and went on to shoot down numerous enemy fighters including three German Me-262 jet fighters. As a result, the 332nd was awarded a Distinguished Unit Citation for "outstanding performance and extraordinary heroism" for the longest bomber escort mission of World War II.

By war's end, the Tuskegee Airmen had completed 15,553 sorties, 1,578 missions, destroyed 262 enemy aircraft, more than 600 railroad cars, one enemy destroyer and numerous enemy installations. Their awards included three Distinguished Unit Citations, 150 Distinguished Flying Crosses, several Silver Stars, eight Purple Hearts, 14 Bronze Stars, 744 Air Medals, the Croix de Guerre and the Red Star of Yugoslavia.

In 2005, Tuskegee Airmen Lt. Cols. Lee Archer, Robert Ashby, Herbert Carter and Charles McGee, along with Master Sgt. James Sheppard, Tech. Sgt. George Watson and group historian Ted Johnson flew to Balad, Iraq, to speak to active duty Airmen serving with the 332nd Air Expeditionary Wing. Archer was the only Tuskegee ace with five kills to his credit. He passed away on Jan. 27, 2010.

During a ceremony at the air base, Lt. Gen. Walter E. Buchanan III, Commander of the Ninth Air Force and U.S. Central Command Air Forces, said that: "This group represents the linkage between the greatest generation of Airmen and the latest generation of Airmen."

The Tuskegee Airmen overcame prejudice and helped pave the way for President Harry S. Truman's Executive Order 9981 in July 1948, which mandated that the "highest standards of democracy" were essential in the armed services, and that "there shall be equality of treatment and opportunity for all persons... without regard to race, color, religion or national origin."

The 332nd Fighter Group flew 179 bomber escort missions from June 1944 through the end of the war. The Tuskegee Airmen proved especially valuable in this role.

When the war in Europe ended, the 332nd Fighter Group had shot down 112 enemy aircraft and destroyed another 150 on the ground.

Tuskegee Airmen, retired Major George Boyd (from left), retired Lt. Col. Alexander Jefferson, former Staff Sgt. Phillip Broome and retired Lt. Col. James Warren, pose April 24 in front of barrier art here showing a "Red Tail" P-51 Mustang. The famed World War II pioneers met with Airmen assigned to the 332nd AEW. (U.S. Air Force photo/Senior Airman Elizabeth Rissmiller)

FINANCING THE FIGHT

Story by Tech. Sgt. Matt Hecht, 177 FW/PA

On Oct 1, 2011, Lt. Col. Ed Dagney arrived at Kabul, Afghanistan, as Comptroller for Combined Forces Special Operations Component Command-Afghanistan (CFSOCC-A).

