



Air Defense Artillery

January-February 1992



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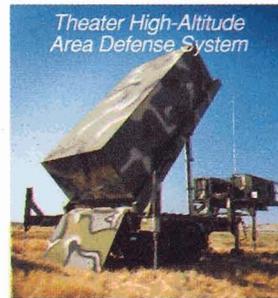
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FIRST TO FIRE

## WHERE DO WE GO FROM HERE?

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# ON THE COVER

The front cover features Fort Bliss artist John Paul Jones' faithful reproduction of the U.S. Army's famed World War I recruiting poster.

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# Intercept Point

There is no silver lining to the dark cloud of personnel turbulence building up on the ADA horizon, but there is a rainbow waiting at the end of the storm for soldiers who love the Army and refuse to abandon their dreams of successful military careers.

During the upcoming months, thousands of ADA soldiers will be offered generous separation incentives and exit bonuses designed to reduce the number of our soldiers who must be involuntarily forced out of the Army during the looming reduction in force. The Army's efforts to trim the ranks through voluntary separations are in stark contrast to the corporate world where pink slips in the mailbox and two week's severance pay are the accepted norm.

Soldiers deserve this special treatment because the nation makes special demands of them. However, there is an inherent danger to the Army's humane separation policy. The danger is that some of the branch's very best soldiers, disturbed by the approaching period of personnel turbulence, will opt for voluntary separation and temporary financial windfalls even though they run now risk of involuntary separation. The consequences, I believe, would prove tragic both for soldiers who abort promising careers and for the Army, which badly needs their talents.

The article titled "Uncle Sam Still Wants You" on page 6 delineates the magnitude of the draw-

down and its impact on Air Defense Artillery. The news is just as bad, or worse, for other combat arms, but don't push the "panic button."

Our branch will experience a short-term surplus of commissioned officers, warrant officers, noncommissioned officers and enlisted soldiers in almost every career field and military occupational specialty (MOS). While active component brigade-level



*Maj. Gen. John H. Little  
Chief of Air Defense Artillery*

commands will most likely remain at eight or increase, the number of ADA battalions will decrease from 45 to 31 or lower. This means a stretch in "time-in-grade" for a short time for soldiers who survive the drawdown. Then things will return to normal.

Field grade officers, at first, will see a slight decrease in the number of available ADA positions,

but the evolving personnel inventory number will then stabilize opportunities near pre-drawdown levels. Company grade officers will also see a decline in the number of ADA positions, but reduced accessions and the sharply decreasing personnel inventory will keep them competitive for command opportunities.

The drawdown and the ongoing ADA force restructuring should ultimately produce more equitable promotional opportunities for our ADA NCOs, many of whose careers have frequently been stifled by chronic surpluses in certain ADA MOSs. There will be fewer promotional opportunities, it is true, but there will be fewer soldiers competing for extra stripes.

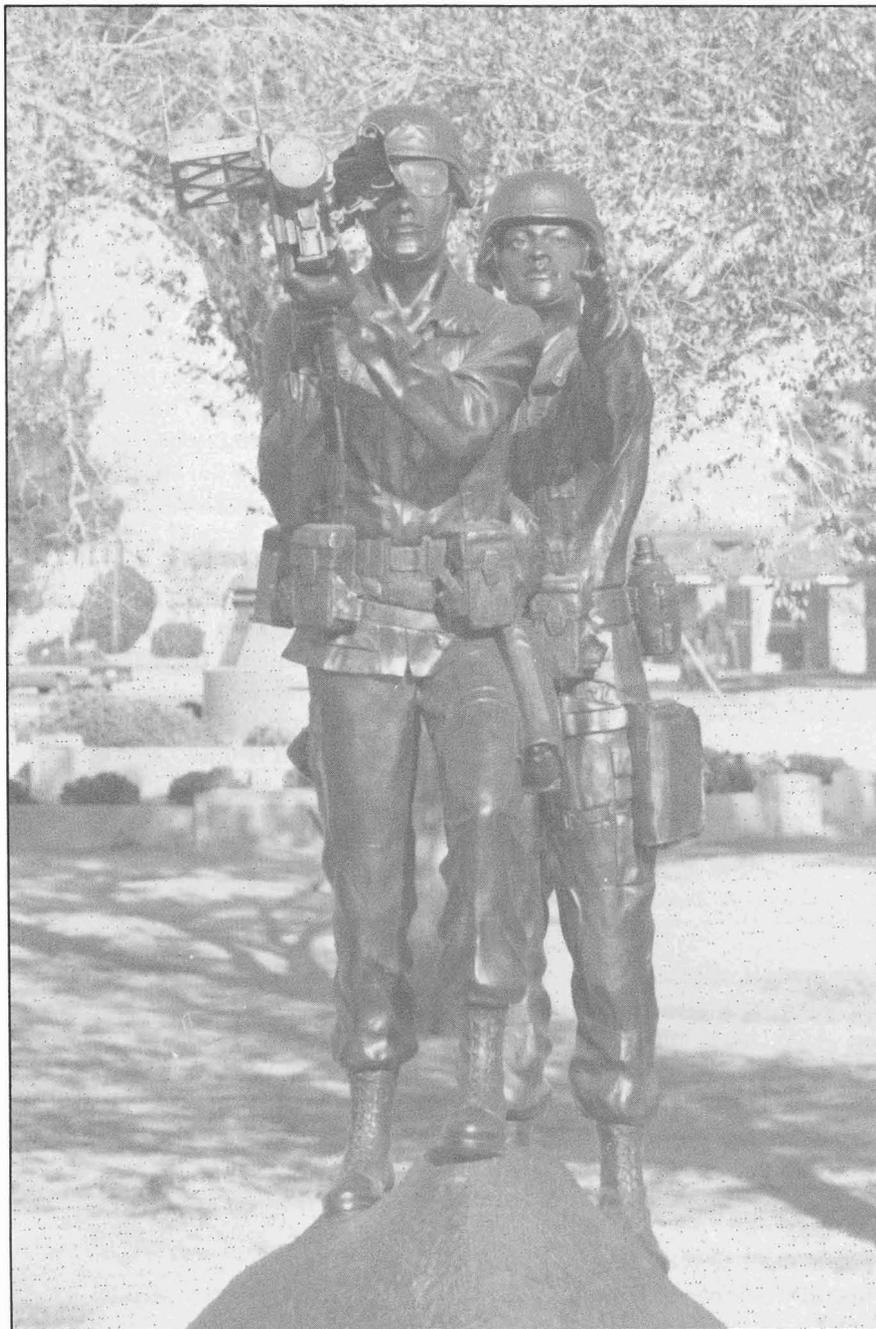
The bottom line is that I truly believe that your career opportunities in the long run will remain about the same as today. Should you stay in the Army? The key to your decision should be based on whether you and your family enjoy the Army. Don't base your career decision on numbers and perceived opportunities alone. The post-drawdown Army will be an Army in which we will all be proud to serve. A challenging, rewarding career in Air Defense Artillery awaits you. Dare to pursue your dreams.

MAJ. GEN. JOHN H. LITTLE

# State of ADA

## *The Glass is Three-Fourths Full*

*by Maj. Gen. John H. Little*



President George Bush's recent State of the Union address set the stage for an election year during which his rivals for occupancy in the Oval Office are sure to urge voters to ask themselves: "Is the nation better off now than it was four years ago?" As air defenders, we might rephrase the question: "Is Air Defense Artillery better off now than it was four years ago?" The majority answer, undoubtedly, would be an overwhelming NO! The image that springs immediately to mind is of a combat arms branch experiencing significant force reductions and budget cuts.

But are we really worse off today than we were four years ago? The truth is our perceptions are clouded by the emotions evoked by selective early retirement boards, reductions in force and program kills. The reality is somewhat different when we look at the ADA branch relative to the rest of the Army.

A lot has happened in the past four years, and the world around us continues to change with a rapidity that defies comprehension. Four years ago, who could have foreseen the crumbling of the Berlin Wall and the breakup of the Soviet Union? Who could have forecast that the doctrine we designed and the weapons we forged to defeat the Warsaw Pact would be used instead to smash Saddam Hussein's vaunted Republican Guard? Who could have predicted that the final decade of the 20th Century would find us as the world's single dominant military power, a magnificent military machine with no well-defined threat, no "Evil Empire" against which to focus its martial power?

These dramatic events, coupled with the nation's economic downturn, have created an inexorable demand for a "peace dividend" that we can only provide by downsizing the Army and reducing or eliminating major weapons procure-

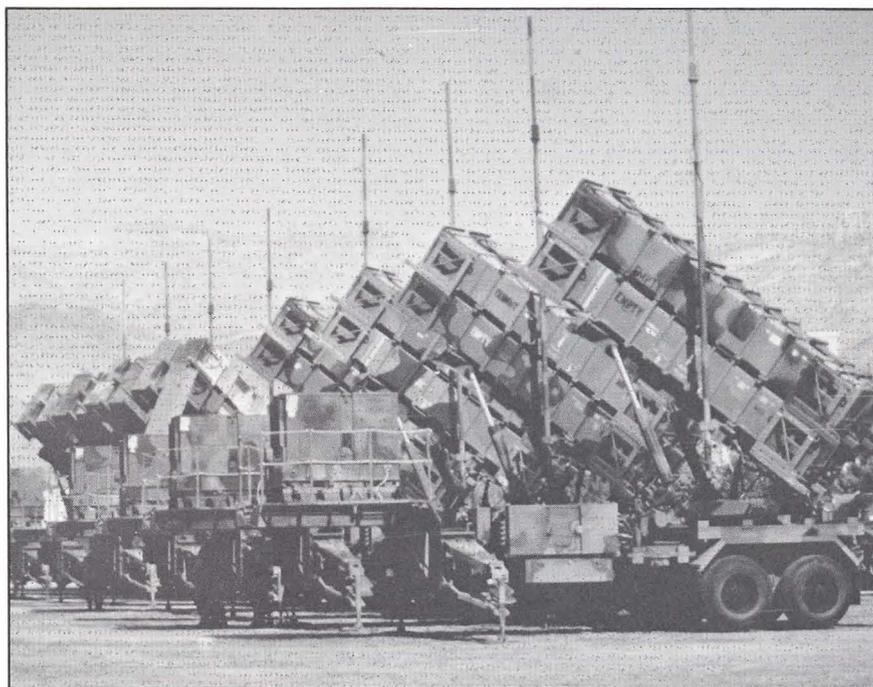
ment programs. President Bush honored soldiers who fought in the Cold War's "hot spots" for making the peace dividend possible.

"It's a kind of roll-call of honor," the president said, "for the Cold War didn't 'end,' it was won. And I think of those who won it in places like Korea and Vietnam. And some of them didn't come back. Back then, they were heroes, but this year they became what they didn't know they were: victors.

"It's moving to me how the world saw them," he continued. "The world saw not only their special valor, but their special style, their rambunctious, optimistic bravery, their do-or-die unity unhampered by class or race or religion. What a group we've put forth, for generations now, from the ones who wrote 'Kilroy was here' on the walls of German stalags to those who left signs in the Iraqi desert that said, 'I saw Elvis.' What a group of kids we've sent into the world."

The president then went on to announce sweeping cuts in U.S. strategic nuclear forces, including curtailment of the B-2 bomber and the elimination of multiple warhead intercontinental ballistic missiles. Coming on top of cuts already planned, these new cuts, he said, would save an additional \$50 billion over the next five years. But the president declared his intention to fight deeper cuts that would threaten the military's ability to perform its global mission.

The cuts already planned are painful, and the president faces a tough fight to hold the line against even deeper cuts. At least we are victims of our successes, not of our failures, but that is likely to provide only cold comfort to soldiers who volunteered in hopes of making their military careers lifetime endeavors. Unit inactivations, both overseas and at home; the cancellation of major weapons systems; early out incentives; and the convening



*Patriot's performance during the Gulf War made theater missile defense a growth industry.*

of selective early retirement boards all send a chilling signal to our young soldiers, NCOs and officers. It is only natural that our soldiers ask themselves, "Is there a future in the Army for me?" This issue's "Intercept Point" (see page 1) contains my advice to soldiers who must decide, "Should I stay, or should I go?" As your chief of branch, I would like to assess the status of Air Defense Artillery from a broader perspective.

As we draw the Army down by 25 percent, we can choose to view the glass as one-fourth empty or three-fourths full. For an overall branch perspective, I view the glass as three-fourths full. Our branch performed sensationally during Operation Desert Storm. For the first time since the early days of World War II, ground-based air defense played a premier role in our nation's warfighting. Without that stellar performance, we would be in a much worse position in the fight for dwindling resources.

The Army leadership is trying to react to "New World Order"

changes in a way that positions the Army to perform the inherent missions we all know the nation will expect us to perform. Our leadership is getting a lot of help from a number of sources, including Congress, the Administration and various interest groups, in making sure the nation, in its rush to cash in the peace dividend, does not totally dismantle the magnificent military machine that made our Persian Gulf victory possible.

Toward the goal of reducing the defense budget by \$50 billion, the Department of Defense has terminated some weapons programs, including the air defense anti-tank system (ADATS), the system that was to become the line-of-sight forward (heavy) (LOS-F-H) component of our forward area air defense (FAAD) system. A DoD press release announced ADATS is being terminated "because non-Soviet air threats to U.S. ground forces are limited in number and capability. U.S. forces can maintain adequate air defense assets with existing air defense fighters and with such de-

fense systems as the Patriot, Hawk and Stinger." The ADATS program termination will save \$1.7 billion through 1997. To compensate, DoD announced that it will initiate development of an improved aircraft tracking system and several advanced guidance technologies. In other Army mission areas, DoD has greatly reduced the RAH-66 Comanche helicopter (formerly the LHX), the Block III tank and the line-of-sight anti-tank (LOSAT) program.

The DoD initiative, it is hoped, will prevent us from having to make personnel cuts faster and deeper than those already planned. The willingness to trade off hardware for personnel is a clear indication that our leaders recognize that soldiers, not weapon systems, are the key to victory on the battlefield.

For Air Defense Artillery, it is a good news/bad news scenario. ADATS has vanished but our future theater missile defense systems, Patriot PAC-3, the Theater High-

Altitude Air Defense system and the ground-based radar system are notable exceptions to the weapons development freeze. They enjoy such strong presidential, congressional and public support that they seem almost certain winners.

