

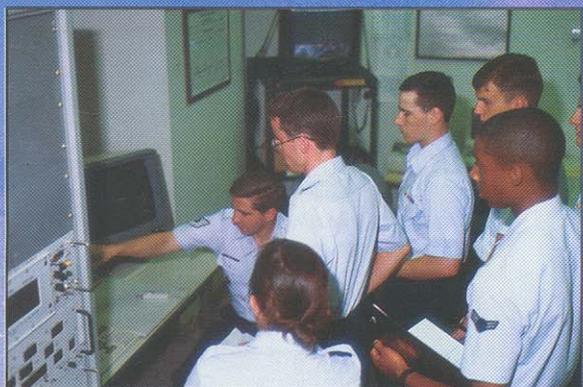
The Magazine for Air Force Weather
OBSERVER

June 1995

Vol. 42, No. 6

AETC

Training the
future of Air
Force Weather



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Headquarters Air Weather Service

OBSERVER

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Weather Throughout History

Serving The Warfighter In Battle

Brig. Gen. Thomas J. Lennon
Air Force Director of Weather

Weather is a force multiplier! Or is it? Weather is only a force multiplier when we correctly *anticipate* what the weather is going to do and then we, the warfighter, *exploit* this knowledge to our advantage.

History is full of examples of where weather was effectively used as a force multiplier.

Operation Torch, the Allied invasion of North Africa, is one good example.

The Allied forces left Norfolk Oct. 23, 1942 with the invasion to begin Nov. 8.

The Weather Research Center in Washington forecast high seas off Morocco until Nov. 12. If the invasion had to be delayed, the Allies would have lost the advantage of surprise and been at the mercy of the German submarines and aircraft.

The local forecasters correctly forecast on Nov. 7 the development of a storm system south of Gibraltar which would temporarily diminish the high swells forecast earlier.

The task force landed on Nov. 8 catching the Germans by surprise and the North African invasion began.

In a postmortem examination of the invasion, General Dwight D. Eisenhower's staff concluded "the strategic and tactical importance of weather forecasts cannot be overemphasized."

If weather can be a force multiplier,

it can also be a force divider!

Ask Admiral Halsey. In December 1944, Admiral Halsey was concentrating on getting his fleet refueled to continue the attack on the Philippines. By not paying close attention to the weather, he steered his fleet into a tightly wound typhoon.

The results were disastrous. The United States lost three destroyers with

778 men, 146 aircraft and sustained serious damage to the remainder of the fleet, all without the enemy firing a single round.

In peacetime, it's easy to forget our

primary mission. We must remember we are weather warriors first and our job is to exploit the weather for the battle.

If applied correctly, weather information can enhance the mobility, lethality, survivability, and accuracy of land, sea, and aerospace combat forces.

To make weather a force multiplier, we must provide the right information, to the right people, at the right time.

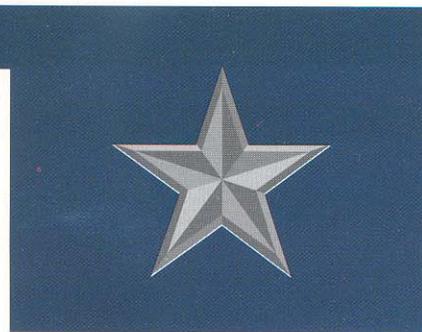
War is our profession! If our profession was only meteorology, then any

"We must remember we are weather warriors first. Our job is to exploit the weather for the battle."

"To make weather a force multiplier, we must provide the right information, to the right people, at the right time."

multiplier! We will then "own the weather".

Have a question for General Lennon? Write to: HQ USAF/XOW, 1490 Air Force Pentagon, Washington, D.C. 20330-1490.



civilian agency could do the job.

Air Force Weather goes to war and supplies tailored, operational meteorology to give our combat forces an advantage over the enemy. Every time we issue a forecast, every weather briefing we give, every climatology package we prepare, we must ask ourselves, "Am I exploiting the weather for battle; am I taking every opportunity to improve my war skills?"

Air Force Weather's goal is to move the warfighter from the "cope and avoid" attitude of weather operations today to the mind set of "anticipate and exploit" the weather.

When the warfighter achieves the latter, weather will truly be a *force*



by Col. Joseph D. Dushan
Commander, Air Weather Service

I'm truly excited about the opportunities and challenges ahead and am honored to serve as the Air Weather Service Commander. It just doesn't get any better for a career weatherman. In coming months, this column will highlight programs of key interest to the Air Force Weather community.

By the way, we are *STILL* a community -- not a stovepipe command -- but a *FUNCTIONAL TEAM*, spanning the globe and encompassing all military activities.

Recently, Terry and I had dinner with retired Lt. Col. Don and Dottie Sakanich. Don was my first detachment commander at Barksdale AFB, La., 27 years ago. He and Dottie have been friends and mentors ever since. The occasion prompted some thoughts I'd like to share with you.

Lots of things have changed, especially in the past five years. The AWS stovepipe is gone, in concert with an unprecedented Air Force drawdown and restructuring. Early-out programs, SERBs, and RIFs altered the workforce. Officer/enlisted ratio rebalancing further cut experience levels. The TQM/Quality Air Force culture empowered independent (often uncoordinated) solutions and pushed authority, responsibility, and accountability down and out through organizations.

Some were unprepared for it. Air Force, major command and AWS regulations were replaced by short instructions, in some cases leaving no firm guidance at all.

Divestiture meant there were no longer the same weather squadrons or



Back To The Future

Air Force Weather -- A Global Team

tried-and-tested procedures to help. In addition to everything else, we adapted to a new officer assignment system (which is still evolving), changes in weather station manning, and a new weather schoolhouse and training concept.

Results were pretty predictable. Changes were so dramatic, rapid and comprehensive, many Air Force Weather people adopted a go-it-alone, "I'm in this by myself, let's see what comes next" bunker mentality.

During this same timeframe, AFW accommodated and adapted to an explosion of new technology in the centrals and base

weather stations, such as satellite loopers, AWDS, SDHS, WSR-88D, dial-in systems, lightning detectors, QRCTs, and computers in every shape and size. Barely 10 years ago, Z-100s and Peachtext were introduced to base weather stations. Since then, computer technology exploded in numbers, capabilities, options, and sophistication.

This "revolution" caught us with incomplete programs in place for the training, infrastructure, and concept of operations challenges. DESERT STORM was a major force for change in itself. That experience showed the need for better wartime preparations and equipment and taught us to train in peace as we intend to fight.

In a similar way, we also recognized our centralized support network (AFGWC, USAFETAC, military procurement process, etc.) lacked sufficient flexibility and responsiveness to keep pace. In short, we have today an Air Force Weather team which seems fractured when compared with the community Don Sakanich and I knew years ago.

Thomas Jefferson said "I like the dreams of the future better than the history of the past." Me, too! So where do we go from here? My answer: **BACK TO THE FUTURE!**

We're not the "old Air Weather Service", nor will we be again. DESERT

STORM taught us to focus on the warfighter and always remain ready. Our Air Force Weather piece of the military action is very clear: solid, repeatable, understandable, precise, value-added force enhancement capability for the warriors we serve. The AFW view must be forward, not backward or inward.

I believe we need a still sharper focus and firmer commitment to core values. Secretary of the Air Force Sheila E. Widnall and Air Force Chief of Staff Gen. Ronald R. Fogleman reinforced three of them: Integrity first; Service Above Self; Excellence in All We Do. I'll add two more for Air Force Weather: Teamwork and Communications. These are the characteristics that helped define the AFW family that Colonel Sakanich and I remember so well.

I consider AFW to be a global team -- certainly not a stovepipe -- but a cohesive, cooperative *FUNCTIONAL NETWORK*.

We need to reestablish the cooperative linkages of the past. We need to be reinvigorated with the old teamwork which made AFW such a potent, proactive, capable service for every MAJCOM and Army MACOM, and for operational forces everywhere. It seems to me we need to build, articulate, and reach consensus on a united direction for the future, then develop enabling programs and initiatives to achieve it.

How? Not with an exclusive Headquarters Air Weather Service agenda. Not in a vacuum. Rather, we build it together. And when we've built the vision and decided on a course of action -- everyone in Air Force Weather works together to achieve our common vision. Does that sound familiar? I think so, too.

Let's create the dialogue; actively participate across the functional team; share ideas and alternatives; and COMMIT to rebuilding the teamwork and communication that makes Air Force Weather so special. In other words -- **BACK TO THE FUTURE.**

Have a question for Colonel Dushan? Write to:
HQ AWS/CC, 102 W. Losey St., Rm. 105, Scott
AFB, Ill. 62225-5206.

Initial Skills Course

Creating a single weather career ladder

by CMSgt. Jim Hoy
Air Force Weather
Senior Enlisted Advisor

Some of us old folks, mostly those much older than me, remember a fellow in Air Weather Service, a senior enlisted advisor, by the name of Sam Parish, the same gentleman who served as one of the Chief Master Sergeants of the Air Force.

Now, it happens that during the early 1970s, while Chief Parish was at Air Weather Service, the two weather enlisted Air Force Specialty Codes, 252XX and 253XX were merged into a single career ladder, the 251XX AFSC which is now known as the 1W0XX AFSC.

Why the history lesson in the enlisted weather AFSC? The action of merging the two ladders into one began a process that is just now coming to a close.

Historical weather documents dating back into the 1800s clearly distinguished forecasters and observers. Today, duty positions in every Air Force weather station remain forecaster and observer.

But for many years, at least since the early to mid 1980s, we have graduated airmen "fast trackers," and this year we will graduate the last class of Air Force weather observers. Those that graduate from the new Initial Skills Course (ISC) in January 1996, will be the product of a process begun many years ear-

lier by folks like Chief Parish.

Some folks say its important to know where you came from in order to plan for the future. So now that you know where we've been, where are we going?

I'd like to tell you the course is charted and we've headed the formation toward the objective, but I don't think we're quite ready to do the plotting yet.

At every facility I visit, the ISC is always on the agenda. Several major commands are producing plans to address their concerns in training and utilization. But many folks believe its

time to restructure the enlisted weather career force to account for the "true" single career ladder.

