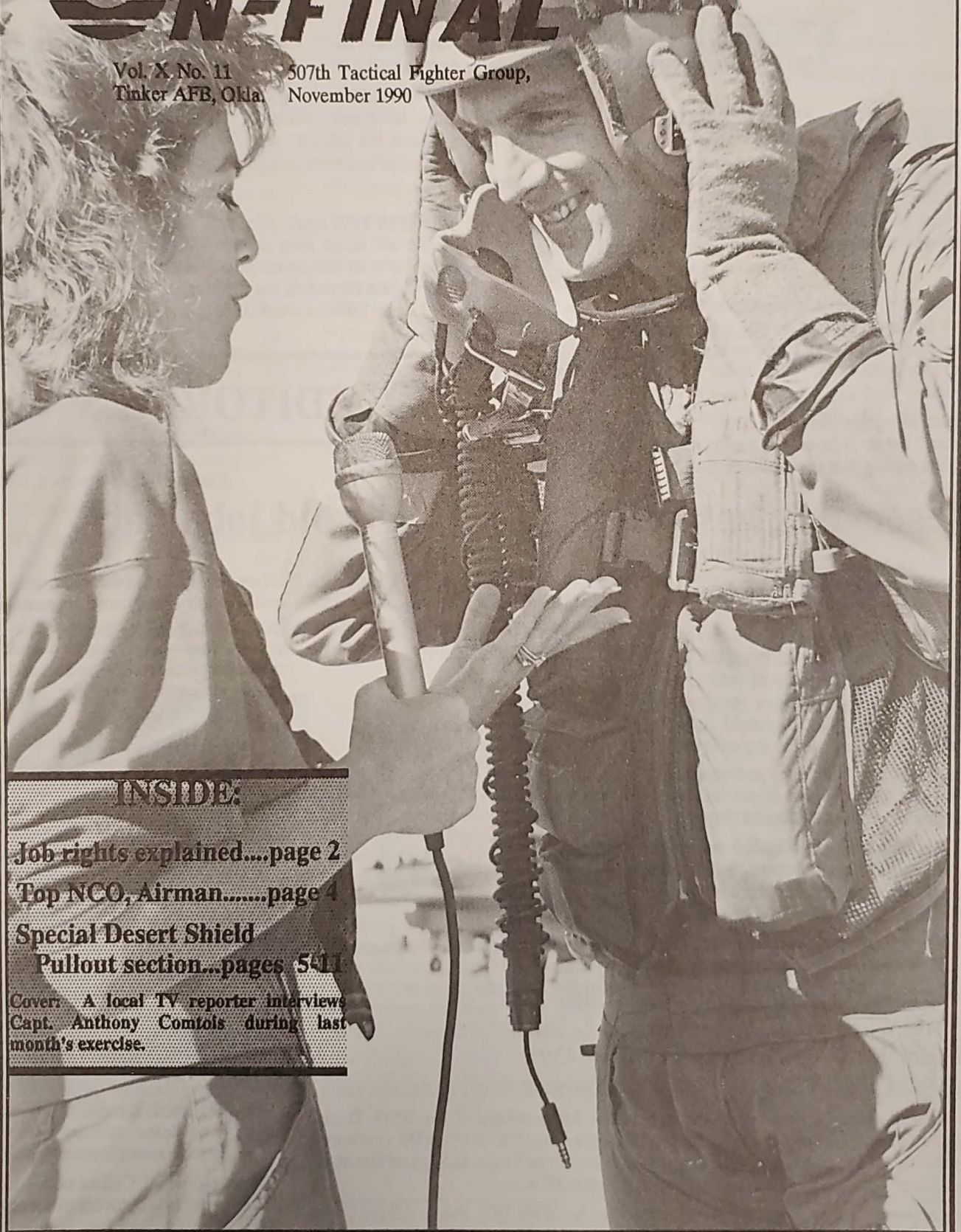




N-FINAL

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Cover: A local TV reporter interviews
Capt. Anthony Comtois during last
month's exercise.

A will allows everyone to have a final word

By SSgt. Teresa Benedetti
Legal Service Specialist

Question...what is a will and should I have one?

Basically, a will is a document stating a person's desires and directions as to what they want done with their estate. At the moment of death, a person's accumulated property, both real estate and personal, is pooled together to form an estate.

A person's home is considered real property as is a farm or other lands developed or not, while real property such as the furnishings in a home, tools, cash money, investments, ect. Life insurance proceeds, however, are not part of a person's estate.

Since everyone has an estate, the only question about a person's estate is its size and complexity of that person's desire in distributing the estate after death. Generally, a person's

death places stress and strain upon the survivors. A will helps to reduce the stress of distributing an estate.

A will may also be used to provide for guardianship should there be minor children surviving the parent's death. In addition, the will may provide provisions for financial security, education and medical care of invalid or incapacitated children.

The 507th TFG legal office can assist in the preparation of a simple will which does not involve complex distribution or an estate or trust arrangements. For an appointment or further information regarding the drafting of a will, contact the 507th TFG Legal Office a ext. 45102.

EDITORIALS

Reservists have right to get their old jobs back

By SSgt. Stan Paregien
507th Public Affairs

With the crisis in the Persian Gulf already over three months old, many Reservists have questions concerning their civilian job status should they be called to serve America in the military.

Those in the Air Force Reserve can be at ease regarding fears of not having a job after returning from active duty.

All military reservists called to active duty have the right to return to their old jobs if they meet certain requirements, a U.S. Labor Department official said.

There are four requirements contained in the Veterans' Reemployment Rights

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(VRR) law, according to Thomas E. Collins III, assistant secretary of labor for veterans' employment and training.

Returning reservists must:

Have held an "other than temporary" civilian job (but not necessarily a "permanent" job); leave the civilian job to go on active duty, receive a certificate evidencing satisfactory service; and apply for reemployment with the pre-service employer within 31 days.

"A person meeting these requirements is entitled to their pre-service position or an equivalent job.

"The returning service man or woman does not get back into the seniority ladder where he or she left it, but at the point that would have been reached without the interruption for military service," said Collins.