Patriot's performance against Iraqi Scuds and the global proliferation of tactical ballistic missiles has made theater missile defense a growth industry. While most programs within DoD are being trimmed to the bone, TMD has sustained solid funding. The Patriot PAC-3 program to improve that system's capability to a robust level against short-range ballistic missiles is fully funded, and its development is moving along well. High-Altitude Theater Missile Defense (HATMD), a program designed to provide long-range HATMD fires to complement PAC-3, has passed Milestone I and is entering full-scale development. With these systems, we will have a deployable complement of systems that can

provide a full range of active defensive fires against the best short-range ballistic missiles any potential aggressor can throw against us. Both President Bush, in his 1991 and 1992 State of the Union messages, and Congress, in its 1992 appropriations bill, directed that these important programs be accelerated, with a limited capability fielded by 1996. ["I remind you this evening that I have asked for your support in funding a program to protect our country from limited nuclear missile attack," the president told Congress during his State of the Union address. "We must have this protection because too many people in too many countries have access to nuclear arms."]

No other Army or, for that matter, service program enjoys this level of priority or broad base of support. We will start fielding these TMD capabilities by 1996 and should complete their fielding no later than 2005.

Someone could well respond: "Okay for the HIMAD folks, but what about us in the FAAD arena?" My reply, again, is that the glass is three-fourths full. Yes, we have lost the ADA battalions in the division that have been and are scheduled for inactivation. But I must point out that we have firmly established corps ADA brigades in each and every corps. The fight for corps brigades is a battle we have been waging for more than 10 years, and we have finally pulled it off. In the division itself, it is true that budget reductions have eroded our original vision of a five-component FAAD system. While the non-line-of-sight (NLOS) component has been eliminated, the FAAD system still exists. It consists of Avenger, the FAAD line-of-sight rear component; Stinger Fighting Vehicles, which will now replace ADATS as the interim FAAD LOS-F-H component; the FAAD command, control, communications and intelligence (C<sup>3</sup>I)



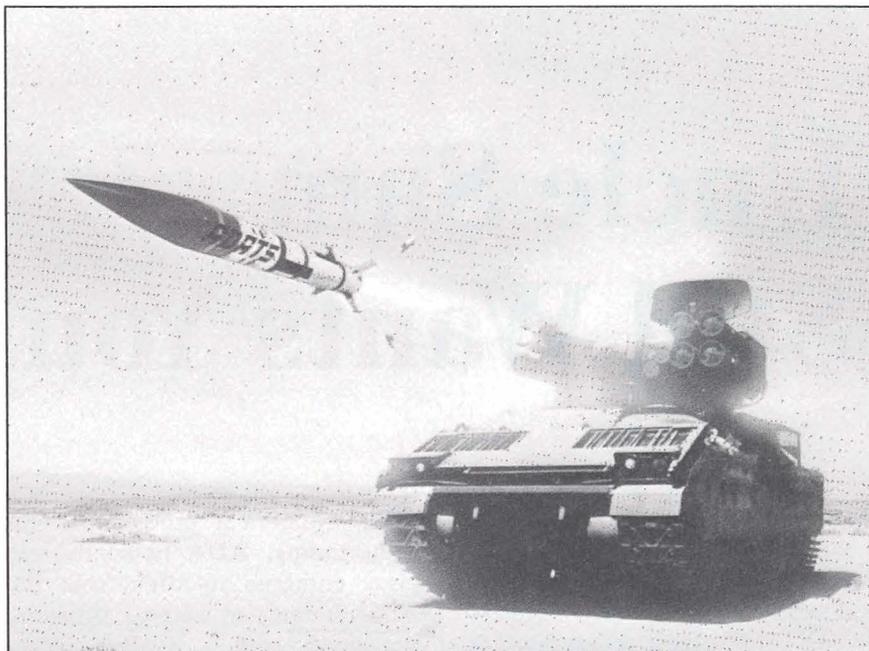
*Avenger, the FAAD line-of-sight rear component, is currently being fielded to ADA units.*

component ground-based sensor; and a complete set of combined arms FAAD initiatives. The FAAD system is still alive and well.

The bright side is that the force structure for our canceled weapon systems has not disappeared, as is most often the case, along with funding. The NLOS personnel structure has been converted to Avenger spaces to offset the loss of the NLOS capability while the ADATS force structure has been converted to Stinger Fighting Vehicle spaces.

Funding for Avenger fielding, Stinger Fighting Vehicles and the FAAD C<sup>3</sup>I component remains robust. This leaves us in far better shape than we were several years ago when the cancellation of the Sergeant York Gun program left Air Defense Artillery in disarray. We haven't gotten all we wanted, but we have gotten what we need. We are, in fact, way ahead of where we were before, when we had only Vulcan and Stinger.

You may ask: "What about the reduction of people through the early out, reduction in force and selective early retirement board programs?" Unfortunately, the Army is getting smaller very rapidly. We are doing what we can to ease the pain. For several years we have reduced accessions — the number of soldiers we induct through basic training and through our officer basic courses — to reduce the size of the Army. To reduce accessions any more would seriously jeopardize the future Army because incoming year groups would be too small to meet our quality requirements. Likewise, we have encouraged our retirement-eligible people to retire early and have conducted selective early retirement boards to force some people to retire early. This helps us reduce numbers on the upper end and creates some upward mobility, but it is not enough when you look at the size



*Stinger fighting vehicles will replace ADATS as the interim line-of-sight forward (heavy) FAAD component.*

of the reductions we face. The problem remains in the middle grades. To have a properly distributed force, we need a fairly well-defined number of people in each year group. Currently we have too many people in the middle year groups. We are working to solve that problem and prevent promotions from being stretched out far too long.

There was a great deal of attention paid to high-tech weaponry during the Gulf War. The real difference, however, was in the quality of our soldiers, not our weapon systems. If Iraqi soldiers had been armed with American weaponry and U.S. soldiers had been equipped with Iraqi weaponry, I am convinced the results would have been much the same. We remain committed to producing the sort of soldiers and units that we dispatched to the Persian Gulf. DoD remains committed to ensuring the maintenance of a fully manned, trained and equipped force. Budget cuts and force reductions will not dilute our individual or collective

unit training base. We will retain the ability to recruit and train high quality soldiers and train our combat units in a highly realistic combat environment.

The Army that emerges from the drawdown will be an Army of excellence, superbly structured, trained and equipped to execute AirLand Operations doctrine. The dictates of AirLand Operations doctrine guarantee that no combat arm within the Army will stand taller or prouder or play a more important role than Air Defense Artillery. We will continue to enjoy the esteem, confidence and devotion the American public showered on us during Operation Desert Storm for, as President Bush warned: "The world is still a dangerous place. Only the dead have seen the end of conflict. Though yesterday's challenges are behind us, tomorrow's are being born."

**Maj. Gen. John H. Little** is the chief of Air Defense Artillery.

# Uncle Sam Still Wants You!



by Lisa B. Henry

Will I be a drawdown casualty?

This is the burning question hundreds of Air Defense Artillery soldiers are asking themselves as they balance the certainty of separation incentives against the risks of riding out the approaching tide of personnel cuts. The magnitude of the Army's drawdown, from today's 780,000 personnel to 535,000 by the end of FY95, is sufficient cause for each ADA soldier to seriously examine his or her future. During the coming months, hundreds of ADA soldiers will have to decide whether to "take the money and run" or gamble that their skills, accomplishments, professionalism and dedication will carry them through to the calmer waters that lie just beyond the turbulence ahead.

Air Defense Artillery will share proportionally in the coming personnel cuts. The branch leadership, however, stresses that the reduction, while worthy of concern, must not cause widespread panic in the ranks. "The Army will remain a vital force in our military structure, and Air Defense Artillery will remain a vital combat arms branch," said Chief of Air Defense Artillery Maj. Gen. John H. Little.

Air Defense Artillery has addressed the ramifications of the drawdown by outlining the effects

reductions will have on ADA soldiers. Numerical predictions notwithstanding, ADA personnel experts continue to stress that the Army intends to emerge from the drawdown with a quality soldier force.

## Officer

Air Defense Artillery will experience a short-term surplus of commissioned officers that may, in turn, cause an increase in time-in-grade before promotions, but the surplus should soon drop and promotions should quickly return to normal. ADA officer "14" coded spaces (ADA specific areas of concentration) will drop approximately 20 percent by FY95. But the disparity between "14" coded positions and officer inventory numbers, which narrows each year, should stabilize officers' chances to work in various branch jobs and their opportunities to serve in most key ADA leadership positions.

As a result of ongoing unit inactivations, active component ADA battalions will shrink from 45 to 32, while active component brigade-level commands should remain at eight or nine. This reduces "14" coded positions and causes at least an equal reduction in functional area and branch immaterial positions. ADA's current officer inventory of 3,388 faces will reduce to about 2,204 by FY95. According to

current projections, branch "14" coded spaces will shrink from 1,831 to 1,517 by FY95.

Field grade officers will experience a notable decrease in the number of troop positions (56 field grade spaces disappear) but, combined with the changing inventory number, most leadership opportunities will improve slightly.

Company grade officers face a significant decline in the number of ADA positions (323 company grade spaces eliminated). Although the number of positions available to company grade officers will narrow greatly, reduced accessions and the overall changing inventory number will keep leadership opportunities about the same.

Little warns ADA officers not to press the "panic button" and abandon ship. "I have seen a lot of ups and downs in the Army and in Air Defense Artillery," he said, "and the bottom line is, all things average out about the same over a 20-year career."

## Warrant Officer

ADA's Warrant Officer Corps, numbering just 393 soldiers last December, will also suffer through the turbulent period ahead. MOS 140B anticipates a gradual phase out of authorizations each fiscal year as the MOS is replaced by Ordnance MOS 917. MOS 140B can expect a drawdown of 31 percent from

FY92 to FY95. Accessions into MOS 140B were closed last July, and will remain closed in the foreseeable future.

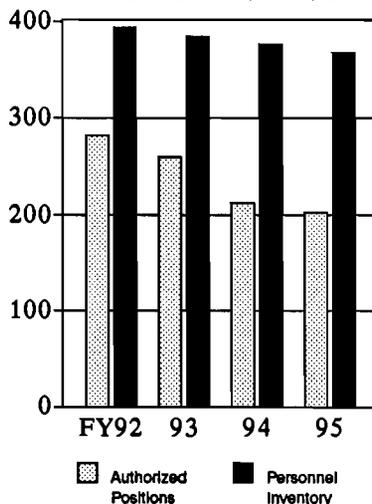
MOS 140B authorizations will disappear altogether when the forward area air defense systems are fully fielded in FY04 for the active component. Between now and 2004, MOS 140B warrant officers will remain in ADA divisional battalions, at a reduced number, to support the interim SHORAD Fighting Vehicle (SFV) system. When Avenger is fielded to Corps Chaparral units (FY95), and again when ADA light divisions receive Avenger (FY97), MOS 140B authorizations will be further reduced. When ADATS is completely fielded (FY00), all MOS 140B authorizations in ADA divisional battalions will be deleted and replaced by an Ordnance MOS.

MOS 140D, being a smaller field, has an even larger percentage loss. The inactivation of one Hawk battalion in FY92, three Hawk battalions in FY95, and the table of distribution and allowances scalebacks directed by the Army cause a total loss of 41 percent of MOS 140D authorizations. MOS 140A will suffer a similar fate and, proportionately, lose the same percentage of authorizations.

MOS 140E has the brightest outlook of all ADA warrant officer MOSs, largely due to the final fielding of Patriot backfill batteries that will, initially, cause a slight increase in positions. However, in FY94 and FY95, Patriot will suffer a small reduction when four batteries transfer to the National Guard.

Most Warrant Officer Corps MOSs are currently overstrength, a problem that will probably get worse. Personnel experts foresee forced warrant officer reductions and selective early retirement boards. These, combined with controlled accessions, should balance the force for the future.

## Warrant Officer



## Enlisted

The approaching drawdown promises to impact most severely on the enlisted ADA force structure, currently at 15,500, primarily because factors such as weapon system changes and new weapons fielding weigh more heavily in space reductions.

Hawk battalion inactivations (one in FY92 and three more in FY95) will cause significant excess faces in all of the Hawk MOSs. As Hawk units convert to Phase III, MOS 16D and 16E spaces will convert to MOS 14D, and MOS 24C, 24G and 24R spaces will convert to MOS 23R.

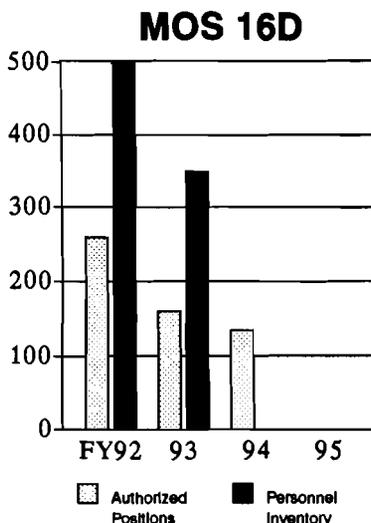
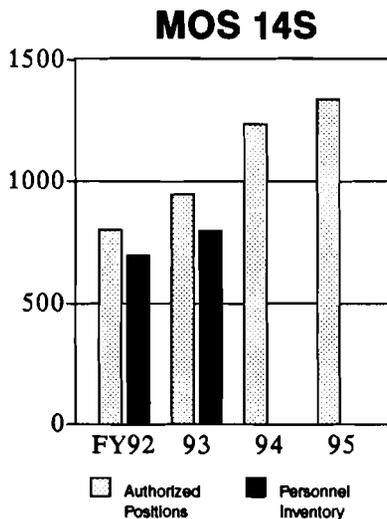
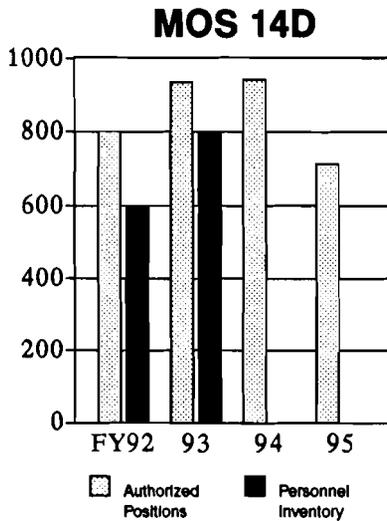
All of the conversions should be complete by FY94. By FY95, Hawk operator MOS spaces will reduce 57 percent, and Hawk mechanic MOS spaces will reduce 51 percent. MOS 25L spaces will reduce by 55 percent.

Spaces for Patriot MOSs 16T and 24T will increase, as the backfill Patriot batteries are fielded, until FY93, and should remain fairly constant until FY95. In FY95, when four Patriot batteries convert to the Army National Guard, MOS 16T spaces will reduce 3.8 percent and MOS 24T spaces will reduce 7.3 percent.

