

# The WILDCAT



Price 50 Centimes.

Published in France by the Eighty-First Division.

MAY 17, 1919

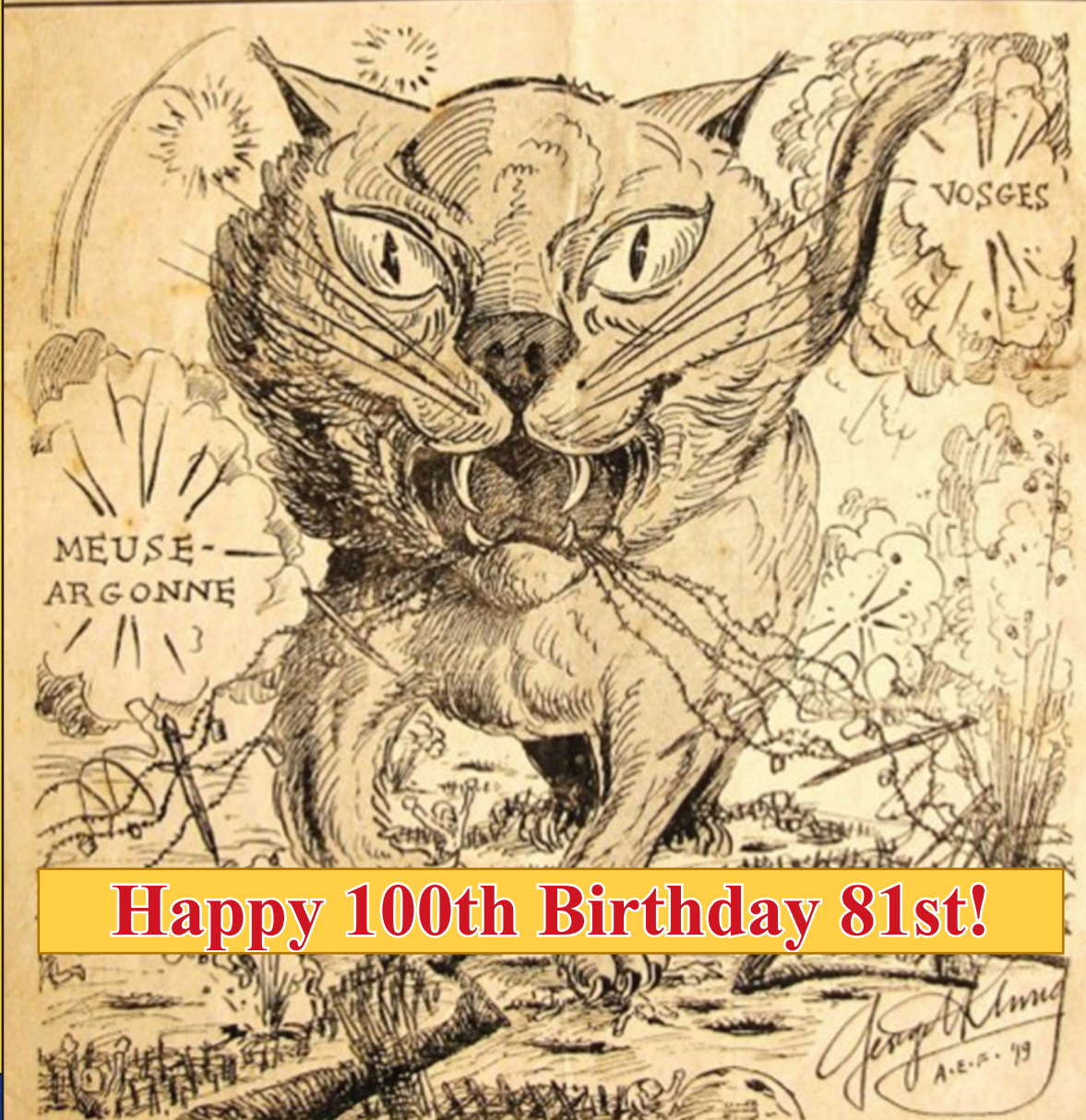


## First Patch in the Army

June - Sept 2017

The Official Quarterly Publication of the 81st Regional Support Command

### BREAKING THROUGH!



## Happy 100th Birthday 81st!

Pg. 6  
The 81st RSC honors a Soldier's memory during the Wildcat 100th Anniversary

Pg. 18  
81st RSC AT in support of the Army ROTC Cadet Summer Training at Fort Knox, KY



## THE WILDCAT

JUL - SEP 2016

THE 81ST REGIONAL SUPPORT COMMAND PROVIDES ESSENTIAL CUSTOMER CARE AND SERVICES TO SOLDIERS, CIVILIANS AND THEIR FAMILIES IN THE SOUTHEAST REGION, PUERTO RICO, ENABLING SUPPORTED COMMANDERS AND LEADERS TO MAXIMIZE RESOURCES AND MEET GLOBAL REQUIREMENTS.

### 81ST RSC COMMAND TEAM

**MG ARLAN M. DeBLIECK**

COMMANDING GENERAL

**BG DION MOTEN**

DEPUTY COMMANDING GENERAL

**MR. PETER T. QUINN**

CHIEF OF STAFF

**CW5 TERRY L. TAYLOR**

COMMAND CHIEF WARRANT OFFICER

**CSM LEVI G. MAYNARD**

COMMAND SERGEANT MAJOR

### THE WILDCAT STAFF

**LT. COL JENNINGS BUNCH**

PUBLIC AFFAIRS OFFICER

**MR. MICHAEL P. MASCARI**

PUBLIC AFFAIRS SPECIALIST  
MEDIA RELATIONS

**SGT. 1ST CLASS JEFFREY S. MULLETT**

PUBLIC AFFAIRS NCOIC  
WILDCAT EDITOR

**SGT. H. MARCUS MCGILL**

PUBLIC AFFAIRS NCO

The WILDCAT is an authorized quarterly publication for members of the 81st Regional Support Command and their Soldiers, Civilians, Family Members and Customers.

The editorial content of this publication is not necessarily the official views of, or endorsed by, the U.S. Government, Department of the Army, the U.S. Army Reserve Command, or the 81st RSC Command Team. The editorial content of this publication is the responsibility of the 81st RSC Public Affairs Office, Fort Jackson, S.C.

**SUBMISSIONS:** Story ideas, photos, article submissions and other relevant materials may be submitted via email to [lisa.m.litchfield2.mil@mail.mil](mailto:lisa.m.litchfield2.mil@mail.mil)



SFC Jeff Mullett, PAO NCOIC

August 25th, 2017, is the "official" date of the 81st Infantry Division's 100th Anniversary. The 81st Regional Support Command has much to celebrate.

August 25, 1917, The United States Army stood up the 81st Infantry Division, the first organization in our lineage. Today, we are part of the legacy of this command, rich with history and tradition.

This legacy includes the first patch documented for official use on the shoulder of the U.S. Army uniform.

The "Wildcat" became the mascot of the 81st Infantry Division, a nod to Wildcat Creek, which ran through Camp Jackson, and the animals that roamed the area.

Members of the Division took to wearing the patch on the shoulder of their uniform during combat in WWI. The purpose was for identification purposes and esprit de corps. At the time there were no official patches, or the expectation that patches would be a part of the uniform.

The 81st has the distinction of owning the first "official" Army patch, the patch we wear today. Another 81st distinction, is its association with Fort Jackson.



World War I Design  
(Note: cat color and shape varies)



World War II to Present Design

Fort Jackson, established as Camp Jackson to train the Infantry Division in 1917, is also celebrating its Centennial this year. (Please refer to the second quarter Wildcat Newsletter for the Historian's article).

The Wildcats returned home to Fort Jackson in 2008.

As part of the Centennial observation, I would like to highlight a service we provide to our supported commands within the 81st footprint, the "Memorialization" ceremony. A Memorialization is honoring a Soldier who has given his/her life in service by renaming a facility in his or her honor.

We Memorialized the Greenville, Tenn. U.S. Army Reserve Center in April, and there is an article in this publication about it.

The reason I am mentioning it, is because this Memorialization is the only one we conducted

within the Centennial year. Even though the facility was built in the 1940s, and has changed ownership a few times, this is the first

time it has been dedicated to a Soldier's memory. The Memorialization ceremony is by far the most important ceremony we host, both for the command and for the Soldier's Family.





CW5 Terry Taylor, Command Chief Warrant Officer

As I walk the 81st Regional Support Command halls, I see the well-documented, rich history on display.

My favorite is SGT Tuffy, and how the patch that we wear today was the first in the Army. Makes me think they were some true "change agents" back in the day!

I believe we are at a very pivotal point in history again with lots of "change" coming our way. A colonel that I worked for many years, who was also responsible for the state of Iowa's budget in his civilian career, would end every meeting with, "The only thing that is constant, is change." Unlike my husband, I am not very good at repeating quotes, but this one has stuck with me through the years.