The VRR law, in effect since 1940, applies to those who leave their jobs for voluntary or involuntary military service, in war and peace.

The Veterans' Employment and Training Service (VETS) in the Labor Department assists reservists and National Guard members, as well as others who leave military service, in enforcing their reemployment rights.

"I am confident," Collins said, "that the vast majority of employers will recognize

(Continued on Pg 15)

ORI: First impressions of unit are lasting ones

By SrA Roy Godfrey
403rd CLSS Public Affairs

First impressions, whether good or bad, are always lasting. With only six months left before April's Operational Readiness Inspection (ORI), the time is now to start polishing up on those little details which can leave an outstanding, lasting impression.

Here are some tips and suggestion to help you prepare. These pointers are grouped into three categories: attitude and appearance presented to inspectors, documents to be updated, and appearance of work areas.

*"No excuses"

Don't make excuses for deficiencies. Be positive and indicate proposed corrective action where required.

*"Don't point fingers"

Don't point fingers within the organization or outside the organization. Be a good listener-try to learn from the inspector.

*"Show off self-initiated items"

Dazzle inspectors with strong points of your program. Show them those self-initiated items which have been developed to improve efficiency in your shop. Inspectors may want to take these good ideas and share them with other units.

*"Practice proper military courtesy"

Proper military courtesy is paramount. Salute when appropriate. Come to attention when higher ranking officers come into your work area. Think like a pro!

*"Never leave inspectors searching"

Don't leave an inspector searching for an empty chair to sit in. If the radio is on, turn it off. Offer a cup of coffee. A simple rule of thumb, show the same kind of courtesy you'd like to be shown if you were visiting.

*"Visit the barber"

A fresh haircut, a clean and well-maintained uniform, along with polished shoes or boots projects a professional image.

Check the following items for update:

- * Appointment letters
- * Approval authority letters
- * Bulletin boards and safety notices
- * Policy letters
- * Operating instructions and operating logs
- * Personnel rosters and sign-out boards
- * Vugraph and slides for unit in-brief
- * Plans
- * Files and file plans
- * Checklists

Look at your work area:

- * Windows and desk tops should be cleaned along with the top filing cabinets.
- * Remove unnecessary items from walls. Trite cartoons, posters in poor taste and various types of unframed papers taped to walls detract from the working environment.
- * Cabinets and book shelves should be clean, orderly and free of clutter.
- * Where appropriate, framed pictures and tasteful posters along with potted plants make a work areas more livable.

A good attitude generally reflects a good working environment and pride in your operation. A sharp looking work force sets the tone for a proper attitude and connote a professional approach to meeting the mission.

Remember, there is no substitute for common sense and good manners.

ANSWERS TO CHEM QUIZ

1. Left glove outside suit.
2. Right glove outside suit.
3. Right side hood strap is not fastened.
4. Draw strings not secure on face mask.

Chem Quiz

Did your buddy "survive" last month or didn't you notice the problems with the chemical suit on last month's On-final cover? In all there were four violations shown. If you find none, your buddy's dead. One; he is seriously injured and probably won't live.. Two; he's injured but may survive. Three, he's injured but will survive. Four; you both will live. Remember, without your buddy, who will check YOUR gear?

SEE ANSWERS ON THIS PAGE.



Filbin, Chew selected for unit quarterly awards

By SrA Roy Godfrey
403rd CLSS Public Affairs

Nominations were made, votes were cast and when the dust settled, the 507th Enlisted Advisory Council selected SrA James Chew and TSgt. Marie Filbin as the Airman and NCO of the Quarter for July to September 1990.

Airman Chew is assigned as an Assistant Crew Chief with the 507th CAMS.

According to Major James Walker, Deputy Commander of the 507th CAMS, says Airman Chew is a highly motivated individual who has proven time and time again his natural talent and excellent mechanical ability exceeds far above his current skill-level.

"Without a doubt, Airman Chew has proven himself to be a superb maintenance professional whose conduct, military appearance and bearing are above reproach. He's a great asset to this squadron," he said.

Airman Chew is near competition of his 5-level training and is currently enrolled in NCO Preparatory Course.

Sergeant Filbin is a fully qualified KC-135 Aircraft Battle Damage Repair (ABDR) Team Chief who is directly responsible for all activities of her 18-member team. Lt. Col. Warren Mueller, 403rd CLSS Commander, says TSgt. Filbin was selected for this position over other senior members of the unit because of her unique leadership ability and her superior knowledge of ABDR techniques.

Constant professional and personal improvement of her abilities are always on the top of her priority list. TSgt. Filbin, while in pursuit of a Bachelor's Degree in Liberal Arts, is near completion of an Associates Degree from Rose State College. She attended the USAFR Leadership Development Program and is currently enrolled in the Non-Commissioned Officer Academy PME correspondence course.

In civilian life, TSgt. Filbin is actively involved, serving as campaign director in the National Toxic Waste Program, a fact as a volunteer for the Oklahoma Blood Institute.

Lt. Col. Mueller said, "TSgt. Filbin constantly displays a high degree of honesty, loyalty and integrity. She is truly a seasoned professional and is a valuable asset to the 403rd CLSS and the Air Force Reserve."

Self aid care is better if you do it with a buddy

The following are Self Aid Buddy Care tips, courtesy of the 507th TAC Hospital.

When not to help

In condition RED, do not attempt to render buddy care to victims. TAKE COVER! When in condition BLACK, the first priority for Self Aid Buddy Care is to assist each victim in donning the gas mask. There may be a situation where your buddy is injured while wearing the ground crew ensemble. Don't remove the ensemble, but follow the basic buddy care principles as much as possible. Apply measures such as bleeding control, splinting, treating for shock, etc., from outside the suit, make the victim comfortable, and transport to the Casualty Collection Point.

Blood color tells tale

There are three types of external bleeding: arterial, venous, and capillary. Arterial bleeding is bright red and spurts with each contraction of the heart; venous bleeding is dark red

and is a steady flow; capillary bleeding is a constant ooze, as in a scraped knee.