Chaparral MOS 16P and 24N spaces will decrease tremendously beginning in FY91, and will completely disappear from active component units by FY95, a result of inactivations and the fielding of the Avenger weapon system. MOS 16P soldiers who are in USAREUR when the SFV fields to their units may qualify to undergo new equipment training and receive MOS 14R. MOS 16P authorizations remaining after Chaparral unit inactivations will convert to MOS 14S as Avenger is fielded. MOS 24N authorizations convert to an Ordnance MOS as Avenger is fielded. While SFV and Avenger new equipment training teams will train and reclassify some MOS 24N soldiers to MOS 14R or 14S, the branch anticipates a significant number of excess personnel based on the expectation that very few MOS 24N soldiers will be able to reclassify to the Ordnance Branch. As a result of Chaparral unit inactivations, 20 percent of MOS 16P spaces will not convert to another ADA MOS, causing excess personnel.

Vulcan MOS 16R authorizations will convert to MOS 14R as the Vulcan weapon system is replaced by the SFV. Most of the 16R spaces and personnel will convert to MOS 14R. MOS 24M soldiers will lose their authorizations when SFV is fielded during the fourth quarter of FY93, a result of these spaces converting to an Ordnance MOS. While SFV and Avenger new equipment training teams will train and reclassify some 24M soldiers to MOS 14R or 14S, the branch anticipates a significant number of excess personnel based on the expectation that very few MOS 24M soldiers will be able to reclassify to the Ordnance Branch.

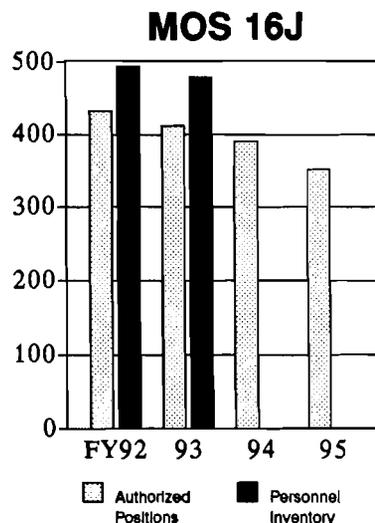
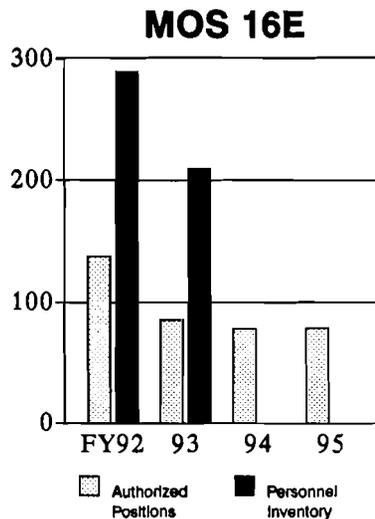
As Avenger is fielded, MOS 16S positions will convert to 14S. MOS 14S authorizations will increase through FY95 while MOS 16S spaces decrease. Eventually, all ac-



tive component MOS 16S positions will convert to 14S. Unit inactivations will cause a slight decrease in total MOS 16S and 14S positions, creating some excess personnel.

### Separation Directives

New retention control points (RCPs) are one of the most immediate impacts of the Army's downsizing. Effective as early as February, these changes will help reshape the current force and, perhaps, maintain the promotion flow throughout the drawdown. Soldiers facing involuntary separation as a result of the RCPs should contact their local

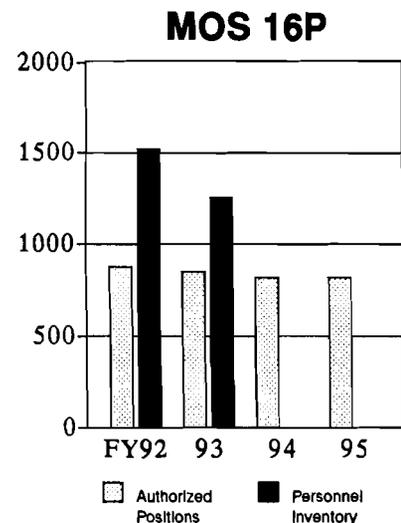


MILPOs to determine if they qualify for the Army's new separation incentives.

The RCP for corporals and specialists on promotion lists, which drops to eight years on Oct. 1, 1992, renders soldiers who are beyond the new RCP on this date *ineligible* for reenlistment or extensions of enlistment. These soldiers must separate by Sept. 30, 1992. Those soldiers who will be beyond the new RCP at ETS are also *ineligible* to reenlist or extend their enlistment and must separate from the service upon reaching eight years regardless of their current contracted ETS.

The RCP for sergeants on promotion lists drops to 15 years as of Oct. 1, 1993. Those sergeants(P) who will have 15 years or more active federal service on Oct. 1, 1993, will be "grandfathered" and authorized to remain in service and attain retirement eligibility (20 years). These soldiers must apply for retirement to be effective the first day of the month immediately following the month in which they complete 20 years of active federal service.

Promotable sergeants with less than 15 years of active federal service as of Oct. 1, 1993, and whose ETS is beyond 15 years on Oct. 1, 1993, may serve only 15 years in



active federal service, at which time they will be *involuntarily separated* regardless of ETS.

Effective Feb. 1, 1992, the new RCP for staff sergeants(P) and sergeants first class is 22 years; for sergeants first class(P), first sergeants and master sergeants it is 24 years. Soldiers who are beyond the new RCP on Feb. 1 must separate or apply for voluntary retirement in lieu of an involuntary discharge effective no later than Sept. 1, 1992. Soldiers who are within six months of the new RCP and are otherwise qualified may extend their enlistments through Aug. 31, 1992, and voluntarily retire as of Sept. 1.

### Separation Incentives

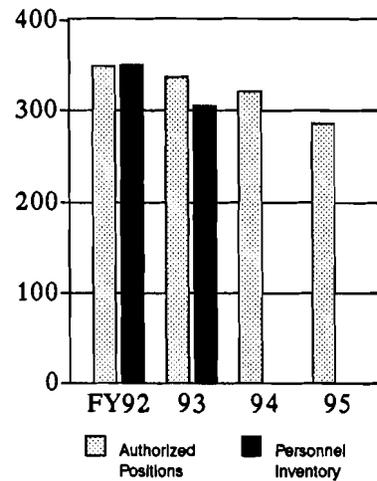
The Army has already taken steps to keep as few soldiers as possible from being forced out of service prematurely. Lower accession rates and early retirement or separation incentives are intended to carry most of the weight of the upcoming reductions.

The Army began offering exit bonuses to selected groups as early as January 1992. Currently the groups selected include those that are overstrength in a particular year group or grade. PERSCOM messages identifying the soldiers qualified for either annual payments or

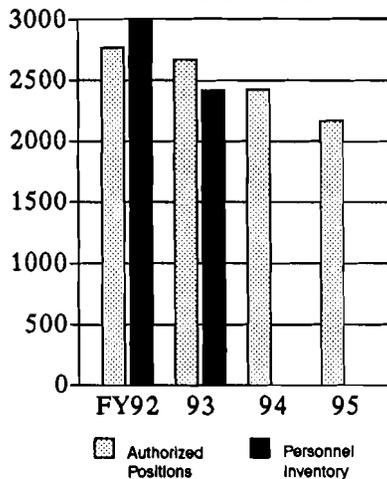
a single lump sum bonus are available at local MILPOs. Because of the limited time frames during which a soldier may apply for an exit bonus, interested soldiers should contact their local MILPOs as soon as possible.

Congress has authorized the Army to offer the bonuses (the Voluntary Separation Incentive [VSI] and the Selective Separation Benefit [SSB]) through 1995. The Army funded this year's bonuses; however, a separations appropriations fund does not currently exist, and the Army cannot guarantee that it will offer bonuses in the future.

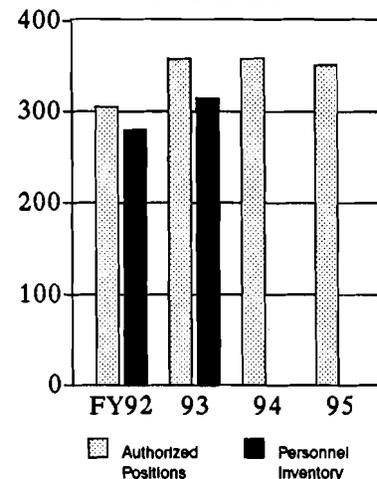
### MOS 16Z



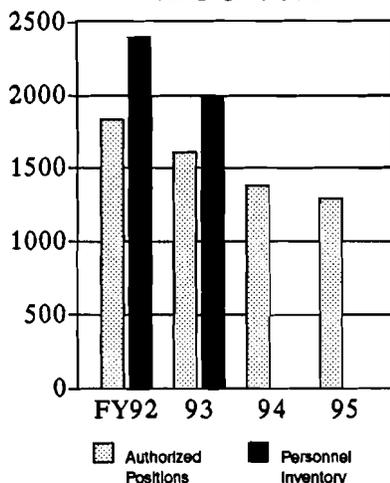
### MOS 16S



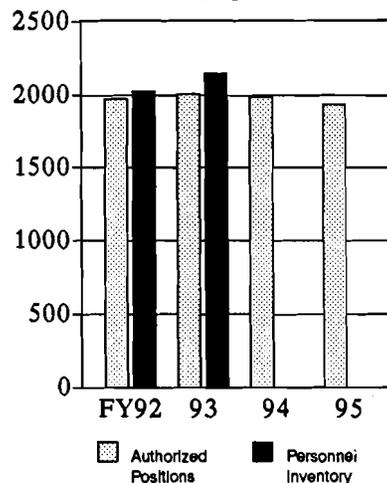
### MOS 23R



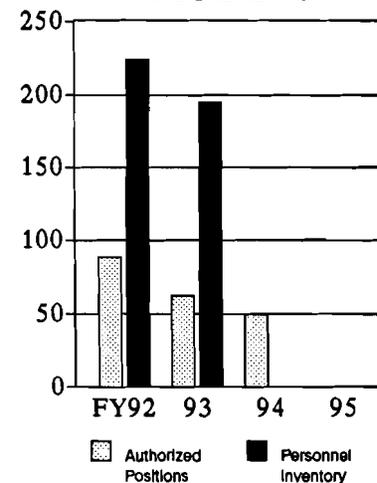
### MOS 16R



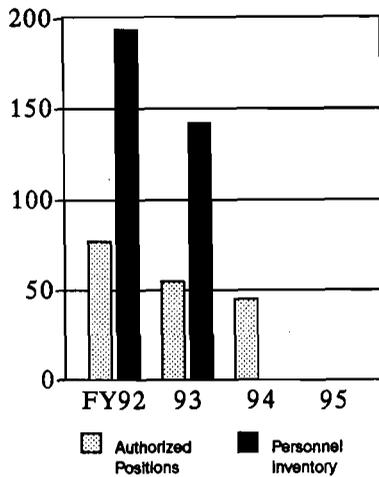
### MOS 16T



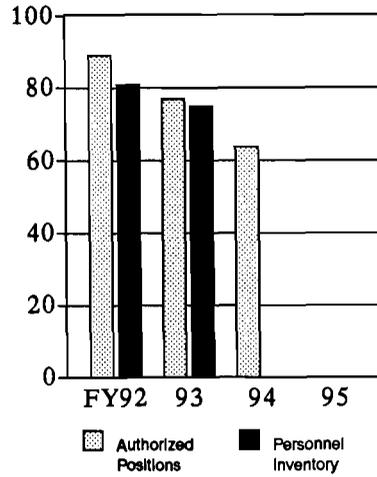
### MOS 24C



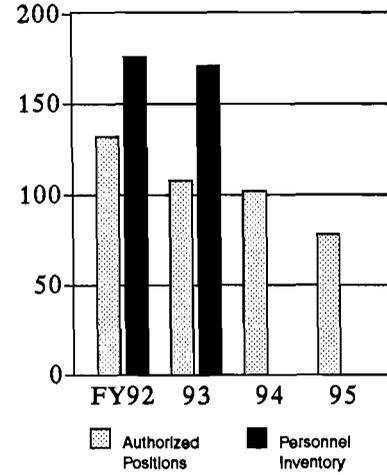
### MOS 24G



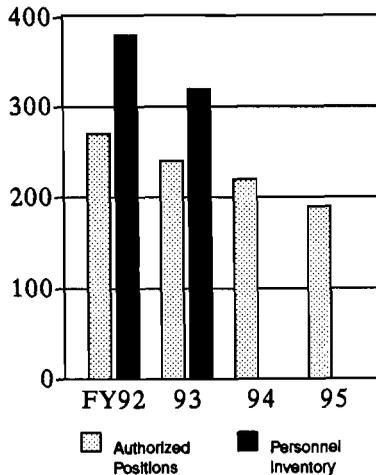
### MOS 24R



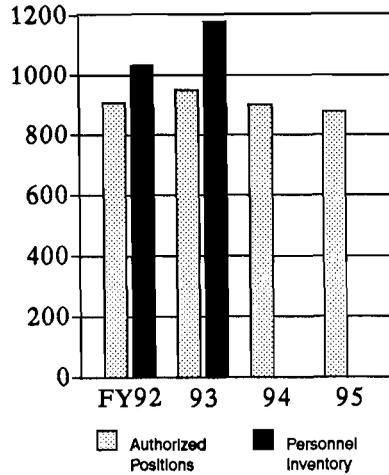
### MOS 25L



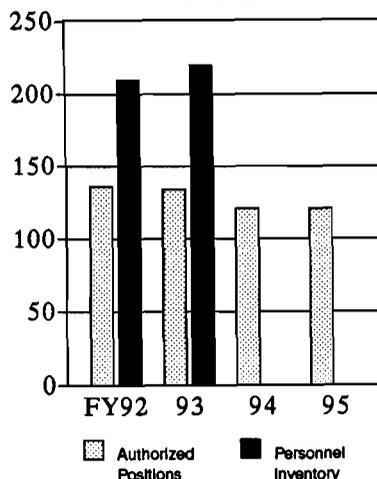
### MOS 24M



### MOS 24T



### MOS 24N



VSI payments (totaling 2.5% x monthly basic pay x 12 x years of service) will come annually for twice the number of years served. The SSB will pay soldiers a lump sum equal to 10% x monthly basic pay x 12 x years of service x 1.5.

Exit bonuses will be offered on a first-come, first-serve basis. For instance, if the Army needs 20 soldiers from a group (such as majors with a date of rank between July 2, 1989 and March 1, 1991) to volunteer to leave, and 100 apply, the first 20 to apply will receive the exit bonuses. But if only 10 of these majors apply, 10 more will probably

be forced out and receive only separation pay (a lump sum equal to 10% x monthly basic pay x 12 x years of service). Separation pay is worth substantially less than the SSB or VSI.

Should you leave the service voluntarily if you qualify for a bonus? ADA personnel managers suggest that you carefully review your career before you "take the money and run." If you and your family enjoy life in the Army, separating now may not be your solution. You must base your career decision on more than monetary figures and numerical projections.

While the drawdown is unfortunate, the reality is that Air Defense Artillery and the majority of its members will survive. Financially, military retirement is worth more than either SSB or VSI, and riding out the downsizing storm may be the choice for you.