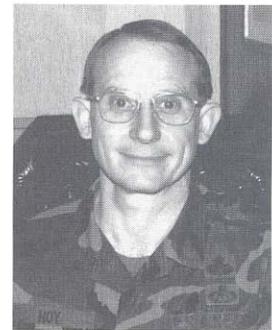
The concept is simple: tasks in any work center have varying degrees of complexity and responsibility.

Forgive this gross oversimplification, but one might say that observing a clear sky may take less training and have less impact on operations than a tactical decision aid forecast for a combat employment of a weapon system.

During May 1995, a senior NCO task force began a process to break the tasks in a weather station into their simplest parts and determine the complexity and responsibility. Using that

"So now that you know where we've been, where are we going?"

"...Its time to restructure the enlisted weather career force to account for the 'true' single career ladder."



material they will reassemble the tasks, overlaying them on a 3-, 5-, and 7-skill level template.

Why are we doing this? In the very near future, our enlisted weather career field will not be forecasters and observers, but 3-, 5-, and 7-levels. We will be apprentices, journeymen, and craftsmen, each skill level (and rank) requiring increasing knowledge, skill, and responsibility — matching the Air Force Year of Training model.

The senior officers and noncommissioned officers at major commands were briefed on this process. The flight and detachment personnel that participated in the ACC weather conference also heard this briefing. I encourage each of you to call

your MAJCOM or me and discuss the proposal.

Contact Chief Hoy at DSN 224-7410 or by electronic mail at "jhoy@pafosu3.hq.af.mil"



by SSgt. Steve Elliott
NCOIC, Air Weather Service
Public Affairs

CHANGES

Col. Joseph D. Dushan takes over at Air Weather Service; Col. Jack Hayes assumes command of Air Force Global Weather Central

Twelve inches of rain in three days, flash flood warnings, a tornado less than 10 miles away, and a change of command ceremony held indoors.

It could only happen at Air Weather Service!

In the midst of an impressive display by Mother Nature, Col. Joseph D. Dushan assumed command of Air Weather Service.

The Madison, Wisc. native took the reins of command, succeeding Col. Frank J. Misciasci, Jr. in an official ceremony held May 18, 1995, at the Scott AFB Base Theater.

The change of command ceremony was officiated by Air Force Director of Weather Brig. Gen. Thomas J. Lennon, while Colonel Misciasci's retirement ceremony was officiated by former AWS commander and Air Force Director of Weather, retired Brig. Gen. John J. Kelly, Jr.

Colonel Misciasci retired after more than 26 years in service to the U.S. Air Force and Air Force Weather.

Colonel Dushan takes over AWS after serving as Commander, Air Force Global Weather Central at Offutt AFB, Neb., since July 16, 1993.

Colonel Dushan was born July 29, 1944 in Madison, Wisc., and graduated from the University of Wisconsin in 1968 with a Bachelor of Science degree in Meteorology.

He was commissioned as a

distinguished graduate of the Reserve Officer Training Corps program in June 1968. Colonel Dushan received a Masters of Science degree from Texas A&M University in 1971. His professional military education includes Squadron Officer School, Air Command and Staff College, and Air War College.

Colonel Dushan's commands include Det. 10, 7th Weather Squadron, Giebelstadt Army Air Field, Germany; 3rd WS, Shaw AFB, S.C.;

and 7th WS, Heidelberg Army Installation, Germany.

His decorations include the Legion of Merit, Meritorious Service Medal with four oak leaf clusters, Joint Service Commendation Medal, and the Air Force Commendation Medal with one OLC. The colonel also holds the master meteorologist's badge.

Colonel Dushan is married to the former Terry Lynn Vacanti of Santa Monica, Calif. They have two sons: Gregory and Douglas.



Photo by A1C Rich McSheffrey

Air Force Director of Weather Brig. Gen. Thomas J. Lennon presents retiring AWS commander Col. Frank J. Misciasci, Jr. with the Legion of Merit (1st Oak Leaf Cluster).



Photo by SSgt. Steve Elliott

Above: Colonel Dushan accepts the AWS guidon. **Above Right:** Colonel Misciasci is applauded after receiving his medal. **Right:** Colonels Misciasci and Dushan await the change of command.



Photo by SSgt. Steve Elliott



Photo by A1C Rich McSheffrey

Change of command at AFGWC

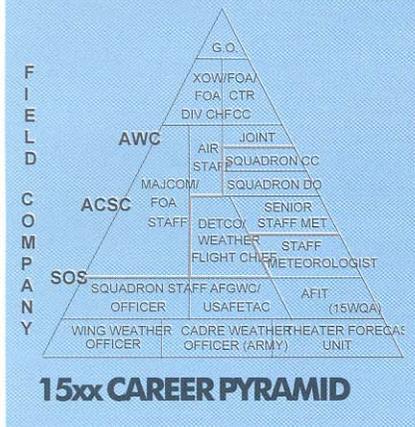
One week prior to the AWS change of command, AWS Vice Commander Col. Jack Hayes left Scott AFB, Ill. to take over the reins of Air Force Global Weather Central at Offutt AFB, Neb., replacing Col. Joseph D. Dushan.



Left: Colonel Hayes speaks to the AFGWC troops after assuming command. **Right:** Former AWS Commander Col. Frank J. Misciasci, Jr., hands the AFGWC guidon to Colonel Hayes to complete the change of command.



Photos by SrA. Thomas Radke



by Lt. Col. Michael E. Hoofard
Air Force Directorate of Weather
Deputy Chief, Resources Division

Recent editions of the *OBSERVER* have had important articles concerning graduate education.

One article addressed weather officer career progression and the opportunities for an Air Force-sponsored graduate meteorology degree, while another discussed graduate degrees and their relationship to officer promotion competitiveness.

The bottom line: *graduate education is important to the Air Force and its officer corps.*

In Air Force Weather (AFW), we have long maintained a requirement to send a large percentage of officers back for graduate education, because of the scientific, technical nature of the career field.

Historically, this requirement was met exclusively through the Air Force Institute of Technology Civilian Institution Program in which weather officers attended civilian universities to earn graduate degrees in meteorology, space environment, or computer science. Times are changing, however.

Recently, AFIT - with AFW backing - committed itself to the establishment of an in-house capability. This article provides a short introduction to AFIT's new in-residence graduate meteorology program.

Perhaps unknown to many in the weather community, AFIT took its first step

Graduate education

An essential ingredient for advancement

in the development of an in-house capability with the establishment of a masters-level Space Environment Program in 1994. This initiative was a natural extension to the already existing Master of Science Program in Space Operations.

Soon afterwards, the question surfaced, "Why not establish an in-residence program to meet AFW's larger 'tropospheric' meteorology graduate requirements?"

In December 1994, the AFIT Graduate School of Engineering presented a proposal to do just that, stressing the following benefits:

- Research focused on the specific needs of the Air Force and AFW;
- AFIT's synergistic relationship with the Air Force labs;
- Greater responsiveness and flexibility to meet the changing needs of the Air Force.

The Air Force Director of Weather fully supports the AFIT proposal.

AFIT's new Master of Science Program in Meteorology is on line for Fall 1995 with 10 students assigned. The program will offer studies in general and physical meteorology and expand into other specialties with time.

As an aside, we believe the need for AFIT's Civilian Institute Program will remain but on a smaller scale. It's not feasible for AFIT to develop an in-house expertise in every meteorology subspecialty.

For now, AFW is assigning four Ph.D. weather officers to AFIT's faculty. Longer-range plans call for additional faculty members and a move toward a 50/50 "blue suit"-civilian faculty mix. Like all of AFIT's masters programs, the meteorology program

will be 18 months long and require a thesis.

As expected, change brings apprehension and we've already gotten wind of concerns from officers applying for or considering AFIT. "Is the new program accredited?" "Will it be a quality program on par with civilian universities?" "Will successful completion of the in-residence program keep me competitive for a Ph.D. program downstream?"

The answer to all of these questions is "Yes!" AFIT is fully accredited by the Commission on Institutions of Higher Education of the North Central Association of Colleges and Schools; all AFIT graduate programs are covered under this accreditation.

The Graduate School of Engineering, which will house the meteorology program, offers Master of Science degrees in 14 specialty areas and Doctor of Philosophy in Engineering degrees in eight specialty areas, including Aeronautical/Astronautical Engineering, Nuclear Engineering, Computer Engineering, Applied Physics, Electro-Optics, and Space Operations, just to name a few. Presently, 11 faculty members are Fellows of National Professional Societies.

While AFIT might not be M.I.T or have college football weekends, its in-residence school offers solid, quality graduate programs focused on, and responsive to, the needs of the Air Force.

And that's why AFW sends its officers back for graduate degrees — to meet the needs of the Air Force!

Is there a topic you want covered here?
Contact Capt. Tim Hutchinson at DSN 576-4895, ext. 344 or by electronic mail: "hutchist@hqaws.safb.af.mil"

Improvement efforts ongoing

What Air Weather Service has done in 1995



by John J. Bartrum
Headquarters Air Weather Service
Quality Advisor

Last year, Unit Self-Assessments were performed at Headquarters Air Weather Service, Air Force Global Weather Central, and the U.S. Air Force Environmental Technical Applications Center.

These assessments were performed to provide the AWS commander and the center commanders with a comprehensive internal review of their organizations.

They also provided the information necessary for a continuous improvement of the entire field operating agency.

Teams at the centers and the headquarters completed their individual assessments in December and a combined team built an all-encompassing FOA assessment in January.

So what has happened in the last five months to improve Air Weather Service?

The senior leadership at the headquarters prioritized the improvement items and selected five key areas to focus improvement efforts. These were: **customer satisfaction, senior executive leadership, process management, strategic planning (deployment), and human resource development and management.**

This focus resulted in the establishment of a Senior Executive Leadership Team, a Customer Satisfaction Team, an AWS Awards/Recognition Team, and the HQ AWS Quality Council. These teams were chartered to improve the approach and deployment of the identified key areas in relation to the entire organization and Quality Air

Force (QAF) criteria.

The improvement efforts of each team are showing early results.

The Senior Executive Leadership Team has institutionalized an AWS semi-annual customer satisfaction survey to AWS customers, a HQ AWS culture and leadership survey, quarterly video teleconferences with customers at the major commands, and other actions that place additional emphasis on ensuring customer focus and satisfaction.