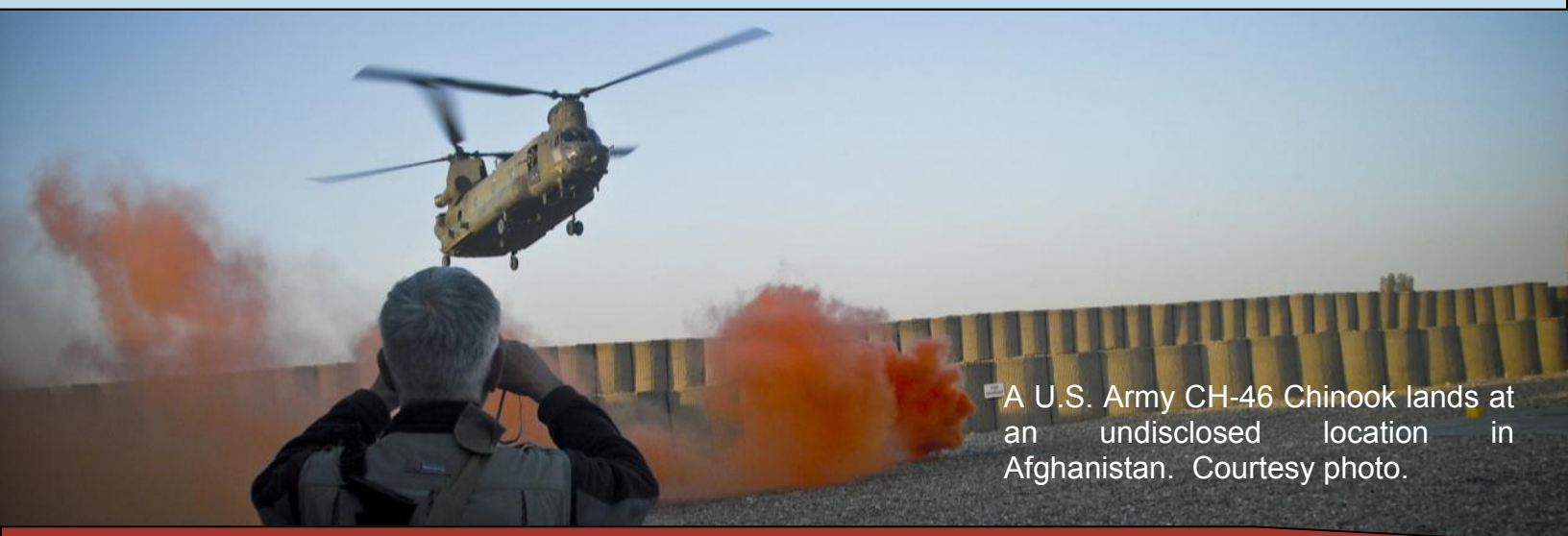
Far from his home in New Jersey, Dagney was tasked with helping the Afghan National Police with a comprehensive pay system for the Afghan Local Police (ALP) program.

Dagney participated in various battlefield circulations, conducting inspections in Helmand, Farah, Herat, Lash Kar Gah, and Shindad, where he received first-hand looks at the equipment and checkpoints used by the Afghan Local Police. By assessing the ALP needs, and rewriting several transaction procedures, CFSOCC-A was able to meet mission requirements for the ALP while simultaneously maintaining fiscal integrity.

"Getting this type of opportunity to help the ALP was a gratifying experience," said Dagney. "Serving with combined U.S. forces as well as international forces made for an interesting and worthwhile deployment."

Lt. Col. Ed Dagney, 177th Comptroller Flight Commander, poses in front of a Mine Resistant Anti-Personnel (MRAP) vehicle in Afghanistan. Courtesy photo.

Lt. Col. Ed Dagney inspects an Afghan Local Police checkpoint, to gauge the quality and amounts of equipment they needed to fulfill their mission. Courtesy photo.



A U.S. Army CH-46 Chinook lands at an undisclosed location in Afghanistan. Courtesy photo.

NIGHT VIPERS

Photos by Tech. Sgt. Matt Hecht, 177th FW/PA

Col. Kerry M. Gentry, Commander of the 177th Fighter Wing, climbs aboard his aircraft for a night of training.

Above: U.S. Air Force Senior Airman Jeffrey Montemurro removes a ladder from an F-16C Viper piloted by Capt. Keith Graham at Atlantic City International Airport, N.J.

New Jersey Air National Guardsmen from the 177th Fighter Wing maintain combat ready qualifications, no matter what time of day it is.

Below: Airman First Class Jymal Cruse preforms pre-flight inspections on an F-16C. Cruse is a Crew Chief assigned to the 177th Maintenance Group.

U.S. Air Force Col. Kerry M. Gentry does a pre-flight inspection on an F-16C Viper at Atlantic City International Airport, N.J. on Jan 23. Gentry is the Commander of the 177th Fighter Wing.

NEW AIR GUARD LEADERSHIP

From National Guard Bureau Public Affairs and Strategic Communications

Lt. Gen. Stanley E. "Sid" Clarke III, commander of the Continental U.S. North American Aerospace Defense Command Region and 1st Air Force, has been confirmed by the Senate to be the next director of the Air National Guard.