**Editor's Note:** Because it takes longer to eliminate personnel than to eliminate spaces, the charts reflect a disparity between authorizations and personnel inventory. The two will not align until sometime in the future.

Lisa B. Henry is a member of the ADA magazine editorial staff.

# Operation Successful Defender

## *The Drawdown of the 108th ADA Brigade*

by Col. Joseph M. Cosumano Jr.  
and  
CWO 3 Thomas J. Warrick

Less than two years ago, air defenders throughout U.S. Army Europe (USAREUR) were scanning the skies, pulling "state" and training harder than ever before. Modernization of Patriot, Hawk and Chaparral ADA systems continued at a feverish pace. USAREUR ADA soldiers were busy converting from "tried and true" operations (maintenance, tactics and procedures) to newer, improved systems and the operational art of air defense in Europe. In short, air defense in USAREUR was more challenging and rewarding than ever before. We all were wrestling with implementing two new initiatives that have since proven their worth: "Sergeant's Time" and mission essential task lists. Then, the Wall came tumbling down, beginning an entirely new era in Air Defense Artillery: the "Draw-down."

Even as Operation Desert Shield suddenly became Desert Storm, there were rumors circulating around USAREUR of the impending force reductions. A few air defenders didn't take the rumors seriously, however, thinking the Gulf War would push the drawdown to

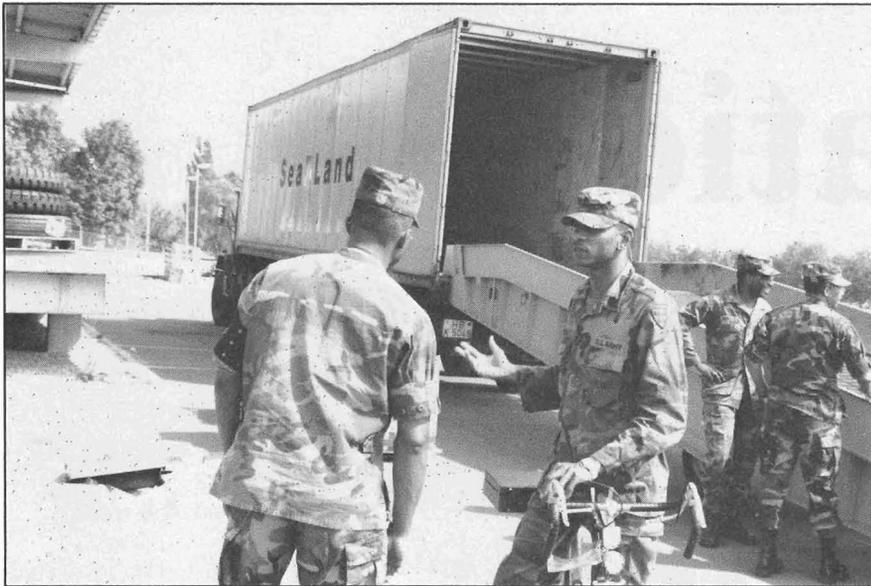
USAREUR's back burner, maybe even completely off the stove! Every few days or so, the *Stars and Stripes*, *Army Times* and other unofficial publications continued to address the issue of an upcoming, unprecedented reduction of U.S. Forces in Europe in the not too distant future. The rumors persisted until even the most ardent skeptic began to face the inevitable: the air

threat (as we knew it) just wasn't there anymore!

Once Desert Storm drew to its magnificently executed 100-hour conclusion, the challenge of managing the massive drawdown of more than 75,000 U.S. military members and their equipment — closing installations, reorganizing others and so forth, while still maintaining combat readiness — became one of



Sgt. Anthony Livengood corrects faults on a 1-1 ADA trailer prior to turn in.



MP Customs monitors a SEA-LAND container of 4-7 ADA repair parts bound for Fort Lewis, Wash.

Gen. Crosby Saint's (the USAREUR commander in chief) top priorities. Once again, air defenders of the 32nd Army Air Defense Command's (AADCOCOM's) 108th ADA Brigade, commanded by Col. Joseph M. Cosumano Jr., met this latest challenge head-on, under the auspices of Operation "Successful Defender."

The process probably began sometime while the 108th ADA Brigade directly supported Operations Desert Shield and Desert Storm by deploying two Patriot batteries from our 4-7 ADA (stationed in Dexheim), their Headquarters and Headquarters Battery and their maintenance unit (the 178th Maintenance Company), to Incirlik Air Base, Turkey. Indirectly, the entire brigade participated by providing personnel, equipment, supplies, repair parts and an absolutely unbelievable, personally involved "chain of concern" throughout the duration of the deployment. Once the war was over, most of our soldiers returned with the understanding that their equipment would soon follow. Little did we know that other plans were brewing for 4-7 ADA and, for that matter, the entire

108th ADA Brigade. Somewhere in the recesses of the Pentagon, the Department of the Army Headquarters and/or Congress, the idea to combine the USAREUR draw-down with the transportation of some of the stored equipment left in Southwest Asia back to CONUS (instead of USAREUR) was conceived and refined. As events unfolded, it seemed that the entire 108th ADA Brigade was somehow

destined to be the air defense cornerstone of this "master plan."

At one point in the "plan," there was a strong possibility that at least one battery's worth of 4-7 ADA's equipment would stay in Turkey (bought by the Turkish Government). With time, however, this proved to be an unacceptable option for a variety of reasons too numerous to mention here.

Although the complete restructuring plan is not yet final, there are crucial milestones that the 108th ADA Brigade must meet to ensure the success of USAREUR's draw-down "master plan." The following brief description of the organizational structure of the 108th ADA Brigade should help readers follow the next few paragraphs.

The 108th ADA Brigade is currently one of four ADA brigades in 32nd AADCOCOM. Headquartered in Kaiserslautern, Germany, we currently consist of two Patriot battalions (4-7 ADA and 5-7 ADA), their Headquarters and Headquarters Batteries and their maintenance support companies (178th Maintenance Company and 19th Maintenance Company, respectively). The Hawk battalion is 1-1 ADA, with



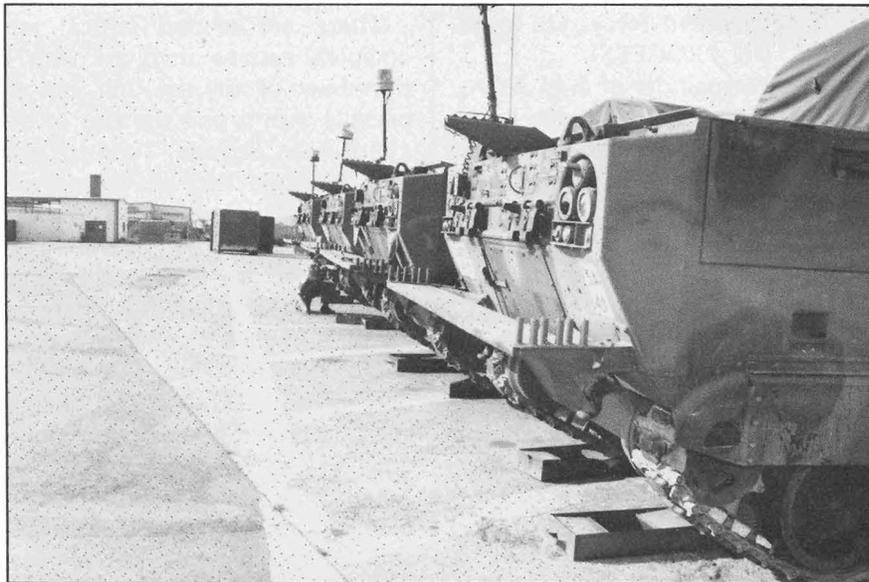
SSgt. Timothy Jones, 5-44 ADA, keeps the equipment transfer status current.

its Headquarters and Headquarters Battery and 606th Ordnance Company. Short-range air defense support (now just Chaparral and Stinger) is provided by 5-44 ADA, with its Headquarters and Headquarters Battery and 820th Ordnance Company. Providing command, oversight and support for the entire brigade is Headquarters and Headquarters Battery, 108th ADA Brigade. Attached for communications support is "A" Company, 11th Signal Battalion.

Here is the current drawdown concept for the 108th ADA Brigade:

1. Turn in (dispose of) all the Vulcans and forward area alerting radars, and transfer the personnel and associated equipment from 5-44 ADA, headquartered at Spangdahlem Air Base. (DONE)

2. Transfer C/5-44 ADA (stationed at Hahn Air Base) to 94th ADA Brigade, redesignating them as A/3-44 ADA. No actual movement was involved yet, just a transfer of unit guidons and command relationships. Note: The original A/3-44 (94th ADA Brigade) was inactivated about a year ago. (DONE)



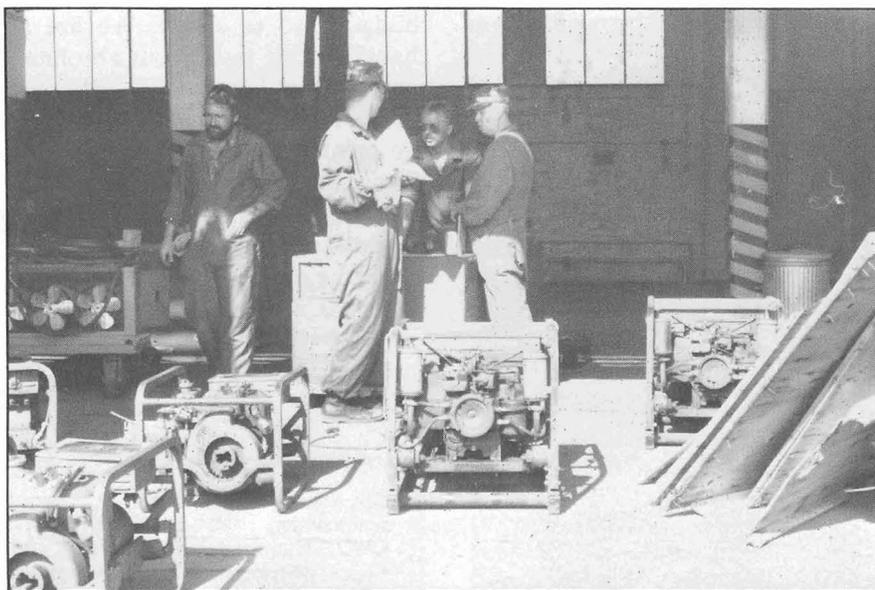
*A lone inspector from 5-44 ADA checks out the last four Chaparrals in 32nd AADCOM.*

3. Redeploy the three Patriot firing batteries (which still have some equipment in storage at the Incirlik Air Base in Turkey) of 4-7 ADA (A, B, C) stationed at Dexheim, Germany, to 5-7 ADA stationed at Bitburg Air Base. Because 5-7 ADA already had three Patriot firing batteries (A, B, C), these new batteries become batteries "D, E and F," thus fulfilling the original ADA "backfill" concept of a six firing

battery Patriot battalion. (IN PROCESS)

4. Before the billeting and quarters space was available at Bitburg Air Base to do this, however, more modifications had to be made. First, one complete Chaparral platoon from "A" Battery and one platoon from "B" Battery, 5-44 ADA, deployed early to the ultimate location of the USAREUR Corps ADA Brigade: Crailsheim. "A" Battery, 3-44 ADA, which was the old "C" Battery, 5-44 ADA, deployed to Crailsheim during the first quarter of FY92. Then, 5-44 ADA's maintenance support company, 820th Ordnance Company, transferred their support mission to the 606th Ordnance Company (Hawk) to allow the drawdown of the 820th Ordnance Company. (DONE)

5. Meanwhile, our Hawk battalion (1-1 ADA at Spangdahlem Air Base) had already received word that they would redeploy "everywhere," meaning that their equipment, personnel, supplies and expertise would be allocated throughout the remainder of USAREUR (as needed), and even back to CONUS to form the core of a



*1-1 ADA maintenance inspectors help prepare generators for turn in.*

rapid deployment force, yet to be named. (IN PROCESS)

6. The remainder of 5-44 ADA, 1-1 ADA and their support companies will be absorbed by other units either OCONUS, CONUS or a combination of both, thus completing their total redeployment. The Headquarters and Headquarters Battery of 4-7 ADA and 178th Maintenance Company redeployed to Fort Lewis, Wash., (as integral units) in December 1991 and were assigned to the 35th ADA Brigade. This was the *first* of many Enhanced CONUS Contingency Capability unit moves in USAREUR. (DONE)

7. By the time this article reaches print, the 108th ADA Brigade will consist only of 5-7 ADA (with six firing batteries) and Headquarters and Headquarters Battery, 108th ADA Brigade. Eventually (maybe even as you read this), 5-7 ADA will become part of the 94th ADA Brigade, and Headquarters and Headquarters Battery, 108th ADA Brigade, will redeploy (as a unit) to an "UNDISCLOSED CONUS LOCATION SOMETIME IN FY92," completing the "Drawdown of a Brigade." (IN PROCESS)

There are myriad critical and complex actions involved with a drawdown of any size unit, but especially with a unit the size of the 108th ADA Brigade. Trying to find and schedule the (severely overworked and undermanned) packers and movers, determining if and how a family will be able to ship their cat/dog/turtle/rat/goldfish/whatever home, and clearing quarters or obtaining the proper relief from economy quarters leases, are all integral and important parts of the drawdown.

Our fine soldiers and family members are coping with these new and different aspects of an atypical military move with a remarkable spirit and attitude. Without everyone's complete dedication, support, cooperation and understanding, this fine brigade would never have even started our first step in the long journey leading us ultimately toward mission accomplishment.

Suffice it to say that there have been some "unforeseen challenges" along our road to redeployment. The attitude displayed by all concerned is one of complete cohesiveness, which brings us all through these uncertain times together.

Some of our soldiers and family members simply cannot PCS or ETS when, how and to where they may want. The leadership of the 108th ADA Brigade does consider all available options, and sincerely tries to match the redeploying soldier and his or her family with the assignment they may want. Sometimes this simply cannot be. Difficult decisions are before us all. We are all a part of the drawdown, and we will be part of the solution — whatever that may eventually be.

"Drawing down" such a fine unit as the 108th ADA Brigade leaves us all with conflicting emotions. We're professionals, and as such are dedicated to performing any implicit (or implied) mission to the best of our ability. Knowing that our new mission is to redeploy the entire brigade, because we accomplished our "old" mission so well, is tough for any professional soldier to comprehend. This is what we (as air defenders) are all about — we defended the skies over USAREUR until now there is little (if any) air threat to NATO. Operation "Successful Defender" is for and about winners.

Operation "Successful Defender" is definitely "on time and under budget," so to speak. We are all handling this task in an absolutely outstanding fashion. We will achieve our portion of the drawdown with pride, integrity and professionalism, the same way ADA soldiers have always accomplished any difficult mission. We are once again the pride of 32nd AADCOM, USAREUR, Air Defense Artillery and the U.S. Army.