Another major that I worked for on a deployment to Iraq, said, "The only one who likes change, is a baby." That one took a while to soak in for me to understand. But there is wisdom in understanding that quote as well. This made me wonder, in looking ahead, how well received and where are people going to fall in on the changes that are inevitable. In looking back at an almost 40-year career, if I hadn't been receptive in accepting change, I don't think I would have enjoyed my career as much as I did, and still do.

The Army Warrant Officer Cohort will celebrate its 100th anniversary on 9 July 2018. This is a time of reflection of the past 100 years, but what about the next 100? What are we doing as Soldiers (enlisted, officers, and warrant officers) for the Commanding General's (CGs) three-legged readiness stool in personnel, material, and training? Are we accepting the change on each leg of that stool? For example, personnel's new system Integrated Personnel and Pay System - Army (IPPS-A); or material's new system, Global Command and Control System-Army (GCCS-Army).

By getting after the readiness of the three-legged stool, I believe this meets the change needed for the CG when he says speed is replacing mass and power and that speed and agility provide flexibility to the commander.

I challenge each of you to learn as much as you can to make the 81st RSC an efficient organization that embraces the Army of the future in order to be a premier organization, whatever that organization might be.

Regardless, I am proud of this 81st RSC patch and all that it stands for, past, present, and future and those that wear it!



## WARRANT OFFICER CANDIDATE SCHOOL

*Those interested in becoming Warrant Officers must be selected for Warrant Officer Candidate School (WOCS), which is generally held in Fort Rucker, Alabama. Technical specialty applicants must be Staff Sergeant/E-6 or higher to be considered for selection. There is no minimum grade requirement for aviation applicants.*

*The school is designed to assess candidates' potential for appointment as Warrant Officers and prepare them for service in 16 of the Army's 17 branches (the Special Operations branch trains and appoints its own Warrant Officers). The course also focuses on training similar to Officer Candidate School (OCS), and provides candidates a foundation of leadership skills that will eventually help them manage others. After a candidate completes WOCS, he or she is appointed as a Warrant Officer (WO1). Graduates are then sent to their specific U.S. Army branches, where they receive more focused technical training in their specialties.*

## REQUIREMENTS

*Do you have what it takes to become a Warrant Officer? Applicants for the Warrant Officer Candidate School and Warrant Officer Flight Training program must:*

- \* Have a high school diploma.*
- \* Be at least 18 years old at the time of enlistment and not have passed their 33rd birthday at the time of selection (for aviators) or their 46th birthday for all other specialties. Age waivers are considered on a case-by-case basis.*
- \* Be a citizen of the United States.*  
*For WOFT Candidates only: Achieve a qualifying score on the Selection Instrument for Flight Training (SIFT). SIFT test results are valid indefinitely, as long as verifiable official records exist. No waivers are available for failure to meet the minimum SIFT score.*
- \* Earn a General Technical score of 110 or higher on the Armed Forces Vocational Aptitude Battery (ASVAB).*
- \* Have at least 12 months remaining on their enlistment contract.*
- \* Meet the Army's screening height and weight standards and pass the standard three-event Army Physical Fitness Test (APFT) not more than six months before their application packet is boarded. Take a physical exam and meet entry medical fitness standards as determined by military medical authorities no more than 24 months prior to the date of application. Aviation applicants must also undergo a Class 1A Flight Physical Examination and have results approved by Flight Surgeons at Fort Rucker, Alabama, prior to the selection board. The Flight Physical must be less than 18 months old.*

## ADDITIONAL REQUIREMENTS FOR TECHNICAL SPECIALTIES

- \* Must complete MOS training*
- \* Must complete appropriate Noncommissioned Officer Education System (NCOES) Leadership Courses*
- \* Must have documented proficiency in specialty area*
- \* Must meet prerequisite standards for specialty area*

# June Town Hall Awards



## In appreciation for Time in Service

These members of the Wildcat Nation are being recognized for their continued contributions to the success of the 81st RSC.

Thank You  
Heather Trapp - 15 Years  
Ashanti Dickerson - 5 Years



March 2016 Recognition from  
LTG Jeffrey Talley Recognized:

Dwayne Worrell for Superior  
contributions to the Readiness of  
the 81st RSC.



## The 81st RSC Recognizes:

David Kearns' Retirement and Superior Civilian Service Award recognition for his many years of dedicated service.

Sheila Kennedy - Superior Civilian Service Award

Donte Seabrook - Commander's Award for Civilian Service



# Birthday and Dedication

Story by Mike Mascari and SGT H. Marcus McGill, 81st RSC PAO



The family of SGT Brandon Read pose with the plaque dedicating the Greenville, TN, US Army Reserve Center in his honor. (Photo by SGT Marcus McGill, 81st RSC PAO)

This issue of the Wildcat Newsletter is giving us an opportunity to recognize the importance 2017 represents. As part of the 100th Centennial, we would like to introduce the 81st Wildcats to a very important service we sponsor as part of the management of the facilities that fall within the RSC area of responsibility.

This year is the Centennial observance of the founding of the 81st Infantry Division, in 1917, here on Fort Jackson. Camp Jackson, as it was known in 1917, was established at the same time in preparation for World War I. This year, we had the privilege of conducting one Memorialization Ceremony,

which consists of dedicating a building in the name of a Soldier who paid the ultimate sacrifice in the service of our country.

The Brandon M. Read US Army Reserve Center, located in Greenville, Tenn., was the only building within our command that had the distinction of being dedicated to the memory of one of our Soldiers this



The plaque honoring SGT Brandon Read is unveiled during the dedication portion of the Memorialization ceremony in Greenville, TN. (Photo by SFC Jeff Mullett, 81st RSC PAO)

year. The 100th Anniversary celebration lends significant importance to this event. The 81st Regional Support Command (RSC) hosted a building dedication ceremony April 8 to honor a fallen Soldier from Greenville, Tenn. The RSC named the Greenville U.S. Army Reserve Center in honor of Sgt. Brandon

Michael Read. Brandon's father Michael, himself a retired Soldier, expressed gratitude for the event. "We are so grateful our son is being remembered this way," he said. "It means so much to see all of these people come out to celebrate Brandon and to honor his sacrifice." Sgt. Read graduated from Greenville High School and attended Walters State Community College prior to deploying to Iraq in 2004. Read served in multiple units in the area before being assigned to a Kentucky unit for deployment. Read died in Qayyarah, Iraq when an improvised explosive device hit the vehicle he was in, September 6, 2004.

Fellow Soldier and friend, Chief Warrant Officer 3 Donald Dillon, put in a request to nominate him for the honor. "We wanted to do something to never forget Brandon, and for the Soldiers who come through these doors to know him and to take pride in his



Mayor W.T. Daniels gives a coin to the parents of Brandon Read during the Dedication 8 April 2017. (Photo by SFC Jeff Mullett, 81st RSC PAO)

sacrifice. No matter what unit occupies the building, it will always bear Brandon Read's name."

The Greenville Army Reserve Center is home to the 733rd Engineer Company and is used for training and unit administration. The center, opened in 1940, has hosted several different units during its tenure and is the future home to 380th Engineer Company, a multi-disciplined engineer unit, whose mission includes combat capability, and facility and road construction.

Read's awards and decorations include the Bronze Star Medal, the Purple Heart, and the Army Good Conduct Medal.

The idea for the dedication was born when Dillon visited another Army Reserve building and realized that Read needed to be honored.

"We had started to forget," said Dillon. "I wanted to do something to make sure Brandon was never forgotten." Dillon put in a lot of hours to make sure his friend and Battle Buddy was recognized. The most intensive planning occurred over the past three



CW3 Donald Dillon addresses the crowd during the dedication, Dillon recommended his friend, SGT Brandon Read for the honor of being the fallen Soldier named for the Greenville, TN, US Army Reserve Center. (Photo by SFC Jeff Mullett, 81st RSC PAO)

months and involved a team of about three to five individuals. Three of whom were actually recognized, and received 81st Regional Support Command coins from Major General Arlan M. DeBlieck prior to the ceremony for their work to honor Sgt. Read. The event received widespread media coverage and was covered by local newspapers, radio, and television stations.

There were numerous guests, including more than ten members of Read's family, Greenville Mayor W.T. Daniels and U.S. Rep. Dr. Phil Roe. In addition to the invited attendees, there were many members of the East Tennessee community who just came to show their support for the military. Some of those citizens were former military or Family members of military. All came to honor the memory of a Soldier who was taken far too early. U.S. Rep. Phil Roe spoke at the ceremony about the importance of remembering Read and other Soldiers. "You carry these memories in your heart, and that is how they are never forgotten. Take him everywhere you go." The 81st Regional Support Command supports 50,000 Army Reservists in nine southeastern States, Puerto Rico and the U.S. Virgin Islands through facility operations and customer support functions.