Using direct pressure

Always use direct pressure first to control external bleeding. If sterile or clean materials are not available, use your hand to provide pressure. Once a dressing is applied, do not attempt to remove it. If it becomes blood soaked, add more dressing and additional pressure.

Try pressure and elevation

If direct pressure does not control external bleeding, use limb elevation. In order to be effective, the wound should be at a level higher than the heart. This method to control bleeding should be used in conjunction with direct pressure.

Pressure points work too

If direct pressure and limb elevation do not stop external bleeding, use a pressure point. Self Aid and Buddy Care teaches only three pressure points: the carotid artery in the groove of the neck (compress only on one

side); the brachial artery on the inside of the upper arm; the femoral artery in the groin.

Tourniquet: A last resort

To control external bleeding, use a tourniquet only as a last resort. Remember, once it is applied, do not loosen it. Use it only for life-threatening bleeding. The purpose of a tourniquet is to save a life, but at the potential risk of the victim losing a limb.



Special Desert Shield Issue 1990

Many service men and women are now in the Middle East as part of Operation Desert Shield – and more will eventually go there. While the country, customs, dress and religion are, for the most part, different from what most Americans know about, the differences are more acceptable if we take a few minutes to acquaint ourselves with them. Here are a few.

ISLAM

Islam is almost the exclusive religion in the area. Islam has many facets that non-Muslims may never have heard of or don't understand. Some facts about Islam are:

Founder	In 621 A.D., Muhammad founded Islam in the city of his mother's birth, Medina, Saudi Arabia.
Sects	Less than 20 years after Muhammad's death, Islam split into two sects: Sunnites (now 85 percent of Islam), who believe that Islamic leadership is based on merit and can go to anyone, and Shi'ites (15 percent, most of whom are in Iran), who say only direct descendants of Muhammad may be Islamic leaders.
Muslims have five basic duties:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Acceptance that there is but one God and Muhammad is his messenger; ● Reciting prayers five times daily while facing the city of Mecca; ● Giving alms (charity); ● Observing Ramadan (days of fasting); and ● Making at least one pilgrimage to Mecca in a lifetime.

CULTURAL DIFFERENCES

If called on to serve in Saudi Arabia, you will encounter many cultural differences, that, if unaware of them, could prove awkward. Here are a few of those areas:

Discussions	Don't discuss religion or politics if you can avoid it. Above all, don't try to arbitrate an Arab argument.
Be gentle	Don't scold, correct or even give constructive criticism to an Arab, particularly in public. They are proud people and if you must find fault with an Arab's work, take time to simply chat with him. As you do, slowly and indirectly lead up to what you wish to say. This, too, must be presented in the most diplomatic way possible.
Admiration	Don't openly admire an Arab's possessions. By ancient custom, you might force him to offer them to you as a gift.
Slow down	Time is not rigid in the Arab world. Don't try to rush them when you deal with them.

Returning a favor If an Arab asks a favor of you out of friendship and you know you can't help him, answer in a positive way, such as, "I'll try." To bluntly refuse is rude.

At a door Just as we offer "Ladies first" at a door, you should offer entrance to others first -- a sort of "Everyone else first." In the Middle East such is just good manners.

Women Women are subordinate to men in Arab society and men do not openly show interest in them. They are not to be photographed, stared at or spoken to other than officially. Any attempt to talk with them will make an impression -- all bad. Dating, which is unknown in Arab society can only offend, so don't try it. Showing affection to the opposite sex in public, in any form, simply isn't done. Even spouses holding hands in a theater is completely unacceptable.

(Because of the above, women airmen must make a special effort to disprove any preconceived negative attitudes Arab allies might have toward Western women. For this reason, they should never wear shorts or tight jeans in public.)

Photos Photos and art that depict the human form are forbidden. For this reason, get permission to photograph Arabs indoors or outdoors.

Smoking Most Arab men smoke. When you smoke it is impolite to not share your tobacco with any Arabs present. Further, it is impolite to ask them not to smoke.

Personal space An Arab's personal and public space is the exact opposite of what it is to us. In an elevator we try not to touch anyone else; Arabs touch and think nothing of it. Even in conversation we maintain "a respectful distance" from the person we are talking to. An Arab will step up to talk with you, sometimes almost nose to nose. We may back off, but he will step up -- again and again; not bad manners, just different.

Sitting The lowest things on your body are the soles of your feet. To point them at an Arab is very offensive. For this reason, when you sit to talk with an Arab, do it so the soles of your feet remain on the ground.

Gestures Arabs, like Americans, feel that some gestures are offensive. Pointed fingers are bad. Don't point your finger or an object at anyone while talking. Using an upturned pointing finger and the "come here" gesture to call someone is an embarrassing putdown for that person. Arabs do it by pointing the palm of the hand toward the ground and curling the fingers inward -- almost like a child's "bye-bye" wave.

Hands To an Arab, the hands talk.

- (1) Because an Arab uses his right hand to eat with and his left hand to clean himself after using the toilet, never offer anything with your left (unclean) hand.
- (2) If you place your right hand or a forefinger on the tip of your nose, your right lower eyelid, on top of your head, on your mustache or beard, you have said, "I see and recognize it," or "It's my obligation."
- (3) On the other hand, a hand or finger of one or both hands on the lapel, or chest high, palm open hands facing out means, "It's not my responsibility."
- (4) You can favorably impress your host by, after shaking hands, touching the palm of your right hand on your chest -- it shows respect.
- (5) If you wish to decline something, touch your chest several times while slightly bowing your head.
- (6) If your host holds your hand a few seconds after shaking hands, he is saying he sees you as a friend.
- (7) Biting the right forefinger, with the finger in the mouth sideways, may either be a threat or an expression of regret.

- (8) Hitting the right fist into the open left hand is an obscenity or a sign of contempt.
- (9) "Thank you" can be silently said by simply putting your right hand on your chest, closing your eyes and slightly bowing the head. You can say the same thing by kissing your own right hand and then raising your eyes and that hand, palm up, to the sky.

REMEMBER: Any gesture that indicates an obscenity or insult, even though you may know such gestures, SHOULD NOT BE USED, particularly by a non-Arab. Gestures have subtleties you may not be aware of.

