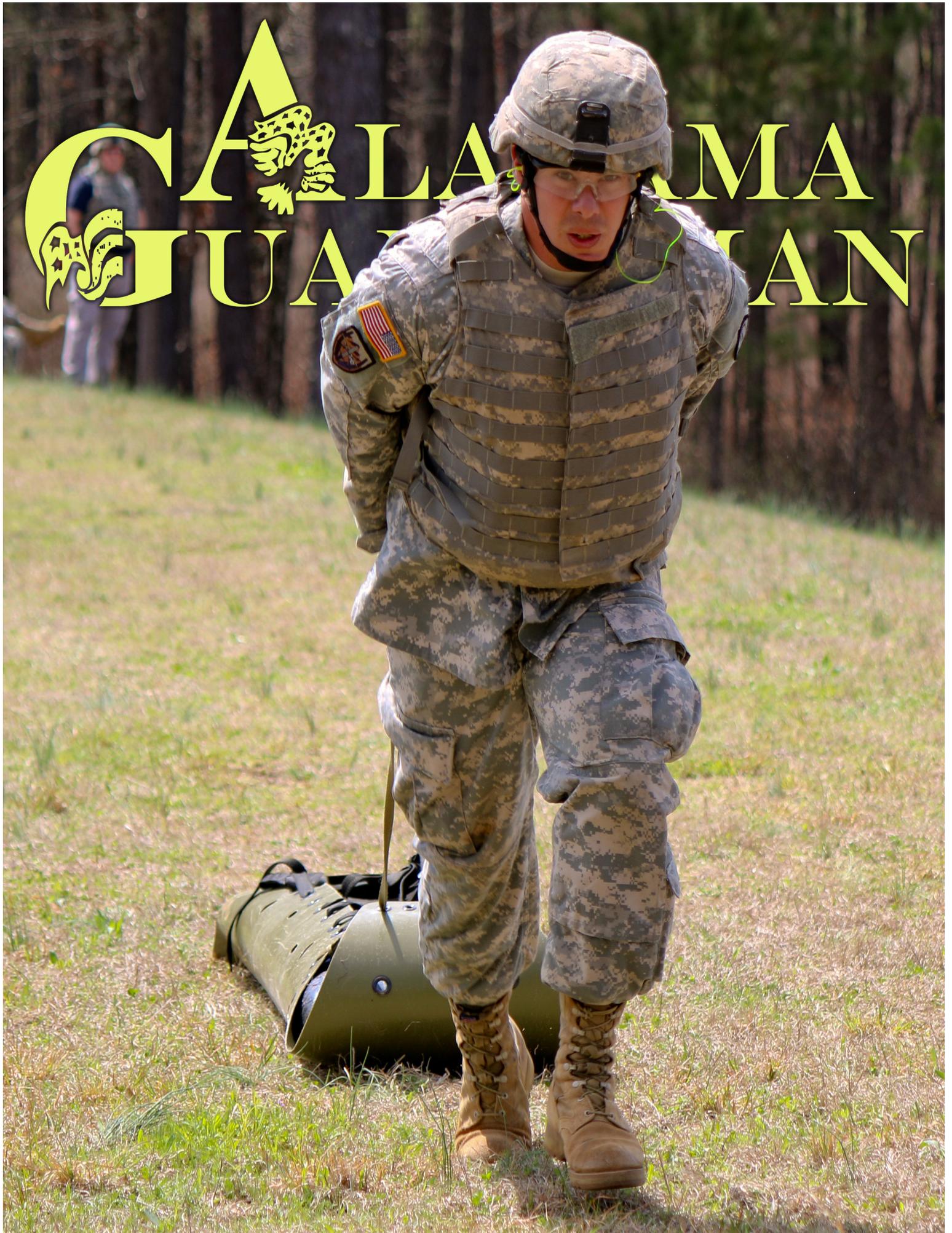


ALABAMA GUARDIAN



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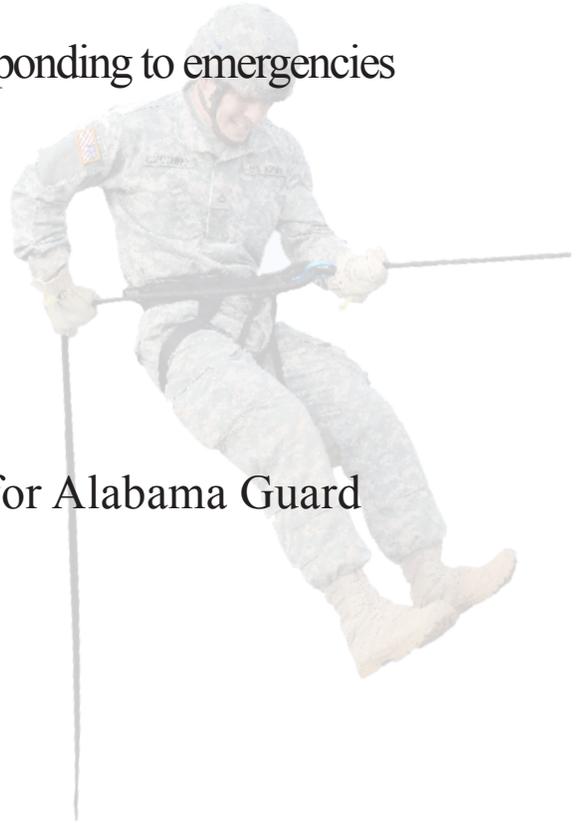
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On The Cover

PELHAM RANGE, Alabama --Staff Sgt. Alan W. Darling participates in the Stress Shoot event at the state Best Warrior Competition held here March 23-26, 2015. The stress shoot is one of several challenging events that make up the Best Warrior Competition. This year, 14 Alabama National Guard members participated in the competition, making it the largest state Best Warrior Competition held in recent years. (photo by Staff Sgt. Johnathan Wilson).

Adjutant General

Alabama Guard will keep focus despite budget issues



**Maj. Gen.
Perry Smith**

I am sure that you have heard in the news lately that the state of Alabama is facing budget and revenue difficulties, resulting in potential budget cuts across the state

government. There has been a lot of talk about what all that could mean for every state agency, including the

Alabama National Guard.

The state funds allocated to the Alabama Guard primarily pay for two things – facilities operations and maintenance. State Active Duty funds are paid out of state emergency funds when needed. I say that mostly to say that state funding woes will not lead to furlough or missed drill periods as some federal funding issues have done in the past. That said, if we have budget cuts, we will face difficulties and change. The senior leaders are currently working on what steps we can take to ease the impact of funding cuts, focusing on my top

priorities of Soldiers, Airmen and the response to our state's citizens in their time of need.