MG Arlan DeBlieck assists Michael Read, Father of SGT Brandon Read, to unveil the plaque dedicated to his son's memory while the rest of the Read Family look on. (Photo by SFC Jeff Mullett, 81st RSC PAO)





Command CH (LTC) Charles A. Phillips

# WHAT GIVES YOU STRENGTH?

By Command CH (LTC) Charles A. Phillips

Do you know someone who, in the face of difficulty, has persevered with strength of faith? You know; those people who have a positive outlook even when the circumstance of their life is pure chaos. Perhaps you know people who have experienced an incredibly horrible trauma in their life but who are able to grow from their adversity and actually to be a source of strength for others. I will tell you of a woman who lost an infant child to a tragic accident. Her little boy was only 18 months old when he died. Years later, long after her infant boy's death, she endured the tragic death of her second son who at the age of 28 died with cancer. He had a promising career in medicine, and he had hoped to be able to open a medical practice at home and provide affordable healthcare for the residents of their little town. If having to bury two children was not enough for her to endure, she witnessed the pain and suffering that her only daughter went through when she was diagnosed with breast cancer and had to endure months of chemotherapy. In the years to follow, the woman of faith in this story endured other tragedies with the loss of her husband, her brothers, one sister, and countless friends, but she remains today a powerful example of inner strength with

the determination to survive.

Why, then, do some people have the inner strength to thrive under great strain while others fold under the least disappointment? Perhaps they have a strong Family structure. Families that are healthy, loving, forgiving, and supportive offer the necessary connection that we need to endure life's tragedies. None of us are truly able to face the world alone. We need the human connection that only Family can provide. Strong people also draw strength from their network of friends. Some of us have many acquaintances associated with work or community. Acquaintances, however, are

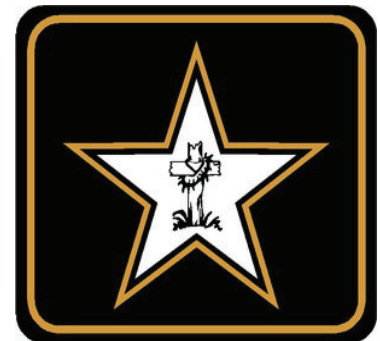


often merely surface relationships. True friends are those who know us for who we are and who are not afraid of what they see. True friends are people who accept us for who we are, but who challenge us to be honest and to grow. Perhaps you have a friend who has been with you through rough times and stands by you even now. Consider yourself fortunate to have friends like that.

People who are strong in life also take care of their bodies. You already know how important good health is to a long life, but did you know that good physical health also means good mental and emotional health. When we are physically healthy,

watching what we eat and getting adequate exercise, we are better equipped to handle everyday stress. The paradox is that often we respond to stress in unhealthy ways; we stop taking care of ourselves, we stop exercising, we begin to eat unhealthy foods and engage in unhealthy habits. We've all witnessed the downward spiral of diminishing health in people who are not managing their stress. We have only one body in this life.

Finally, strong people also have a strong sense of the future. We call that "faith." Faith in God and a true hope for the future makes all the difference in how we handle the hard times in life. It also is the number one difference between those people who remain strong under pressure and those who run from tough situations. Scripture reminds us, "The LORD is my strength and my shield; in him my heart trusts." Like those people who possess tremendous strength in time of crisis, you also have a fountain of strength that is there just for the asking. May you know the strength of the Lord in your life, and may you experience the strong arm of God encouraging you to live strong and courageously.







## **FY 17 EVENT DATES & LOCATIONS**

- **18-20 AUG – OMNI HOTEL & RESORTS**
- **08-10 SEP – OMNI HOTEL & RESORTS**

*Location: Omni Hotel & Resorts*

*1500 Masters Blvd., Championsgate, FL 33896*

**Please contact:**

**Mrs. Torya Mathes-Evans**

Program Manager

(803) 751-9914

torya.n.mathesevans.civ@mail.mil

**Mrs. Donna McGhee**

Deputy Chief

(803) 751-9546

donna.m.mcghee2.civ@mail.mil

**Mr. Norris Thomas**

Community Partner Coordinator

(803) 751-9929

norris.d.thomas.civ@mail.mil



## ZIKA VIRUS DISEASE

Zika virus disease (Zika) is a disease caused by Zika virus that is spread to people primarily through the bite of an infected Aedes species mosquito. The most common symptoms of Zika are fever, rash, joint pain, and conjunctivitis (red eyes). The illness is usually mild with symptoms lasting for several days to a week after being bitten by an infected mosquito. People usually don't get sick enough to go to the hospital, and they very rarely die of Zika. For this reason, many people might not realize they have been infected. Once a person has been infected, he or she is likely to be protected from future infections.



### Symptoms

- Most people infected with Zika virus won't even know they have the disease because they won't have symptoms. The most common symptoms are fever, rash, joint pain, or conjunctivitis (red eyes). Other common symptoms include muscle pain and headache. The incubation period (the time from exposure to symptoms) for Zika virus disease is not known, but is likely to be a few days to a week.
- If you are pregnant, you should see your doctor if you or your male sexual partner lives in or has traveled to areas with Zika transmission during the pregnancy, whether or not you have symptoms.
- The illness is usually mild with symptoms lasting for several days to a week after being bitten by an infected mosquito.
- Zika virus usually remains in the blood of an infected person for about a week but it can be found longer in some people.
- Once a person has been infected, he or she is likely to be protected from future infections.

### Diagnosis

- The symptoms of Zika are similar to those of dengue and chikungunya, diseases spread through the same mosquitoes that transmit Zika.
- See your healthcare provider if you develop the symptoms described above and have visited an area where Zika is found.
- If you have recently traveled, tell your healthcare provider when and where you traveled.
- Your healthcare provider may order blood tests to look for Zika or other similar viruses like dengue or chikungunya.

### Transmission and Risks

- **Through mosquito bites**
  - Zika virus is transmitted to people primarily through the bite of an infected Aedes species mosquito, *Aedes aegypti* (the yellow fever mosquito), *Aedes Albopictus* (the Asian tiger mosquito), and *Aedes polynesiensis*.
  - These mosquitoes typically lay eggs in and near standing water in containers such as buckets, bowls, animal dishes, flower pots and vases. They prefer to bite people, and live indoors and outdoors near people.
  - Mosquitoes that spread Zika, chikungunya, and dengue are aggressive daytime biters. They can also bite at night.
  - Mosquitoes become infected when they feed on a person already infected with the virus.
  - Infected mosquitoes can then spread the virus to other people through bites.



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## **Transmission and Risks (Continued)**

- **From mother to child**
  - A mother already infected with Zika virus near the time of delivery can pass on the virus to her newborn around the time of birth.
  - A pregnant woman can pass Zika virus to her fetus during pregnancy. The CDC is studying the adverse pregnancy and infant outcomes associated with Zika virus infection during pregnancy.
  - There are no reports of infants getting Zika virus through breastfeeding.
- **Through sexual contact**
  - Zika virus can be spread by a man to his sex partners.
  - In known cases of sexual transmission, the men developed Zika virus symptoms. From these cases, we know the virus can be spread when the man has symptoms, before symptoms start and after symptoms resolve.
  - The virus can be present in semen longer than in blood.
- **Through blood transfusion**
  - As of February 1, 2016, there were no confirmed blood transfusion transmission cases in the United States. The FDA has issued guidance to ensure the safety of the US blood supply.
  - Reports of multiple blood transfusion transmission cases in Brazil are being investigated.

## **Treatment**

- There is no vaccine to prevent or medicine to treat Zika virus.
- Treat the symptoms:
  - Get plenty of rest.
  - Drink fluids to prevent dehydration.
  - Take medicine such as acetaminophen (Tylenol®) or paracetamol to reduce fever and pain.
  - Do not take aspirin and other non-steroidal anti-inflammatory drugs (NSAIDs) until dengue can be ruled out to reduce the risk of bleeding.
- If you are taking medicine for another medical condition, talk to your healthcare provider before taking additional medication.
- If you have Zika, prevent mosquito bites for the first week of your illness.
  - During the first week of infection, Zika virus can be found in the blood and passed from an infected person to a mosquito through mosquito bites.
  - An infected mosquito can then spread the virus to other people.

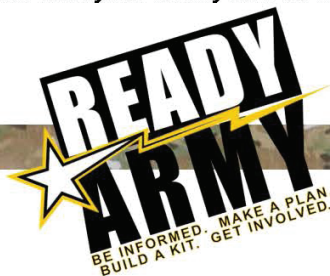
## **Prevention Tips**

- Apply insect repellents with the active ingredients DEET or picaridin to exposed skin when outdoors.
- Wear permethrin-treated clothing whenever possible. Minimize exposed skin by wearing long-sleeved shirt, long pants, and socks.
- Eliminate all sources of standing water around the home to prevent mosquito breeding.
- Maintain screens on windows and doors to prevent mosquitoes from entering buildings.
- Talk to your sexual partners about their potential exposure to Zika, travel to Zika-affected areas, and any history of Zika-like symptoms. Consider abstaining from sex or using condoms correctly every time to prevent sexual transmission of Zika virus.

