



The Iguana



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Photo by Spc. Jon Christoffersen

He shoots, he scores ...

Soldiers from 1st Battalion, 228th Aviation Regiment play soccer with children during a visit to a local orphanage Oct. 13. The soldiers enjoyed many activities with the children including singing, eating lunch and was topped off with the breaking of two pinatas they brought with them.

Fire prevention week heats up Soto Cano

By Spc. Jon Christoffersen
Iguana Editor

The week of Oct. 6 was National Fire Prevention Week, and the fire department held events and training activities to educate servicemembers and civilians here.

Air ForceTech Sgt. Troy Wright, Soto Cano Fire Department, said the week gave the fire department a chance to focus on four areas.

"This year's campaign was to bring awareness to the general public concerning four areas of fire safety," Wright explained. "Cooking safety, electrical safety, heating equipment safety and evacuation procedures."

Wright said the four areas were all briefed to people here, but some of the areas were stressed more than other.

"We touched more on cooking and electrical safety," he

added, saying that the recent fire at the Air Force Forces Day Room affected the stress used for certain topics. "We spoke more about cooking safety to the base populace. Things like not leaving your cooking unattended, even in a microwave ... always think about fire safety when cooking, indoors or outdoors."

Other issues focused on during the week were fire extinguishers and smoke detectors. "(Everyone should) ensure their smoke detectors are in working order, test them on a monthly bases," Wright said. "Ensure your fire extinguishers are in good working order as well."

Smoking was also another issue raised during the week. "Ensure you always dispose of smoking material in the proper manner," Wright stressed. "Smoking is prohibited in all facilities on Soto Cano."

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Commanders Corner

Web pages home to wealth of information

By 1st Lt. Richard Komurek
Public Affairs Director

In these days of e-mail, instant messaging, personal data assistants, Internet and Intranets we are able to communicate and gain access to information faster and easier than ever before.

For many of us the information superhighway has created information gridlock where we have too much information and too little time to digest it. Anyone who has returned from leave to find hundreds of e-mails awaiting them or who has searched the Internet only to find thousands of results which have nothing to do with the desired subject, know what I'm talking about. In the 21st century the issue is not about having access to information, it's how to manage it and make it work for you.

Joint Task Force-Bravo has two valuable sources of information for all servicemembers at Soto Cano and their families back home. The JTF-Bravo Intranet and our worldwide Internet Web site provide all the information you need within a few clicks of a mouse.



JTF-Bravo intranet

Ever get confused by the terms intranet and Internet? You're not alone. These terms can be thrown around frequently and are sometimes used incorrectly. Though both refer to information posted on Web sites, the intranet is a private computer network whereas the Internet is accessible for the public worldwide. So in reality JTF-Bravo has two Web sites, a private one just within our network and a public one accessible to anyone in the world with Internet access.

The JTF-Bravo intranet is the one stop source for all information that task force members need to know on a daily basis. It is the place to find out the latest information about task force policy, force protection information, news (both E-News and the Iguana newspaper), dining facility menus and entertainment information from base TV channels to movie schedules, local bus routes and MWR trips. When the JTF-Bravo

commander makes a new policy or has information that

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The Iguana

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Chaplain's Corner

Remembering the Reformation

By Chaplain (Capt.) Earl Vanderhoff
JTF-Bravo Chaplain

Do you know why we have Protestant churches and Roman Catholic Churches? October 31 is remembered in many Christian churches as Reformation day. I want to review the main lessons from church history so we can appreciate our religious roots and thank God for the freedoms we enjoy.

Long before Luther fired his verbal salvo against indulgences and launched the Reformation, others had sniped at the theological position of the Roman Catholic church. In fact, there always had been some within the Roman church who did not agree with its teaching, and many had even broken away into separate religious communities.