Food Never offer or accept food with the left hand. It is "unclean." Do not offer alcohol or pork, in any form, to a Muslim. If invited to an Arab's home for dinner, leave soon after eating. The dinner is the evening's climax, which is usually just the opposite of our custom.

Courtesy

- (1) You should refuse the first offer of food or drink, which is a sign of good manners. If the host insists (a second offer), it is good manners to accept.
- (2) Out of respect, stand when elders enter a room.
- (3) If your host is a Bedouin, don't be surprised if he greets you by touching his nose to yours three times. It is a gesture of friendship and respect.

POSTAL TIPS FOR SAUDI ARABIA

Writing to Desert Shield People To express support to service people in the Mideast or to write or send audio tapes to service members deployed to Saudi Arabia on Operation Desert Shield, send the mail to: any service member, Operation Desert Shield, APO New York 09848-0006. Mail for shipboard service people should be sent to: any service member, Operation Desert Shield, APO New York 09866-0006. Mail for particular service members, identified by name, rank and social security numbers, should be sent to the appropriate APO or FPO number. If you don't know the APO or FPO number, send the letter to the person's last address before he or she deployed and it will be forwarded.

Restrictions Saudi Arabian customs officials inspect mail coming into their country. So far they have allowed American officials to destroy alcohol and pornographic materials that arrived in the mail rather than demand payment of a fine. This generosity may not last, so U.S. officials stress that such violations create an extremely negative impact. Postal inspection in Saudi Arabia applies to 100 percent of mail larger than normal envelopes. Items found, such as alcohol, and material considered by them to be pornographic, are not only classified as contraband but are very offensive and illegal. These things put the individual in jeopardy and threaten the entire postal service. Items that may not be sent into Saudi Arabia include:

- Drinkable alcohol in any form, including liquor-flavored or filled foods, or items that may be legally sent through U.S. mail;
- Nude, semi nude or provocative photographs or literature, including catalogs, books or advertisements;
- Firearms and explosives of any kind;
- Pork and pork byproducts; and
- Religious materials contrary to the Islamic faith.

If unsure of the legality of sending an item, contact the U.S. Postal Service or Customs Service.

Speed of Service

The fastest mail is first class, which takes from five to 10 days for delivery. Parcel Post is less expensive, but takes from 10 - 30 days (or longer) for delivery.

Packages When sending packages, use a sturdy box, cushion the contents with popcorn foam or newspaper, seal it with pressure-sensitive tape (thread-reinforced tape, not masking tape). Avoid using brown paper, cord or string to wrap packages, and print only on lower right portion of one side of the package. Put your return address INSIDE the package. Note: You must fill out a parcel post customs declaration (Form 2966-A) for each package.

Desert Shield People Wants At last count, our service men and women say they most need: Letters, hard candy, gum, newspaper clippings and audio cassettes.

STEPS TOWARD LIVING AND BETTER LIVING IN SAUDI ARABIA

Acclimatizing Just as in America, when you go to a location that has a different climate than you are accustomed to, it won't change, so you must. In a land with temperatures that change from 70 degrees to 120 degrees in 12 hours, most of us will have a lot of adapting to do. On arrival you will find yourself sleepy, tired, listless, irritable and exhausted. Don't worry, something can be done to change these things. If possible, about a week or two before you leave:

- Avoid air conditioning and sleep in a hot room.
- If possible, stay outdoors as much as you can.
- Improve your physical condition and dump all the excess fat you can.

When you arrive:

- Start out working only about two hours in the morning and two in the afternoon. Increase your work time each week. Drink plenty of water.
- When you have reached full work days, pace yourself. Move slowly and sip water as often as possible. Water, in Saudi Arabia, is a prime key to survival in the heat. Drink as much water as you can.
- Sunburns in America can be irritating and painful. In Saudi Arabia, in but a matter of hours, you can get a sunburn that can hospitalize or kill you. There are steps to take to prevent sunburn:

- Wear the complete uniform with sleeves rolled down. Drink plenty of water.
- Use sunscreen with a protection factor of at least 15 and use lip balm liberally.
- Wear a handkerchief around your neck to protect that often-forgotten area.
- If the glare causes eyestrain, don't hesitate to use eye ointments.
- Wear loose clothing; and, sunglasses and hats are musts.
- To conserve body moisture, breath through your nose. Drink plenty of water.
- Don't sit on bricks or metal surfaces, or lie flat on the ground because sand and rocks average 30-40 degrees hotter than air temperature.

PREPARE NOW FOR DEPLOYMENT

Air Force Military Personnel Center officials say anyone who may be deployed in support of Operation Desert Shield should prepare now. They should check: emergency data cards (Air Force Form 93), Serviceman's Group Life Insurance policies and other insurance policies, wills, powers of attorney, personal financial obligations, voter registration so absentee voting will be possible, ensure maintenance and monthly payment on homes and apartments, and arrange for mail pick-up or forwarding and automobile storage or maintenance. Single parents and military married to military who have minor dependents should arrange for child care.

DESERT SHIELD ASSIGNMENT SELECTIONS SAME AS WHEN HOME

According to Air Force Military Personnel Center officials, people deployed for Operation Desert Shield will be considered and selected for assignments as if they were still home. What will change is that people selected for assignment while deployed won't learn of the selection until they return home. Assignment processing time limits, such as counseling, retainability and seven-day options won't begin until the deployed member is home and officially notified. To allow processing time, leave and travel, CBPOs will request new reporting dates for people regardless of their deployed status or that of their commanders. (For commanders: More information can be obtained from the consolidated base personnel office or PERSCO team.)

FINANCIAL HELP AVAILABLE TO DESERT SHIELD FAMILIES

Financial help for families in need is available through the Air Force Aid Society, even if the sponsor is deployed. Activated Air Force Reserve and Air National Guard members also may apply for emergency AFAS aid. The society can help with such basic needs as food, car repairs and housing. Repayment may be delayed if required, and AFAS and commanders can work with creditors to delay payment if necessary. AFAS can help families with additional child-care expenses if they work longer days or must give up a part-time job due to Operation Desert Shield.