We have been constantly in fiscal woes of one kind or another for the last several years; and, through all of it, you – the Soldiers, Airmen, civilians, and families of the Alabama National Guard – have kept your focus and accomplished the mission. I expect nothing less of you during this current uncertainty. I don't know if our budget will be cut, and if it is cut, I don't know by how much that will be. But I do know that we will do all **(Please see BUDGET, page 12)**

State Command Sergeant Major

Best warrior competition: making leaders



**Command
Sgt. Maj.
Eddie Pike**

The Alabama National Guard held its state Best Warrior Competition March 23-26, 2015 at Fort McClellan, Alabama. The Best Warrior Competition is held annually and is

designed to challenge Soldiers from each major command in a variety of skills. Soldiers are tested on their abilities to maximize their performance on the Army Physical Fitness Test, land navigation, map reading, written essay, weapon systems, and warrior tasks and battle drills. The competitors were also tested on their

performance during a planned stress shoot event and were later graded on an appearance board.

The competition was divided into two groups: Soldiers and noncommissioned officers, with one overall winner in each category. This year, there were 14 competitors (seven Soldiers and seven noncommissioned officers) and is the largest state best warrior competition that has been hosted in several years.

As the state command sergeant major, I am extremely proud of these Soldiers and NCOs that participated in the Best Warrior Competition. I am also proud of the senior enlisted personnel and command sergeants major who take valuable time out of their civilian and military schedules to mentor our troops. The enlisted leadership in the Alabama National

Guard is among the best in the nation, and I applaud the participating first sergeants, sergeants major and command sergeants major for their professional influence and leadership.