## **Where to Find Additional Information**

- Army Public Health Center—
  - <https://phc.amedd.army.mil/topics/discond/diseases/pages/zika.aspx>
  - Zika Hotline – 800-984-8523
- Health.Mil—<http://www.health.mil/zika>
- Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC)—<http://www.cdc.gov/zika/>
- World Health Organization—<http://www.who.int/mediacentre/factsheets/zika/en/>
- Ready Army—[www.ready.army.mil](http://www.ready.army.mil)

**It's up to you. Prepare strong. Get an emergency supply kit with enough supplies for at least three days, make an emergency plan with your family and be informed about what might happen.**



# Relationships with Contractors in the Workplace

Story by Jim Hill, Attorney with the Office of the Staff Judge Advocate, 81st RSC.

We are all familiar with the concept of Total Army; that includes the Active Component, the Army National Guard and the Army Reserve.

However, we must include our contractors, particularly those who share our workplace both on post and in the field. Contractors are a force multiplier and help the Total Army accomplish its mission.

We are One Team - Contractors and Government employees.

Although we are partners, there are important distinctions between the two. Contractor employees are not government personnel and are not subject to the same laws and regulations. Even though we work side-by-side, often intermingling and our work becoming interlaced, we are nevertheless governed by different rules that affect this relationship.

Government employees must adhere to applicable Federal laws and regulations; for example: 18 USC 201, a criminal statute prohibiting conflicts of interest; the Procurement Integrity Act, 41 USC 423; The Joint Ethics Regulation, DOD 5500.7-R; and a moral code of ethical conduct, E.O. 12674, the 14 Principles of Ethical Conduct.

Contract employees are not bound by these strict requirements. They are governed by the rules and policies of their company and the general laws that apply to all American citizens.

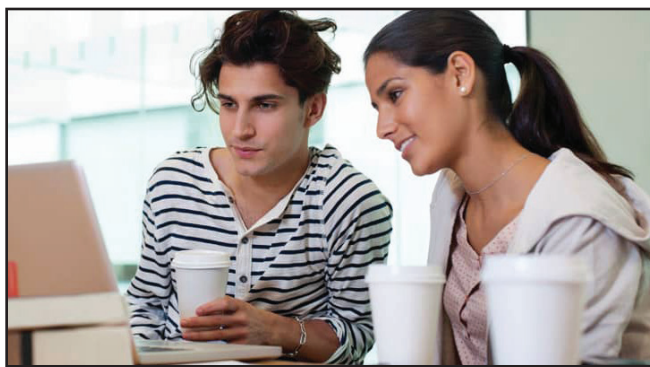
We, therefore, must recognize and respect this bifurcated relationship. Ignoring this division not only can get a Government employee in legal trouble, but can disrupt the ethics and wellbeing of the workplace. A bright line should separate the contractor and the Government and its employees. The Federal Acquisition Regulation (FAR), section 37.114 requires numerous actions in order to create this bright line: Contract employees should be clearly identified with

distinctive badges or special apparel. Their workspace should likewise be identified.

Even their position within the general work area should be separated away from Government employees to prevent the leakage of non-public information.

E-mail accounts should be identified and address blocks should state the contract employer's name. At meetings, contract employees should clearly identify themselves.

The actual contract between the private



company and the Government establishes the Government's relationship with the contract employee. Although the day-to-day interaction with contract employees may require a Government employee to provide some work guidance and direction to the contract employee, the Government employee must pay careful attention and not ask for any work by the contract employee that is not within the scope of the contract.

The contract does not have a clause such as "other duties as assigned." Any such request for work outside the scope of the contract may create unauthorized additional costs to the Government (an "unauthorized commitment") and personal financial liability for the Government employee. Additionally, the FAR prohibits contracts which create an employer-employee relationship between the contract employee and the Government - a "personal service" contract.

Supervisors must take care to avoid actions which blur the distinction between the contractor and the Government and give the appearance of a personal service contract. Such actions to be avoided, such as the "59 minute rule," attending workplace events, recommending whom to hire, suggesting a pay increase or promotion for the contract worker, modifying the job description, providing training outside the contract or requesting assistance on a special project. A related area of concern is ensuring that contract employees do not perform inherently governmental functions. An

inherently governmental function is one that is so intimately related to the public interest as to require performance by Government employees and not by contract employees. These functions include those activities that require the exercise of discretion in applying Government authority, the use of judgment in making decisions for the Government, and decisions

regarding monetary transactions and entitlements. Examples include using the Government Purchase Card, making other procurement decisions, controlling Government employees or other contract workers, investigating matters and making recommendations, and signing hazardous waste manifests. Contract employees may provide assistance in some of these areas and conduct inspections, but they can take no action involving decision making for the Government.

There are also difference in the ways contract workers and Government employees are paid and rewarded. The Government contracts for services with the private company and not with the individual contract worker. Thus, if the contract company and its employees deliver outstanding services, the contractor is rewarded with a payment as agreed to in the contract and not with any type of award. Government employees that perform their duties in an exceptional

manner may receive awards such as a bonus, time off award, honorary award, or an outstanding evaluation. However, the Government does not have authority to recognize contract employees in the same manner; it is up to the private contract employer to determine how to reward its employees. Therefore, the Government cannot provide Star Notes, Commander's Coins, or other types of awards to contract employees; such items bypass the contractor's own award system and may amount to an unauthorized endorsement of the contractor. Recognizing contract employees with certificates or letters of appreciation may be approved in limited circumstances only; these must be reviewed by the contract officer and Staff Judge Advocate prior to presentation.

The contractor controls the time management of its employees. Government employees may not invite contractor personnel away from their job nor authorize compensatory time off or to attend activities unrelated to contract performance, such as team building, retirement/promotion ceremonies, or to volunteer personal time for a command event. It is important to note that most service contracts are fixed priced and contract payment is based on accepted services or deliverables, not on the amount of effort or time put into the work. Generally, the contractor is responsible for providing fully trained employees. However, the Government may provide training not covered by the contract only if approved by the contractor and authorized by the contract officer. "All-Hands" training events can cause a problem; supervisors should seek guidance from the contract officer or Staff Judge Advocate prior to inviting contract employees to such training. Like training, the contractor is generally responsible to provide all property needed for its employees to perform the contract. Sometimes the Government may deem it in its best interest to provide certain property to the contract employees; this provided property will be described in the solicitation and in the contract. Such property may

include office space and access to word processing, computers and printers. In some cases, the Government will allow contract employees to use services such as AFFES shoppettes for personal consumption items. Differences in the rules regarding gift giving in the workplace also pose more difficulty. Although these two groups may work side by side, each has a different set of rules that guide their individual behavior. A gift from a contractor employee to a Government employee constitutes a gift from a prohibited source and would be generally not allowed. There are limited exceptions such as greeting cards, modest food items such as coffee and donuts, and unsolicited gifts of a nominal value of \$20 or less, not exceeding \$50 in a calendar year. However, there is no Federal prohibition on giving personal gifts to contractors. Under no circumstances may contractor personnel be solicited for contributions for gifts to Government employees. The gift rules regarding parties, gift exchanges, and other unofficial activities are complex and can pose difficulties for both contractor and Government employees. As always, individuals should seek guidance from the Staff Judge Advocate for all issues regarding gifts in the workplace. In conclusion, we all must recognize that contractor personnel are different than Government employees and that we must maintain a separation. Treating contractors as an extension of the Government workforce is wrong and can lead to serious consequences. The relationship between contract employees and Government employees is complex and governed by a number of laws, regulation and ethical principles. The point of contact to address these issues are the contract officer and by extension, the contract officer's representative and the Staff Judge Advocate. Here some simple Do's and Don'ts to assist:

**DO:**

- Treat contractors in a courteous and professional manner.

- Provide adequate resources as required by the contract.
- Resolve potential conflicts of interest or inappropriate relationships.
- Clearly identify contract employees.
- Safeguard personal and non-public information.
- Respect the relationship contract employees have with their employer.
- Consult with the contract officer and legal office regarding any issues.

**DO NOT:**

- Use Government and contract employees interchangeably.
- Accept gifts from contract employees - very limited.
- Interfere with contractor's time management of its employees.
- Request the contract employee to do anything outside his contract.
- Influence the contractor of whom to hire, remove or promote.
- Solicit contract employees for gifts or participation in activities.
- Become involved in management of contractor employees.

This article was written for the Wildcat by Jim Hill, attorney with the Office of the Staff Judge Advocate, 81st RSC. If there are any comments, please contact him at (803)751-3808 or [james.r.hill36.civ@mail.mil](mailto:james.r.hill36.civ@mail.mil).