CALL SOCIAL ACTIONS FOR HELP WITH DRUG, ALCOHOL, EEO PROBLEMS

Air Force equal opportunity and drug abuse policies in the Desert Shield deployment area will be enforced. According to Air Force Military Personnel Center officials, substance abuse is absolutely unacceptable through most of the Arab world, just as it is in the Air Force. Deployed members should contact their commander for assistance. Families of deployed Air Force people can call the local social actions office if they need help with drug or alcohol problems or with equal opportunity and treatment issues.

DOD ENHANCES FAMILY SUPPORT

Family center services are picking up due to Operation Desert Shield. The centers, a first point of contact for military families needing assistance, provides information on the unit status of service members as well as crisis counseling. For security reasons, deployment information may not immediately be available. Centers also have information on specialized groups and can refer people for financial assistance, housing, child care, allotments and ID cards. Centers can help with stress-related problems caused by a deployment. Tell your families they're to use family centers on the installation where they are located. Activated reservists' families should use the family center nearest their residence.

MWR POLICIES MODIFIED FOR DESERT SHIELD

Morale, welfare and recreation officials say that due to Operation Desert Shield, installation commanders may modify procedures for operating child development centers, officer and NCO club dues, and golf course green fees to help Air Force people and families. People TDY for a month or more may have club dues refunded if they were on duty where no club services are available. They may get back part of their dues if they were TDY where only partial club services were available. Delinquent club bills won't have to be paid while members are deployed; however, members must pay the interest that accumulates where commercial credit cards are used as club cards. Commanders also may refund base golf course green fees where deployed members have paid advance fees. (For commanders: More information is available from base MWR offices and deployed PERSCO teams.)

DESERT SHIELD PEOPLE TO GET MORALE PHONE SERVICE

Desert Shield people are getting a service previously provided during the Vietnam War -- morale telephone calls via high frequency communications. Known as "Coronet Fireside," the system will pass calls to either Langley AFB, Va., MacDill AFB, Fla., Andrews AFB, Md., or Shaw AFB, S.C. From there the calls will be patched through to their destinations. (Commanders are asked to advise their people that priority will be given to calls originating from deployed locations.)

DESERT SHIELD CAUSES SPORT PROGRAMS CANCELLATIONS

Air Force varsity sports programs have been canceled for the remainder of fiscal 1990 due to Desert Shield requirements. Air Force team participation in armed forces competitions has also been canceled for this fiscal year. No decisions have been made about next year's varsity sports program, slated to begin with a soccer training camp on Oct. 20 at Patrick AFB, Fla. (For commanders: More information is available from base sports and fitness offices.)

WHEN OTHERS ASK ABOUT DESERT SHIELD

For security reasons, response to calls asking about Operation Desert Shield should be:

- Don't discuss classified information with anyone over the telephone.
- Refer calls from news media representatives to the public affairs office.
- Refer calls from the public to the public affairs office.
- Refer calls from individuals who say they are family members of Desert Shield people to the individual's unit orderly room.
- Refer Individuals' requests for information about Desert Shield people, but who don't know the individual's unit, to CBPO.
- Handle calls from congressional members of their staffs according to the local commander's instructions. If unsure, take the caller's name and number and have someone knowledgeable return the call.
- Tell ex-Air Force members who want to help in Desert Shield that the Air Force is not recalling retired or separated people, but they will be informed if that changes.
- Tell Guard or Reserve callers who want to know if their unit has been or will be involved in Desert Shield to call their units.
- Refer calls from civilian employers of members of the Guard and Reserve who want to know about the call-up and related employer obligations to 1-800-336-4590 -- the national committee for employer support of the Guard and Reserve.

LAW PROTECTS SERVICE MEMBERS' INTERESTS

The Soldiers' and Sailors' Civil Relief Act can help some mobilized guardsmen, reservists and recruits squeezed by contracts, leases and other deals. The 1940 law, which was amended in 1972 and applies whether members come on active duty voluntarily or involuntarily, recognizes that military duty sometimes won't let service people meet lawful obligations. Officials said the act can sometimes protect service members from landlords and other creditors. Advice, full details and guidance related to relief act rights is available from legal assistance offices.

Leaders stress delicacy of Mideast mission

WASHINGTON (AFRNS) -- Amid all the preparations to deploy U.S. military forces to the Middle East, Defense Department officials want all deploying to understand the significance of their mission.

"U.S. forces will work together with those of Saudi Arabia and other nations to preserve the integrity of Saudi Arabia, and deter further Iraqi aggression," said Gen. H. Norman Schwarzkopf, commander of the U.S. Central Command.

"Through their presence, as well as through training and exercises, these multinational forces will enhance the overall capability of Saudi armed forces to defend the kingdom. Once we are in a position to deter," General Schwarzkopf said, "we will immediately begin training and exercises."

CENTCOM Middle East analysts say the Arab people are sensitive about the basing of foreign troops on their soil. American forces are being advised to avoid any comments or actions that could lead anyone to believe that the U.S. deployment could be permanent.

The objective, they say, is to stress the defensive and temporary nature of the military's mission, while emphasizing that the United States will stay on as long as needed.

Here are some guidelines for military people deploying to the Middle East regarding Arab customs, courtesies and gestures:

-Alcohol: Moslem religion restricts the use of alcohol and it is prohibited by many host countries in the Middle East theater. U.S. military officials say that in deference to the Arab hosts, alcohol will be prohibited. Pornography and sexually explicit literature is equally unacceptable in the Arab society, officials say, and is also prohibited in the theater.

-Handshaking: Shake hands whenever you meet an Arab and when you leave him.

-Sitting: Never sit and expose the sole of your shoe or bottom of your feet to an Arab -- it is regarded as an insult.

-Conversation: Generally take the lead from what an Arab brings up in conversation but avoid asking personal questions. Do not ask questions about the women of an Arab family.

-Friendship: Arabs take friendship very seriously. Whereas Americans form quick and casual friendships, the Arab concept of friendship is one

and a friendship. Instead, say "I'll see what I can do" or "I'm checking on it."

-Touching: Touching and holding hands with members of the same sex in public is acceptable among Arabs and demonstrates friendship. Touching or kissing members of the opposite sex in public is considered to be in extremely bad taste and could be considered obscene.