I am proud to give special recognition to all of the competitors (listed below) and their enlisted leadership. This month, the two winners of the state Best Warrior Competition will compete at the Region III Best Warrior Competition in the Virgin Islands. These dedicated Guardsmen are well-trained, disciplined, highly motivated, and ready to maximize their performance and win the regional competition. I wish them the absolute best as they represent the great state of Alabama.

Editors note: Please see the Best Warrior Competition participants and winners on page 4.

Best Warrior Competition

Congratulations to the 2015 State Best Warrior Competition Participants:

SSG Alan W. Darling – 31st CBRN Brigade

SSG Phillip R. Huckaby – 142nd BfSB

SGT Joshua Sims – 135th ESC

SGT Charles D. Castillo, IV – 135th ESC

SPC Paula P. Bomford – 122nd TSC

SGT Romell A. Howell – 122nd TSC

SGT Joshua D. Hardy – 226th MEB

PFC James N. Conley – 128th MED Co

SPC Joshua V. Curtman – 62nd Troop Command

PFC Benjamin T. Barnett – 20th Special Forces Group (A)

SGT Gabriel A. Harrison – 20th Special Forces Group (A)

2015 State Best Warrior Competition Winners:

SGT Michael R. Huettel, II – 666th Explosive Ordnance Disposal

State NCO of the Year

SPC Joshua R. Tye – B-Troop, 1-131 CAV

Soldier of the Year

SSG Joseph M. Dasinger – 226th MEB

Sponsor

*Training teamwork***Joint training scenario increases success in responding to emergencies**

Bethany McMeans/photo

MONTGOMERY, Ala. - An Airman with the 187th Fighter Wing Chemical, Biological, Radiological, Nuclear and high yield Explosive Enhanced Response Force Package (CERFP) assists a victim during mock disaster training here March 5, 2015.

**by Sgt. Bethany McMeans
131st MPAD**

MONTGOMERY, Alabama -- Members of the 187th Fighter Wing Chemical, Biological, Radiological, Nuclear and high yield Explosive Enhanced Response Force Package (CERFP) participated in a mock disaster training held jointly with Baptist Health here at the beginning of March.

“We’re doing a joint training exercise with Baptist Hospital system to simulate a disaster,” said Air Force Maj. Jeff Chambers. “Our goal is to come in and support civilian medical responders... we will coordinate a military response

to a civilian injury or casualty situation, or a CBRN event, where if the emergency department here becomes overwhelmed with casualties, we can come in, support them with equipment, personnel, and help process casualties.”

The mission of the Alabama National Guard CERFP is to respond to chemical, biological, radiological, nuclear and high yield explosive incidents and assist local, state and federal agencies in conducting consequence management by providing capabilities to conduct casualty search and extraction, patient decontamination and emergency medical services.

“We go in and go through the rubble,” said Air Force Capt. John Campbell, a physicians assistant with the 187th CERFP Medical Element. “We have search and extraction that pulls out the patients, we stabilize and provide whatever level of care is needed here to the point that we can get transport and then transport to an installation like Baptist South so that they can continue care.”

The mock disaster scenario for the training was a tornado situation, similar to what happened in Tuscaloosa in 2011. The skills that the CERFP Medical Element (Please see **TEAMWORK**, page 13)

Snap Shots

A look at some of the recent highlights from the Alabama National Guard



Contributedphoto

MONTGOMERY, Alabama -- Maj. Gen. Perry G. Smith, the adjutant general of Alabama, presents the Legion of Merit to Col. James E. Porter Jr., Chief, Joint Staff. Porter served as a commander, primary staff officer and the Alabama Army National Guard chief of staff during the period of March 1, 2005 to February 28, 2015.



William Fryphoto

MONTGOMERY, Alabama - -Maj. Gen. Perry G. Smith, the adjutant general of the Alabama National Guard, pinned Lt. Col. Keith Calhoun with the rank of colonel at Joint Force Headquarters in Montgomery, Alabama, April 7, 2015.