*1/2/2013 - **ARLINGTON, Va.** -- Lt. Gen. Stanley E. "Sid" Clarke III, commander of the Continental U.S. North American Aerospace Defense Command Region and 1st Air Force, has been confirmed by the Senate to be the next director of the Air National Guard.*

Clarke will replace Lt. Gen. Harry "Bud" Wyatt, who is retiring this month. Wyatt has led the Air National Guard since February 2009.

Clarke said he is eager to take charge of an organization that comprises 106,000 people.

"I look forward to the opportunity to lead the best Air National Guard in our nation's history," he said. "The Air National Guard, and the 106,000 men and women who make it work, has served our nation and our communities with great distinction in combat and during numerous domestic crises."

Wyatt, who intends to retire to his home in Oklahoma, said Clarke is the right person, at the right time.

"Sid has served here at the Pentagon and has a wealth of command and staff experience," Wyatt observed. "He will help shape and guide the Air Guard as we forge ahead to the future."

As Air Guard Director, Clarke will be responsible for formulating, developing and coordinating all policies, plans and programs affecting more than 106,000 Air Guard members in more than 88 flying wings and 200 geographically separated units throughout the United States, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, Guam and the Virgin Islands.

Clarke is no stranger to key leadership positions. He has served as the Deputy Director of the Air National Guard and as the Assistant Adjutant General for Air for the Alabama Air National Guard. At 1st Air Force, he commanded four direct reporting units, 10 aligned Air National Guard units, and a large number of active air defense alert sites -- including aircraft, air defense artillery, and up to 15,000 active duty, National Guard, Air Force Reserve and civilian personnel.

*1/8/2013 - **TYNDALL AIR FORCE BASE, Fla.** -- Chief Master Sgt. James Hotaling from the Continental U.S. NORAD Region-1st Air Force here was named as the Air National Guard's next command chief today.*

As ANG command chief, Hotaling will serve as the senior advisor to Lt. Gen. Sid Clarke, the incoming director of the Air National Guard, on matters concerning the readiness, morale, welfare, proper use and progress of more than 90,000 enlisted Airmen.

Hotaling succeeds Chief Master Sgt. Christopher Muncy, who retired in September after serving almost four years as the Air National Guard's command chief.

"This is a bittersweet moment for my family and I," said Hotaling. "On one hand I am excited to be moving on to bigger challenges serving our Air National Guard, but on the other I will miss the camaraderie and friendships I have established during my short time here at First Air Force."

Hotaling will be the Air Guard's 11th command chief. Prior to July 1998, the title was "senior enlisted advisor."

Hotaling currently serves as command chief for the Continental U.S. NORAD Region-1st Air Force (Air Forces Northern). He previously spent nearly 24 years in various Air Force Special Tactics and leadership positions. He also serves as a member of the Air Guard's Enlisted Field Advisory Council and the Combat Control Association.

Hotaling is a native of North Carolina where he enlisted in the U.S. Air Force in 1987 and joined the Oregon Air National Guard in 2003.

Chief Master Sgt. James Hotaling from the Continental U.S. NORAD Region-1st Air Force here was named as the Air National Guard's next command chief Jan. 8, 2013. (Courtesy photo)

A New Year—A New You! Consider the benefits of a *Smoking Cessation Program*

One of the best things you can do for your health, the health of your family, and your wallet is to quit smoking. Smoking cessation is the term we use to reflect the reduction in nicotine dependence created from smoking. There are many programs that enable you to successfully quit. In addition, the government has a number of free resources that can help including text reminders and apps for your smart phone. You can find these at http://www.smokefree.gov/. If you need more help, there are a number of over the counter (OTC) nicotine products that will assist you with withdrawal symptoms including nicotine patches, gum, and lozenges. Need more help than that? See your physician for help. They can talk to you about what prescription options might assist you in your smoke free journey.