The Customer Satisfaction Team is developing processes to improve customer satisfaction with AWS products. The AWS Awards/Recognition Team is working to formalize the AWS award process and simplify the awards/recognition processes within the headquarters.

Both the headquarters and USAFETAC have begun developing comprehensive Human Resource Management (HRM) plans. These HRM plans focus on member involvement, member development (training and education), recruitment, and member well-being and satisfaction areas to maximize members' abilities to accomplish the mission.

The senior leadership from HQ AWS, AFGWC, and USAFETAC have finalized the overall strategic plan and are in the process of deploying it throughout the FOA.

The plan lays out a top-level game plan for the next four to six years and sets a direction and focus for the organization to address change positively and proactively.

AFGWC and USAFETAC are beginning to develop strategic plans in alignment with the AWS plan. In order to facilitate the development of these plans, AWS joined with the Air Force Quality Institute (AFQI) to conduct a two-week course on the Air Force Strategic Planning process in April.

Members who attended the course came from HQ AWS, AFGWC, USAFETAC, the Air Force Director of Weather's office,

and personnel from other major commands and field operating agencies headquartered at Scott AFB, Ill.

These activities represent the beginning of improvement efforts within AWS as a result of last year's unit self assessments. What does this all mean for people in the field? As time passes, these and other activities should become more apparent to AWS members and customers alike. Ongoing process improvements will help AWS work smarter and more efficiently in a time of continuing funding and staffing reductions, while being better able to meet changing customer requirements well into the 21st century.

"The improvement efforts of each team are showing

Contact HQ AWS/RMX at DSN 576-5654, ext. 233/493; AFGWC/RMT at DSN 271-5146; or USAFETAC/RMC at DSN 576-3742 for more information.



DEFENSE MERITORIOUS SERVICE MEDAL

Capt. Michael D. Bramhall, 437th Operations Support Squadron/OSW, Charleston AFB, S.C.



MERITORIOUS SERVICE MEDAL

Maj. Benjamin B. Novograd, Headquarters Air Force Global Weather Central, Offutt AFB, Neb.
 Maj. Donn E. Sloniker, HQ AFGWC, Offutt AFB, Neb.
 Maj. David N. Griffiths, Air Combat Command/IG, Langley AFB, Va (3rd OLC)
 Maj. John L. Schattell, Jr., Headquarters Air Force Space Command, Peterson AFB, Colo.
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 SMSgt. Gary J. Carter, Headquarters Air Weather Service, Scott AFB, Ill.
 MSgt. Jesse J. Flores, HQ AWS, Scott AFB, Ill.
 MSgt. Mark D. Hamilton, HQ AWS, Scott AFB, Ill.
 Capt. David R. Musick, HQ AWS, Scott AFB, Ill.
 TSgt. Gary M. Russell, HQ AWS, Scott AFB, Ill.
 MSgt. Michael A. Stevens, HQ AWS, Scott AFB, Ill.
 CMSgt. John M. Hahn, 607th Weather Squadron, Yongsan AIN, Korea (5th OLC)



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 MSgt. David E. Rogers, 126th Weather Flight, Air National Guard
 SSgt. Robert Kane, 45th WS, Patrick AFB, Fla.
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 Capt. Nicholas Powell, 21st OSS, Peterson AFB, Colo.
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 SSgt. Larry Rodgers, 21st OSS, Peterson AFB, Peterson AFB, Colo.
 SSgt. Rickey A. Henderson, HQ AWS, Scott AFB, Ill.
 Capt. Paul H. Lewis, U.S. Air Force Environmental Technical Applications Center, Scott AFB, Ill.
 TSgt. Steven M. Minelli, HQ AWS, Scott AFB, Ill.
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 MSgt. Phillip Roseberry, 88th WF/OSWB, Wright-Patterson AFB, Ohio
 SSgt. Paul Hamilton, 88th WF/OSWB, Wright-Patterson AFB, Ohio
 SSgt. Bruce Walthers, 88th WF/OSWB, Wright-Patterson AFB, Ohio
 Maj. Kenneth F. Carey, 60th WS, Yongsan AIN, Korea (2nd OLC)
 Capt. David L. Martens, 607th WS, Yongsan AIN, Korea (2nd OLC)
 SSgt. Kara L. Knutson, 607th WS, Yongsan AIN, Korea

JOINT SERVICE ACHIEVEMENT MEDAL

SrA. Jerry L. Andrews, 10th ASOS/OSW, Ft. Riley, Kan.



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 SrA. Glen Demars, 88th WF/OSWB, Wright-Patterson AFB, Ohio
 SrA. Scott J. McCormick, 607th WS, Yongsan AIN, Korea
 SSgt. Steve Elliott, HQ AWS/RMA, Scott AFB, Ill. (1st OLC)

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 Capt. Leanne Siedlarz, Air Force Institute of Technology, Wright-Patterson AFB, Ohio
 SSgt. Shawn Starrs, 45th WS, Patrick AFB, Fla.
 SSgt. Donald Gossell, 88th WF/OSWB, Wright-Patterson AFB, Ohio
 SSgt. Gerald D. Granahan, 607th WS, Yongsan AIN, Korea
 SSgt. Marty L. Baroni, 607th WS, Yongsan AIN, Korea

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 SSgt. Shawn Starrs, 45th WS, Patrick AFB, Fla.
 SrA. June Ramsdell, 45th WS, Patrick AFB, Fla.
 SrA. Todd M. Landeche, 18th ASOS, C Flight, Fort Benning, Ga.



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 TSgt. Curtis P. Cote, HQ AFGWC, Offutt AFB, Neb.
 TSgt. Thomas M. Floyd, HQ AFGWC, Offutt AFB, Neb.
 TSgt. Gerald D. Graves, HQ AFGWC, Offutt AFB, Neb.
 TSgt. Robert L. Hirl, HQ AFGWC, Offutt AFB, Neb.
 TSgt. George Splonskowski, HQ AFGWC, Offutt AFB, Neb.
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 SrA. Gil Gutierrez, 45th WS, Patrick AFB, Fla.
 SrA. Michelle Haney, 88th WF/OSWB, Wright-Patterson AFB, Ohio
 SrA. Jeffrey W. Renfrow, 437th OSS/OSW, Charleston AFB, S.C.
 SrA. Gilbert A. Reyes, 607th WS, Yongsan AIN, Korea
 SrA. John J. Gaona, OL-A, Camp Page, Korea

ARMED FORCES EXPEDITIONARY MEDAL

SrA. Patrick Fine, 18th WS, Ft. Bragg, N.C.
 A1C Gregory Strong, 18th WS, Ft. Bragg, N.C.
 A1C Alfred Roy, 18th WS, Ft. Bragg, N.C.

SOUTHWEST ASIA SERVICE MEDAL

Capt. C. Joanne Radsliff, 9th OSS, Beale AFB, Calif.
 1st Lt. Kimberly J. Castillo, 23rd OSS, Pope AFB, N.C.
 MSgt. Timothy M. Kearns, 4th OSS, Seymour Johnson AFB, N.C.
 MSgt. Everett Berry, HQ AFGWC, Offutt AFB, Neb.
 SSgt. James E. Barton, 3rd WS, Ft. Hood, Texas
 SSgt. Mark A. Gravelle, 30th WS, Vandenberg AFB, Calif.
 SSgt. Louis G. Straw, 377th ABW/OTW, Kirtland AFB, N.M.
 SrA. Ernest G. Samuel, 89th OSS, Andrews AFB, Md.
 SrA. Joey McQuaig, 15th ASOS, Wright AAN Army Air Field, Ga.
 SrA. Mathew Bollinger, 1st WS, Ft. Lewis, Wash.
 SrA. William H. Greenwood, 3rd WS, Ft. Sill, Okla.
 A1C Timothy K. Schwader, 71st OSS, Vance AFB, Okla.
 A1C Samuel W. Trotter, 3rd WS, Ft. Hood, Texas

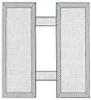
HUMANITARIAN SERVICE MEDAL

Lt. Col. Pamela W. Davis, 110th WF, ANG
 Capt. Robert F. Crosby, 110th WF, ANG
 SMSgt. Larry K. Williams, 110th WF, ANG
 MSgt. Robert S. Rowling, 110th WF, ANG
 TSgt. Donald D. Tompkins, 110th WF, ANG
 TSgt. Jill E. Ruffin, 110th WF, ANG
 TSgt. James W. Geiger, 110th WF, ANG
 SSgt. Karen J. Sterling, 110th WF, ANG
 SrA. Timothy J. Callico, 110th WF, ANG
 SrA. Peter J. Baity, 110th WF, ANG
 SrA. Lori A. Mason, 110th WF, ANG
 SrA. Gregory W. McDowell, 110th WF, ANG

PROMOTIONS



Mark D. Zettlemoyer, 6th WF, Ft. Rucker, Ala.
Kenneth F. Carey, 607th WS, Yongsan AIN, Korea



Bryan Adams, HQ AWS/XOO, Scott AFB, Ill.
Steven Dickey, HQ AWS/XOR, Scott AFB, Ill.



Kimberly A. Pacheco, 210th Weather Flight, Air National Guard
William N. Pryor, 509th OSS/OSW, Whiteman AFB, Mo.



Joseph L. Cardimona, 154th WF, ANG



Curtis P. Cote, HQ AFGWC, Offutt AFB, Neb.
David Martin, 6th WF, Ft. Rucker, Ala.
Rodney Rabenneck, 45th WS, Patrick AFB, Fla.



Jerry L. Scholl, 437th OSS/OSW, Charleston AFB, S.C.



Debra L. Erkkila, HQ AFGWC, Offutt AFB, Neb.
Michael Griesemer, 110th WF, ANG
Michelle D. Houchin, 207th WF, ANG
Jeffrey P. Leising, 126th WF, ANG
Marc D. Long, 195th WF, ANG
Philip M. Powell, 181st WF, ANG
Keith L. Roach, 11th WF, ANG
Jason D. Welch, 146th WF, ANG
Brian T. Wilson, 195th WF, ANG
John F. Lenz, 18th WS, Ft. Bragg, N.C.
Toni V. Carter, 62nd OSS, McChord AFB, Wash.