Peter Waldo, one of the most effective of the pre-Lutheran Reformers, was a wealthy merchant of Lyons, France. Impressed with the way of poverty and service to Christ as the path to heaven (based on Matthew 19:21), he sold most of his holdings in 1176 and gave the proceeds to the poor. As good Roman Catholics, he and his followers appealed to the Third Lateran Council in 1179 for permission to preach but were refused because they were thought to be ignorant laymen. Convinced that they, like early believers, should obey God rather than men, Peter and his followers continued to preach. In 1184, Pope Lucius III excommunicated them for their disobedience. This act brought them numerous supporters, and the movement spread into southern France, Italy, Spain, the Rhine Valley, and Bohemia. The true Waldenses seem to have taken the New Testament as a rule of faith and life and appear to have used it in a rather legalistic sense. They went about two by

two, wearing simple clothing, preaching repentance, engaging in frequent fasting, and living from the gifts of others. They rejected purgatory and masses and prayers for the dead and held to the necessity of using vernacular translations of Scripture.

Like Peter Waldo, John Wycliffe (1330?-1384) was a biblical reformer, bringing to bear the teachings of Scripture on the practices of the Roman church. He also engaged in Bible translation, and it was largely through his influence that the first English version was produced. After 1375 Wycliffe's reforming views developed rapidly. Pope Gregory XI condemned him in 1377 for his efforts. To Wycliffe, Scripture, which he interpreted literally, was the sole authority for the believer. Decrees of the pope were not infallible except as based on Scripture. The clergy were not to rule, but to serve and help people. Eventually he reached the conclusion that Christ and not the pope was the head of the church. Ultimately he came to repudiate the entire papal system. He also attacked transubstantiation (the view that the bread and wine in the Eucharist become the body and blood of Christ) and seems to have come to a position similar to Luther's. Moreover, he condemned the dogma of purgatory and the use of relics, pilgrimages, and indulgences.

John Hus (1372?-1415), professor of philosophy at the University of Prague and preacher at Bethlehem Chapel. Hus became the leader of a reform movement that spread across Bohemia. Almost the whole nation supported him in his reform program, in spite of the fact that he was excommunicated by the pope and burned at the stake.

Girolamo Savonarola (1452-1498) was a forceful preacher against the world-

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They're just chunks of frozen water

Information about the future of ice machines on base

By Master Sgt. Jeff Bohn
Public Affairs Superintendent

In the movie "Castaway," one of best lines that Tom Hank's character said is how much he missed "ice in his glass" when he was stranded on a deserted island in the South Pacific. Often it is the little things in life that we miss the most and treasure once they return.

In an effort to streamline operations and improve service, Soto Cano recently made some changes to the way folks get ice around base.

Health concerns, electrical conservation and maintenance dollars were the top three reasons that led to the adjustment to the old ice machine configuration according to the base civil engineer office on base.

After discussing several proposals with all of the commanders on base, BCE developed a plan to reduce the number of locations from 32 to 19 and the quantity of ice machines from 54 to 33. This change will enhance service to U.S. servicemembers, employed civilians and contract personnel, while significantly reducing electrical consumption and ensuring the ice is more safe from a health perspective.

According to Air Force Capt. Celiann Gonzalez of BCE, the reduction and key placement of the machines is the greatest benefit to servicemembers.

By reducing the number of machines, the base repair contractor can keep the best, most efficient units in full service for ice pro-

duction. They will now have a spare-parts stock to keep them running in top performance — a service that ice aficionados will enjoy and appreciate when their local machine suffers a breakdown. As the current machines break beyond the repair threshold, they will be replaced by more modern and efficient models which will further reduce the number of ice machines even more without sacrificing ice output.

Another benefit is that their location will ensure that each MSC has convenient access that they can properly care and maintain the units from the health and security aspect.

Many of the previous locations were unmonitored

and no one took responsibility of ensuring health concerns were addressed. Now each machine has an "owner" that is responsible for ensuring the machines are kept clean and discourages unauthorized use.

Finally, by reducing the number of inefficient machines, electrical consumption will be cut by nearly 40 percent. In our time of an ever-shrinking budget, every dollar saved is a dollar that can be used toward quality of life programs.

Obviously the long-term effects won't be fully realized for some time. There are some things that servicemembers can do to keep the ice flowing smoothly during the hot Honduras days.