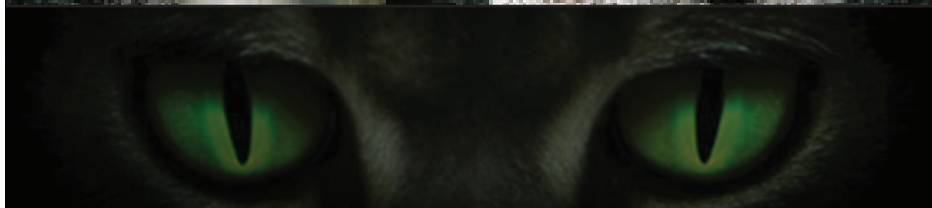




## 81st RSC Annual Training

Soldiers from the 81st RSC had the opportunity to assist in the training of America's newest Warrior Leaders, during the U.S. Army ROTC Cadet summer training. The 81st Soldiers were able to provide assistance with various training, such as medical, chaplain, operations and public affairs support.

(Photos by SGT Marcus McGill and LTC Laura Steele, 81st RSC PAO)



**Wildcats**  
"Never Quit!"



# 81st Division Cold-War Combat Chronicles

By Mr. H. Allen Skinner

By the fall of 1918, the Allies had halted the last major German offensive of the war and were preparing a major offensive to retake occupied French territory. General John J. Pershing worked on building up the American Expeditionary Force (AEF) for independent operations. After frenzied preparations, the 1st US Army opened the Meuse-Argonne offensive on 26 September 1918, designed to clear a large portion of France, and hopefully strong enough to force Germany out of the war.

While most American combat divisions were involved in the Meuse-Argonne offensive, the 81st Division Wildcats were settling in to the defenses of the Raon l'Etape sector in the Vosges Mountains, north of St. Dié. There the infantry companies rotated in the front line defenses as a way of preparing the green doughboys for trench warfare. Besides standing watch in the trenches, the men in the infantry regiments performed daily patrols and endured harassing shell fire and snipers. On 9 October 1918,

Company I, 321st Infantry fended off an enemy raid supported by heavy shellfire and flamethrower teams, killing eleven attackers in the process. One of the Company I non-commissioned officers, Sergeant Sutherland, was awarded the Distinguished Service Cross for exemplary heroism in stopping the attack. Two other soldiers were awarded the Silver Star for their part in ably fending off the attack. The 81st Division was relieved from the St. Dié sector on 16 October, in order to take part in the ongoing Meuse-Argonne offensive. On 1 November 1918, the Wildcat soldiers took a short ride in "40 Hommes

and 8 Chevaux" boxcars to Sampigny. From there the soldiers marched towards Verdun, moving at night to avoid detection by German observers. The experience was related by one soldier in a poem:

## BACK TO THE LINE.

"Trampin' along through the darkness,  
Splashin' my way through the rain,  
With chafin' pack slung on my back,  
Bound for the trenches again.

"Flashes o' light in the distance,  
Splotches o' red on the sky,  
The sound of a shell creatin' hell  
In a convoy creepin' by.

"Our line moves on like a shadow

the night of 5-6 November, occupying the defensive line surrounding Fort Vaux. While there, the 81st Division was attached to the French II Colonial Corps to take part in supporting the next phase of the Meuse-Argonne operation. This phase was to involve American divisions attacking to clear the German defensive lines screening the Meuse River and their vital border town of Metz. Initially, the 1st Army attacks were made only on the west bank of the Meuse, but heavy German fire from east bank prompted Pershing to ask the French to clear the German defenders to the north and west of Verdun.

As the sun rose the morning of 7 November, the men of the 81st had their first vision of the horrors of trench warfare:

"When we awoke and climbed out of our dugouts the next morning we beheld

another wonder of the World War...the utter desolation... The sight was oppressive. The barren, shell torn hills were literally strewn with bones of French and German soldiers...The effect was weird and somber. It was indeed the 'Abomination of Desolation.'...we had ceased to brood over our fate... We were awaiting the fateful hour with eager expectancy."

And that hour was quick to come. Within hours of their arrival, the 81st Division received orders from

the French II Colonial Corps to attack at daybreak the following morning. German defenses in the area were assumed to be weak so General Bailey ordered the brigades to attack in column. The left column was spearheaded by the 322nd Infantry, the right by the 324th Infantry; each advancing with battalions in column. In support of each was a company of machine guns and engineers, and a battery of artillery was attached in direct support, while the 321st and 323rd Infantry regiments were held in reserve.

While final preparations were underway, 81st Division patrols on 8-9 November



1276-D8 318<sup>th</sup> M.G. Bn. Awaiting orders near Haudiomont NOV. 10<sup>th</sup> 18

pushing its way through the wreck, each man in his place, rain in his face an' streaming cold down his neck.

"Silent and grave, movin' forward,  
each havin' thoughts all his own,  
as we tramp the path o' the War Lord's  
wrath where the fires o' hell are blown.  
"Dreamin' o' home and the old folks,  
An' the fields o' yellow grain,  
An' the old rock spring, an' everything  
Bound for the trenches again."

-SERGEANT FAIR, in "Stars and Stripes."  
After a brief rest at Verdun, the 81st Division relieved the US 35th Division on





Lt Frank Sutherland Uniform

found the German and Austro-Hungarian troops were alert and ready. An artillery barrage opened up at 0730 and as the lead elements of the Wildcats were crossing over the enemy outpost line, the barrage shifted forward to hit the German main defensive line. The 324th's attack on the right of the division sector took heavy casualties from bypassed German machine gun positions. The 2nd Battalion secured the Fresnes-en-Woëvre road but was left holding an exposed salient as the advance of the 1st Battalion became disorganized while clearing German defenders from Massenoue wood. A couple of stray platoons grouped together to clear another wood, taking several prisoners and capturing machine guns. However, late in the afternoon the 1st Battalion was stopped in Haudiomont village by heavy German machine gun fire. The 3rd Battalion had the worst experience in the day. Initially, the battalion followed in support of the 1st Battalion in attacking the Bois de Maneulles. Heavy German resistance forced the 3rd Battalion to withdraw, leaving Company K isolated in the wood during the night. Before dawn the next morning, the Germans counter-attacked the isolated company, capturing some 60 Wildcat soldiers and riving the remainder back to Haudiomont. On the left flank of the division sector, the

men of the 161st Brigade fared somewhat better. After heavy fighting, the 2nd and 3rd Battalions, 322nd Infantry cleared Moranville and established a strong outpost line to stop the expected German counterattacks. The 1st Battalion fared poorly, hit by heavy German artillery and machine gun fires, the assault companies were forced to dig in unsupported and short of their objectives.

After dark, the 323rd Infantry relieved the 324th Infantry in place in preparation for a fresh attack on 11 November. During the day of 10 November the 323rd Infantry remained in place, strengthening fighting positions and rehearsing for the 11 November attack. On the left flank, the 322nd Infantry resumed its attack on the morning on 10 November with two battalions up, and the 2nd Battalion in reserve. Gaps quickly opened up and the entire brigade, with battalions online, advanced on the small villages of Grimacourt and Moranville. After delays caused by friendly artillery fire and the ubiquitous enemy machine guns, several platoons of Wildcat infantry captured Grimacourt. However, capturing it was one thing, holding it another. As the assault troops moved through the village to continue the attack, a German box barrage and German reserves stopped the Wildcat soldiers in their tracks. The overextended and unsupported 322nd Infantry had little choice but to make a fighting withdrawal to the old German defense line north and west of the village. Once in position, the 322nd Infantry was relieved by the 321st Infantry. Meanwhile, the 322nd Infantry had better success by clearing Moranville

and by dark on 10 November its men were digging a new outpost line to the east and south of the shattered village. Platoons from the 306th Engineer Regiment moved up to support the fortification efforts. Despite the persistent rumors of an impending Armistice, the Germans continued to fight for every yard of ground. During the night of 10-11 November, persistent German harassing fires forced the American officers to move most of the assault troops into the forward trenches. Before daybreak on 11 November, the supporting French and American artillery batteries began harassing and counterbattery fires before shifting to targets deep in the enemy rear. Operating under the mistaken assumption that the German defenses were broken, Division ordered a continuation of the column attacks: on the left, the 162nd Infantry Brigade was to clear Ville-en-Woëvre and advance in concert with the adjacent 33d Division, while the 161st Brigade was ordered to attack towards Herméville. The 161st Infantry Brigade stepped off promptly at 0600 with two battalions of the 321st Infantry deployed in assault formation. The Wildcat soldiers immediately ran into difficulties with thick fog and German machine gun fire. Despite the heavy German fire, the 1st Battalion cleared the final defenders from Grimacourt and continued to advance. Originally, the 2nd Battalion 321st Infantry was to advance in support of the two assault battalions, but the same heavy fog and enemy fire resulted in the battalion advancing into a gap. On his own initiative, the battalion commander  
(Continued on page 23)



321st Inf Dampierre Fr 10-25-1918

## 81st Helps Foster Future Leaders of Army

Sgt. H. Marcus McGill, 81st Regional Support Command Public Affairs

“But above all, I am the future: the future Warrior leader of the United States Army. May God give me the compassion and judgement to lead and the gallantry in battle to win.”