Christopher Felton, 107th WF, ANG
John B. Peple, 200th WF, ANG
Jason T. Rogers, 181st WF, ANG
John W. Koelzer, 18th WS, Ft. Bragg, N.C.
Julie Williams, 45th WS, Patrick AFB, Fla. (below-the-zone)
David Elliot, 45th WS, Patrick AFB, Fla.
Travis L. Harrington, 17th ASOS, C Flt., Ft. Benning, Ga.
Thomas W. Clark, 17th ASOS, C Flt., Ft. Benning, Ga.
June F.D. Sevensing, 17th ASOS, C Flt., Ft. Benning, Ga.



Robert A. DeAgelis, 154th WF, ANG
Melanie D. Weger, 116th WF, ANG
Keyle D. Birch, 18th WS, Ft. Bragg, N.C.
Becky H. Millett, 18th WS, Ft. Bragg, N.C.



Todd M. Carballo, 122nd WF, ANG
John P. Gaidosh III, 126th WF, ANG
Joseph D. La Sonier, 122nd WF, ANG
Justin C. Linckes, 127th WF, ANG
Curtis D. Moore, 18th WS, Ft. Bragg, N.C.
Anthony D. Slaughter, 18th WS, Ft. Bragg, N.C.
Lucy D. Walton, 17th ASOS, C Flt., Ft. Benning, Ga.
Felicia M. Godley, 17th ASOS, C Flt., Ft. Benning, Ga.
Margit C. Carson, 10th ASOS/OSW, Ft. Riley, Kan.

HAILS AND FAREWELLS

A1C Christopher Bell, to 17th ASOS, C Flt., Ft. Benning, Ga., from Keesler AFB, Miss.
AB Gregory D. Adams, to 17th ASOS, C Flt., Ft. Benning, Ga., from Keesler AFB, Miss.

RE-ENLISTMENTS

TSgt. Andrew Hopwood, 4th WF, Ft. Devens, Mass.

RETIREMENTS

Maj. David N. Griffiths, ACC/IG, Langley AFB, Va.
MSGT. Michael Brand, 45th WS, Patrick AFB, Fla.
MSGT. Jimmy Newsome, 45th WS, Patrick AFB, Fla.
MSGT. Rickey J. Murphy, 355th OSS, Davis-Monthan AFB, Ariz.
SMSgt. Gary J. Carter, HQ AWS, Scott AFB, Ill.
MSGT. Jesse J. Flores, HQ AWS, Scott AFB, Ill.
MSGT. Mark D. Hamilton, HQ AWS, Scott AFB, Ill.
TSgt. Gary M. Russell, HQ AWS, Scott AFB, Ill.
MSGT. Michael A. Stevens, HQ AWS, Scott AFB, Ill.
TSgt. Steven M. Minelli, HQ AWS, Scott AFB, Ill.
Capt. Preston E. Wilson, HQ AWS, Scott AFB, Ill.
MSGT. James J. Reid, 17th ASOS, C Flt., Ft. Benning, Ga.

SEPARATIONS

Capt. Pat Barrett, 45th WS, Patrick AFB, Fla.
Capt. David R. Musick, HQ AWS, Scott AFB, Ill.
SSgt. Bethany D. Woodward, HQ AWS, Scott AFB, Ill.

AWARDS

Basic Meteorologist Badge

2nd Lt. Steven M. Callis, 437th OSS/OSW, Charleston AFB, S.C.

Texas State Award

SSgt. Larry D. Beck, 181st WF, ANG

18th WS NCO of the Quarter (Jan.-March 1995)

SSgt. Ronald Smith, OL-B, 18th WS, Ft. Eustis, Va.

18th WS Airman of the Quarter (Jan.-March 1995)

SrA. Kurt Kuehl, 18th WS, Ft. Belvoir, Va.

Airman Leadership School Distinguished Graduate

SrA. Ron Meadows, 45th WS, Patrick AFB, Fla.

Air Force Space Command Airman of the Year

SrA. Paul Lucas, 21st OSS, Peterson AFB, Colo.

10th ASOS NCO of the Quarter

TSgt. Wasyf Hewko, Ft. Riley AIN, Kan.

10th ASOS Airman of the Quarter

SrA. Brian S. Strong, Ft. Riley, Kan.

88th OSS NCO of the Quarter

SSgt. Randall Ritchie, 88th WF/OSWB, Wright-Patterson AFB, Ohio

88th OSS Airman of the Quarter

SrA. Glen Demars, 88th WF/OSWB, Wright-Patterson AFB, Ohio

Wright Lab Support Directorate Scientist of the Year

Capt. Steve Fiorino, 88th WF/OSWB, Wright-Patterson AFB, Ohio

437th OSS Senior NCO of the Quarter

MSGT. Paul F. Leidig, Charleston AFB, S.C.

437th OSS Airman of the Quarter

SrA. Jeffrey W. Renfrow, Charleston AFB, S.C.

607th WS Company Grade Officer of the Quarter

Capt. Richard D. Arnold, Det. 1, 607th WS, Camp Red Cloud, Korea

607th WS NCO of the Quarter

SSgt. Darrell J. Randall, Det. 1, 607th WS, Camp Red Cloud, Korea

607th WS Airman of the Quarter

SrA. James D. Brown, Det. 1, 607th WS, Camp Red Cloud, Korea

7th Air Force Airman of the Quarter

SrA. James N. Slear, 607th WS, Yongsan AIN, Korea

Air Education and Training Command Outstanding Company Grade Weather Officer

Capt. Patrick P. Luford, 12th OSS, Randolph AFB, Texas

AETC Outstanding Weather Senior NCO

MSGT. Robert F. DuFrane, 7th OSS, Laughlin AFB, Texas

AETC Outstanding Weather NCO

TSgt. Richard W. Downing, 12th OSS, Randolph AFB, Texas

AETC Outstanding Weather Airman

A1C Timothy K. Schwader, 71st OSS, Vance AFB, Okla.

AETC Outstanding Weather Civilian

Richard D. Zentz, 14th OSS, Columbus AFB, Miss.

AETC Pierce Award

SSgt. Warren W. Weyer, 47th OSS, Laughlin AFB, Texas

AETC Dodson Award

SrA. Randall D. Pollock, 97th OSS, Altus AFB, Okla.

AETC Williams Award

47th OSS, Laughlin AFB, Texas

AETC Best Award

Capt. Douglas S. Clark, HQ AETC, Randolph AFB, Texas

NCO Academy Distinguished Graduate

TSgt. Alan B. Bryant, 509th OSS/OSW, Whiteman AFB, Mo.

EDUCATION

Satellite Interpretation Course

1st Lt. Sabrina Tajjeron, 45th WS, Patrick AFB, Fla.

Community College of the Air Force degree -- Weather Technology

TSgt. William D. Malcomb, 17th ASOS, C Flt., Ft. Benning, Ga.

SrA. Robert D. Garrett, 17th ASOS, C Flt., Ft. Benning, Ga.

SrA. Jerry L. Andrews, 10th ASOS/OSW, Ft. Riley, Kan.

MSGT. Charles D. Surls, 509th OSS/OSW, Whiteman AFB, Mo.

CCAF degree -- Information System Management

SrA. Perdelia T. Francis, 17th ASOS, C Flt., Ft. Benning, Ga.

Staff Weather Officer Army Indoctrination

Capt. Curtis M. Winstead, 17th ASOS, C Flt., Ft. Benning, Ga.

Airman Leadership School

SrA. Gloria M. Smith, 10th ASOS/OSW, Ft. Riley, Kan.

Combat Lightning Graduate

2nd Lt. Steven M. Callis, 437th OSS/OSW, Charleston AFB, S.C.



Air Education and Training Command

AETC recruits new people into the U.S. Air Force and provides them with military, technical and flying training; and precommissioning, professional military and continuing education. After receiving basic training and prior to placement in Air Force jobs, all enlisted people are trained in a technical skill. More than 2,200 technical courses in approximately 300 different career specialties offer a wide variety of job skills for today's young adults. During their career in the Air Force, every officer and enlisted person receives training administered by the command.

by 2nd Lt. Sean Flynn
Deputy Director of Public Affairs
Keesler AFB, Mississippi

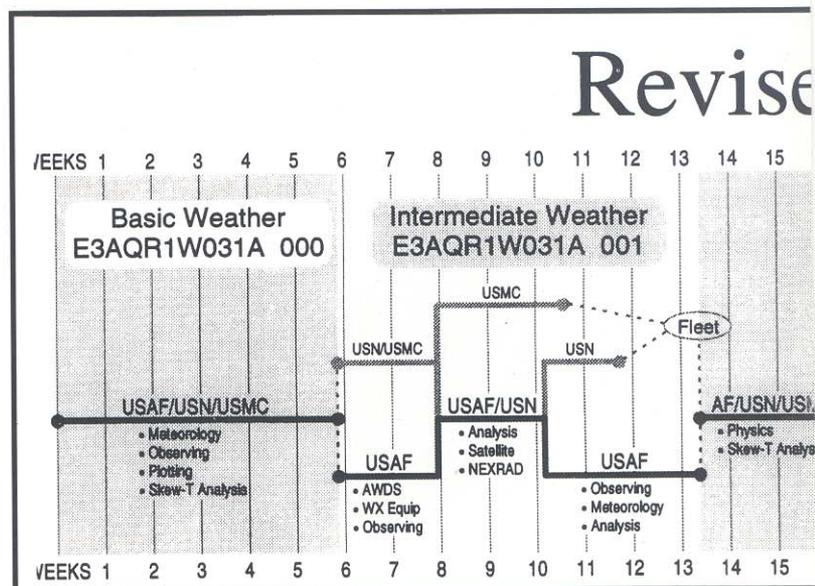
Calvin Coolidge, our 30th president, is often remembered for his policies of government inaction resulting in the Great Depression. However, many pioneers of military aviation remember him for asking "why can't they just buy one plane and take turns flying it?" Although this idea will probably never come to pass, in the joint training arena, it may have merit.

Ever since aircraft proved themselves a tactical and strategic asset, every branch of the military has sought the best planes and the most money to control their airspace. This one-upsmanship atmosphere has often resulted in waste — four different facilities to train pilots from four different services to fly four different airplanes to drop four different bombs.