-Distance: Arabs stand very close together when talking. You may find this to be uncomfortable but do not back away.

-Time: Do not be impatient with local people. If you hurry, nothing will get done. However, if you arrive too late for an appointment, you are publicly insulting the individual.

-Criticism: Unlike Americans, Arabs do not accept or give criticism directly. Even constructive criticism of an Arab's work or ideas in public is considered an insult. It is especially rude to contradict a person of status or a superior in rank or age. An Arab's ideas or suggestions should always be given recognition.

If criticism is required, take the Arab aside privately and gradually lead up to the subject in an indirect and very tactful manner. American "frankness" is always too direct and usually misunderstood as criticism. Arabs understand and appreciate tact because it protects public image, avoids insult and displays culture.

-Patronizing: Do not talk down to someone because he doesn't speak English well.

-Photography: Do not take pictures of military or civilian installations and equipment, military or civilian police, or civilian airport or seaport facilities without permission of the host country. Do not photograph people at close range (particularly women) without permission.

(Continued on Pg 12)



of duration and intensity. Before the Arab enters into a friendship, he must find out all about you to see how much influence you have, what you can do for him and if you might embarrass him. Expect a healthy interest from the Arabs in your social, professional and academic background.

If you misrepresent your background, not only will you affect your credibility, but more important, you can seriously harm an Arab's standing and that of his family. Once a friendship is formed, you can expect the Arab to use all his influence and that of his friends to assist you.

Remember, however, that the Arab system of friendship balances favors against obligations. When favors are asked by an Arab, never give a flat "no," because it will signal a desire to

Desert Shield uncovers confusion over terms

By 2nd Lt. Michael L. Laughlin
4th Air Force public affairs officer

MCCLELLAN AFB, Calif. (AFRNS) -- "Call-up," "mobilization," "Selected" vs. "Ready Reserve" -- the number of terms being tossed around as a result of Operation Desert Shield is almost mind-boggling.

Often, these terms are being used without a clear knowledge of their meaning, and in some cases, they have absolutely nothing to do with Desert Shield.

First of all, the current use of Reserve forces is a call-up, not a mobilization or activation.

Yes, there's a difference, according to Col. Lester M. Johnson, 4th Air Force deputy chief of staff for personnel. In addition, some units may be put under a "warning order," not on "alert" or "standby."

Reservists are always on standby -- that's the whole idea of the Reserve program. And finally, while all reservists are supposed to be "ready," some have been "selected" to maintain a higher state of readiness than others.

To help clear the fog, here are some definitions for a few of the more commonly misused terms:

Activation -- A term used incorrectly for both call-up and mobilization. An activation is when a unit is first established.

Alert -- A term often inaccurately substituted for warning order. An alert is a status of on-duty military personnel who must be ready to take a particular action at a moment's notice.

Call-up -- A presidential action that brings members of the Selected Reserve on a tour of active duty for a period of up to 90 days with a possible extension of another 90 days. During this period, Reserve force strength accountability, personnel actions and pay accountability rests with the Reserve. The Reserve maintains jurisdiction of its members under the Uniform Code of Military Justice. A call-up is not a mobilization.

Mobilization -- A congressional or presidential action expanding the active armed services using members of some or all Ready Reserve components. There are several categories of mobilization: selective, partial, full and total. Under mobilization, strength

accountability and many other personnel and pay functions become the responsibility of the active-duty gaining command or service.

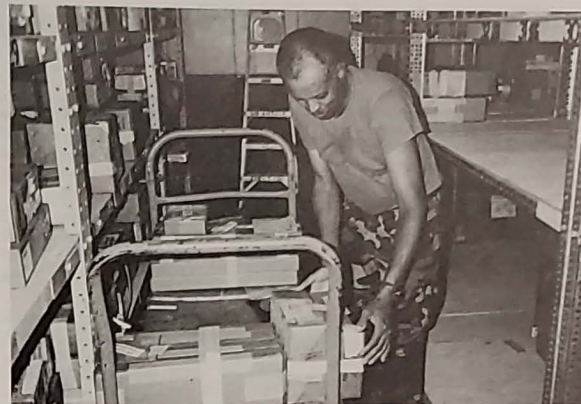
Ready Reserve -- A combination of members of the Selected Reserve (Reserve and National Guard members), the Individual Ready Reserve (former active-duty members who are on inactive Reserve status and have no Reserve training obligations -- this obligation usually lasts for about two years after the member's first four-year, active-duty tour), and the Inactive National Guard.

Recall -- A term often inaccurately substituted for call-up. A recall is a telephonic system of notifying military members to report to their duty sections immediately.

Selected Reserve -- All reserve personnel who train or "drill" on a regular basis. The Selected Reserve includes the combined memberships from all of the Reserve and National Guard components.

Warning Order -- A status in which Reserve units or personnel can expect to receive call-up instructions within a given period of time.

403rd CLSS completes mission at Kadena AB



By SrA. Roy Godfrey
403rd CLSS Public Affairs

TSgt. Paul Tucker loads another package to be relocated to a new warehouse.

Approximately 30 members of the 403rd CLSS Supply and Transportation teams deployed to Kadena AB, Japan for two weeks last August to participate in project "HABU MOVE".

The project's objective was to relocate property from several old warehouses to new ones. Over five thousand line items were required to be moved. This amounted well in excess of 15,000 individual pieces of property. Team members divided themselves into four groups; Material Pullers, Material Relocators, Drivers and Packers, and Crating. As material was being pulled from the old warehouses, it was loaded onto flatbed trailers and transported to the new warehouses for relocation.

Deployment Team Chief SMSgt Charles Blochowiak said, "I was impressed with the team's aggressive, can-do attitude. Through their hard work, the project was completed two days ahead of schedule."

An additional project was assigned to the 403rd team of Packing and Crating Specialists. Almost 5,000 gallons of hydrochloric acid in five gallon buckets were being housed in one of the warehouses. The crates in which they were stored were rotting and falling apart. Because of this condition, a chemical spill had occurred. Thorough trained in handling hazardous materials, the 403rd Packers were tasked with designing, cutting and assembling 28 replacement crates. Before departing Kadena AFB, all five gallon buckets of acid had been repacked into the new crates.