- If there is a mechanical problem, call DynCorp trouble desk at ext. 4584 and report it.

- Use the freezer in your billeting room to make ice for personal use.

- If there is inappropriate use of ice, such as ice taken off base to support non-Department of Defense activities, report it through your chain of command.

- Respect the machines as if they were owned by you: physical damage, contaminated ice, and thoughtless use is ultimately the customer's choice to uphold or disregard.

Eventually more efficient machines will be in the budget, but for now the units dispersed throughout the base is all the task force has.

Use them wisely, respectfully and people who might consider themselves as "remote castaways" will have ice in their cup for the duration of their tour and some left over for their friend named Wilson.

New locations of ice machines

#	LOC	DESCRIPTION	PARENT ORGANIZATION	JUSTIFICATION
1	A60	Behind DV Hoach	Protocol	Used for Alpha area DV's
2	B93	The Zone	The Zone	Zone activities -
3	B-93	Outside The Zone	The Zone	Alpha and Bravo personnel
4	H 38	JSF Dayroom	JSF	JSF activities and personnel
5	H-950	Dining Hall	Dining Hall	Dining hall operations
6	K-400	Oasis	Oasis Club	MWR Functions
7	K-401	Rally Point	ARFOR	ARFOR functions/activities and personnel
8	L 07	MEDEL Dayroom	MEDEL	MEDEL functions and Personnel
9	L 35	Hospital	MEDEL	Used for patient care
10	N-401	AFFOR Bohio	AFFOR	AFFOR activities and personnel
11	O 01	Working Dog Facility	JSF	Needed for dogs
12	P 200	Next to Lizard Lounge	1-228	Lizard Lounge operations
13	P-403	228 Day room	1-228	1-228 activities or personnel
14	R-21	PAX Terminal	AFFOR/LG	PAX and Cargo operations
15	S-00	FES/DynCorp	DynCorp	Refrigeration Shop
16	S-20	DynCorp Compound	DynCorp	Cold Storage
17	Z 09	Fire Station (New Fire station)	FIRE DEPT	24 Hrs ops
18	D-61	Airfield ops	AFFOR	24 Hrs ops (most of the time)
19	N65	Chapel	Chaplain	For Chapel activities

Looking for an 'edge'? Don't consider Ephedra

By Col. Stiles T. Jewett, Jr.
Aviation Medicine Section, MEDEL

Many athletes — pro and amateur alike — are always looking for ways to improve their performance on the field and in the gym.

Adequate rest, good PT programs and proper nutrition play a critical role in how well we perform and feel.

Unfortunately, some of the products being offered out there can kill you. While many vitamin and nutritional supplements contain ingredients that are beneficial and of proven benefit to health, others have been found to contain all sorts of contaminants or worse.

Attention has recently been focused on ephedra. Rashida Wheeler, a college football safety on Big Ten Co-Champion Northwestern University's Wildcats, died during a conditioning drill in August.

Subsequent investigation revealed that Wheeler, an asthmatic, was also taking a supplement called Ultimate Orange. Ultimate Orange contains, among other ingredients, the stimulant ephedra. Ephedra is also known as ma huang. This substance has been banned by the NCAA and the U.S. Olympic Committee. Ephedra can cause high blood pressure, heart attacks, strokes and even

death. The New York Daily News reported that the Food and Drug Administration has received reports of 80 ephedra-linked deaths and at least 1,400 adverse reactions since 1994.

Among other actions, ephedra constricts blood vessels and therefore makes it much more difficult for the body to get rid of heat. That is of interest to all of us here in this warm climate.