This is an excerpt from the Cadet Creed memorized by future leaders of the United States Army during Cadet summer training at Fort Knox. From 21 to 29 June a handful of Commissioned and Non-Commissioned Officers from the 81st Regional Support Command had the opportunity to contribute to the Military’s largest training exercise, U.S. Army Cadet Summer Training, as part of their Annual Training. LDAC is the U.S. Army Cadet Command’s capstone training event. Not only did they get the chance to sharpen their own skills for their respective military tasks, Wildcats were able to play a



Members of the US Army Cadet Corps navigate and observe the obstacle course during part of the physical phase of the U.S. Army Cadet Summer Training held at Fort Knox. (Photo by SGT Marcus McGill, 81st RSC PAO)

role in the overall mission of officer training at U.S. Army Cadet Command and help to develop, “future Warrior leaders.”

“The Fort Knox experience is important for cadets because for many of them it’s their first real exposure to the Army and it’s an opportunity to learn about their leadership style,” said Capt. Daniel Alix, who served as the primary planner for the AT mission.



A Cadet participant navigates the obstacle course as an observer looks on, during the physical portion of the U.S. Army Cadet Summer Training held at Fort Knox. (Photo by SGT Marcus McGill, 81st RSC PAO)

The Army Reserve Officers Training Corps was born when President Woodrow Wilson signed the National Defense Act of 1916. ROTC is the largest officer-producing program in the American Military and has commissioned over half a million second lieutenants since its inception. U.S. Army Cadet Command was created in 1986 and for more than a quarter of a century has produced over two-thirds of second lieutenants for the active Army, National Guard, and Army Reserve. In 2011 Cadet Command Headquarters moved to Fort Knox and since the summer of 2014, both the Advanced and Basic camps have been conducted here. In 2017, Senior Army ROTC has a total of 275 programs located at colleges and universities in all 50 states, the District of Columbia, and Puerto Rico with an enrollment of over 33,000 Cadets. According to U.S. Army

Cadet Command, "Army ROTC is recognized by the American public as a premier leader development program and continues to transform to provide adaptive leaders of commitment and character to the world's greatest Army." In many ways, the cadet experience is similar to what Soldiers may go through at Basic Combat Training. For the first time in a number of years there were actual Drill Sergeants who served as cadre for training. Cadets navigated obstacle courses, performed team building activities, ruck marched, and conducted physical fitness training. While the 81st was there, some cadets even had the chance to participate in the largest blood drive for the department of defense, with blood collected going all over the world to help Warriors in need. Although this year's annual training mission

afforded the chance to participate in a critical Army exercise, it also served an important function for the members of the 81st who were in attendance as well.

"Annual Training helps remind you that you are still a Soldier. Staying in barracks, training and utilizing your skills as a Soldier is important," said Sgt. Dwan A. Contreras, Chaplain's Assistant. "The highlight of my experience was working with other Chaplain Assistants and cross training. I was able to see the Chaplain mission from an



SGT Dwan Contreras entertains Cadets during Chaplain services held during the U.S. Army Cadet Summer Training.

(Photo by SGT Marcus McGill, 81st RSC PAO)



SFC Carmalita DalyArmstrong, 81st RSC Surgeon's Office assists with coralling Cadets during the medical SRP (Photo by SGT Marcus McGill, 81st RSC PAO)

said Alix. With the important role that Cadet Summer Training plays in the mission of ROTC and the vital part ROTC plays in creating future leaders combined with the real-life job experience gained by the representatives from the 81st, this year's annual training could be described as a win-win scenario.

"AT is important for Reserve Soldiers because it's the one time of year where they get out of the drill halls and are working together for the greater good of the Army," added Alix.

operations perspective." Soldiers from the 81st conducted medical, public affairs, chaplain and legal duties in addition to offering guidance to cadets during the Cadet Orientation sessions which served to help future leaders decide what jobs might be the best fit for them.

"The 81st RSCs role at Fort Knox was significant for the overall mission of training experience for cadets because we were able to augment many of the Cadet Summer Training committees with a diverse group of personnel,"



Soldiers working as OPFOR pose during a break in training at the U.S. Army Cadet Summer Training (Photo by LTC Laura Steele, 81st RSC PAO)



# 81st RSC DHR, FTS-MIL Bulletin



As you know, AGRMIS is offline now and processes are changing. Below are some key notes in case you missed them:

-Effective 1 January 2017, the RCMS generated Officer Record Brief (ORB) and Enlisted Record Brief (ERB) is the official record brief for all USAR AGR Soldiers. Therefore, for any AGRs who have boards this year, their old ORBs and ERBs will not be used. AGR Soldiers must work with their Unit's HR section to have their records updated in the RCMS eSRB system. Ensure the HR professional "certifies" the record brief in the RCMS

eSRB system after updates are made. If not, when the AGR Soldier attempts to "validate" their record brief, the changes made will not be reflected.

-Actions are taking a little longer to process than before, so ensure to backwards plan. Below are a couple examples and expected timelines:

- For REFRAD Alignment and Reenlistment actions, expect a minimum turnaround time of 7-10 business days after arrival at HRC. The orders are now processed manually and there is currently a backlog of requests.

-AGR ASI and SQI requests submitted in late December 2016 and January 2017 were temporarily put on hold in order for a new system to come online. A new system at HRC came online in February 2017, but expect a little longer processing time as they clear their current backlog and work through the new process. Depending on your MOS/Rank, different teams process the requests, so it is hard to estimate a turnaround for each team. Right now, we are currently averaging an estimated turnaround of 3-4 weeks.

-Please refer to the following S1 Net link for the most up-to-date information on the deactivation of AGRMIS to include, RSMS eSRB training information, eSRB user list and guidance on the way ahead:

<https://www.milsuite.mil/book/docs/DOC-332216>



## 81st RSC DHR, FTS-MIL Section Members/POC List:

-Mr. Thomas Lemoine, RPSC Chief  
[thomas.lemoine.civ@mail.mil](mailto:thomas.lemoine.civ@mail.mil)  
803-751-9989

Mrs. Takeya O'Neal, Branch Chief  
[takeya.t.oneal.civ@mail.mil](mailto:takeya.t.oneal.civ@mail.mil)  
803-562-9934

CPT Tony Ibrahim, HR Officer  
[tony.s.ibrahim.mil@mail.mil](mailto:tony.s.ibrahim.mil@mail.mil)  
803-751-5068

## Pre-Retirement Training Briefs

Registration begins 30 days prior to the scheduled event. The 81st RSC Retirement Services Office (RSO) will send the letter of instruction and flyer to all Soldiers in the state where the event is being held. The letter of instruction and flyer can also be found on the Soldiers for Life website.

<https://soldierforlife.army.mil/retirement/reservecomponent>

The remainder of FY17 events are:

Myrtle Beach, SC - 26 August 2017

Boone, NC - 30 September 2017

The 81st RSC RSO team can be reached at  
803-751-9864/9698 or by email: [latoya.d.kearns.mil@mail.mil](mailto:latoya.d.kearns.mil@mail.mil) or [anika.n.floore.mil@mail.mil](mailto:anika.n.floore.mil@mail.mil)

## Casualty Assistance and Casualty Notification Training

It is one of the most polarizing duties in the Army. Some folks will go to great lengths to avoid being tasked with this mission; others are so eager to perform it they will actually volunteer for it again and again. What is this mission that evokes such strong emotions in every Soldier it encounters? It is the mission to be a Casualty Notification Officer (CNO), or Casualty Assistance Officer (CAO).

It all starts with training. Whether the individual is a willing volunteer, or has been "voluntold," no one can serve this duty without the formal training by a certified CNO/CAO instructor. Every AGR or long-term ADOS Soldier, with very few exceptions, is required to attend the training: The 3-day classroom version initially, and then the online recertification for two successive years. The caveat with the annual online recertification is that students must complete the recertification within 12 months of the previous certification. Otherwise, they must return to the 3 day classroom event once again.

The training is intense, it is not the typical "death by PowerPoint" ordeal many might expect. Instead, it is an interactive, class participation environment with realistic videos (some with actors, others with actual CAOs, CNOs, Chaplains, and survivors), role playing scenarios, and yes, a couple of tests to make sure students did not fall asleep in the middle of the movies. Many trainers work to make the class entertaining, adding levity to what is unquestionably a dark and heavy topic. The program is designed to set students up for success, with standardized processes to conduct notifications and provide support to survivors, as well as an additional module that really focuses on how to recognize and deal with grief reactions, and the importance of taking care of oneself throughout the mission. The training and certification are also portable, so even if an AGR has a PCS pending, he or she can report to the gaining command with the knowledge that

they have already fulfilled this mandatory training requirement. The Notification Module focuses on training students to deliver a Next of Kin death notification in the most professional, empathetic, and dignified manner possible. Through role playing scenarios and feedback from the rest of the class, students get the opportunity to practice (and make mistakes) long before they ever have to perform this duty for real. Feedback from previous classes indicates that the videos and the role playing scenarios were particularly effective in helping the students fully grasp the concepts presented. The Assistance Module is considerably more involved, and centers on providing



assistance to survivors for as long as is required. The students learn tactics for helping survivors navigate the emotional minefield of Dignified Transfer, Media Access, Funeral and Burial decisions, and the myriad paperwork that a survivor can potentially have to complete. The students also learn what is required in terms of attending funerals and memorial services, and how to best assist survivors with legal matters, benefits, and entitlements. Again punctuated with realistic videos featuring actual CAOs and Surviving Family Members, the training covers the essentials that a student needs to do in order to successfully perform this time-consuming but critical mission. Finally, there is a brief module on recognizing signs of grief, helping survivors deal with their grief, and ensuring the students

have effective self-care and resiliency practices to help them avoid becoming emotionally overwhelmed by the duty. The topics covered in this module can be applied long after the duty of CNO or CAO has come to an end.