"First To Fire!!"

**Col. Joseph M. Cosumano Jr.** is the commander, 108th ADA Brigade. **CWO 3 Thomas J. Warrick** is a SHORAD system technician with the 108th ADA Brigade.



Private 2 Bill Larkins, 5-7 ADA, works with Raytheon to check incoming equipment.

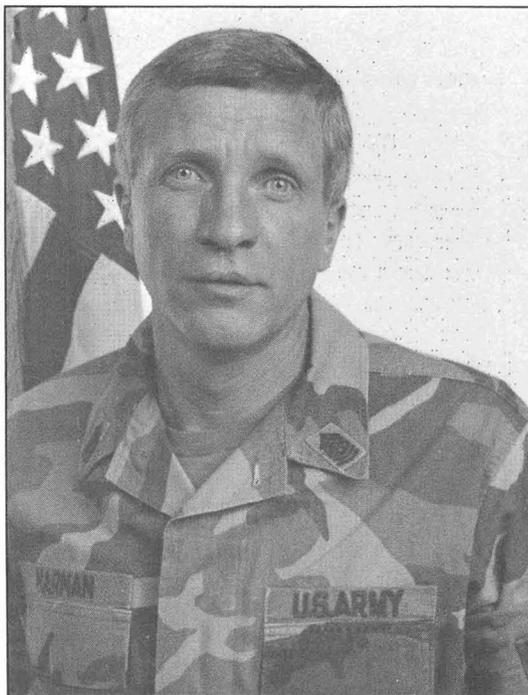
## Prepare for the Future

The Army drawdown everyone has been talking about this past year is now a reality that will affect each and every soldier and, consequently, their family members. Every generation of soldiers has faced a cutback sometime during their career. The number of service members on active duty decreased after World War I, World War II, Korea and Vietnam. Present downsizing is not necessarily due to recent buildups, but due to changes in world conditions — the end of the Cold War. Personnel cuts are inevitable, but whatever the final Congressional mandate, our job as NCOs will continue: leading and training soldiers for the eventuality of war, and caring for our soldiers and their families.

There is no formula that guarantees a soldier a career in our Army. However, soldiers today have the opportunity to place their military careers in a better perspective with individual career choices. There are many avenues a career-minded soldier can explore to help secure a future in the Army of the 1990s. Setting a career path is the first step. Ensure you meet all established Army standards. Simply meeting the standards in some cases may not be enough, so strive to exceed them. It is each soldier's responsibility to be the best qualified person for the job.

Soldiers should set career goals and meet these goals within set

time limits. One of these goals must be to attend every appropriate Noncommissioned Officer Education System school, such as the Primary Leadership Development Course (PLDC), the Basic Noncommissioned Officer Course (BNCOC) and the Advanced Noncommissioned Officer Course (ANCO). Soldiers should also attend every career enhancing



*CSM Robert W. Harman advises ADA soldiers to take responsibility for their careers.*

school possible, such as drill sergeant school.

Another career enhancer is accepting and holding leadership positions such as squad leader, platoon sergeant or first sergeant. Do not shy away from these responsibilities. The bottom line is don't get comfortable in a soft job

and hibernate; get in the fast lane and drive on!

Soldiers must meet the standards set forth in AR 600-9, *The Army Weight Control Program*, and should be in top physical condition. When taking the Army Physical Fitness Test, push yourself to exceed the Army standards. Set your sights for "Expert" at the rifle range when qualifying. Be prepared for the new Skill Development Test (SDT). Use the three parts of SDT — leadership, training and military occupational skills — on a daily basis to become proficient.

Seek out a mentor, an NCO who epitomizes the qualities of a good soldier — one who loves being a soldier and loves training and caring for soldiers and their families; an NCO who is physically fit, mentally alert, technically and tactically competent, motivated and dedicated. A soldier who believes in our nation, our Army, and our fellow soldiers and truly wants to be all he (or she) can be.

Soldiers who set high career goals will have a greater chance of success. Soldiers who do not meet or even exceed these basic requirements may become vulnerable and potential victims of the drawdown. Self-motivation is one of the keys to staying on top in today's changing Army.

BY CSM ROBERT W. HARMAN

ADA Joins the

# Drug Wars

*ADA Guardsmen  
Learn to Fight  
Drug Smugglers  
at New School*

*by Capt. Dan Alvarez  
Photos by Spec. Martin Perea*

Somewhere in the "Land of Enchantment," before morning twilight, a barrage of artillery simulators explodes outside a barracks in which 50 students from the New Mexico and Arizona National Guards and law enforcement agencies sleep soundly. The blasts set off a chorus of startled shouts and signal the start of a new training day for soldiers and lawmen at the New Mexico National Guard's Counter Drug-Support School. The half-dazed students regain their composure, establish security and hurriedly begin working together before mustering, recognizing that teamwork is the key to successful completion of the new training missions.

When the United States decided to use military assets to counter drug cartels, the New Mexico National Guard, because of its proximity to drug smuggling routes, recognized a need for a rigorous 10-day, interagency Counter-Drug Support School that would standardize and unify efforts of agencies involved in the war against drugs. During peacetime, the New Mexico National Guard assists local law enforcement agencies in search and rescue operations, civil disturbances, natural disasters and state

emergencies. The war on drugs qualifies as a state emergency. Since the New Mexico National Guard's primary combat role during wartime is to provide air defense coverage to divisional, corps and theater echelons with its Hawk and Chaparral battalions, the Guard's war on drugs inevitably involves many air defense soldiers.

The course, now a requirement for guardsmen on active guard duty, is open to selected federal, state and local law enforcement agents. The dynamic curriculum builds confidence and competence by challenging soldiers and agents in a high-stress, high-demand environment, emphasizing common soldier tasks, legal matters, planning, sur-



vival techniques, troop leading procedures, small unit infantry tactics and patrolling. The culmination of the school involves an actual surveillance mission along the border between the United States and Mexico. Upon successful completion of this mission, students are awarded a diploma.

The instructors for this school are selected because of their broad background in training specialties, experiences and qualifications, including special forces, ranger, infantry, medical, communication, special weapons and tactics. Throughout the course they teach, assist and counsel students before allowing them to go out on an actual mission. Instructors continuously question students on standing operating procedures to instill and enforce a great sense of urgency, attention to detail and safety.

On the first day of training, students divide into teams of seven or eight members and receive a safety briefing. According to an instructor, "nothing we do in peacetime training justifies the loss of life or

limb of a soldier." Students are considered of equal rank from the beginning to the end of the course. Team equipment is distributed and accountability of personnel and equipment is thoroughly briefed. The instructor states, "lack of accountability can be grounds for relief from the course, because in a real world mission this may result in the loss of life or the compromise of a mission."

The first phase of training begins with a class on equipment preparation and survival skills. The equipment students take with them on missions includes load carrying equipment, ruck sack and communications equipment. The detailed instruction focuses on survival. For example, all students are required to tie down their equipment (water canteen, compass, day pack, flashlight and ammunition pouches) with parachute cord to themselves or to their cartridge belts, because according to the instructor, "there may be an incident when a soldier or agent becomes stranded out in the deserts or mountains of New

Mexico and the only thing he has to keep himself alive is his equipment and survival training." A class on camouflaging emphasizes techniques that will allow an individual to disguise and conceal himself and his equipment to avoid detection from narco-traffickers. Rope uses and knots training enables students to rig a rope bridge across a river, tie safety lines or rappel from a helicopter during insertions.

The vastness of the barren deserts coupled with the immenseness of the rugged mountains of New Mexico present unique situations to soldiers and agents who attempt to navigate or conduct operations in the Southwest. The lesson part of land navigation and map reading gives students a greater appreciation and awareness of the types of terrain they may encounter in this region. They also receive instruction on land navigation using field expedient methods. Written practical exercises throughout the course ensure that students grasp important concepts. A class on range estimation offers several techniques (such as the football-field method, flash-to-bang method, mils relation formula and appearance of objects) students may use to determine the distance of an object. To summarize land navigation training, students undergo a practical exercise, during which they are inserted by helicopter into an unknown area and are required to determine their location.

Marksmanship, weapons familiarization and qualification are the next subjects taught, followed by the Posse Comitatus Act that limits the use of military personnel in law enforcement. Small unit infantry and patrolling techniques are learned, rehearsed and performed until every member of the team precisely knows his role. The teams are then tested on their versatility, flexibility and responsiveness to situations or predicaments they may





encounter on actual missions. Tactical use of helicopters is also practiced. To build confidence, students practice rappelling from a 50-foot tower and a helicopter.

Communications and radio operating procedures training give students a better understanding of communications using certain radios. "Radios used by the counter-drug program are unique because, on actual missions, messages transmitted using this equipment are secure and cannot be detected or decoded by narco-traffickers," explains the instructor. This ability to communicate securely will give counter-drug operations a consider-

able advantage in the field and assures operations security. However, students must learn how to operate and program these radios.

The second phase of training is an actual training mission along the border. Upon arriving at the staging area, the teams receive an operations order and intelligence estimate. Now isolated from outside contact, the teams receive a final brief on the use of deadly force and the rules of engagement. Teams then prepare their equipment and formulate a course of action for the mission. Before they go out on the missions, the teams must brief their course of action to the school staff.

As dusk settles over the cool mesquite-covered desert of southern New Mexico and the dazzling crimson sunset pales over the horizon, six Counter-Drug Support teams patiently wait in the pickup zones to be transported to a tactical assembly area near the border. The distinct choppy sounds of distant helicopters indicates they will soon be airlifted. The helicopters hover tactically over designated pickup zones, led in by a designated student with two chem-lights who guides them to the pickup zone. The helicopters land, the teams quickly board, and the helicopters are airborne again. A few minutes later, the helicopters arrive at the landing zones and the teams swiftly dismount and rally at the tactical assembly area. Soon after, the teams begin a five- to seven-mile foot march to their surveillance position as night falls. By early morning all teams are set in position. They spend two days observing traffic along the border. From hidden positions they observe border crossings by aircraft, vehicles, motorcycles, and people on horseback or on foot. At the end of the second day the teams return to a pickup zone and are extracted.

In summary, the New Mexico National Guard developed the Counter-Drug Support School as a method of standardizing and unifying the various efforts of law enforcement agencies and the National Guard to combat narco-trafficking and the general fear it creates in our society. The school builds a strong bond between law enforcement agents and National Guardsmen. Ultimately, the security of our country may well rely on these remarkable soldiers and agents.

**Capt. Dan Alvarez** is currently a tactical officer at the New Mexico Military Academy, Roswell, N.M.

## AA Board Anniversary

The Antiaircraft Artillery Board was created during the darkest days of World War II to focus U.S. efforts on building a strong antiaircraft force. In March, its descendent, the TEXCOM Air Defense Artillery Test Directorate (ATATD), Fort Bliss, Texas, will celebrate its 50th anniversary with ceremonies to honor those who served on the Antiaircraft Artillery Board, Ground Forces Board Number 4, 8576 AAU Board Number 4 OCAFF, the U.S. Army Air Defense Board, or any of the Air Defense Artillery Test Directorate's other historical designations.

"As we experience the 50th anniversary of our entry into the second World War, a few of us are preparing to commemorate the birth of our unit," said Maj. Allan W. Geery, ATATD deputy director. "On March 9, 1942, the Antiaircraft Artillery Board was created to study the technical aspects of the employment of artillery against aerial targets. As you may know, antiaircraft weapons development, like almost every other innovation in modern warfare at that time, was in what might be justly called an 'incubative' stage. Ideas and methods were being investigated, but the pace or tempo of the effort lacked focus. The attack on Pearl Harbor that marked the beginning of our active participation in the war did more than force us in; it galvanized the nation, its armed forces and the yet-to-be-formed Antiaircraft Artillery Board into a course of action that was to eventually win the war. More significantly, as

we have come to recently know, it allowed us to win the peace that ensued.

"We invite you to join us in commemorating the birth of the Antiaircraft Artillery Board and to follow it through its first half-century as an instrument of truth in testing," Geery continued. "The directorate will conduct a ceremony to commemorate its past achievements, highlight its current activities and envision its future role within the U.S. Army ADA community. We have a wealth of memorabilia from which to choose and a rich heritage to honor."

Receptions, equipment displays and honorary activities are sched-

uled for the weekend of March 7. Ceremonies and dedication activities will be held on March 9. Highlights include a time capsule; a recently donated oil painting of Maj. Gen. William Shedd Jr., the officer after whom the ATATD headquarters building is named; and the unveiling of a monument at ATATD headquarters.

Volunteers who wish to participate in the celebration or to obtain more information should contact Maj. Allan W. Geery, deputy director, or Mrs. Judith Ward, directorate secretary, at (915) 568-3000 or FAX 568-2201 (DSN 978). Inquires are also invited by Profs (E-Mail) at BLI39(ward).

## BDM Wins Missile Seeker Contract

The U.S. Army Strategic Defense Command has awarded a 15-month, \$1.6 million contract to BDM International, Inc., of McLean, Va., to fabricate and test a hollow-nose seeker configuration to help ground-based interceptors achieve "hit-to-kill" accuracy against ballistic missiles.

"An objective is to make the interceptor accurate enough to hit-to-kill without carrying a warhead of any kind," said Dr. William T. Naff, BDM technical director. "Success of such a lightweight design would require the missile to 'see where it is going' well enough to achieve a direct hit while flying at hypersonic velocity — 10 or more times the speed of sound — deep in the atmosphere."

He noted that conventional seekers are side-looking rather than forward-looking. "A forward-looking design has potential advantages over side-looking seekers, both in being able to see more clearly and in avoiding the requirement, characteristic of side-lookers, for cooling systems that add significant weight," Naff explained. "Since multiple stage rockets are required, this added weight also increases the weight of the booster stages and everything else associated with the interceptor, including ground transport vehicles."

Under the new contract, BDM will fabricate a full-scale model of the interceptor's front end with a camera mounted in its aperture and test it in a wind tunnel under simulated flight conditions. Testing will emphasize optical and thermal performance of the seeker's unique window and aperture design.

## ADA Soldiers in TV Series

ADA soldiers are among the stars of "Brute Force, A History of Weapons at War," a television documentary that began airing in September on the Arts and Entertainment Network.

Cameras rolled at Patriot Park, Fort Bliss, Texas, as Greystone Communications of Los Angeles filmed soldiers of the 6th and 11th ADA Brigades as they explained, and then demonstrated, the capabilities of air defense weapon systems used during Operation Desert Storm.

The hour-long, weekly series includes actual combat footage and features an interview with Col. Joseph G. Garrett III, the officer who commanded the 11th ADA Brigade in Saudi Arabia during the Gulf War.