Contributedphoto

MONTGOMERY, Ala. -- Maj. Gen. Perry G. Smith and State Command Sergeant Major Eddie W. Pike present the Certificate of Excellence to Staff Sgt. William R. Jamieson for above average achievement during Automated Logistical Specialist Advance Leadership Course at Fort Lee, Va.



William Frye/photo

MONTGOMERY Alabama -- Maj. Gen. Perry G. Smith, the adjutant general of the Alabama National Guard, honors Col. Richard D. Cole at his retirement ceremony at Joint Force Headquarters in Montgomery, Alabama, April 7, 2015



Governor's Office, Jamie Martin/photo

MONTGOMERY, Alabama -- Alabama Governor Robert Bentley pins Maj. Gen. Allen Harrell upon his promotion during a ceremony in the governor's office at the state Capitol in Montgomery, Monday, April 6, 2015



Jamie Brown/photo

MONTGOMERY, Alabama -- State Command Sergeant Major Eddie W. Pike presents a certificate of commendation to Staff Sgt. James Smith, a production recruiting and retention NCO for Team-5, Birmingham, Alabama. During March 2015, Smith accessed nine new Soldiers into the Alabama National Guard. This is the largest number for a recruiter in more than five years.

Selma: A March that Moved Mountains



Alabama Department of Archives and History/photo

SELMA, Alabama—Marchers on the Edmund Pettis bridge during the Selma to Montgomery March.

By James Sullivan

**Previously published in GX magazine Vol. 12 Issue 1 (Jan./Feb. 2015)
Used with permission**

There's a photo of the late Henry V. Graham hanging in the conference room of the real estate company he founded in Birmingham, AL. It's not a typical founding-father portrait. Rather, the picture shows Graham, then a brigadier general in the Alabama Army National Guard, outpacing some younger Soldiers in his boots, fatigues and combat helmet as they run down a residential street.

The time is March 1965. The occasion is one of the more significant events of the turbulent 1960s, part of a series of episodes during the civil rights movement in Alabama that required the steady hand of a fearless National Guard leader and his troops.

In the photo, Graham is leading Alabama Citizen-Soldiers on a mission to protect the protesters who marched 54 miles from Selma to the state capital of Montgomery to ensure their freedom to vote.

After being federally activated, more than 1,900 members of the Alabama National Guard, led by Graham—a WWII and Korean War Veteran, the former Alabama adjutant general (1959–1961) and by then the commander of the 31st Infantry (Dixie) Division—were tasked with providing security (along with FBI agents, federal marshals and Active Army troops) for the demonstrators over their five-day march in support of equal voting rights. The historic event, which culminated with 25,000 protesters in Montgomery, helped bring the issue to the forefront of the national political agenda.

By the mid-1960s, the civil rights movement had gathered momentum as Americans strove to tear down the barriers of segregation. Though the 15th Amendment to the Constitution, ratified in 1870, prohibited state and federal governments from denying anyone the right to vote based on their “race, color or previous condition of servitude,” nearly 100 years later many black Americans were still facing discrimination, intimidation and sometimes violence when attempting to register and vote. In Selma, where African-Americans made up more than half the population, only 2 percent were registered voters. The campaign from Selma, headed by Dr. Martin Luther King Jr., was a monumental step toward addressing that injustice.

But first, protesters needed to make
(Please see MARCH, page 9)

(MARCH continued from page 8)

it to Montgomery. To do that, the marchers needed protection. And the answer was the National Guard.

EARLY CALLS

By the time of the march, the Alabama Army National Guard was already widely recognized for its involvement in several incidents in the civil rights movement. In May 1961, Guard troops led by Graham had been called in to protect the “Freedom Riders,” civil rights activists who were gathered in the Rev. Ralph Abernathy’s First Baptist Church in Montgomery. With an angry mob forming outside, President John F. Kennedy called in the Guard. At the request of King, Graham walked into the church and addressed the activists, asking them to stay inside overnight. In the morning, the Guard troops escorted the Freedom Riders to safety.