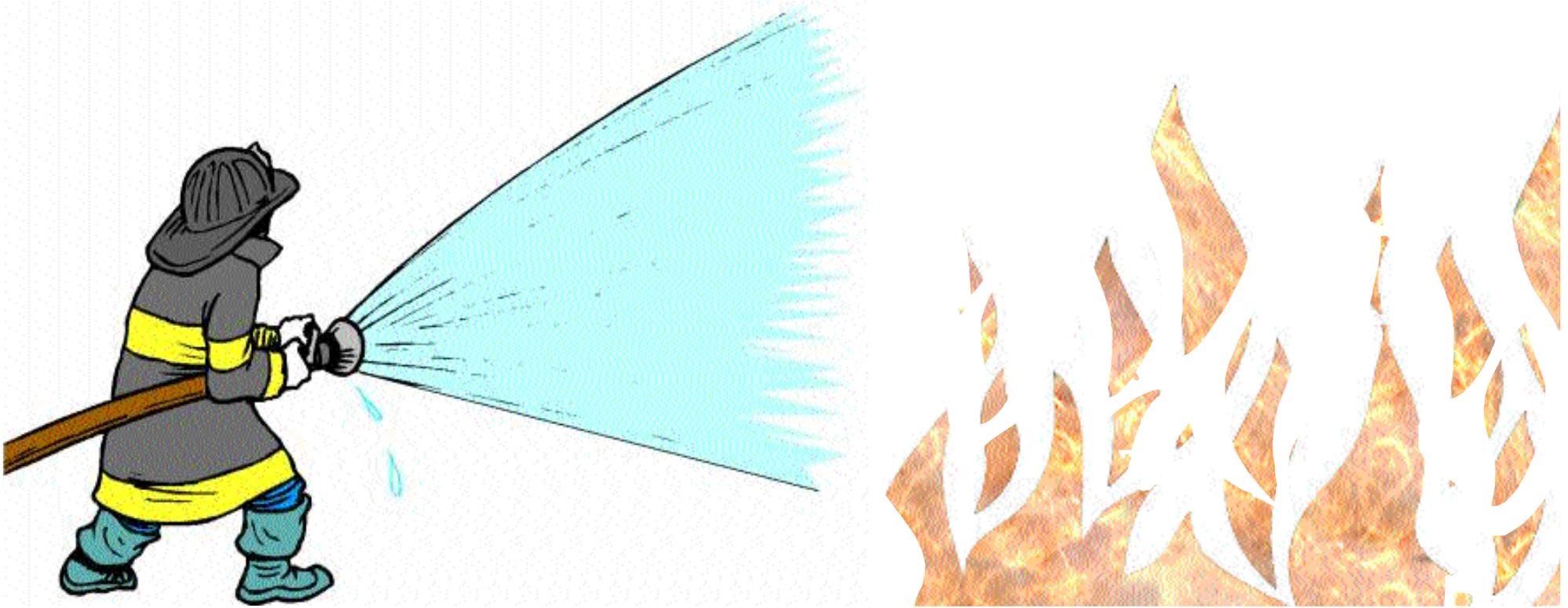
Ultimate Orange, like many supplements of its type, is most commonly taken as a powder drink mix. Ephedra containing supplements are available over the counter at national retail outlets. A quick search on the Internet revealed numerous Web sites selling ephedra-containing supplements. Some even boast that their products contain the highest concentrations of the substance on the market.

Ultimate Orange has been withdrawn from the market after a \$4 million settlement to an Army veteran who suffered a stroke in 1998 while using the product.

Sale of ephedra is banned on many US military installations. A recent check of the Soto Cano BX has shown no products containing ephedra, but consumers should be careful to check the labels of all sports supplements to ensure ephedra is not an ingredient.

Do yourself a favor, train and play hard, but don't jeopardize your health and life looking for that "edge" in dangerous supplements.





Fire

(Continued from Page 1)

Along with teaching how to prevent fires, the department taught procedures in the event a fire does break out.

“Our goal was to brief and train as many Soto Cano personnel as possible,” he said. “We provided hands on extinguisher training as well as the fire safety briefings.”

One training event was held at the dining facility Oct. 9. The fire alarms sounded and the employees had to evacuate the building. To add realism to the drill, members of the base fire department entered the building as if there was a real fire.

“We conducted several fire evacuation drills that also included a response from the fire department operations section,” Wright said.

“This was done so base personnel could see what the fire department does when there is an incident in their

facility.”