However, since the force drawdown, the nation's leaders are looking more and more at one facility to train four pilots from different services on one kind of airplane to drop one kind of bomb. Although this sounds like a no-brainer, the phenomenon we call "jointness" has taken a while to get started. But when it does get started, the example most look at is the Department of Defense's weather training.

Weather has always been a factor in armed conflict, and became even more crucial when our airman took to the skies. From World War I to DESERT STORM, air campaigns have been planned on weather patterns, and experts in forecasting have always been close to the commander.

After the National Security Act of 1947 created the Air Force as a separate service, weather training was conducted by the Air Force and the Navy. Army weather experts were, and still are, primarily furnished by the Air Force. But, the Marines sent their own to Navy weather school. This was all



destined to change.

In 1978, all DoD enlisted weather training was consolidated at Chanute Air Force Base, Ill. When Chanute wound up on the Base Realignment and Closure list in 1988, joint weather training required a new home, and found one at Keesler AFB, Miss., in December 1992.

The advantages to joint weather training are immediately visible according to Keesler's weather training flight commander, Maj. Thomas Strange. The most visible, he said, is when you look at the construction costs for the new weather training center completed at Keesler in 1993.

"When it was built, the weather building cost \$6.7 million with approximately \$5 million of joint use equipment," Strange explained. "Had all the services built a new facility, it may have cost half as much per facility. In that case, by combining the schools, the DoD saved \$7 million in construction costs and over \$5 million in equipment cost."

While the financial savings are impressive, Keesler's Naval Technical Training Unit commander, Cmdr. Bob Allen, stressed another advantage gained through training side-by-side with the other services every day. "With joint training, we all have to meet the needs of all the services," the commander said. "It is hard, but the payoff is in the savings in plant, as well as the intangible benefits like services learning about each other."

According to Col. Stan Weir, Vice Commander, 81st Training Wing, the services knowing about each other is

AETCbases



paramount. And the initial sacrifices made to achieve jointness become worthwhile when operating in a joint combat theater.

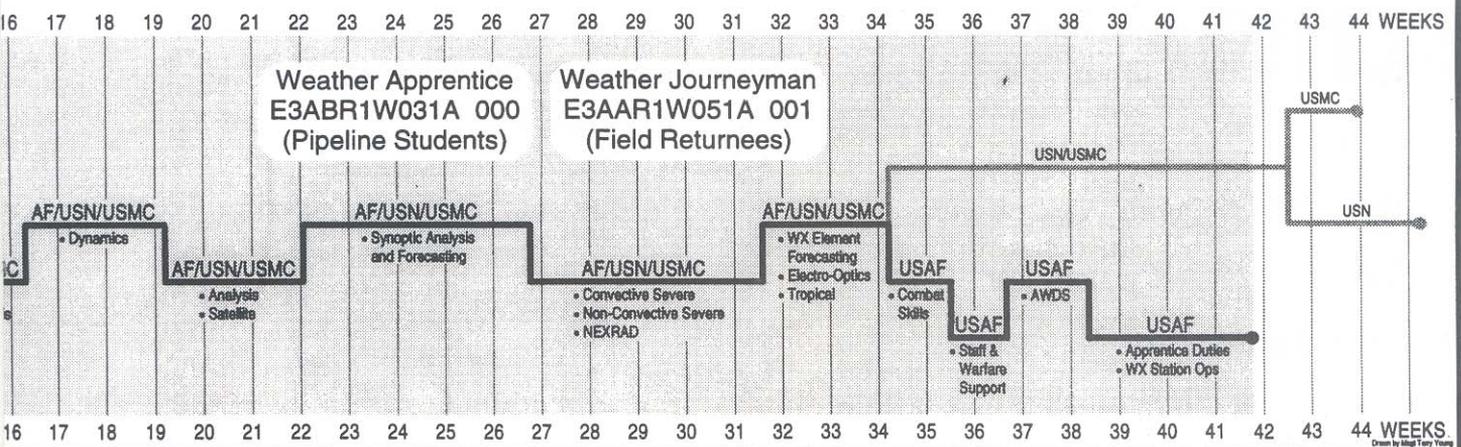
"Service members are learning about the other services and working together on much of the same equipment," Colonel Weir said. "Students direct from basic training learn acronyms, ranks and traditions of the other services."

"Soldiers with this type of joint background are invaluable in today's joint arena of operations. Planning and executing combat operations with the other services will be old hat for these students who were brought up working together."

Currently, weather training at Keesler is divided into two blocks, observing and forecasting. Observing begins with seven

see SCHOOLHOUSE, continued next page

ed Initial Skills Courses



weeks of common training among all services. Upon completion of the common training, observers begin training on their own service specific requirements for an average of six weeks.

After spending a few years in the field, observers return for forecast training. Forecasters receive 20 weeks of common training before they split into their service specific requirements which range from six weeks for the Air Force to 12 weeks for the Navy.

"The Air Force, Navy and Marines have different needs," Allen said. "The Navy has more concerns than the Air Force because the weather affects surface conditions and below surface conditions for submarines."

"From space down to the bottom of the ocean, weather affects what we do. Unlike the other services, we look at the weather four or five days out because a storm can move as fast as a ship."

Changes in the weather training curriculum increased the amount of common training by 20 percent. Strange said changes will feature more advanced subjects in phase I training, the old observer school, traditionally not seen until Air Force, Marine and Navy weather people return for forecaster school.

"We're trying to get away from the idea of the weather observer and forecaster in favor of a weather apprentice or, in the case of the Navy, a forecaster

helper," the major said. "This will enable us to increase the amount of common training in the curriculum but still requires the separation into service specific training."

One new aspect of Air Force specific training will be two weeks of combat weather training at Hurlburt Field, Fla. (See associated story below) The training includes combat survival, weapons, camouflage and tactical weather training. According to Major Strange, the training was needed.

"We encountered a unique problem during Desert Storm," the major said.

See **SCHOOLHOUSE**, continued on page 23

"It ain't training if it's not raining!"

New Combat/Field Skills Training becomes part of initial weather course

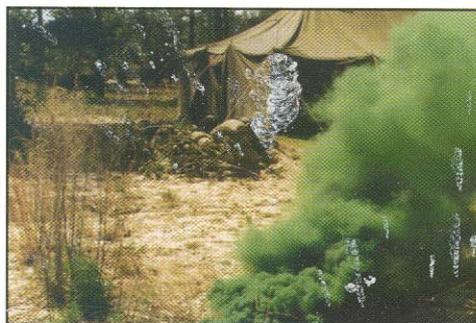
by CMSgt. Robert W. Platt
Superintendent, Combat Weather Training
Det. 1, 335th Training Squadron
Hurlburt Field, Fla.

"It ain't training if it's not raining!"

The 11 men and two women who attended the first-ever Combat/Field Skills (C/FS) class taught by Air Education and Training Command fulfilled that old motto — and then some!

That first day of bright, sunny weather quickly deteriorated into storms, cold and rain on day two as a cold front breezed through Hurlburt Field, Fla., dumping more than three inches of rain on the trainees. By early Tuesday morning, the students endured winds of more than 20 knots, with peaks of 46 knots later in the day. Thunderstorms racked the Florida coastline continuously for more than 16 hours.

Ideal weather for combat weather training!





The students made the most of this opportunity for studying severe weather activity. They took weather observations using a prototype Manual Observing System and learned to use tactical meteorological equipment such as the TMQ-34 Tactical Observing Set, and the GMQ-33 Cloud Height Detector.

This first C/FS class is made up of students from two Forecast Course classes from Keesler AFB, Miss., in their final phase of instruction. Class makeup includes a combination of returning observers, cross-trainees, and pipeline students. As to be expected, the pre-existing C/FS experience level is very diverse. Training is directed at the lowest skill level ("A", "a", and "1a"), but still offers something for everyone.

AETC directed this interim C/FS class to cover shortfalls in tactical training identified by major command rep-

resentatives at the Utilization and Training Workshops conducted in late 1994 and early 1995.

The purpose of the C/FS class is to increase combat readiness and to provide a more mission-ready graduate. Training is accomplished on tactical communications and weather equipment by teaching field skills, and improving survivability in a hostile environment.

Students deploy in a tactical environment for five to six days during which they live in tents, sleep on cots in sleeping bags, and eat MREs (meals-ready-to-eat). There's no television, telephones, laundry or any other luxuries of a typical Air Force base.

In addition to the tactical communications and weather equipment instruction, students

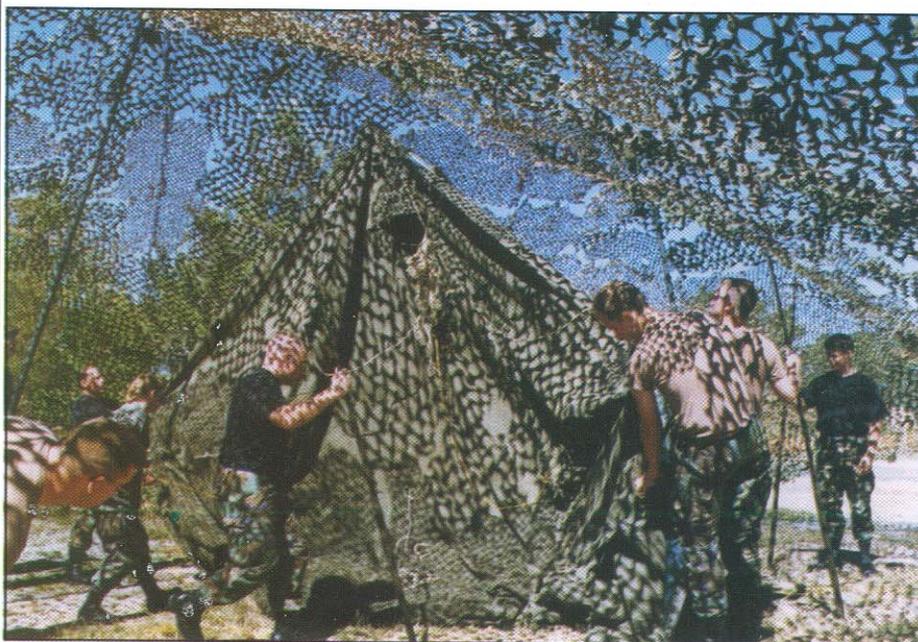
learn tent and shelter erection, camouflage techniques, assembly and maintenance of personal field gear, maps and land navigation, deployed observing operations, diesel and gas generator operations, perimeter defense ... and the list goes on.