Two years later, the Alabama Guard was again at the center of a landmark event, the “Stand in the Schoolhouse Door.” On June 11, 1963, when Alabama Gov. George Wallace vowed to prevent James Hood and Vivian Malone from enrolling as the first black students at the University of Alabama, Kennedy again called on the Guard to enforce the law. Accompanied by four sergeants from the 20th Special Forces Group, Graham left their side and alone approached the governor in the doorway to the campus auditorium. “It is my sad duty to ask you to step aside under the orders of the president of the United States,” Graham said. Wallace asked for permission to make a short statement in which he pledged to continue the fight against integration. After he left the campus, the Guard Soldiers and civil authorities assisted the students into registration.

W.E. “Dub” Raborn, now a retired insurance salesman in Smyrna, TN, was



Alabama Department of Archives and History/photo

MONTGOMERY, Alabama –National Guardsmen on the corner of Dexter Avenue and Hull Street in front of the Capitol during the Selma to Montgomery march..

federalized along with fellow Alabama Guard Soldiers in the 31st Division for the mission on the university campus. After the Stand in the Schoolhouse Door, his unit and two others based in Tuscaloosa stayed overnight on campus for five months, remaining active to keep the peace. The Guard’s presence, says Raborn, 75, was enough to ensure that there were no incidents as the students integrated the campus. “Our job was to stay out of sight and be ready,” he recalls.

The memorable meeting between Graham and the governor would later be reprised in the film *Forrest Gump* and become familiar to a new generation of Americans not yet born when the confrontation occurred. According to Steve Graham, one of the general’s four adult children who today works with his brother, Mike, as the chairman of Graham & Company, the commercial real estate business his father founded in 1978, in his later years his father would joke about his surprise cameo in the movie and his place

on the world stage.

But the National Guard’s role in the Selma march two years later would prove to be no laughing matter. An estimated 3,800 people had been arrested over nine weeks of demonstration by the time the troops were federalized—this time by President Lyndon B. Johnson, and the situation in Selma had devolved into violence against the protesters. There was genuine fear for their safety.

King’s Southern Christian Leadership Conference (SCLC) first arrived in Selma in January 1965 on the invitation of the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee (SNCC), led by future U.S. Rep. John Lewis. Together, they planned a series of protests for voting rights reform in a city notorious for its segregationist policies, enforced by a ruthless sheriff, Jim Clark, who wore a button that said simply, “NEVER.” During one demonstration, a young black man named Jimmie Lee Jackson was shot and killed by a police officer as he tried to **(Please see MARCH, page 10)**

shield his mother from police batons. Such violent incidents were not uncommon at the time.

In response, on March 7, 1965, organizers planned a symbolic march with 600 demonstrators along the highway to the state capital in Montgomery. As depicted in the recent film *Selma*, the marchers' first attempt ended abruptly when a wall of police troopers met them on the far side of the Edmund Pettus Bridge, spraying tear gas and assaulting them with nightsticks. Footage of the attacks, aired on the nightly news, would help sway the national tide of support toward the voting rights advocates. The incident would be etched into history as "Bloody Sunday."

THE NEXT ATTEMPT

Two days later, King and his supporters planned another march. Unable to obtain an emergency court order for their peaceful protest from Federal District Court Judge Frank Minis Johnson (who wanted additional time for hearings), King led about 2,500 marchers onto the bridge. There they stopped short of the police phalanx, paused briefly to pray, then turned back.

Later that night, James Reeb, a Caucasian Unitarian Universalist minister from Boston, MA, one of many clergy members of various faiths who had traveled to Selma in a show of support, was part of a small group of visitors assaulted by members of the Ku Klux Klan as they left a black-owned restaurant. Reeb later died of his injuries.

With violence a continual threat to peaceful protesters, King became more convinced than ever that the movement needed to carry out its march to raise awareness about the cause. King had urged visiting supporters to remain in the area if they could, and when Johnson ruled in favor of the marchers' right to "petition

one's government for the redress of grievances," the protest leaders planned their third and final attempt to march from Selma to Montgomery.

When Wallace refused the president's request to provide security for the marchers, citing the financial burden of calling on the Guard, the president ordered the mobilization of the Alabama Guard himself to accompany the marchers.