Wright said that there are some things every member of the Soto Cano family should remember if a fire does break out.

“Always remember to call 911 to report any type of fire, big or small, even if you have extinguished it,” he said. “The fire department needs to inspect any area where a fire has occurred.”

Fire prevention and safety is everyone’s business.

Wright added that Soto Cano is doing a fine job with fire prevention saying that the AFFOR Dayroom was the first structure fire we have had here since he arrived in August 1999. He added that we all must be vigilant about fire prevention.

“The most important steps to preventing a fire is good fire safety practices,” Wright said. “Always think about fire safety when you are cooking, indoors or outdoors.”



Nelson Iscoa, Soto Cano Fire Department, assists a DynCorp employee with putting out a fire was set by Iscoa to help DynCorp employees become familiar with how to operate a fire extinguisher.



Photos by Spc. Jon Christoffersen

at a fire in front of The Oasis Oct. 10. The fire extinguisher.

Members of the Soto Cano Fire Department, above and right, respond to a fire drill at the dining facility Oct. 9. According to Tech. Sgt. Troy Wright, Soto Cano Fire Department, the department responded "so base personnel can see what the fire department does when there is an incident in their facility."

Food airdrop to Afghans underscores president's humanitarian pledge

By Master Sgt. Randy Mitchell and
Master Sgt. Kenneth Fidler

United States Air Forces in Europe Public Affairs

RAMSTEIN AIR BASE, Germany — Two C-17 Globemaster III aircrafts flew a daring 22-hour mission to airdrop some 35,000 humanitarian daily rations into Afghanistan early Oct. 8.

The airdrop came hours after U.S. and allied aircraft bombed terrorist targets inside the country.

The aircrews flew the 6,500-mile round trip sortie, which originated from Ramstein. They dropped their cargo into the eastern and northern parts of the country.

It was the first U.S. military airdrop of humanitarian aid into the embattled nation, and the first time the Air Force used this kind of airdrop operationally.

The aircraft flew under combat conditions at a higher altitude.

That made for a "very dangerous mission," Col. Bob Allardice, the overall mission commander, said at a press conference at the base after the aircraft returned safely.

"This unprecedented mission to deliver aid to the Afghan people was both very difficult and challenging," Allardice told some 50 international media representatives.

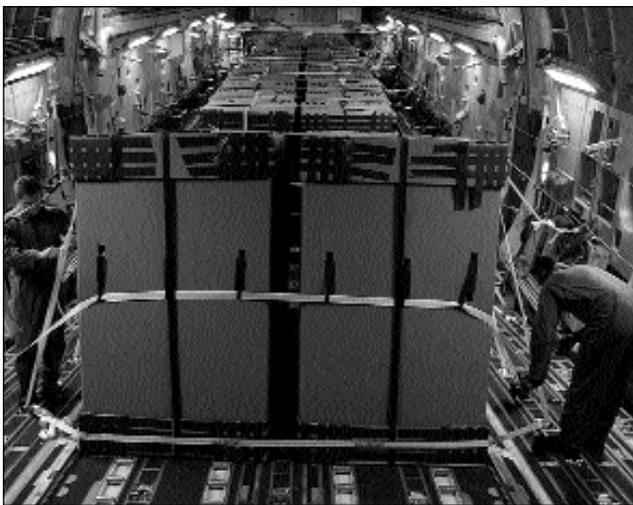
"This airdrop mission was the first installment of President Bush's \$320 million aid package for the people of Afghanistan."

The C-17s parked in front of the press conference area, and the jubilant crews congratulated each other as

they exited the aircraft.

Though not identified for security reasons, the airborne mission commander did speak to the assembled media about the rigors involved with the mission.

"This mission required intensive planning, preparation and coordination," he said. "The success of a de-



Courtesy photo

C-17 Globemaster III loadmasters inspect the Tri-Wall Aerial Delivery System loaded with humanitarian daily rations en route to drop zone in Afghanistan. C-17s carried thousands of rations packed in TRIAD boxes. Each box measures 80 inches tall and 48 square inches, and contains 420 rations. This is the first operational TRIAD delivery from a C-17 aircraft.

manding and dangerous mission like this is a testament to the professionalism and dedication of our crews and the people who support them."