So why quit? According to the CDC, here are a few reasons to quit.

"Cigarette smoke contains a deadly mix of more than 7,000 chemicals; hundreds are toxic and about 70 can cause cancer. Cigarette smoke can cause serious health problems, numerous diseases, and death.

Fortunately, people who stop smoking greatly reduce their risk for disease and premature death. Although the health benefits are greater for people who stop at earlier ages, cessation is beneficial at all ages.

Smoking cessation is associated with the following health benefits:

Smoking cessation lowers the risk for lung and other types of cancer.

Smoking cessation reduces the risk for coronary heart disease, stroke, and peripheral vascular disease. Coronary heart disease risk is substantially reduced within 1 to 2 years of cessation.

Smoking cessation reduces respiratory symptoms, such as coughing, wheezing, and shortness of breath. The rate of decline in lung function is slower among persons who quit smoking.

Smoking cessation reduces the risk of developing chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD), one of the leading causes of death in the United States.

Smoking cessation by women during their reproductive years reduces the risk for infertility. Women who stop smoking during pregnancy also reduce their risk of having a low birth weight baby. "

Make 2013 the year you consider your smoking cessation options. Then have fun and thinking of that great vacation you will take with all the money you save on cigarettes.

SOURCE: http://www.cdc.gov/tobacco/data_statistics/fact_sheets/cessation/quitting/index.htm

From Security Forces

The 177th Security Forces Squadron's Operation Crime Stop Program has been newly implemented. Crime Stop allows for anonymous reporting of suspected or actual crimes. Anonymous crime reports can include but are not limited to: suspicious activity, threatening acts or behavior, possession of weapons and the use or sale of illegal drugs. The dedicated phone line for Operation Crime Stop is 761-6223.

AF to open remaining combat positions to women

From the Armed Forces Press Service

1/24/2-13—**WASHINGTON (AFNS)** — Defense Secretary Leon E. Panetta and Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, Gen. Martin Dempsey announced today the rescission the 1994 Direct Ground Combat Definition and Assignment Rule for women and that the Department of Defense plans to remove gender-based barriers to service.

"Women have shown great courage and sacrifice on and off the battlefield, contributed in unprecedented ways to the military's mission and proven their ability to serve in an expanding number of roles," Panetta said. "The Department's goal in rescinding the rule is to ensure that the mission is met with the best-qualified and most capable people, regardless of gender."

While 99 percent of Air Force positions are currently open to women, Chief of Staff Gen. Mark A. Welsh III said the service will now pursue opening the final 1 percent.

"2013 marks the twentieth anniversary of the Department of Defense allowing women to serve as combat pilots," Welsh said. "By rescinding the 1994 Direct Ground Combat Definition and Assignment Rule, we can pursue integrating women into the seven remaining Air Force career fields still closed, all associated with special operations. We're focused on ensuring America's Air Force remains capable and ready with the best-qualified people serving where we need them."

The Air Force will partner with U.S. Special Operations Command and the other services to review opening these positions in a deliberate, measured, and responsible way, officials said. Those positions are:

Officer / Enlisted Air Force Specialty Codes closed to women:
- 13DXA (Combat Control Officer - special operations forces / direct ground combat)
- 13DXB (Combat Rescue/Special Tactics Officer - special operations forces / direct ground combat)
- 15WXC (Special Operations Weather Officer - special operations forces / direct ground combat)
- 1C2XX (Enlisted Combat Controller - special operations forces / direct ground combat)
- 1C4XX (Enlisted Tactical Air Command and Control - some special operations forces /direct ground combat)
- 1T2XX (Enlisted Pararescue - special operations forces /direct ground combat)
- 1W0X2 (Enlisted Special Operations Weather - special operations forces /direct ground combat)

These career fields comprise approximately 3,235 positions.

Today, women make up approximately 15 percent, or nearly 202,400, of the U.S. military's 1.4 million active personnel. Over the course of the past decade, more than 280,000 women have deployed in support of operations in Iraq and Afghanistan.