More than 3,200 marchers (some reports estimate as many as 5,000) set out on the first day, March 21, 1965. When they crossed the bridge out of Selma, the state troopers were there again. This time, however, as *The New York Times* reported, "they limited themselves to helping federal troops handle traffic on U.S. Highway 80."

The marchers covered 7 miles that first day. As ordered by a judge, they had to narrow their group to 300 because the walk progressed to a stretch of the highway that went from four lanes to two. Many marchers were shuttled back to Selma, with plans of rejoining the group later in Montgomery. The 300 soldiered on, covering up to 17 miles on subsequent days.

At night, they stayed at encampments they had arranged and built each night, with hot meals trucked in. Guard Soldiers lit campfires and helped monitor the perimeter for any potential danger.

At one point, Jim Letherer, a white amputee from Michigan who walked with crutches, and a black man from New York named Len Chandler, who wore a bandage on his head and played "Yankee Doodle"



Alabama Department of Archives and History/photo

MONTGOMERY, Alabama—Marchers during the Selma to Montgomery March.

on a fife, led the procession. Along the way, sympathetic entertainers, including Lena Home and Harry Belafonte, performed for the marchers in the camps each night.

"It was not nearly as glamorous as the black-and-white photographs make it seem," Steve Graham says. One of the biggest obstacles, his father would say, was the simple matter of finding bathroom facilities for the marchers in the middle of rural Alabama, though some trucks contained portable toilets. The weather was sometimes cold and damp; belligerent bystanders held signs bearing racial epithets, and a small plane marked "Confederate Air Force" dropped derogatory leaflets on the protesters. But there were also planes and helicopters operated by military personnel that constantly flew over the march.

The general also encountered some muted grumbling from some of his own troops, many of whom had never known any way of life but the South's traditional history of segregation. But Raborn, who'd enlisted in the Mississippi Army National Guard when he was just 17 and later trans- (Please see MARCH, page 11)

(MARCH continued from page 10)

transferred to the Alabama Guard by 1963, says the experience of being federalized once again—by the time of the Selma march, he'd received his commission as a second lieutenant—helped confirm his own core belief in equal rights.

"It sure had a bearing on it," Raborn says. "I'd been doing a lot of reading, and I was formed in my own opinion about things. I had to keep my mouth shut a lot, but I felt that way."

Over the course of the march, the tension relaxed, Raborn recalls, with Guard troops far outnumbering the marchers. The Soldiers would line both sides of the highway, facing away from the road, to watch the bystanders. "I guess you could call them hecklers," Raborn says.

At night, the Soldiers formed a perimeter around the marchers' camp. On the road, "the guys in back would load up and get back in front. We'd leapfrog like that, until they got into Montgomery."

At home, civil rights sympathizers such as the Graham family experienced some of the intimidation efforts of the hard-core segregationists who opposed any concessions for the state's African-Americans.

"I remember some hang-up phone calls," says Steve Graham, who was 13 years old at the time. "[They were] ugly crank calls. My father didn't pay much attention to it. He knew it was mostly just talk. There were some nefarious forces that did

turn violent, but that was against the helpless people."

THE ARRIVAL

On the final day, March 25, additional protesters joined the marchers—the total number grew to an estimated 25,000 strong—as they made their way into downtown Montgomery. "It was a little more tense there [than it had been on the road]," Raborn recalls. "This was in the center of a metropolitan area. It was not like being out in the open country."

Wallace had already indicated his intention not to be there; an aide told *The New York Times* earlier in the week that the governor would probably be "in Michigan or someplace" making a speech when the marchers arrived.

But it was King's "How Long, Not Long" speech on the steps of the state Capitol that history would remember. "The end we seek is a society at peace with itself, a society that can live with its conscience," King said. "And that will be a day not of the white man, not of the black man. That will be the day of man as man."

King's march to Montgomery and Johnson's decisive action to federalize the Alabama Guard triggered a turning point in the civil rights movement. Five months later, having ensured the peacefulness of the protest by calling on the Guard, Johnson

signed into law the Voting Rights Act of 1965.