SSgt. Brenda Love-Burgess is checking her list to ensure packed items are located in the right spot.

Mideast customs outlined-----

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—Women: Do not stare at or strike up a conversation with Arab women in public.

—You, the technical expert: Never respond to a question from an Arab by saying, "I don't know but I will find out." No one will listen to you again. Instead, respond by saying, "Let me show you how to look up that information" or "I must see my superiors; come back in an hour."

—Gestures: Stroking the mustache in connection with an oath or a promise indicates sincerity. Placing the right hand or forefinger on the tip of your nose, top of your head, lower right eyelid, mustache or beard means "It's my obligation." Placing the palm of the right hand on the chest when greeting another shows respect or thanks. Hitting the right fist onto the open palm of the left hand indicates obscenity or contempt.

The western A-OK sign is, to the Arab, a sign of the evil eye and used only in conjunction with curses. Do not use the A-OK sign. Biting the right forefinger, which is placed sideways in the mouth, may be either a threat or an expression of regret.

—Food/beverages: When you're offered food or drink, accept it even if you don't want it. Decline further offerings by saying that the first serving was quite sufficient.

The bottom line is this: If you show respect for the cultural ways of the Arab world, your stay in the Middle East will be much more enjoyable. Learn as much as you can about the country that you will visit before departing the United States. Your understanding and enjoyment of the Arab culture will depend on how you use your time in the host country.

Reservists receive increased benefits on active duty

Because you asked...

NOTE: A recent climate survey taken at the 507th revealed many unit members wanted to know more about the benefits and privileges of being Air Force Reservists. This series will address those benefits.

ROBINS AFB, Ga. (AFRNS) -- Air Force Reservists and their dependents receive several increased benefits when sponsors are on active duty, especially for 30 or more days.



Extra privileges while on active duty include:

- Free medical care for sponsor and family and up to 80 percent of the charges for civilian medical care on approved procedures through the Civilian Health and Medical Plan of the Uniformed Services. Dependents must be enrolled in the Defense Enrollment Eligibility Reporting System at consolidated base personnel offices to obtain this care. Documents they need for DEERS enrollment include marriage license, birth certificate and a copy of orders. Hospital registrar offices have further information about medical care.

- Free legal counsel, powers of attorney and other legal services. There are limitations. For example, the government will not represent a service member in a civil suit. Legal offices have more details.

- Assistance through the Air Force Aid Society on a case-by-case basis. Loans (repayment required) and grants (no repayment) are available based on need. AFAS offices on active-duty bases can provide assistance.

- Officers may be eligible for a uniform maintenance allowance. There is no change in policy for enlisted reservists; they receive uniforms as replacements in kind. Finance office and supply officials have details.

- Family Separation Allowance Type 2 is a fixed \$60 per month for sponsors who are overseas or in the United States. Finance offices have more information.

- Sponsors on active duty for more than 140 days are eligible for variable housing allowance for their dependents, based on where the dependents live. VHA varies from location to location. Local finance people can provide assistance.

- Full-time use of commissary and base exchange facilities and services.

These privileges include shopping at commissaries and base exchanges and use of exchange mail-order catalogs, Class Six stores, base theaters and other exchange facilities. Dependents of reservists on active duty may also use the commissary and base exchange an unlimited number of times as long as the sponsor is in active-duty status, said Bob Burnett, chief of the entitlements section at Headquarters AFRES.

One stop does it all--usually

A team-up of military pay and personnel computer records will save the Air Force a lot of money, but may leave some reservists waiting at the mailbox.

According to Mr. Stu Markle, 507th Budget Officer, in the past the military pay and personnel computer records were not interchangeable. "Each system was operated independently. This caused a duplication of information, effort and equipment," he said.

The decision to consolidate may cause a slight problem with mailing certain members their leave and earning statements.

"The Personnel Data System used by CBPO's uses a residential address while the Reserve Pay System requires the

Reservists may use these privileges full-time if they have:

- An Armed Forces Identification Card, DD Form 2AF (green, active-duty card), or

- A DD Form 2 (red Reserve Forces card) and a copy of active-duty orders.

Family members have the same privileges, with or without their sponsor. They need:

- A Military Dependent ID Card, DD Form 1173 (tan, active-duty dependent ID card), or

- An AF Form 447 (Air Reserve Forces Dependent ID Card) or a current form of identification with a photograph, such as a driver's license or passport, and a copy of the sponsor's active-duty orders.

"Everyone in the commissaries and exchanges seems well aware of the entitlements," Mr. Burnett said.

"Dependents also have a commissary privilege card they can use 12 times a year," Mr. Burnett said. "They shouldn't have to use this card as long as their sponsor is on active duty."

One benefit continues after an active-duty tour: Reservists on active duty can order overseas-restricted items from the exchange catalog up to 45 days after an overseas tour.

mailing address. The problem is that some residential addresses are not necessarily the ones serviced by the U.S. Post Office," Mr. Markle said.

For example, a member may reside at 303 S. Oak, Waketa, OK 73219, but his mailing address is P.O. Box 123, Waketa, OK 73218. Any leave and earnings statement mailed to the residential address would be returned to the sender, leaving the reservist without needed pay records.

For most reservists, the consolidation means they need to make only one stop to CBPO when updating their address information. But the few whose residential address is not serviced by the Post Office will need to also stop by Military Pay as well.

by Capt. Kevin Hayes
465th Tactical Fighter Squadron

Aircraft tail letters hold special meaning

"What in the world does that SH on our birds' tails stand for anyway?"

How many of us have been asked that during our tenure with the 507th TFG? In fact, how many of us have wondered that ourselves? Well here's the story:

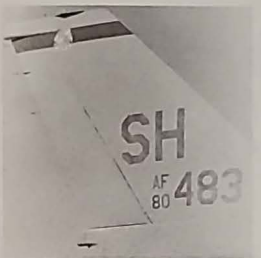
When the unit converted from the trash hauling business (C-124) to flying real airplanes (F-105's) back in 1972, a "tailflash" was needed. (Trash haulers don't rate tailflashes, only fighters).