*SSgt. Wesley Mitchell, a Bravo Battery, 2-6 ADA, advanced individual training instructor, simulates a Stinger engagement for Greystone Communications cameras.*

## Stinger Kills Last F-100

A Stinger missile recently shot down the last of the U.S. Air Force's remote-controlled F-100 fighters in the skies over White Sands Missile Range, N.M. The plane was the last full-size target for air defense missile systems.

Flying neat ovals in preparation for being blown to bits was probably not what the aircraft's developers at North American Corporation had in mind when they introduced the F-100 in the early 1950s. As the United States' first supersonic fighter, the F-100 was the successor to North American's F-86 Sabrejet which saw action in the Korean War. The F-100, which could travel at Mach 1.2, was dubbed the "Super Sabre."

The Super Sabre went into full production too late to play a role

in the Korean War. During the 1950s, more than 2,000 F-100s found a useful niche as tactical fighter bombers. They were modified to carry more than 75 different weapons, rocket launchers, bomb racks, mines, flares and electronic countermeasure devices. Some were even fitted with "zero-length" launch gear for taking off without runways.

In the early years, pilots had some difficulty flying the F-100, but intense training corrected the problem. The Air Force's famed Thunderbird precision flying team flew the F-100 longer than any other aircraft.

After Air Force personnel renamed the Super Sabre the "Hun," the F-100 saw combat in Vietnam. At one time, there were almost 1,500 Huns operating above Vietnam's jungles and rice

paddies. Dropping ordnance in close proximity to friendly units, they proved to be extremely reliable close-air support aircraft. Flying more than 360,000 combat sorties, the F-100 Huns maintained operational readiness rates that sometimes exceeded 95 percent.

In the 1970s, the F-100 was replaced by the F-4 and turned over to the Air Force National Guard. The Guard, in turn, retired the aircraft in the 1980s. Detachment 1, 475th Weapons Evaluation Group, brought the F-100 to the White Sands Missile Range-Holloman Air Force Base complex in 1985. Converted to remotely controlled aerial targets and controlled by computers, the F-100 could fly at supersonic speeds at altitudes of 300 to 45,000 feet.

## ADA Says Goodbye to Crete

An event-filled chapter in the United States' and Air Defense Artillery's history ended Nov. 7 when Bravo Battery, 3rd Battalion, 52nd Air Defense Artillery, became the last U.S. unit to fire a missile at the NATO Missile Firing Installation (NAMFI) on the island of Crete. The successful firing of a Hawk air defense missile ended more than 23 years of U.S. Army participation at the multi-national installation.

The Army is pulling out of NAMFI primarily because Army leaders feel it is now too costly for troops to travel to the Mediterranean island for annual service practices. The United States has been paying about a third of NAMFI's annual \$25 million budget. Air defense commanders also believe computer simulators provide better gunnery training.

The first missile fired at the range when it opened in 1968 was also a Hawk. Through the years, about 300,000 soldiers from various nations have trained at NAMFI. The United States was one of the seven original members, or

"user nations," to conduct live fires at the installation. In recent years the United States has been sharing NAMFI with Belgium, Germany, the Netherlands, Denmark, Norway and the host country of Greece.

## Operation Desert Storm Wrapup

The U.S. Army Air Defense School published *Arabian Knights*, a newsletter conceived to enhance the morale of ADA soldiers deployed to Southwest Asia, during Operations Desert Shield and Desert Storm. The school has now published a final, wrapup issue of the newsletter that contains individual unit accounts of their activities during the War in the Gulf.

The Air Defense Artillery leadership intends that each and every ADA veteran of Operation Desert Storm receive a personal copy of this newsletter. To that end, only a small percentage of the available copies will be distributed to ADA units. The remaining copies are stockpiled for individual distribution.

If you are a Desert Storm veteran and wish to receive a personal, keepsake copy of the newsletter, please call 915-568-4133 (DSN 978) or write *Arabian Knights*; ATTN: ATSA-ADA, Building 55; Fort Bliss, TX 79916-0002.



Spec. Michael Watson helps PFC Mario Aranda of Alpha Battery, 5-62 ADA, aim a Stinger missile at an aerial intruder during Exercise Pecos Thunder '91. The three-day exercise integrated Army, Air Force and Navy air defense assets in the hypothetical defense of a New Mexican city.

## Pecos Thunder

Soldiers from the 11th ADA Brigade, Fort Bliss, Texas, recently participated in Pecos Thunder '91 in eastern New Mexico. The joint exercise integrated Patriot, Hawk and Stinger air defense systems with Air Force and Navy aircraft in the defense of Clovis, N.M.

The exercise gave the 11th ADA Brigade an opportunity to experiment with Air Defense Artillery's new automated computerized command center. "It gives the battlefield commander in the tactical operations center an identical picture of the one received by the information and coordination central and greatly increases the accuracy of planning," said Raytheon Patriot engineer Randolph L. Scotty.

SSgt. Charles R. Williams



### 3-4 ADA Live Fire

The 3rd Battalion (Airborne), 4th Air Defense Artillery, recently conducted its annual qualification firing at Camp Lejeune, N.C.

Marines provided the range, billets, fuel and ammunition transportation between the range and their ammunition supply point. The Navy provided a CH-46 helicopter for range sweeps and drone recovery, picking up drones from treetops as well as from the ocean waves. And the Coast Guard cutter, *Point Warde*, provided surface radar surveillance and warned boaters away from the target area.

The 82nd Airborne Division's air defense battalion fired more than 70,000 rounds during the annual qualification's live fire phase.

BY 2ND LT. ROBIN WILSON

## ADA Battles Drugs

The front line troops in the war on drugs got a look at how Air Defense Artillery might help them recently when the U.S. Army Missile Command (MICOM) and the Florida Army National Guard teamed to show federal, state and local law enforcement officials how the Chaparral radar and forward looking infrared systems can combine with other MICOM-managed night vision equipment to track low-flying light aircraft and small boats.

The Guard provided two Chaparral fire units, a modified version of the forward area alerting radar and soldiers to participate in the demonstrations at Palm Beach, Fla. The radar successfully acquired and tracked small fixed-wing aircraft and helicopters simi-

lar to those used by drug smugglers. The forward-looking infrared system operators also demonstrated that they could track small objects dropped from a helicopter to be picked up by small boats.

Briefers explained to the group that the vehicular-mounted equipment could be quickly moved from place to place. Army spokesmen emphasized that the demonstration involved only air defense systems and sensors that could be made available for the drug enforcement effort.

MICOM participation was coordinated by Col. Thomas Brown, director of Weapon Systems Management, and Ted Gandy, Chaparral project manager. Lockheed-Sanders and Loral technicians also participated.



*The 265th ADA regimental coat of arms.*

## Army Press Established

The Combined Arms Command, Fort Leavenworth, Kan., has established the U.S. Army Command and General Staff College Press (CGSCP) to provide an outlet for professional monograph-length works on all subjects of interest to professional officers. The CGSCP goals are to aid in professional military education at all levels of the U.S. Army and other military services, foreign as well as domestic; to promote and support advanced study of the theory and practice of the military art by professional officers and other military experts; and to promote and support the professional development of the Command and General Staff College faculty and the faculties of other institutions of higher military education in the United States and elsewhere.

The CGSCP will consider any manuscript for publication without regard to the source of the manuscript. Once published, all works of the CGSCP will be available at no cost to any element of the Department of the Army, the Department of Defense or the Federal government. All works published by the CGSCP thereby become part of the public domain.

In addition to original manuscripts, the CGSCP will reprint selected works on military subjects that are now out of print and difficult to find, but are nevertheless of interest to the contemporary Army.

At present, plans call for the publication of a limited number of works and reprints during FY92, increasing over succeeding years to approximately 25 works of all kinds annually.

The CBSCP is a major mission element of the Combat Studies Institution (CSI), U.S. Army Command and General Staff College. The CSI director serves concurrently as the director of CGSCP. All communication regarding manuscripts or press operations should be directed to Dr. Roger J. Spiller, Director, CSI, (ATZL-SWI), USACGSC, fort Leavenworth, KS, 66027-6900, DSN 552-2810/2044.

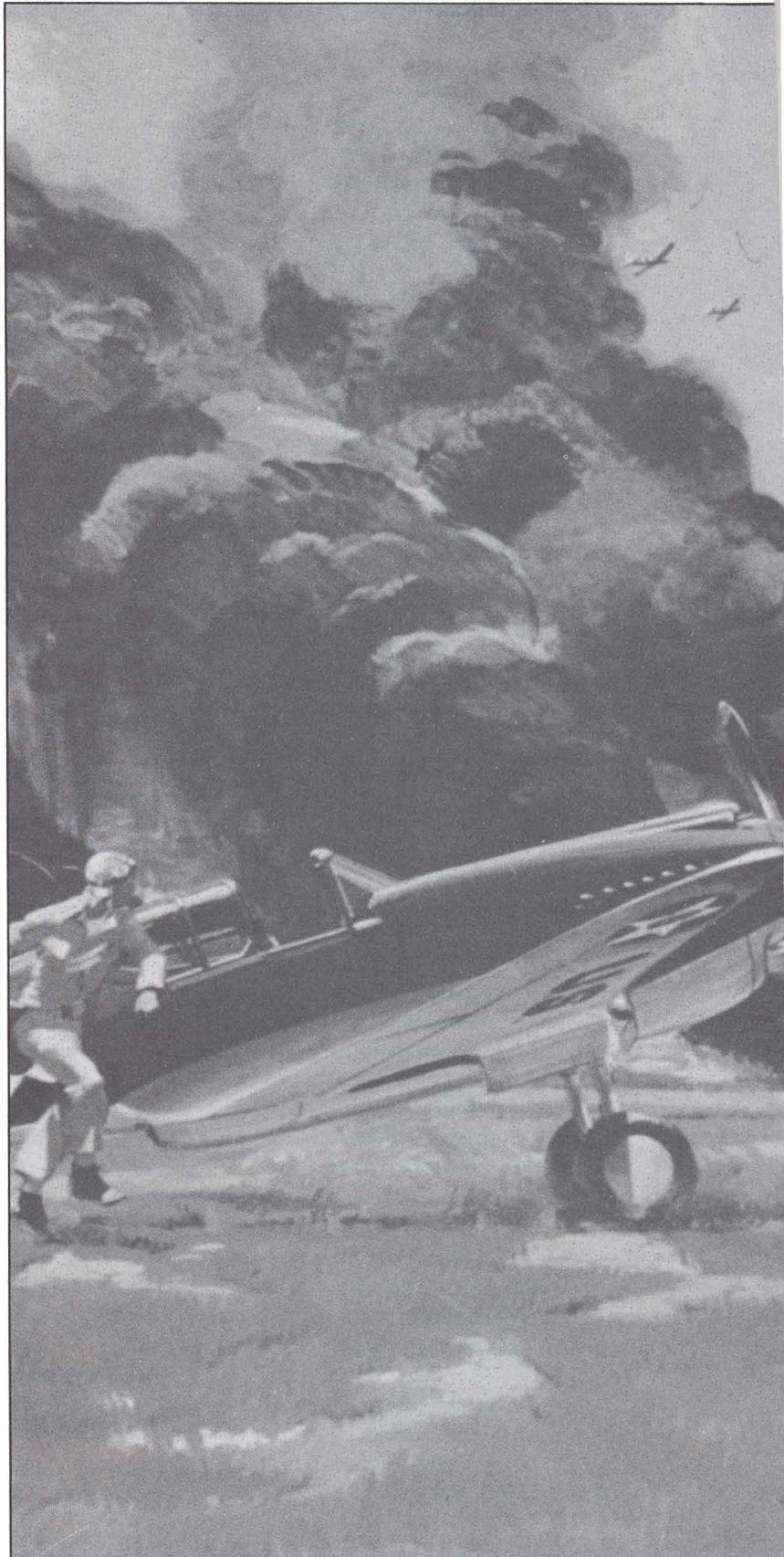
## Israel Gets Civil Defense Command

Israel, the target of frequent Scud attacks during the Gulf War, has established a unified civil defense command to deal with future emergencies. Israeli officials said a separate civil defense command removes the burden of civil defense from battlefield commanders.

# Clark Field

## *Air Defense Debacle in the Philippines*

The fiery eruption of Mount Pinatubo in the Philippines drove U.S. forces from Clark Field in November 1991. The once strategic airfield near Manila was no stranger to fire and smoke. U.S. forces were first driven from Clark Field in December 1941 by a devastating air attack and the subsequent Japanese invasion.





The Japanese air attack on Clark Field near Manila during the opening hours of World War II destroyed much of the United States' Far Eastern Air Force on the ground. The enormity of the catastrophe, which doomed an entire American field army to defeat, was at first obscured by the smoke and flames that still engulfed U.S. battleships at Pearl Harbor.

Although the attack on Clark Field came a full 10 hours after the attack on Pearl Harbor, it caught Army aviators there as defenseless as the pilots at Oahu's Hickam Field were when the first Japanese Zeros swooped over the pineapple fields to begin their strafing runs. Japanese pilots were surprised to find the B-17 Flying Fortresses of the Far Eastern Air Force lined up like sitting ducks so many hours after the outbreak of hostilities.

The destruction of the Flying Fortresses demolished Lt. Gen. Douglas MacArthur's hopes of waging an active defense of the Philippines and sealed the fate of thousands of American and Filipino soldiers on Luzon, the main island of the archipelago.

Clearly, someone had blundered, but there was no board of inquiry after the Clark Field debacle as there was following the attack on Pearl Harbor. Even Maj. Gen. Henry H. (Hap) Arnold, commander of the Army Air Corps, admitted he was never able to "get the real story of what happened in the Philippines."

The night before the Japanese bombed Pearl Harbor, the 27th Bombardment Group threw a party for Maj. Gen. Lewis B. Brereton at the Manila Hotel. Brereton was the new commander of MacArthur's Far Eastern Air Force, with headquarters at Nielson Field on the outskirts of Manila. Army aviators, after the war, recalled the party as one of the best of the year, but the atmosphere was vaguely ominous.

As the men of the 27th Bombardment Group toasted their new boss, the carriers of Japanese Task Force *Kido Butai* were racing at full steam for their launch stations off the Hawaiian Islands. Everyone expected war. The American commanders in the Far East, however, expected the first blows to fall on the Philippines or Malaya. During the party, a naval officer told Brereton, "It's only a question of days or perhaps hours until the shooting starts," and moments later MacArthur's chief of staff, Maj. Gen. Richard K. Sutherland, told him that the War Department expected war at any time.

Brereton took time out from the party to call his headquarters and order his chief of staff to place all airfields on combat alert. His command included the V Bomber Command, the V Interceptor Command and the Far Eastern Service (Air Warning) Command. The main element of the bomber command, under Lt. Col. Eugene L. Eubank, was the 19th Bombardment Group with its 35 B-17s at Clark Field, 50 miles northwest of Manila. There were fighter support bases at Nichols and Iba Field near Manila and at Del Carmen in northern Mindanao.