The right to vote, the president said, is "the most powerful instrument ever devised by man for breaking down injustice and destroying the terrible walls which imprison men because they are different from other men."

Despite the significance of the events, Graham had no illusions about his service during the civil rights era, says his son. "I'm sure he perceived the sea change in the culture that the country was dealing with," Steve Graham says. "He just viewed himself as a player, not a catalyst. Dad's temperament and statesmanship put him in the proper posture to be a calming influence. Inside the ropes, he viewed his job as, 'Let's get through this without any injuries—there have already been plenty.'

After the general's death in 1999, an Army Veteran named Clay Jones, who served during WWII as then-Captain Graham's driver, wrote a letter to the Graham family. He recalled traveling to Selma to watch his former commander oversee the march.

"He sure prevented a race riot," Jones wrote. For Graham, Jones and his fellow Guard Soldiers had nothing but admiration. "What a fine man he was, both physical and moral," he wrote, "and as the pastor said at his memorial service, he always did the right thing."

Barrontine becomes new chief of staff for Alabama Guard

Staff Report

Col. Brian Barrontine was recently named the Alabama Army National Guard chief of staff. He takes over from Col. James E. Porter Jr., who served as the Alabama Army National Guard chief of staff from August 2009 - February 2015. Porter now serves as the chief, joint staff for the Alabama National Guard.

Barrontine, who also serves as commander of the 111th Ordnance Group (EOD) on drill weekends, has served in the Guard for nearly 30 years. He served as an enlisted Soldier for nearly two years before graduating

from the Alabama Military Academy OCS in June 1986. Some of Barrontine's previous positions include a five-year stay as the construction and facilities management officer, Alabama Army National Guard, and a tour in Iraq in 2007-2008 in support of Operation Iraqi Freedom. Some of his notable awards include the Bronze Star Medal, Defense Meritorious Service Medal and the Army Meritorious Service Medal (2).

Barrontine said he is excited for the opportunity to serve as the chief of staff, "My top priority is readiness in the field and we will do everything here at JFHQ to bolster these efforts."



William Frye/photo

Col. Brian Barrontine



Snap Shots

MONTGOMERY, Alabama – Maj. Andrea Searor speaks about Women's History Month at the Special Emphasis Award Lunch at Dannelly Field here April 8, 2015 (photo by William Frye).

(BUDGET continued from page 3)

we can to ensure that no matter what, we are ready to respond and present for duty when our citizens need us, and that our Soldiers and Airmen have a place to train and good officers and noncommissioned officers to lead that training.

If you are wondering what you might be able to do, I will say

that the best thing for you to do is do your job and do it well, and to remember that every Soldier and Airman is a recruiter. If we keep our numbers strong and keep doing an exceptional job on all assigned missions, we will continue to prove invaluable to this state and nation and will remain a funding priority for lawmakers.

I thank you for your continued selfless service and loyalty. Every day in the Alabama National Guard – working with service members of the highest caliber – is a blessing to me. You inspire me every day to keep fighting for you. Thank you for being who you are and doing what you do. Lead from the front!

Alabama National Guard History

Alabama Guard medical unit served in Vietnam

by Master Sgt. Bernard Brown
State Historian

The 650th Medical Detachment (Dental Services) out of Birmingham, Alabama, was the first Army National Guard Unit to arrive in Long Binh, Vietnam. The year of 1968 was the only year that the Army National Guard had an involuntary call-up of personnel during the Vietnam War era. There were a total of eight Army National Guard units in all called up composed of about 7,000 National Guard members. The 650th Medical Detachment deployed with 33 personnel: 11 dentists and 21 enlisted members, under the command of Col. Daniel T. Meadows. The unit spent its entire tour in an enormous U.S. Army compound that was 15 miles northeast of Saigon in Long Binh, called Fire Support Base Bearcat. At FSB Bearcat, the unit offered professional dental care to all U.S. military personnel. When the detachment was

(TEAMWORK continued from page 5)

situations ranging from a tornado which is common in this part of the country as well as other natural disasters or chemical, biological, radiation and nuclear (CBRN) incidents, added Campbell.