As additional resources and time are allocated for Combat/Field Skills training, future AETC Initial Skills Course graduates will be better trained



Photos courtesy of Combat Weather Facility

to meet the needs of Air Force Weather with less unit-level training required. Our goal is to provide the weather units with a mission-ready graduate in "all" aspects of his mission requirements, in-station and mobility.



OPPOSITE PAGE: *Smoke bombs give C/FS exercises a realistic feel.*

THIS PAGE (Top): *Learning about combat weather equipment. (Middle) A group of weather warriors.*

(Bottom) *Class members set up their home for the duration of training.*



Committed To The Warfighters

Making World-Class WX Support a Reality

by Col. Jack Hayes
Commander

I am both pleased and proud to be writing this article as a new member of your Air Force Global Weather Central.

There is a great deal that's new and exciting occurring within our walls — all of it focused on you, our customers. We're constantly aware that you're at the pointed end of the spear; where "the rubber meets the road"; applying your daily efforts hand-in-hand with the warfighters.

While you, our customers, may be physically much closer to the "action", we perceive ourselves at AFGWC as your support team — most of us with past experience that parallels the kinds of jobs that you are doing now — that directs its daily efforts toward Air Force, Army, and joint customers with the best military weather products in the world.

Providing you with what you need to do your job is our goal, and making world class weather support a reality for you is our commitment.

World class isn't just a dream at AFGWC, nor is it merely an idle boast. In many endeavors, our efforts have made it a reality. When it comes to cloud forecasting, mission-tailored execution forecasts, joint operational area forecasts, and mission-specific aviation weather forecasts, we're "the best that's ever been", and we're getting better.

Col. Joe Dushan, our new AWS Commander, briefly described to you a prime example of our world class capabilities on this page recently; I'd like to "brag" in a bit more detail just how special our support to Operation SUPPORT HOPE in Rwanda was. In order

to deliver the most food and supplies to people in a truly desperate situation, the U.S. military leadership opened up a 1000

mile convoy route from the port at Mombassa, Kenya to Entebbe, Uganda and on to both Kigali and Goma. The challenge was to forecast precipitation along the convoy route, the last third of which was over unpaved, sometime mountainous roads, susceptible to washout by heavy rain. And we responded!

■ We were notified late on Friday afternoon,

Aug. 5, 1994 at 3 p.m. local time;

■ Within two hours, we repositioned an RWM window over Rwanda;

■ Within 16 hours we sent our first product to the field;

■ On Monday, Aug. 8, our AGROMET team began providing soil and trafficability analyses to the field;

■ On Tuesday, Aug. 9, we implemented a new Metsat technique to determine areas of heavy precipitation;

■ Finally, during the entire week we

modified the RWM for tropical forecasting by adding soil moisture and soil type information to the model.

I showcase Operation SUPPORT HOPE again this month because it illustrates so vividly the paradigm shift that has occurred within the walls of the Martin Bomber Building in recent years.

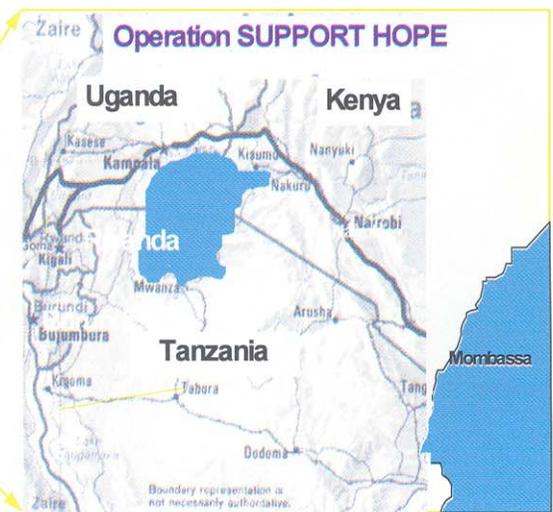
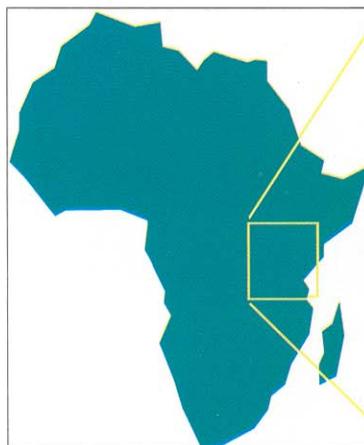
We employed state of the art meteorological modeling techniques using an automated, interactive data handling system to respond, literally on moment's notice, to an urgent operational customer requirement.

We revised duty schedules, changed priorities, and redirected resources with unprecedented flexibility. We flouted tradition and broke the mindset that might have prevented us from making such radical changes to our operation in the past. And I must tell you that most of these decisions didn't come from the top. They were made by people who knew what needed to be done, applied their technical innovation, operational experience, and

See AFGWC,
continued on Page 23



AFRICA





The AWS Technical Library

Documents, Bibliographies ... It's All There

by Lt. Col. Jud Stailey
Commander

Many people envision ETAC as a huge amount of digital data and computers which turn that data into climatological products.

But those who have used the services of the Air Weather Service Technical Library (AWSTL) see a whole different dimension of support.

The AWSTL, a branch of our Operations Division, is one of the Air Force's 23 technical libraries. The library houses more than 250,000 volumes of material in various media. But what makes the library a tremendous resource is the staff and the services they provide. Here are some of the things they can do for you:

Document Loans: AWSTL loans books, climatic data summa-

ries, articles, journals, and technical reports. If we don't have what you need in house, we can connect with over 3000 other libraries to track down the product and borrow it for you.

Literature Searches: AWSTL can search our collections and other on-line

databases to track down a specific item you may need for your work.

Subject Bibliographies: AWSTL can search our collections and other on-line databases to produce a bibliography of published items related to a specific area of interest.

Current Awareness Bibliographies: The library also produces periodic updates to subject bibliographies to keep customers up to date on the latest information related to a specific subject.

Journal Accessions List: AWSTL publishes tables of contents from selected journals to provide you lists of articles which you may request. Each issue of the JAL includes instructions for requesting copies of articles.

Translation Services: The library can quickly translate short articles from French, German, Spanish, or Russian into English. We can arrange for longer items or translations from other languages, but that service may take over a year to complete.

Publication Services: The library edits and

publishes technical documents written by ETAC and other AWS Field Operating Agency organizations. The publications staff includes a technical illustrator for producing professional quality graphics.

The AWSTL provides reference and

document loan services to all U.S. Air Force weather units and other USAF, Department of Defense, and Federal agencies. To get what you need from the library, call or send a letter, fax, message, or INTERNET electronic mail. An AWS Form 9 can be used to request reference services (searches, bibliographies, climatological summaries, other information), and AWS Form 11 can be used for acquisitions (document loans, copies of journal article, etc.).

If you're not sure of the details of your request, it's always a good idea to call ahead of time and coordinate with one of our folks. (See the block at the bottom of this page for points of contact and numbers.) The AWSTL is funded to provide acquisition services to the AWS FOA. The library will request justification for acquisitions from other agencies which require expenditure of funds. If AWSTL funds are not available for these purchases, requestors will be asked to provide O&M funds to support the procurement.

"There are two types of people -- those who think the AWSTL is a tremendous resource -- and those who have never used

How to contact the Air Weather Service Technical Library:

Address:

USAFETAC/DOL
859 Buchanan Street
Scott AFB, IL 62225-5116

Message Address: HQ USAFETAC
SCOTT AFB IL//DOL//

INTERNET:

"AWSTL@THUNDER.SAFB.AF.MIL"

Fax: DSN: 576-3772

Commercial: 618-256-3772

Phone: DSN 576-XXXX

Commercial: 618-256-XXXX

Reference Services: ext. 2625

Acquisitions Services: ext. 5023

Publication Services: ext. 5061

Forecasting for combat ops

Assigning confidence values for the decision maker



by Capt. Martin R. Martino
Technology, Plans and Programs
Product Improvement Branch

All forecasters have experienced situations where limited data availability or conflicting information from observations and weather prediction models have led them to be less confident in a mission forecast.

Decision makers understand the complexity and variability in weather prediction, and often need more than just a plain text weather forecast to aid them in making a critical mission decision. They frequently would like to know how confident the forecaster is in the forecast. Assigning a numerical confidence value to the forecast would greatly assist the decision maker when critical missions occur.

Headquarters Air Force Special Operations Command initially tested this concept in support of low-level helicopter air refueling. The results showed there is a possible benefit to the operator.

During a recent Air Force Weather (AFW) colonel's meeting with Air Force Director of Weather, Brig. Gen. Thomas J. Lennon, the decision was made to test this concept across AFW for one year, beginning this August.

The Technology Plans Division of Headquarters Air Weather Service will provide guidance on how to establish this program and test the concept.

The first step in developing a program will be for weather personnel to work directly with the operator.

The program should benefit the operator; thus, the operator will have the final choice as to which mission this con-

cept will apply.

The concept should apply to only the most critical combat missions that have specific mission-limiting weather elements that cause the mission decision maker to cancel, delay, or alter the operation.

The decision maker is someone who makes the overall choice of planning the mission, allocates resources to accomplish the mission, and ultimately decides whether or not to execute the mission.

This would be the group commander, brigade commander or the operations commander, it would not necessarily be an individual pilot who receives an over-the-counter flight briefing.

Mission-limiting weather elements are those having well-documented thresholds that cause mission decision makers to cancel or delay a mission (e.g., winds exceeding 25 knots at 2,000 feet above ground level (AGL); in-flight visibility less than one kilometer, etc.). General examples of its application are:

- the confidence mission-limiting weather will occur either over or enroute to a single target or multiple targets;
- the confidence mission-limiting weather will occur at multiple drop-zones; or
- the confidence mission-limiting weather will occur at the onset of an air campaign or ground war.

The procedure for assigning a confidence value is simple. The forecaster will use standard forecasting techniques to make the mission forecast.