Brereton had reason for concern. On Formosa, 500 miles away, ground maintenance crews were loading Mitsubishi high-level bombers and Zero fighters with bombs and aviation fuel. Their chief target was Clark Field; their mission was to knock the Far Eastern Air Force out of the war at its very beginning. Japanese 11th Air Fleet squadron leaders anxiously awaited news from *Kido Butai* and the signal to take off.

There were seven radar sets in the Philippines, but only two had been set up and were in operation. To compensate for the lack of adequate radar coverage, the Army had established a network of native air watchers stationed at strategic

points to report plane movements by telegraph or telephone to the V Interceptor Command at Nielson Field.

Brereton had warned the War Department that sending heavy bombers to the Philippines without adequate air defense was suicidal and that there were not enough air defense weapons to go around. Maj. Gen. George F. Moore, commander of the Philippines Coast Artillery Command, devised a plan providing air defense for the four fortified islands in Manila Bay (Corregidor, El Fraile, Capallo and Carabao) and the southern tip of Bataan. His plan also included the Manila Bay area and Clark Field; all other installations were left virtually defenseless against air attack.

One antiaircraft battery with a platoon of searchlights was stationed at Fort Wint in Subic Bay. The 200th Coast Artillery (CA) (AA) at Fort Stotsenburg protected the Flying Fortresses at Clark Field. Both antiaircraft units were equipped with three-inch and 37mm guns, .50-caliber machine guns and 60-inch Sperry searchlights. The three-inchers were old models with a vertical range of 23,000 feet.

Maj. Gen. Joseph A. Green, chief of Coast Artillery, suggested elements of the harbor defense be reassigned to antiaircraft duty, but the proposal was rejected. Three additional antiaircraft regiments were expected but never arrived.

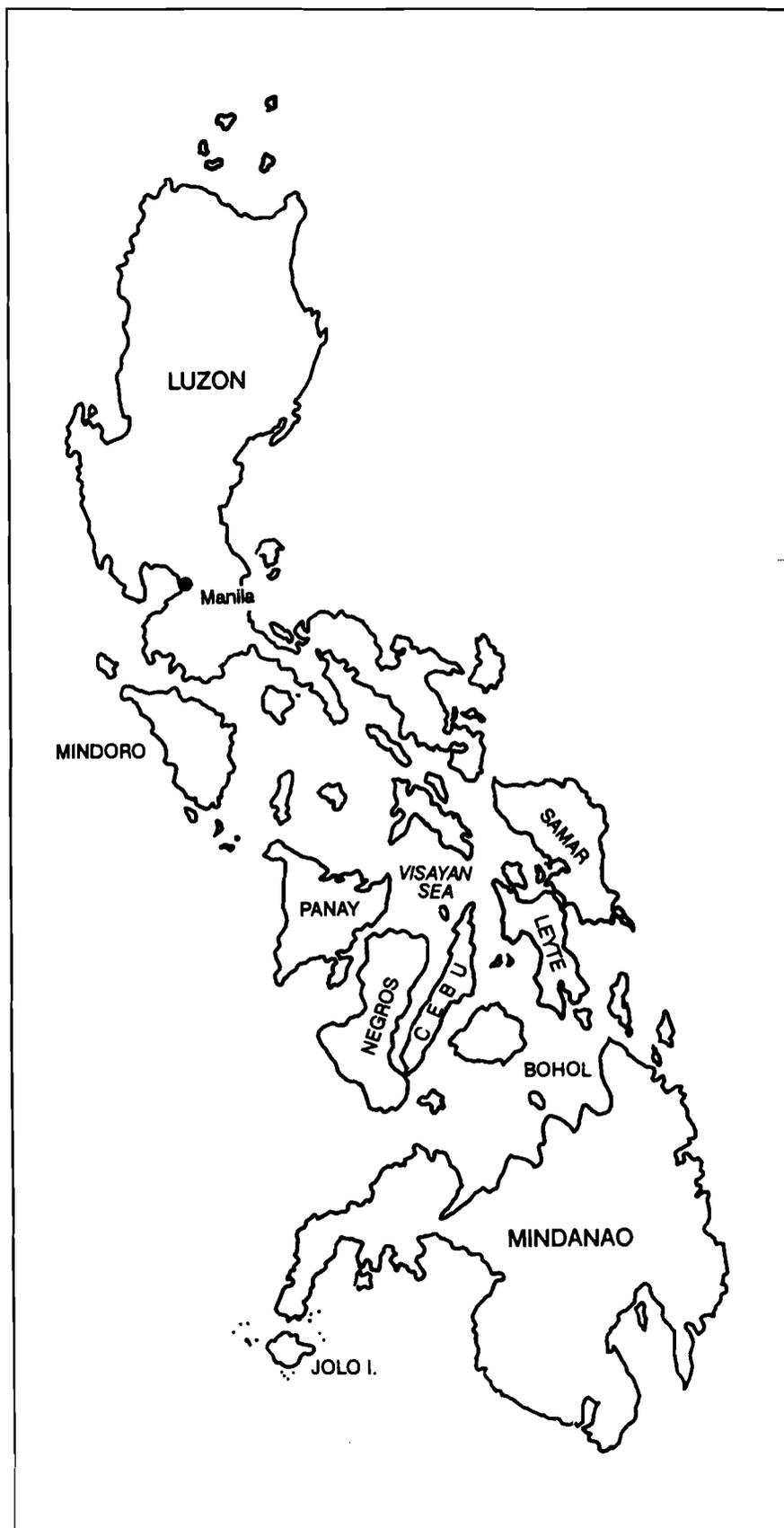
Brereton had another reason to worry about the Flying Fortresses at Clark Field. MacArthur didn't think the bombers should be at Clark, where they were exposed to air attack from the Asiatic mainland. In November he had decided to build a heavy bomber base at Del Carmen, farther south and supposedly out of enemy reach. By December, the base was ready and MacArthur told Brereton to move the bombers south. But Brereton

resisted the move, finally sending only two squadrons. After the war, Brereton said sending the entire 19th Bombardment Group to Del Carmen would have left no room at the Mindanao base to accommodate two new B-17 Squadrons expected to arrive shortly from the States. The squadrons, en route to the Philippines, showed up over Pearl Harbor in the midst of the Japanese attack and were shot up by American anti-aircraft fire. They never reached the Philippines.

At 0300 on Dec. 8 (0800 Dec. 7, Pearl Harbor time), the radio operator at Asiatic Fleet Headquarters intercepted the startling message: "Air Raid Pearl Harbor! This is no drill!" The message reached Admiral Thomas C. Hart, Asiatic Fleet commander, within half an hour. MacArthur got the news at 0330 in his penthouse atop the Manila Hotel and notified all commanders that a state of war existed.

"I knew," Brereton later wrote, "that we could expect an attack any time after daylight." The attack Brereton expected would have been winging toward him at that moment, but the 11th Air Fleet was grounded by thick fog that shrouded their base in western Formosa. The Japanese naval pilots waited through the midmorning hours in agony, expecting the bombers of the Far Eastern Air Force to appear overhead at any moment and catch the 11th Air Fleet on the ground. Their hopes of launching a surprise attack against Clark and its supporting bases seemed dashed.

Brereton, meanwhile, was trying to persuade MacArthur to let him launch the B-17s at Formosa. At about 0500, Brereton went to MacArthur's headquarters to request permission to bomb Formosa. Sutherland told him to prepare for the attack, but to wait for MacArthur's authorization. Brereton repeated the request at about 0714 and was told to stand by.





Clark Field prior to the Japanese air raid. In the upper left center, Fort Stotsenburg abuts the foothills of the Zambales Mountains.

Japanese army pilots, by this time, had taken off from bases in northern Formosa and were spotted by the aircraft warning service on Luzon. They were headed south over Lingayen Gulf in the direction of Manila, but turned east and bombed Tuguegarao and Baquio at about 0930. The warning service report sent the Flying Fortresses aloft without bombs. The 20th Pursuit Squadron at Clark Field took off to intercept the strike, and the 17th Pursuit Squadron flew out of Nichols Field to cover Clark. The Japanese army pilots dropped their bombs and returned to Formosa without spotting an American plane.

At 1000 Brereton repeated his request to launch a strike against Formosa. He was told to launch a reconnaissance mission instead. MacArthur changed his mind about 40 minutes later and gave Brereton permission to take offensive action.

By this time, the fog had lifted over southern Formosa, and at 1015, 108 twin-engine bombers es-

corted by 84 Zeros set out for Clark Field and Iba, the fighter base near Manila. At about the same time the last Mitsubishi cleared the runway on Formosa, the Flying Fortresses, still circling aimlessly above Clark Field, were given the all clear and told to land.

The 20th Pursuit Squadron returned to Clark after failing to intercept the Japanese planes over Lingayen Gulf, and the 17th Pursuit Squadron returned to Nichols to refuel. The 3rd and 34th Pursuit Squadrons were standing by at Iba and Del Carmen. As the 11th Air Fleet approached Luzon, not a single American plane was aloft over the Philippines.

Radar and warning service reports began pouring into the Interceptor Command at Nielson Field shortly before 1130 as the Japanese planes, flying in a massive V formation, neared their targets on Luzon. Col. Alexander H. Campbell, Brereton's chief of staff, guessed correctly that the major target was Clark Field. At about 1145, the

Interceptor Command sent a warning message to Clark Field by teletype, but for some reason the message failed to get through. An attempt to reach Clark Field by radio over the Far Eastern Air Force net was unsuccessful: the radio operator at Clark Field had gone to lunch. Campbell talked to a junior officer at Clark by telephone and was told the message would be relayed to the base commander or the operations chief. Apparently, the message was never delivered.

The V Interceptor Command ordered the 34th Pursuit Squadron to cover Clark Field, the 17th Pursuit Squadron to guard the Bataan Peninsula and the 21st Squadron to defend the Manila area. The 3rd Pursuit Squadron went aloft to intercept the enemy planes over the South China Sea. The 34th, which was to cover Clark Field, was prevented from taking off by a thick dust cloud.

At Clark Field, the Flying Fortresses and the 20th Pursuit Group

were still on the ground. The B-17s were parked, peacetime style, in straight lines and were being loaded with bombs and fuel for the raid on Formosa. Some witnesses said the bombers were parked wingtip-to-wingtip, but photographs taken during the attack mysteriously disappeared after the war.

Pilots and mechanics were strolling casually back to the flight lines from the mess halls. At the edge of the field, New Mexico National Guardsmen of the 200th CA (AA) were eating lunch around their 37mm and three-inch anti-aircraft guns. The anti-aircraft unit had been inducted into federal service in January 1941, supposedly for one year of service. Following eight months of training at Fort Bliss, Texas, the regiment received notice on Aug. 17, that it had been selected for overseas service.

The 1st Battalion entrained at Fort Bliss on Aug. 20 for San Francisco and the remainder of the regiment left for the same destination on Aug. 31. The 1st Battalion sailed from San Francisco on Aug. 30 and arrived in Manila on Sept. 16. The greater part of the regiment embarked on Sept. 9, reaching Manila on Sept. 26.

The 200th CA (AA) immediately moved to Fort Stotsenberg, some 75 miles north of Manila. On Nov. 23, the batteries were placed in combat positions for the defense of Clark Field and Fort Stotsenberg. With an enlisted strength of 1,732 and 77 officers, the anti-aircraft regiment was the largest single U.S. military organization in the Philippines. That an installation such as Clark Field required at least five times as much anti-aircraft artillery firepower for its proper protection

did not faze many people, least of all the soldiers of the 200th CA (AA).

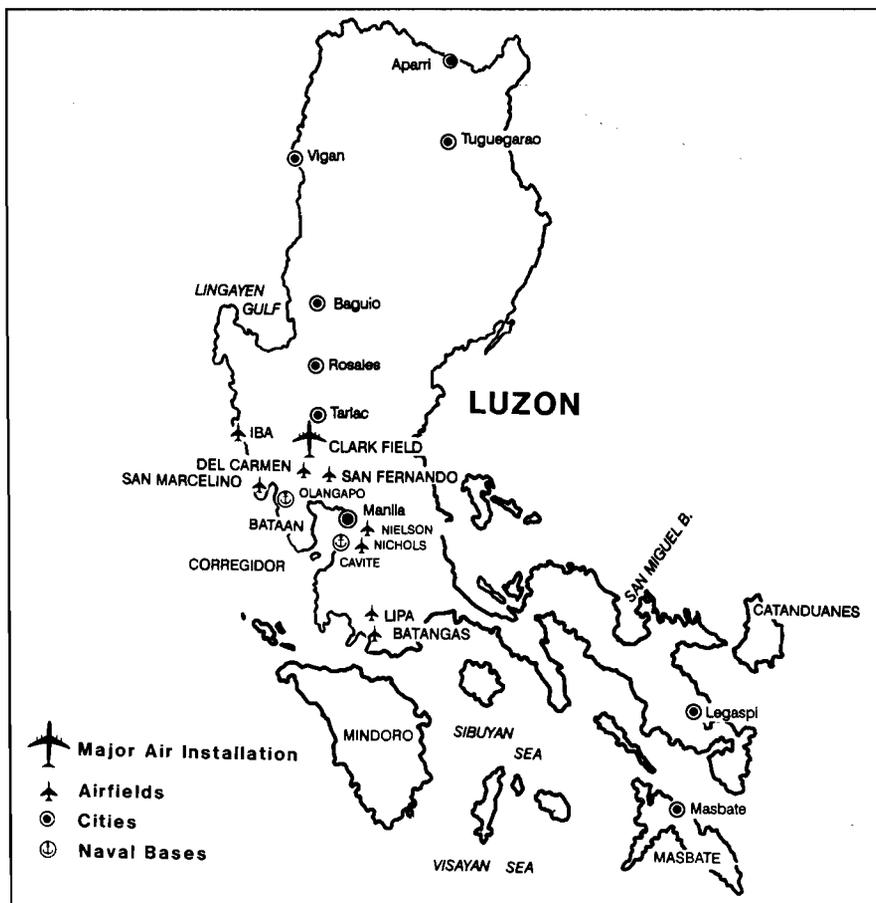
The 200th CA (AA) used the ten weeks between its arrival and the outbreak of hostilities to unpack its equipment, get into position and plan for some target practices; however, no target ammunition could be obtained. MacArthur's headquarters was frantically trying to mobilize, equip and train an Army to repel the inevitable invasion; as a result, it could furnish the 200th CA (AA) with little direction and even less guidance. From the headquarters' point of view, any organization with a full quota of officers, men and equipment was so far ahead that it could fend for itself until more important problems were solved. As a consequence, the first shots fired by the 200th CA (AA) were aimed at enemy aircraft. They fought a war without ever having had any practice firing.