Today's announcement follows an extensive review by the Joint Chiefs of Staff, who unanimously concluded that now is the time to move forward with the full intent to integrate women into occupational fields to the maximum extent possible.

It builds on a February 2012 decision to open more than 14,000 additional positions to women by rescinding the co-location restriction and allowing women to be assigned to select positions in ground

combat units at the battalion level.

"The Joint Chiefs share common cause on the need to start doing this now and to doing this right. We are committed to a purposeful and principled approach," said Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff Gen. Martin Dempsey.

The DoD is determined to successfully integrate women into the remaining restricted occupational fields within our military, while adhering to the following guiding principles developed by the Joint Chiefs of Staff:

- Ensuring the success of our nation's warfighting forces by preserving unit readiness, cohesion, and morale.

- Ensuring all service men and women are given the opportunity to succeed and are set up for success with viable career paths.

- Retaining the trust and confidence of the American people to defend this nation by promoting policies that maintain the best quality and most qualified people.

- Validating occupational performance standards, both physical and mental, for all military occupational specialties (MOS), specifically those that remain closed to women. Eligibility for training and development within designated occupational fields should consist of qualitative and quantifiable standards reflecting the knowledge, skills, and abilities necessary for each occupation. For occupational specialties open to women, the occupational performance standards must be gender-neutral as required by Public Law 103-160, Section 542 (1993).

- Ensuring that a sufficient cadre of midgrade/senior women enlisted and officers are assigned to commands at the point of introduction to ensure success in the long run. This may require an adjustment to recruiting efforts, assignment processes, and personnel policies. Assimilation of women into heretofore "closed units" will be informed by continual in-stride assessments and pilot efforts.

Using these guiding principles, positions will be opened to women following service reviews and the congressional notification procedures established by law. Panetta directed the military departments to submit detailed plans by May 15, 2013, for the implementation of this change, and to move ahead expeditiously to integrate women into previously closed positions. The secretary's direction is for this process to be complete by Jan. 1, 2016.

PARA - DOCS

By Doc Andy Savicky, Director of Psychological Health

During this time of stress with the UCI be a wingman and look out for each other. Consider the following poem by Don Merrill, as your reminder of the importance of SAFETY!

I Chose To Look The Other Way

I could have saved a life that day,
But I chose to look the other way.
It wasn't that I didn't care;
I had the time, and I was there.

But I didn't want to seem a fool,
Or argue over a safety rule.
I knew he'd done the job before;
If I spoke up he might get sore.

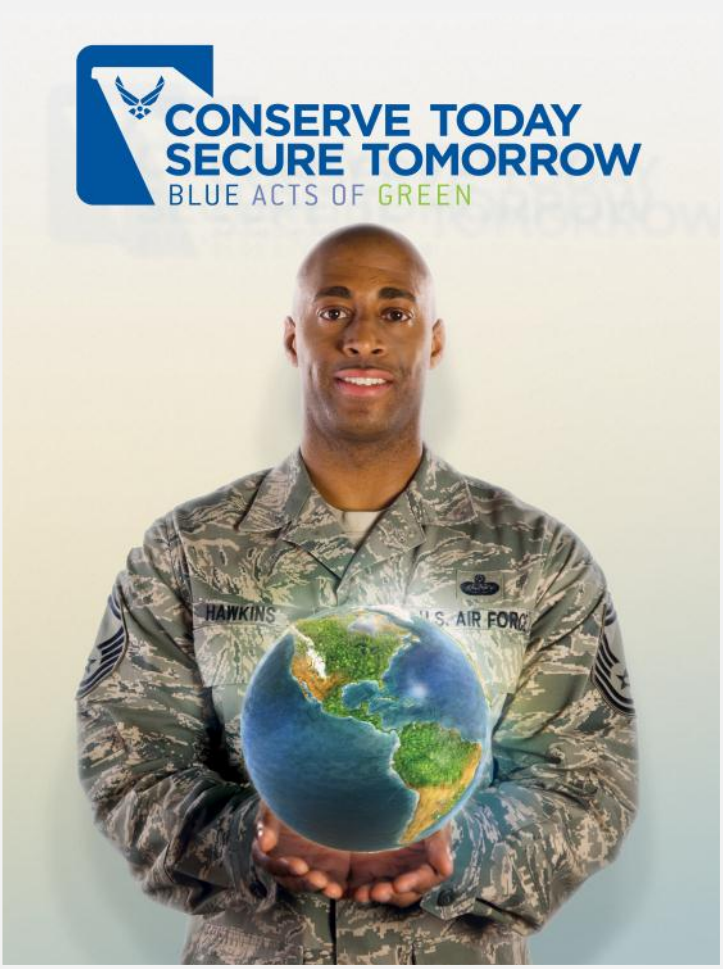
The chances didn't seem that bad;
I'd done the same, he knew I had.
So I shook my head and walked by;
He knew the risks as well as I.