As mentioned earlier, this training is required for all AGRs and long-term ADOS personnel who are SFC and above, CW2 and above, and CPT and above, except JAG, Surgeons, and Chaplains. Personnel serving in the capacity of IG, those assigned to USAREC, and those within six months of retiring or REFRAD are also exempt. Everyone else needs to get this training, and get it sooner rather than later. If ever in doubt about the necessity for this training, ask yourself this: When my time on this planet is through, how do I want my loved ones to be notified, and treated in the aftermath? Do I want someone who is unskilled and clumsy, or do I want to have my Family taken care of by someone who shows compassion and concern for their situation? LTG Luckey, the Commanding General of the USARC, has decreed this to be a "no-fail" mission, and has challenged all personnel to pursue the mission "with the compassion and dignity commensurate with the impression you will leave forever in the hearts of

their loved ones." For more information about getting training scheduled for you and others in your facility, please contact the 81st Regional Support Command Casualty trainer for availability, or redirection to the nearest Casualty Assistance Center for their training schedule.

CW3 Lorien Mickelson,  
Casualty Operations Officer/  
Casualty trainer

803-751-9894  
lorien.a.mickelson.mil@mail.mil



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# Become a Judge Advocate, Champion Justice

The U.S. Army Judge Advocate General's Corps is a government organization that operates like a court system. Its practitioners, referred to as Judge Advocates, are licensed attorneys qualified to represent the Army and Army Soldiers in military legal matters.

Judge Advocates are often tasked with representing Soldiers during courts-martial, but the JAG Corps actually encompasses a [wide range of legal disciplines](#), including civil litigation, tort claims, labor law, and international law.

The areas of practice available to Judge Advocates rivals what most civilian law schools and firms provide, which makes the JAG Corps an excellent venue for young attorneys to gain experience in a competitive legal field.

Judge Advocates have the option of serving as full-time legal practitioners on active duty or as members of the U.S. Army Reserve. Being a part of the JAG Corps offers you the opportunity to serve the United States as a member of the Judicial Branch and a champion of justice.

## FEATURES:



## BENEFITS

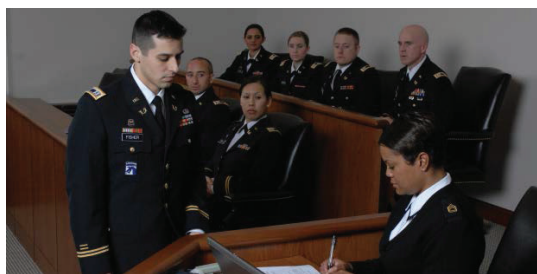
Judge Advocates enter the Corps as Officers and earn a competitive pay grade.

They are also eligible for a promotion within the first six to 12 months of their commission, and have access to many educational opportunities and long-term career positions within the Corps.



## REQUIREMENTS

The JAG Corps is highly selective and competitive. Learn about the preliminary qualifications to becoming a Judge Advocate.



## TRAINING

The first step in becoming a Judge Advocate is attending the Officer Basic Course (OBC). OBC consists of two phases: the Direct Commissioned Officer Course (at Fort Benning, Georgia) and a Military Law Phase at The Judge Advocate General's Legal Center (TJAGLCS) in Charlottesville, Virginia.

moved into the gap and continued the advance despite steady enemy fire. The 1st Battalion had a slightly better time than its sister battalions, as it was able to maintain communications to the brigade. After halting near a patch of woods, the battalion fire control officer called in a fifteen minute barrage which destroyed the German defenders. The men of 2/321 Infantry resumed their advance and made contact with the German wire near Hautecourt. Hampered by the failure of the 33rd Division to advance on time, as well as persistent fog and enemy fire, the 162nd Infantry Brigade did not begin its attack until 0645. Possibly influenced by the impending Armistice, the 162nd Brigade commander limited his efforts to patrols looking for gaps in the German defenses. Consequently, the 162nd Infantry Brigade advanced little, but also took few casualties.

Even as the Wildcats were fighting and dying in the mud on that foggy November morning, a handwritten warning order was passed from the division command post to the brigades and regiments:

Secret, Warning Message, 81st Division France, 11 Nov. 1918 8:15 hours. To the Commanding General: Hostilities will cease on the whole front at eleven (11) this morning. Troops will not pass the line attained at that hour. Outguards will be established at that hour, and no exchanges



PFC Lewis M Grady Co A 322nd Inf.



with the enemy allowed. The lines attained will be carefully marked. Enemy soldiers may be received as prisoners. Further orders will be sent later. No communication with the enemy will be permitted either before or after the cessation of hostilities.

C.D. Roberts, Colonel, General Staff, Chief of Staff

The orders were passed forward by a series of runners, so word of the ceasefire was often delayed in reaching the front lines. The order was transmitted quickly through the 162nd Infantry Brigade as it had largely remained in position at daybreak. Circumstances were much different for the men of the sister 161st Infantry Brigade, which had aggressively pushed forward their attacks. Consequently, Wildcat soldiers in that brigade were killed or wounded to the literal last second of the war. For example, the platoons of the 2nd Battalion 321st Infantry had made contact with the enemy's wire and began breaching operations despite casualties from fire and gas. At 1055, the surviving men of Company H successfully breached the wire and began assaulting the enemy's trench line. At 1100, the American and German officers had to literally drag their men apart to end the skirmish in the enemy trench before any more men died. Besides capturing several prisoners, the Wildcat soldiers captured a 77mm infantry gun, a minenwerfer (similar to a trench mortar), and six heavy machine guns. The 1st Battalion, 321st Infantry, after its pause for artillery support, also pressed on to the main German wire entanglements before Hautecourt. The last Wildcat casualties of the war fell here, as a team of scouts attempting to negotiate the wire obstacle was cut down by a German

machine gun burst within seconds of the Armistice taking effect.

Once the Armistice took effect, the Wildcats recovered their dead and wounded, constructed a hasty outpost line, and prepared themselves for a possible sneak German attack. The human toll for the attacks on 11 November was particularly galling for the Wildcats, as they had suffered few casualties to this point in the war. For their final days of combat, the 81st Division suffered 842 casualties, of which 130 were injured by gas and the remainder by bullets and shell fragments. For a total of 37 days of front line service, the Wildcats lost 248 dead or mortally wounded, with a further 856 wounded. In return, the 81st Division earned two campaign streamers for their role in liberating a three mile swath of French territory from German occupation.



**Veterans  
Crisis Line**



**1-800-273-8255  
PRESS 1**

# Winning the Fight to Improve MILPAY Document Processing

The 81st RSC DRM Office prides itself in being a behind the scenes organization. We understand that to best serve our customers, we need to identify and reach them before they reach us, because we are the gatekeepers of the funds those customers need to fully grasp finance operations, maintenance, and military pay.

In our view, our support for military pay processing is the most consequential mandate we have. We have also taken a number of steps to make sure we can objectively measure the accuracy and effectiveness, and overall Soldier satisfaction with our pay processes. The consensus is we need to improve; and improve fast.

So what is our plan to improve?

Our plan calls for a total reboot of the training we provide to our unit pay administrators. 80% of all pay inquiries we receive trace back to quality assurance mistakes at the point of entry—which is at the unit pay administrator, RPAC level and Commanders. We believe if we train well, our Pay POCs will know what to check for, what to do, and how to process pay documents into the system correctly the first time, every time.

So when will you execute this training reboot, one might ask? The answer is we have already begun.

And the feedback is great! If you are a Soldier, Commander, Pay POC, etc., please contact us with your suggestions and or inquiries.