The search went on for two letters that would go on our fighters' tails that would say something about the 507th.

"OK" was already taken by Tulsa, said the Air Force Office of History. But they said "SH" has never been claimed by any fighter unit and could be available. If you don't know why the Air Force History Office would mention that "Sierra Hotel," (an age old fighter expression), had not been claimed by any fighter unit, we'll get to that in a minute.

Anyway, for the paperwork and bean counters, an official explanation of "SH" was needed for approval purposes. Well, how about "Sooner Home?" Yeah, that sounded good, and the bean counters liked it too.

But to a pilot, saying a mission, or an aircraft is "SH" means it's the best. You can't get it any better. But there is one and only one meaning for the "Sierra Hotel" tailflash on the 507th's aircraft.



It means SH** H*!

Toll-free number provides benefit information

DENVER (AFRNS) -- Air Force Reservists can obtain information about their entitlements through a toll-free number at the Air Reserve Personnel Center.

The number, 1-800-525-0102, is the reservists' link to answers on questions about changes from reserve to active-duty status as a result of Operation Desert Shield. Topics covered include pay, orders, nurse and physician corps, retirements, command chaplains, officer appointments, officer and enlisted assignments, and reference services.

This number is a source of general information and is not a substitute for more in-depth information available at local consolidated base personnel offices, said ARPC officials.

Reservists have job rights---

(Continued from Pg 2)

the urgency of the present situation and will be supportive of their employees who return to military duty whether voluntarily or involuntarily.

An employer or employee having questions about the VRR law should look for the local VETS representative under 'Labor Department' in the government pages of the telephone directory or call the VETS National Office at (202)-523-8611.

Those who leave civilian jobs for active duty are not required to request a leave of absence or even to notify employers that military service is the reason for leaving, although Collins encouraged anyone called to active duty to give his or her employer as much information as possible.

Different rules apply to reservists and national guard members called to duty for training. They must request a leave of absence. However, this is really just

a notice, not a request, because the employer cannot deny it.

In addition to the VRR law (Title 38, U.S.C., Chapter 43), Collins said federal employers and employees should be aware of military leave provisions of chapter 353 of the Federal Personnel Manual.

He said Constance Berry Newman, director of the Office of Personnel Management, recently issued a directive balancing needs of military services with those of other government agencies.

Collins is a retired Air Force fighter pilot who spent seven years as a prisoner of war in North Vietnam, commended the nation's reservists and national guard members for their "Tremendous efforts to date in the current Middle East situation" and wished them all "God speed and a safe return home."

Reservists volunteer to work at aerial ports

ROBINS AFB, Ga. (AFRNS) -- Air Force Reserve aerial porters are picking up where active-duty people have left off.

On any given day from early August to mid-September, more than 300 reservists have been on hand to load, unload and process cargo and passengers, check baggage and work ticket counters at many locations in the United States and at Ramstein AB, West

Germany. The reservists are performing these duties while active-duty people are deployed overseas for Operation Desert Shield. During the 45-day period, Reserve and Air National Guard members used 15,662 military personnel appropriated man-days to support active-duty operations.

"The reservists deployed to areas where the Military Airlift Command needed them," said Jack Kasa, chief of the aerial port division at Headquarters Air Force Reserve at Robins AFB. "We're backfilling active-duty ports since many of the active-duty people were deployed overseas. We will continue to support them as long as necessary. The efficiency of operations has not changed since the reservists and guardsmen began augmenting the active ports."

Aerial porters' primary jobs are to load and unload airplanes, and process passengers, mail and hazardous cargo, Mr. Kasa said.

Locally, the 72nd Aerial Port Squadron is doing its part to support Desert Shield. It has provided several

individuals to support the Tinker Air Freight terminal. The support was badly needed due to the deployment of active-duty personnel to Desert Shield locations.

Special recognition was given to the 72nd by Col. Jon King, Division Chief, Transportation Operations Division, who is responsible for the Air Freight Terminal.

According to Colonel King, the eight local reservists who came on board were "absolutely critical when we were

overloaded with cargo. They were quickly trained, available in the exact mix of grades we need, and help smooth out peaks and valleys in the workload."

Members of the 72nd will get another opportunity to support Desert Shield when 30 members, led by Capt. Willie Harper will deploy to Ramstein AB, Germany for their annual tour November 3-17. Officials said the workload at Ramstein is heavy and should provide an excellent opportunity to use the training obtained locally.



Cargo specialists, TSgt Gregory Mollohan, left, SSgt. Donald Allred, and TSgt. Debbie Robertus of the 72nd APS marshal off an area during last month's exercise.

"Gray area"

ROBINS AFB, Ga. (AFRNS) -- Retired reservists in a non-pay status (gray-area reservists) may now use exchange and morale, welfare and recreation facilities, according to Department of Defense officials.

The policy change went into effect Oct. 1. It benefits reservists who have more than 20 years of service but have not reached age 60.

"The problem with this policy change is identification requirements," said Bob Burnett, chief of entitlements at Headquarters Air Force Reserve. "Air Force Regulation 30-20 governs the issue of ID cards. Officials at the Air

Force Military Personnel Center say it will take about six to eight months to change the regulation to allow us to mark 'RET' in the grade block of the red reserve ID."

In the interim, the Army and Air Force Exchange Service is honoring a retiree's red ID and a copy of orders that places the reservist on the retired reserve rolls. MWR managers are working to find interim identification procedures for Category C MWR facilities, which include aero clubs, recreation centers, golf courses, open messes and clubs, and skeet and trap ranges.

"Dependents of gray-area retirees must have a service-specific reserve dependent ID card -- an Air Force Form 447 -- or a Department of Defense Form 1173-1. If they don't have a dependent ID, then they must be accompanied by their sponsor," Mr. Burnett said.

The policy change does not affect retirement pay. Reservists still must wait until age 60 to receive retirement pay. A proposal granting commissary privileges to gray-area retirees on the same basis as members of the participating Selected Reserve is still pending legislative action.