At about 0330 on Dec. 8, Manila time (0830 Dec. 7, Hawaii time), the regiment was alerted when the night radio operator picked up commercial broadcasts telling of the Pearl Harbor attack. The batteries already were in their defensive positions and had been there for 10 days as part of a training exercise. After hours of waiting filled with reports that enemy planes had been sighted over Luzon, the "All Clear" was given at 1130 by the Far Eastern Air Force Headquarters.

However, the guardsmen remained in readiness at their battle positions. At 1235, one guardsman looked up and saw a formation of planes approaching the airfield.

"Here comes the Navy," he called. A second guardsman grabbed a movie camera and began taking pictures. At first they thought the bombs were tinfoil.

There were 27 Mitsubishi high-level bombers in the first wave. They came over the unprotected field in a V formation at a height



of 23,000 to 25,000 feet, releasing their bombs just as the air raid siren began shrieking. The first wave was followed by a second that stayed over the field for about 15 minutes, completely unmolested by American fighters.

Two men of the 200th CA (AA) lost their lives to the first bomb that hit Clark Field. It scored a direct hit upon their truck. The 200th CA (AA) quickly became the first U.S. unit in the Philippines to go into action and fire at the enemy. However, they were firing live ammunition for the first time and the three-inch ammunition was old — the most recent rounds had been manufactured in 1932. The bursts exploded far below the targets and most of the shells were duds. One observer estimated that only one of every six exploded. With powder train fuzes effective only to about 22,000 feet, the gunners could do little damage to the high-altitude bombers.

The soldiers dished out what punishment they could and stood up well under the unfavorable conditions. When the smoke cleared away from the muzzles, they had shot down five planes.

During the attack, three P-40s of the 20th Pursuit Squadron managed to get into the air, but five were destroyed on the ground by bombs and others were caught in strafing attacks. The three airborne fighters managed to down three enemy planes, despite the fact that the Zeros proved faster and more maneuverable than the P-40s.

The Mitsubishi left the hangars, barracks and warehouses in flames, but miraculously only a few B-17s were destroyed by the high-level bombing. A momentary lull fell over the field as the Mitsubishi winged their way back to Formosa. Then the Zeros came screaming in on low-level strafing runs. The Flying Fortresses exploded as tracers ignited their fuel tanks.

Simultaneously with the raid against Clark Field, other 11th Air Fleet planes attacked the fighter base at Iba. The P-40s kept the Zeros from carrying out low-level attacks, but the losses at Iba were almost as great as at Clark.

The Far Eastern Air Force had been eliminated as an effective fighting force. Only 17 of the 35 B-17s, the ones which had been sent to Del Carmen, remained. Three P-35s and 53 P-40s had been destroyed. An additional 25 or 30 miscellaneous aircraft (B-10s, B-18s and observation planes) were gone. Most of the planes listed as operational were heavily damaged. Casualties for the day were 80 killed and 150 wounded.

MacArthur issued a statement blaming the losses on the "overwhelming superiority of enemy forces," but that did little to pacify Arnold who could not help thinking there must have been some mistake made somewhere in his Air Force command. Arnold called up Brereton and asked him, "how in hell an experienced airman could be caught with his planes on the ground?" Brereton was sufficiently upset that he reported the conversation to MacArthur and asked him to help present his case to the Army Air Force.

After the war, historians apportioned the blame for the Clark Field disaster equally between MacArthur and Brereton. MacArthur hesitated too long before giving Brereton permission to launch the B-17s against Formosa. Brereton failed to provide fighter cover for the Flying Fortresses while they were being fueled and loaded with bombs.

Many historians suspect the Philippines were doomed the moment Japanese bombs rained down on Pearl Harbor, cutting the supply lines between the Philippines and the United States. The destruction of the Far Eastern Air Force, how-

ever, robbed the "Battling Bastards of Bataan" of their only real fighting chance. The Navy, realizing the Far Eastern Air Force was in no shape to provide air defense for the fleet, prudently steamed south, and without the Navy there could be no active defense of the Philippines.

When the Japanese landed in late December, U.S. and Filipino forces began a staged withdrawal to the Bataan Peninsula where they hoped to hold out until reinforcements arrived. Soldiers of the 200th CA (AA) joined the Filipino Army reservists in Manila. Activated as the 515th CA (AA), the antiaircraft artillerymen covered the withdrawal of MacArthur's ground forces onto the Bataan Peninsula.

The force that protected Luzon consisted of 78,000 soldiers, 66,000 of whom were Filipinos. This force, named the Luzon Force, was under the command of Maj. Gen. Edward P. King Jr. The Luzon Force also included elements of the 60th CA (AA) which had been assigned to defend Corregidor, the island bastion in Manila Bay where MacArthur reestablished his headquarters.

Many of those who were directly or indirectly involved in the Clark Field disaster rescued their reputations and careers by their heroism during the desperate defense of Bataan and Corregidor. For too many, though, the only epilogue to Clark Field was death on the nightmarish Bataan Death March that followed the Japanese conquest of the Philippines.

Fifty years ago, Gen. Douglas MacArthur, having escaped Corregidor aboard a torpedo boat, declared "I shall return," and the United States subsequently reconquered the Philippines and reoccupied Clark Field. Following the Mount Pinatubo eruption, however, the United States assessed the damage and announced its decision to abandon the airfield for good.

# Scouts Out!

by 2nd Lt. James V. Hintz III

I can remember the first time I heard the concept of "Air Defense Scouts." It was during my stay at the ADA Officer Basic Course in early 1990. I was sitting in my small group classroom when the topic of early warning and the future of the forward area alerting radar (FAAR) popped into the conversation. One of my classmates asked my instructor how the branch was planning to replace the FAAR system, scheduled for inactivation on Oct. 1, 1990. My instructor, with a sly and somewhat sarcastic tone, answered that the replacement was going to be soldiers with binoculars dug-in 10 kilometers forward of the line of departure (LD) to call in hostile aircraft movement reports.

The class erupted in laughter; no one believed that the instructor was giving the class a serious answer. Even I laughed at the idea of these "ADA Scouts" whose new mission in life was now going to be part 11 Bravo (Infantry), part 19 Delta (Scout) and part 16 Juliet (Early Warning Systems Operator). Needless to say, it was a serious answer, although many in the air defense community felt skeptical about the success of this concept. But lo and behold, born to the "First to Fire" branch was the savior of early warning, the ADA "Ninja Scouts."

The term Ninja Scouts was coined by the top air defense observer controller, Maj.(P) Reid Lund, at the National Training Center. It is at the NTC that the Ninja Scout concept has been tested, evaluated and scrutinized during four

brigade-size rotations from November 1990 through July 1991. The scouts participated during rotations with the 1st and 3rd Brigades of the 4th Infantry Division (Mechanized), Fort Carson, Colo.; the 48th Brigade of the Georgia National Guard; and the 155th Brigade from the Mississippi National Guard. The lessons learned from these rotations have proven vital during the formative stages of the scout concept. There have been some stumbling blocks during the transformation from the radar to scouts, but to the surprise of many, the concept has proven successful.

Although the range of the FAAR cannot be matched by the human eye, the scout concept has proven to be vital during battles at the NTC. The absence of the Gamma Goat as the prime mover of the early warning system and the addition of the M-998 Humvee have greatly enhanced the maneuverability and depth at which early warning can be employed. This also makes finding cover and concealment easier for the three-man teams that make up a scout section.

As air defenders, the scout teams have proven noteworthy at a number of tasks. Locating enemy for-



ward area refueling points (FARPs) and spoiling enemy air assault missions are just two such examples. During the mock battles at the NTC, scout teams proved their ability to infiltrate deep into enemy territory, locate the FARPs and effectively eliminate them from the battlefield. Scout teams also showed they could deploy to areas where the intelligence preparation of the battlefield process had templated air assault missions. The scouts recorded a high ratio of success in finding enemy units and supported maneuver forces, disrupting their missions before they could affect the friendly plan.

In addition to their role as air defenders, ADA scouts provided eyes on the battlefield for the supported brigade intelligence officer. Ninja Scout teams were credited with numerous kills resulting from their call-for-fire missions, and they successfully tracked enemy activity during offensive and defensive operations. These experiences have greatly increased scout team use on the battlefield.

Scout standing operating procedures and battle books down to squad level rely heavily on the NTC lessons learned. During offensive operations, the air insertion of scout teams has been one critical lesson learned. Although not always available, the air insertion mission has proven to be the most successful way of posting the scout teams during offensive maneuvers.

The lesson learned in this area is that early warning coverage is rapidly outrun by the supported maneuver force. The objectives that the supported forces seek to attain are 10 to 15 kilometers from the LD. Therefore, the emplacement of the teams is restricted because of the depth at which they can safely employ in the M-998 Humvee. Air insertion increases their range of placement and survivability. Defensive operations have proven to have

the highest survivability rate for the scout teams. In the defense, it is critical that scout teams reach their start points on time. NTC experience indicates that it is most advantageous to send teams out 48 hours prior to the no later than defend time. The most successful movement plan has been to advance teams three-fourths of the way during the first 24 hours, and complete the last quarter of the movement during the final 24 hours. This allows the teams to move undetected into enemy territory. The teams are also able to employ at a more deliberate pace and can better analyze the enemy situation. The rule of thumb is to have teams in place eight to 10 hours prior to the time the enemy is projected to commence offensive operations. By minimizing radio transmissions, consolidating reports and maximizing cover and concealment, Ninja Scout teams have avoided detection and survived entire battles as far out as 12 kilometers forward of the forward line of own troops. As a result, the teams successfully tracked the enemy's ground and air activities.

One issue that has been the subject of much debate concerning the scout concept is the dispute of whether or not to equip the teams with Stinger missiles. The questions to be answered are: "In what capacity are the scout teams to be employed? Are the scout teams early warning assets, or early engagement assets? Should we sacrifice our early warning assets to achieve early engagement of enemy aircraft?"

The smoke trail left by a Stinger missile seriously compromises scout positions. At the NTC, Stinger scout teams were generally detected and destroyed soon after a Stinger engagement. Another problem is that the scout team's vehicle is not a Stinger-modified Humvee. Its basic load of missiles is severely lim-

ited, and it is virtually impossible to resupply forward scout teams during offensive or defensive operations.

Are ADA scout teams more effective without Stingers? The NTC has provided a training and testing ground for both ends of the spectrum. Rotations have been completed with Stinger scout teams and non-Stinger equipped scout teams. There are merits to each argument; however, one must weigh the overall benefits achieved by each concept. The overall outcome of the lessons learned from the NTC indicates that ADA scout teams are best used without Stinger missiles.

Overall, the ADA scouts have proven a valuable addition to the maneuver brigade combat team. They have demonstrated their usefulness on the ground at the NTC and are prepared to make their contribution to the forward area air defense system on the future battlefield.

The 16 Juliet soldier has been the biggest winner in the conversion from the FAAR to scout concept. He is a better all-around soldier, with stronger land navigation, survival and intelligence-gathering skills. Training programs that correct previous mistakes have increased Ninja Scout survivability rates with each NTC rotation. Their NTC performance indicates that ADA scouts have successfully filled, and will continue to fill, the early warning void, pending the fielding of a ground-based sensor radar for the heavy division. Ninja Scout training will also provide a better trained soldier to operate the radar of the future.

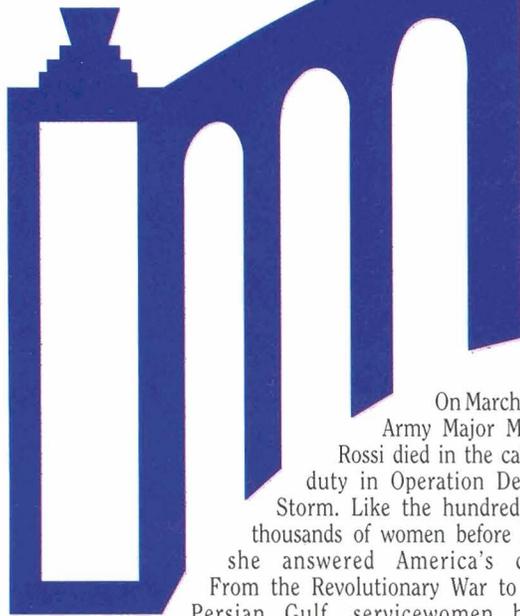
**2nd Lt. James V. Hiltz III is the scout platoon leader for the 1st Battalion, 3rd Air Defense Artillery, 4th Infantry Division (Mechanized), Fort Carson, Colo.**

# Today she's in our hearts



Major Marie Rossi

...let's  
make  
certain  
she's there  
tomorrow.



On March 1st, Army Major Marie Rossi died in the call of duty in Operation Desert Storm. Like the hundreds of thousands of women before her, she answered America's call. From the Revolutionary War to the Persian Gulf, servicewomen have served, healed and died. They have also gone unrecognized—until now. The Women In Military Service for America Memorial, to be built at the main gateway to Arlington National Cemetery in Washington DC, will publicly enshrine the achievements of servicewomen,



past, present and future. This important national memorial will be a place of honor; where stories of service and sacrifice are recognized, and serve as an inspiration for all. For information about how you can help build the Women in Military Service for America Memorial, please call us at 1-800-I-SALUTE. The American Servicewoman has always recognized her duty—now it's time we recognized her. She's earned it.

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Women In Military Service Memorial Foundation, Dept. 560 Washington DC 20042-0560

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This is a public service announcement from the Women In Military Service for America Foundation.

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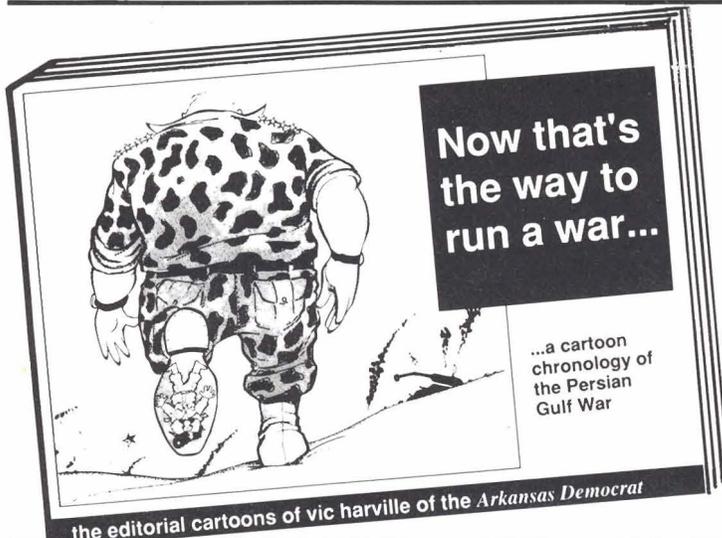
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