The forecaster will go the extra step to quantify his or her confidence in the

forecast of mission-limiting weather by using a method similar to subjective probability forecasting.

Subjective probability forecasting is the forecaster's personal assessment, based upon the information available, of the likelihood of a specific weather event occurring during the forecast period.

The confidence value (with 100 percent representing total confidence) is a single value assigned to a mission-limiting weather forecast after the forecaster assesses all the information used in making that forecast, e.g., confidence in the meteorological tools available, variability in the weather situation, the duration of the mission, familiarity with a forecast area, etc.

The forecaster then briefs the decision maker the assigned confidence value along with the normal mission forecast. It is then the decision maker's choice to weigh all factors and to decide whether to execute, delay, alter, or cancel the mission.

After the mission decision has been made, the weather unit will need to work closely with the decision maker to determine if the confidence value given was beneficial for that specific mission decision.

Weather plays a significant role in the success of combat operations. Assigning a confidence value to a critical mission forecast could make the difference between executing, delaying, altering, or even canceling a critical mission.

Contact Captain Martino at:
HQ AWS/XOXT;
DSN 576-5631 ext. 494



by MSgt. Richard D. Koch
Systems and Communications
Logistics and Configurations
Management Branch

Here are a few questions you should be able to answer: Ever wonder how our cloud height system evolved from the rotating beam ceilometer to the laser transceiver and plasma display of the GMQ-34? How did the Air Force know it was time to replace the TMQ-11 with the FMQ-8? Who let the decision makers know it was time to commit resources, send the GMQ-33 back to the drawing board, and modify its optical unit (which is being fielded as you read this) to increase its reliability?

Give up? You'll find the answer when you look in the mirror — you told us.

Every time you — the customer — logged those systems out you gave us information whether or not it was time to implement an emergency fix, modification, or system replacement.

Though not all inclusive, decisions to modify or replace systems can be traced directly back to the reliability of equipment derived through analysis of outage data. Each time you log out a fixed or tactical weather system with your local job control, a chain of events is set in motion.

Job control enters your information into the Core Automated Maintenance System (CAMS) which issues a Job Control Number (JCN). Troubleshooting, adjustments, parts on order, hot checks, and other maintenance actions are added to the JCN record in CAMS. When the system is repaired, job control closes the record in CAMS and it becomes historical data.

While CAMS has data available for the base or regional level, the Reliability and

You make a difference!

Suggestions help equipment decisions

Maintainability Information System (REMIS) gives worldwide insight about the "health" of our systems in the field. Each CAMS system "feeds" REMIS with data hourly.

In theory, the job you opened through job control two hours ago should be visible at the higher headquarters now. Information from all bases using a particular weather system, for example, the DBASI, are reported through CAMS/REMIS. This information is averaged into an operational availability (Ao) for all DBASIs Air Force-wide and briefed to the Air Weather Service commander quarterly in the Commander's Resource Management Briefing (CRMB).

The CRMB gives Ao and inventory information for all systems used in Air Force Weather. Senior leaders use these Ao numbers to make key decisions about modifying or replacing systems showing a trend of poor reliability or maintainability.

Examples of modifications include the FMQ-8 Temp/Dewpoint Set and the GMQ-33 TCHD. Excessive sensor contamination errors on the FMQ-8 showed up worldwide indicating the need for a fix. As a result, a new dewpoint sensor is being sent to the field and your FMQ-8 should be modified by the end of this year. The GMQ-33 optical unit was identified as a "bad actor" by the data reported through CAMS/REMIS. After exhaustive work by AWS and the depot at McClellan AFB, Calif., a new configuration for the optical unit has been approved and is in the field now. Both modifications promise improved reliability for weather warriors in the field.

We've noticed a trend lately where fewer systems are showing up on REMIS inventories. This is especially true for TACMET. For us to continue identifying problems and fielding solutions, we need current invento-

ries and visibility on all outages experienced in the field. CAMS jobs can't be opened and passed to REMIS unless the equipment is listed on your maintainer's Equipment Inventory Listing (EIL).

Each weather unit needs to check periodically with their maintenance point-of-contact to ensure all equipment subject to CAMS reporting is on the EIL. Let your maintainers know when you receive a new system, either fixed or tactical, so they can load it on their EIL, schedule it for Preventative Maintenance Inspections (PMIs), and pass along outage data when failures occur.

We at the headquarters need your help to ensure our equipment decisions are based on the best information possible. While some communications squadrons have developed local procedures to log out systems not officially in CAMS such as the Automated Weather Distribution System, we're working to gain REMIS visibility on all systems.

Our goal is to streamline equipment outage reporting by bringing all existing systems, and any future systems, under the CAMS/REMIS reporting umbrella. As budgets get tighter, we'll need even more compelling evidence to justify modifications and new acquisitions.

Your part is simple: ensure you identify all equipment to your maintainers, so they can load it in CAMS and log your systems out with job control when you experience equipment failures.

These steps will help us to more effectively analyze outages and determine if they are isolated incidents or equipment conditions in need of closer attention.

Contact Sergeant Koch at:
HQ AWS/SYXL;
DSN 576-3840 ext. 315;
E-mail "koch@hqaws.safb.af.mil"

Towards the future

Meeting tomorrow's communications needs

by Col. George Yurchak, Jr.
Director, Automated
Communications Systems
38th Engineering Installation Wing
Tinker AFB, Okla.

One of the first success stories of the expected monumental weather communications changes is has been our work with the Global Weather Intercept Program (GWIP) and the Weather Intercept Control Unit-Replacement (WICU-R) Program.

For more than 30 years, GWIP has been the primary source of gathering foreign broadcasted weather data unavailable from other sources.

This joint Air Force/Navy program supplements the United Nations data exchange in support of both combatant and non-combatant missions, National Programs, and day-to-day Department of Defense operations. The WICU program, implemented in 1983, serves as concentrators for the GWIP circuits and provides store and forward capability for the intercepted weather data.

In an effort to streamline the program and to provide better support to combatant commanders-in-chief, the Elmendorf AFB, Alaska, and Sigonella NAS, Italy, GWIP locations were closed and their functions realigned in October 1994. The six remaining sites are: Diego Garcia NAS (in the Indian Ocean); Owada, Japan; Pruem Air Station, Germany; Ascension Island, United Kingdom; Karatas, Turkey; and RAF Croughton, U.K.

Coupled with the streamlining of the program is the replacement of outdated equipment. In January 1995, the Owada GWIP site installed HAL ST-8000A modems with diversity options. These mo-

dem were installed as a result of a suggestion approved by HQ 38th EIW/SDFM to replace the aged, logistically insupportable CV-2893 frequency shift key converters.

The diversity option, which allows for the intercept site to send the best intercepted signal into the WICU, improves the quality of data forwarded to the user.

So what's on the horizon for the rest of the program?

REMOTE TUNING TEST - The Croughton GWIP is undergoing a Remote Tuning Test from 15 April - 14 May 1995.

WICU - REPLACEMENT - The replacement system, which has a projected complete operational capability date of July 1996, will perform the function of the current WICUs, provide storage for alternate intercept circuits, and provide flexibility in adapting baud rate changes in a timely manner.

The technical approach is to acquire commercial-off-the-shelf (COTS) desktop computers, auxiliary hardware, and COTS systems software to field at each GWIP site. The mission software is in the process of being developed in-house by HQ 38th EIW/SDFW. There are currently two approved engineering change proposals (ECP) to WICU-R:

ECP1 - Circuit Monitoring: provides the operator the capability to set up automatic sequencing of the data stream from selected inputs. The operator will have the capability of monitoring the quality of intercepted data being received from multiple

input circuits.

ECP2 - Automation of Continuous Wave: decoding of data from Morse code to Baudot at the continuous wave intercept positions is currently accomplished manually by the Owada GWIP operators.

Due to the potential loss of operators experienced in Morse code reception and decoding, a capability is needed to automate this function.

Even though this is an ECP for the WICU-R, it is also planned to be implemented into the current WICU.

HQ 38th EIW/SD is initiating an awards program to recognize and honor the GWIP stations and their operators who, through their motivation and dedication, provide the critical real world weather data.

The program will award a weather intercept facility

on a semi-annual basis, beginning with the January-June 1995 time period, and an individual operator

on a quarterly basis, beginning with 3FY95 (April-June). The awards will be based on the nomination packages received from the stations.

Our main focus at HQ 38th EIW/SD is to provide our worldwide customers the best methods of communications to carry weather products.

We continue to depend on your feedback in order to do our job of ensuring you receive continuous quality service.

"Our main focus ... is to provide ... the best methods of communications to carry weather products."

Contact the 38th EIW/SD at DSN
884-5421.



Harris Looper Tips

Have you ever wanted to incorporate a satellite picture into your PowerPoint briefings or forecast review? Well, if you have the Harris looper, read on and you will learn!

To backup pictures to disk:

1. "Alt + Tab" to "Program Manager" (you do not have to close the SWDIS or CAPTURE windows);
2. Choose the "Microsoft Tools" program group if "Minimized";
3. Select "Backup";
4. Select "Select Files" near the bottom left side of the window;
5. Click ONCE on whatever type of picture (directory) you want to save;
6. Double-click on up to five pictures for approximately one disk's worth of data. (make sure the pictures are sufficiently spaced by time to get a good representation of the day if data is to be used for daily save purposes) DO NOT LET THE "BYTE TOTAL" EXCEED 1,420,000 PER DISK YOU USE (ex. 2,840,000=2);
7. Select "OK" near the lower right corner of the window;
8. Insert desired disk into drive;
9. Select "Start Backup" near the upper right corner of window;
10. When Backup is finished it will automatically "quit you" back to "Program Manager";
11. "Alt + Tab" to SWDIS or CAPTURE as desired.

To Restore Previously-Saved Pictures:

- 1. "Alt + Tab" to "Program Manager";
- 2. Choose the "Microsoft Tools" program group if "Minimized";

- 3. Select "Backup";
- 4. Select "Restore" near the top of the window;
- 5. Select "Backup Catalog Set" & choose date needed;
- 6. Select "Select Files" near the bottom right corner of the window;
- 7. Click ONCE on whatever type of picture (directory) you saved;
- 8. Double click on any pictures you need;
- 9. Select "OK" near the lower right corner of window;
- 10. Insert the correct disk into drive;
- 11. Select "Start Restore" near the upper right corner of window;
- 12. When Restore is finished it will automatically "quit you" back to "Program Manager";
- 13. "Alt + Tab" to SWDIS and load the newly restored picture for printing, etc.