Airman 1st Class Cedric Burrell, a member of the 187th FW CERFP Medical Element, emphasized the importance of this training exercise to ensure that the CERFP Medical Element is ready at all times whenever needed.

"We're doing our best to save lives and we're getting ready for any natural disaster or anything that might occur especially because of what is going on in the world today," said Burrell.

not busy with U.S. Military personnel, members of the unit would volunteer their services to treat local Vietnamese civilians through a program called Medical Civic Action Program (MEDCAP). The MEDCAP program handled thousands of local nationals that consisted of mostly children and the elderly. The dental treatment from the 650th medical detachment would mark the first time that many Vietnamese civilians ever received medical and dental care in their lives. The 650th Medical Detachment was the first Army National Guard Unit to re-deploy from Vietnam in July 1969, back to United States.

References:

Defense, Department of. National Guard. January 1, 2014. <http://www.nationalguard.mil/AbouttheGuard/TodayinGuardHistory/March.aspx>
Foundation, National Guard Educational. National Guard Educational Founda-

Campbell stressed the importance of realistic training scenarios such as this one being held jointly with Baptist South is important because it allows the military and civilian authorities to apply what they learn in the classroom setting as well as learn to work together as a team.

"This exercise, in particular, gives us an opportunity to work with our civilian counterparts," said Campbell. "We can study books and we can do a lot of courses to try to get our skills up to par but you don't know how well you function as a team unless you're forced to do so."

Having a training site set up inside of a city, instead of out in the field, provides a



Contributed/photo

Capt. Sidney T. Kellon, DDS (Doctor of Dental Surgery), works on a patient by while Col. Daniel T. Meadows, DDS, the unit's commander, observes him.

tion. January 1, 2013. <http://www.ngef.org>

Truss, Ruth S. "Encyclopedia of Alabama." Alabama National Guard. February 23, 2007. <http://www.encyclopediaofalabama.org/article/h-1042>.

more realistic scenario because the Airmen of CERFP have to figure out how to put everything together and figure out how to make all of the pieces come together.

"This is more along the lines of what we're going to see," Campbell stated as he pointed to actors who were in a crowd, yelling for help because they were wounded. "People aren't going to take having a building coming down on top of them like it's an everyday thing - they're going to act like this - so we have to be able to function as a team in this kind of stress and you don't get that from a book."

14 Alabama Guardsman

Congratulations to the following retiring Alabama Guardsmen:

RETIRED

E7	Bevill, Richard F.	AL ARNG Recruiting and Retention
E6	Franks, Kenneth C. Jr.	HHC 115TH ESB
O8	Gailes, Charles H. Jr.	Joint Forces Headquarters
E6	Greggs, Bobby	167 Forward Support Company
E6	Hartley, Brian P.	HHC 226 ME Brigade
E8	Kendall, Robert M.	203 MP Battalion
E5	Lavender, Stephen L.	Joint Forces Headquarters
E6	McKinley, Rex F.	GSB Forward SPT Co. (ABN)
E8	Mensie, Richard W.	HHC 731 Combat Sustain Support Battalion
E5	Murry Willie L. Jr.	1208 QM Co.

Editors note: The names of retired Alabama Guardsmen are provided by MACOMs



Safety First ... Prevention Always!

GET IN GEAR

ALWAYS WEAR THE MANDATORY PPE:

- DOT APPROVED HELMET
- EYE PROTECTION
- LONG PANTS
- LONG SLEEVED SHIRT/JACKET
- FULL FINGERED GLOVES
- OVER THE ANKLE BOOTS/SHOES
- HIGH VISIBILITY GARMENTS – BRIGHT COLOR FOR DAY AND RETRO REFLECTIVE FOR NIGHT

Contact The Safety Office For Upcoming Classes.

ASIAN AMERICAN PACIFIC ISLANDER HERITAGE MONTH



“MANY CULTURES,
ONE VOICE:
PROMOTE EQUALITY
AND INCLUSION”



Designed by Peter Hemmer for the Defense Equal Opportunity Management Institute

MAY 2015