Inquiry Email Box: [usarmy.usarc.81-rsc.mbx.financed@mail.mil](mailto:usarmy.usarc.81-rsc.mbx.financed@mail.mil)





# Training Events & Programs:

## August - Antiterrorism Awareness Month

- 04-06 HHC Battle Assembly
- 05 COL(P) Moten Promotion and welcome as the new DCG
- 18-20 Yellow Ribbon - Championsgate, FL
- 23-25 CNO/CNA Training, Sanford, FL
- 15-17 Facility Coordinator Workshop
- 29-31 CNO/CNA Training, Atlanta, GA

## September -

- 08-10 Yellow Ribbon



# Observances/Holidays:

## *August*

- 04 Coast Guard Birthday
- 16 Airborne Day
- 18 Women's Equality Day
- 27 Marine Reserve B'Day



## *September*

- 04 Labor Day
- 11 Patriot Day
- 11 Grandparent's Day
- 16 National POW / MIA
- 17 Constitution & Citizenship Day
- 18 Air Force Birthday
- 28 Gold Star Mom's Day



## Automobile Accidents While Driving Government Vehicles

If you are involved in a collision while operating a government vehicle, there are special legal considerations that you must consider. Inevitably, members of this command have faced these situations regardless of fault. Your unit will initiate a Financial Liability Investigation of Property Loss (FLIPL) pursuant to AR 735-5 to account for damages to the government vehicle. The other party involved in the accident may file a claim with the Army to recover money for any damages that they sustained, or they may file a civilian lawsuit against you personally. Therefore, it is vital that you follow all proper steps as discussed below once an accident occurs.

Following a collision in a government vehicle, you should give the other driver your name, your unit's name and address, and your supervisor's name and telephone number. Inform the other driver that they need to contact the Claims Office at the nearest military installation or activity if they wish to file a claim for their injuries or dam-

ages. Although you should cooperate with the local civilian police regarding the accident, you should not give statements to other parties or insurance companies without obtaining approval of your Staff Judge Advocate.

Obviously, any collision involving a government-owned vehicle must be immediately reported to your chain of command. However, if the vehicle is a GSA vehicle, the collision should also be



immediately reported to the Accident Management Center (AMC). The AMC provides experienced technicians to GSA Fleet customers with one-stop service for crash reporting, collision repairs, and third party claims. Drivers of GSA vehicles should report accidents immediately; if the driver is unable to make the report, their supervisor should do so. AMC's in the United States are located in Atlanta,

GA and Kansas City, MO. Either can be reached by telephone at 1-866-400-0411, and they are open from 0600 to 1900. The POC for the AMC is Ms. Nichole Salinger at (703) 603-8216; [nichole.salinger@gsa.gov](mailto:nichole.salinger@gsa.gov).

When calling the AMC to report a crash or incident, the GSA website recommends that you have the following information ready:

- A list of any injuries and/or fatalities
  - A brief description of road and weather conditions
  - The date, time, and location of the crash
  - Information on police response, if applicable
  - The tag number
  - Any towing and vehicle storage information
- If seatbelts were used and airbags deployed

You should submit a Standard Form (SF) 91, Motor Vehicle Accident Report, to AMC as soon as possible, but no later than five business days after the accident; the form is available at the GSA website. Accidents involving a fatality must be reported to the AMC within 24 hours. Additionally, you should provide AMC with

the police report regarding the accident as soon as it is available. Finally, if you are able, you should document the collision scene, including the vehicles involved, with photographs from a camera or cell phone; the AMC suggests that agencies issue disposable cameras to their drivers to document the crash scene. Further information regarding the AMC and reporting collisions involving GSA vehicles can be found at <http://www.gsa.gov/portal/category/21212>.

If you receive any information from the other driver's insurance company or documents showing the other driver has initiated a lawsuit against you regarding the accident, you must forward this information through your chain of command to your Staff Judge Advocate immediately. If you were acting within the scope of your duties at the time of the accident and the other party files a lawsuit against you, Federal law provides

protections to you, including the ability to have government attorneys represent you in the legal proceeding or having the United States replace you as the named Defendant in the lawsuit, depending on the circumstances.

Please contact the Office of the Staff Judge Advocate (OSJA) if you have any questions regarding your rights and responsibilities concerning FLIPLs or legal proceedings arising from government vehicle accidents.



#### Office POCs

The following are OSJA's full time personnel, their subject matter areas, and their contact information:

LTC Ian Henderson  
Deputy Staff Judge Advocate  
UCMJ, Military Personnel  
Law, Ethics, Investigations -  
803-751-2681  
[ian.s.henderson4@mail.mil](mailto:ian.s.henderson4@mail.mil)

Mr. James Hill,  
Attorney-Advisor  
Contract Law, Fiscal Law,  
Ethics, Real Property  
803-751-3808;  
[james.r.hill36.civ@mail.mil](mailto:james.r.hill36.civ@mail.mil)

Mr. Gary Brock,  
Attorney-Advisor  
Civilian Personnel Law,  
Labor Law, Administrative  
Law, Environmental Law,  
Investigations  
803-751-3216  
[gary.r.brock.civ@mail.mil](mailto:gary.r.brock.civ@mail.mil)

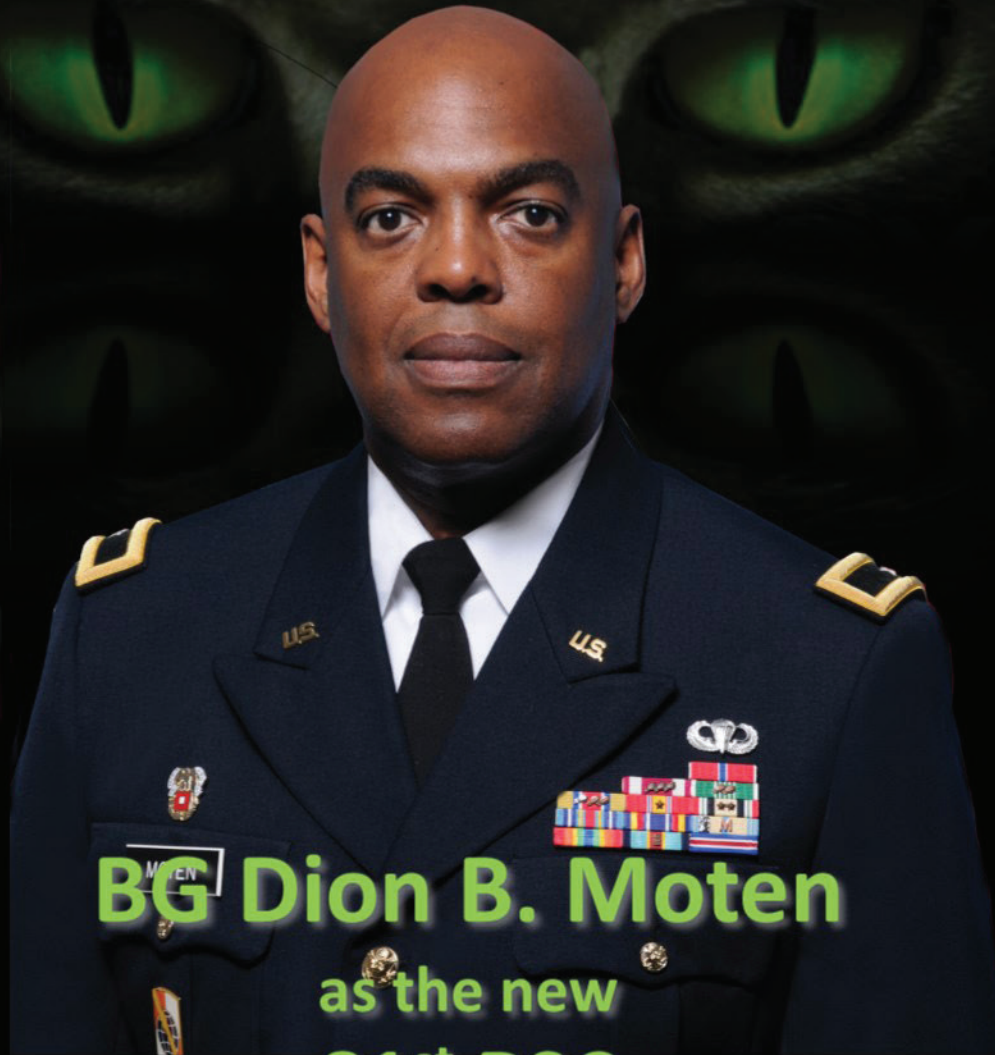
Chief Warrant Officer, Lisa  
Oseles  
Legal Administrator  
Legal administration issues  
803-751-9682  
[lisa.j.oseles@mail.mil](mailto:lisa.j.oseles@mail.mil)

Master Sgt. Tina Taylor  
Chief Paralegal NCO  
Administrative support  
Enlisted management  
803-751-0833  
[tina.m.taylor84@mail.mil](mailto:tina.m.taylor84@mail.mil)

Ms. Angela Moore,  
Paralegal Specialist  
Administrative support,  
Victim Witness Liaison  
803-751-3189  
[angela.t.moore.civ@mail.mil](mailto:angela.t.moore.civ@mail.mil)



# The 81<sup>st</sup> Regional Support Command Welcomes



**BG Dion B. Moten**

as the new  
**81<sup>st</sup> RSC**

**Deputy Commanding General**