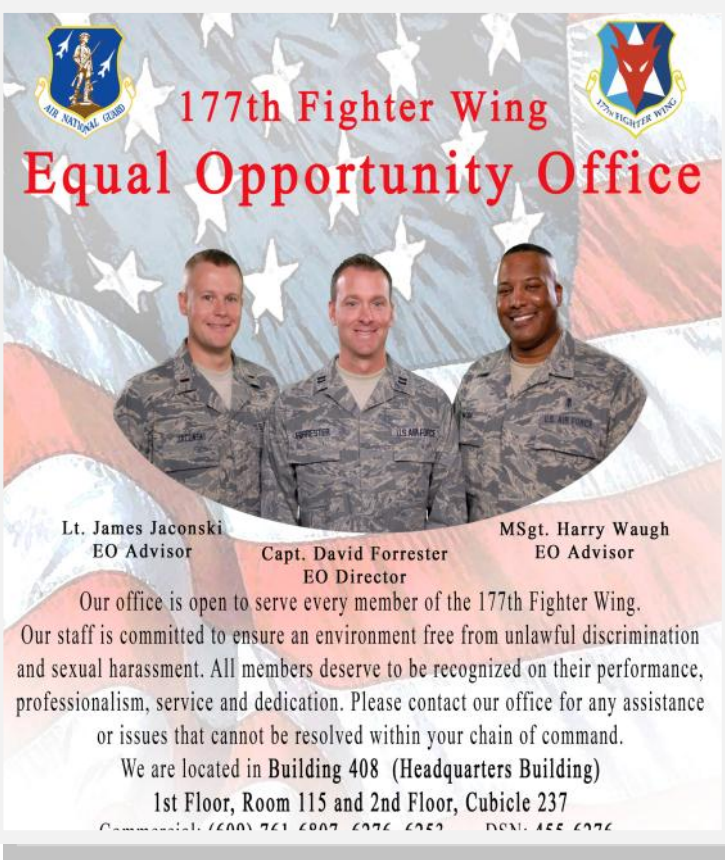
He took the chance, I closed an eye;
And with that act, I let him die.
I could have saved a life that day,
But I chose to look the other way.

Now every time I see his wife,
I know I should have saved his life.
That guilt is something I must bear;
But isn't' something you need to share.

If you see a risk that others take
That puts their health or life at stake,
The question asked or thing you say;
Could help them live another day.

If you see a risk and walk away,
Then hope you never have to say,
"I could have saved a life that day,
But I chose to look the other way."





BLACK HISTORY MONTH

At the CROSSROADS of FREEDOM St and EQUALITY LN

shall be then, thenceforward, and forever free;

The Emancipation Proclamation 1863 and the MARCH ON WASHINGTON 1963

Now is the time to rise from the dark and desolate valley of segregation to the sunlit path of racial justice.