To Include Satellite Pictures In A Powerpoint Presentation:

- ◆ 1. Open up the desired image in SWDIS and "Histogram" it or load desired enhancement;
- ◆ 2. If you used "Annotation", (drew) on the picture you will have to "Merge with Image";
- ◆ 3. Insert a relatively empty, but formatted, high-density disk into the drive;
- ◆ 4. Select "Save As..." under the "Image" menu;
- ◆ 5. Change the file name to read "A:\SAT.BMP";
- ◆ 6. Select "File Format" on the lower right side of window and choose "Windows BMP File";
- ◆ 7. Select "Save";
- ◆ 8. After drive is through writing to disk select "Save As..." under the "Images" menu;
- ◆ 9. Verify the your picture is there then change drive to "C";
- ◆ 10. Select "[.]";
- ◆ 11. Select "DATA";
- ◆ 12. Your computer is now reset

to load SWDIS images from Capture, take your disk to the computer with the PowerPoint presentation you want the satellite picture on;

- ◆ 13. Open up the presentation and move to the slide you want to put the satellite picture on;
- ◆ 14. Select "Edit", then "Insert", then "Picture";
- ◆ 15. Select "A" drive, then select "SAT.BMP";
- ◆ 16. Select "Crop Picture" under "Object" if necessary for a good fit.

We discovered that only two satellite pictures can fit on a floppy at a time. Ensure you name the new picture the same name as the old one when downloading. This will overwrite the old picture.

-- submitted by TSgt. Mike McAleenan, DSN 576-4721, ext. 227; internet: "mcaleenm@hqaws.safb.af.mil"

See OBTW,
continued on Page 23

A graphic consisting of the word "CROSSFEED" written twice in a bold, sans-serif font. The top instance is in red with a blue outline, and the bottom instance is in blue with a red outline. The two words are rotated 45 degrees clockwise and overlap each other.

Got a hot tip on how to do something smarter, easier, faster? Why not share it with the rest of your weather bretheren?

Send your submission to the Air Weather Service Public Affairs Office. We'll check it out with our technical folks, and if it looks good, it'll get published in a future OBSERVER, with a credit to you. The AWS/PA address is on page 2.

Air Weather Assn. on the Internet

Visit the Air Weather Association's "Buzzard's Nest" home page for more information about the AWA, Air Weather Service, comments from past and present AWS commanders, and much, much more.

To get to the AWA home page, use the following URL: "http://www.infi.net/~cwt/awa.html".

To get to the virtual library and lots of interesting information, use this URL: "http://www.infi.net/~cwt/index.html".

NEXRAD Hints

Are you ready for the severe weather season? Here are some great NEXRAD techniques that may speed up and smooth out your storm interrogation procedures.

Four Panel Interrogation Technique (4PIT):

1. With a four panel built on the left screen, (assuming correct slices & in "all-quad" mode), Link cursors so that the right monitor is the "main/active" screen - (you should have the AZ/RAN and height of the cursor on this terminal and four cursors on the left screen).

2. With the RIGHT puck button, select a storm from the full screen display of CR or B-REF .5.

3. With the LEFT puck button, select "zoom 4X" or "zoom 8X".

This will zoom all four quads on the left screen on the storm you have selected. This will enable you to interrogate many storms in a very short period of time! Remember that the elevations needed may vary if the storms are at significantly different distances from the RDA.

Using SRR with user selected storm motion, for up to an hour with one request:

1. Select the desired area on the screen (27X27 window will be given, centered on this point).

- 2. Select "AZRAN Select".
- 3. Select "SRR". Select "Default Parameters" if it does not come up automatically.
- 4. Select "AZRAN Select", (your AZ/RAN should be displayed).
- 5. Select "Storm Direction" and type the direction using the puck.
- 6. Select "Storm Speed" and type the speed using the puck.
- 7. Select "Repeat Count" and type a number (up to 9) using the puck.
- 8. Select "Send Request".

Using SWA VEL for up to an hour with one request:

- 1. Select the desired area on the screen (27X27 window will be given, centered on this point).
- 2. Select "AZRAN Select".
- 3. Select "SWA VEL". Select "Default Parameters" if it does not come up automatically.

- 4. Select "AZRAN Select", (your AZ/RAN should be displayed).
- 5. Select "Repeat Count" and type a number (up to 9) using the puck.
- 6. Ensure that the "Storm Motion" is 0/0, if it is NOT make it so.
- 7. Select "Send Request".

NOTE: These procedures will NOT work with SRM. It will default back to the average motion of all ID'd storms after the first request, (no repeat count).

Where is my VWP located?

The VWP default is whatever slice is closest to 16.2NM from the RDA. This is an adaptable parameter, controlled by the URC. Do you need to change yours? If you are in VCP 31 or 32 (Clear-Air-Mode), only the five lowest slices are being evaluated. The highest angle is 4.3 degrees! This means that an upper-level wind plot could be a SIGNIFICANT distance from the RDA!! (80 to 120 NM)

Does your PUP have Narrow Band load shedding when the RDA is in VCP 11?

You may want to minimize the RPS list to help out. The minimum should include:

- 1. The four preferred Base Re-

flectivity slices (base, two mid-levels, and storm top).

- 2. The 0.5 Base Velocity slice.
- 3. The Layer Reflectivity Max (mid or high).
- 4. The VAD Wind Profile.
- 5. The Storm Track Information.
- 6. The Composite Reflectivity .54 resolution.

If you one-time request the Storm Relative Velocity Region, you should use the same slices used for the reflectivity (see item 1) with a repeat count of 9 and your input for the storm speed. This will have to be updated every 50 minutes. Vertically Integrated Liquid and One Hour Precipitation could be added if no load shedding is occurring. You should have MESO and TVS as "Alert Paired" products.

-- submitted by TSgt Mike McAleenan, DSN 576-4721, ext. 227, internet: "mcaleenm@hqaws.safb.af.mil"

Weather Heritage

Got a "war story" you'd like to share with some of the current active duty "youngsters"?

The OBSERVER editorial staff is interested in publishing your personal experiences while serving as or with weather specialists in the U.S. Army Signal Corps/U.S. Army Air Forces/U.S. Air Force with the Air Weather Service.

Young -- and not-so-young -- active duty Air Force Weather personnel enjoy meeting and talking with some of their predecessors.

Please keep comments *short*; a page-and-a-half of double-spaced typing will fill the page. If you have an interesting, high-quality photo (black and white or color), send it along and we'll send it back after the story is published.

So, if you would like to contribute or for more information, please write, fax, or E-mail the OBSERVER at the address listed on page 2.



SCHOOLHOUSE, continued from Page 14

"Forty percent of Air Force personnel were assigned to Army units. Without combat training, we put these troops in harms way."

Strange added combat training would probably not become an area of common training for the services because of the requirements for the Navy at sea and the Marines to attend thorough combat training after graduation. However, he said, in the future we are likely to see joint weather operations as the norm in a combat environment.

Despite the separation in training, Strange said weather students still benefit from the joint arrangement. The main halls of the weather training facility are covered with weather data shared by all the services during their unique blocks. According to Strange, students from all services can use the same maps because weather data is generic in nature and can be used by all the services. So generic, the major said, that the Air Force used a Navy dissemination satellite at the start of DESERT SHIELD for their weather data.

Part of the mission of the weather training facility is to conduct mobile and specialized courses. One of these courses is a basic officer course, Strange said. Despite the fact the Navy already has a sepa-

rate officer course, his vision is to see the officers trained together as the enlisted are.

"There's never been an Air Force officer course in the weather career field," the major said. "Now we offer an interim course, and when it becomes permanent, we hope the other services add this to their curriculum."

Strange emphasized joint weather training will continue to evolve with upgrades in technology and new strategy. But the people most affected by the joint training, the students themselves, won't have a problem with changes.

"If we change the course in such a way the students work more together there will never be a problem," Strange said. "We've never had a problem with the students and joint training. They're the best of friends regardless of the color uniform they're wearing."

The major summed up the joint weather training program in two words: "It works."

"I know my conclusion isn't colorful, but that's it," Strange remarked. "It's efficient and very effective. It can get frustrating at the management level, but the real reward comes at the training level. It works."

According to Colonel Weir, the intent of jointness is not to do away with the mis-

sions and traditions of the services, but it is to find a better way to do things and a better way to understand each other.

"Now, we may never get the other services to see it our way," the colonel said. "But we will all understand how to see it their way when we have to."

AFGWC, continued from Page 16



personal initiative, and did it! Most of you are aware of the physical resources — computer systems, workstations, software programs, computer consoles, video displays, et al, and human talent — officers, NCOs, civilians, contractors — that constitute AFGWC. You know enough about our worldwide data collection efforts, satellite image processing capabilities, and diverse force of civilian and blue-suit forecasters and comm-computer specialists to recognize the value of our resources, and to realize the value they can potentially add to your operation.

My commitment, as a new commander, is to do my best to harness these resources to satisfy your needs. This, then, is what AFGWC is all about.

Our vision says it in a nutshell ... *"An innovative team dedicated to providing world class products and services to America's defenders—today, tomorrow, and beyond."*

Tell me what you REALLY think!

Here's your chance to tell the *OBSERVER* staff what you like and *don't* like about the magazine ... now that it's in the fifth month of the new format. Please be honest, open and direct in your comments. We want to hear the negative as well as positive comments. (You won't hurt our feelings!) We're planning a "feedback" issue later this summer and we'll print every one of your comments, as space permits (And, no, the negative comments won't get thrown in the trash!). If there isn't enough room here for all your comments, please feel free to use another sheet of paper. Thank you for your support!

What I like

What I don't like

What I would change

Mail to: HQ AWS/RMA, 102 W. Losey St., Rm. 105, Scott AFB, IL 62225; fax to DSN 576-4710; E-mail: "elliotts@hqaws.safb.af.mil"

JOINT WEATHER TRAINING



**The first joint weather training class at
Keesler AFB**

Back cover photos by
TSgt. Carl E. Frazier.
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by Charles Freukes.