Aircrews depressurized the C-17s and opened their cargo doors on the approach to the drop zone, Allardice said.

At the precise time, the pilots pulled the aircraft nose up about seven degrees and the loadmasters released the specially constructed container delivery systems with the rations.

The containers — called the tri-wall air delivery system — have a static line that tightens and flips the containers once they clear of the aircraft. Once open, the pre-packaged food rations disburse and spread over the drop zone.

"We determined our drop zones, taking into account where the people who needed the aid are located, potential threats in the area, and existing wind conditions to maximize accuracy to the best of our ability," Allardice said. "Our goal was to get the aid to the right people, without putting them at undue risk."

Each of the 2,200-calorie ready-to-eat food rations contains two main vegetarian meals based heavily on lentils, beans and/or rice. It also has complementary items such as bread, a fruit bar, a fortified biscuit, peanut butter and spices.

"One meal provides enough nutrition for an entire day for one person, but needs to be supplemented with liquids," said Capt. Dana Whelan, a registered dietician with Ramstein's 86th Medical Group. "The meals are a good source of protein, fortified with vitamins and minerals and are appropriate for someone in a poor state of nutrition."

Called up to protect U.S. air travelers; National Guard troops take on unique assignment

By Master Sgt. Bob Haskell and
Sgt. 1st Class Eric Wedeking
National Guard Bureau Public Affairs

ALEXANDRIA, Va. — Soldiers of the Virginia National Guard patrolled the quiet corridors of Reagan National Airport Oct. 4, the first day it opened for business in more than three weeks.

Reagan National near Washington, D.C., was the last major airport in the nation to reopen after Sept. 11 when hijacked jetliners crashed into the World Trade Center in New York and the Pentagon just up the road. Business at the airport that first day was rather slow because of a limited number of flights.

"I understand it's generally a little bit busier," said 2nd Lt. David Sutton, who led a dozen or so other members of the 229th Military Police Company from Virginia Beach to help civilian authorities keep the airport safe and secure for the passengers and employees.

"So far there's been more reporters here than there have been people getting on and off the airplanes," added Sutton of the place that on a normal Thursday would be a beehive of passengers and of airplanes taking off and landing.

"We've been the extra eyes and ears for the other police and security people," explained Sgt. Shelle Switzer of the 229th MP Company. "Some passengers didn't know they had to check most of their bags, so they had to go back upstairs

and do it right. Overall, it's been pretty quiet."

Sutton, a full-time Newport News, Va., police officer, and Switzer, a corrections officer at Virginia's Sussex State Prison, and other members of the 229th had been providing security at the Army National Guard's Readiness Center in Arlington, Va., since Sept. 11.

Other Virginia Army Guard troops trained in Federal Aviation Administration security procedures will report to Reagan National during October's first weekend because reinforcing airport security has become a new mission for the National Guard in the cause of homeland defense.

President George Bush announced on Sept. 27 that National Guard troops would reinforce security crews at 422 of this country's largest civilian airports for the next four to six months to boost the country's confidence in the aviation industry.

The FAA has asked for about 5,000 troops. Many other Guard troops are reporting for airport duty this weekend after completing FAA training and after being sure they can all safely and properly handle their weapons. The intent is to give airports time to improve their security procedures and systems over the next half year.

Each governor can decide which Guard troops to deploy and what they will actually do. But the job is universally the same — providing a military presence that includes monitoring and rein-

forcing security checkpoints, monitoring the alertness and performance of the civilian screeners, and assisting screeners and supervisors and airport police as required.

Approximately 120 Maryland Army Guard soldiers began working security checkpoints at Baltimore-Washington International Airport and regional airports in Hagerstown and Salisbury Oct. 4.

Approximately 350 Virginia infantry and field artillery citizen-soldiers have been trained for duty at Reagan, Dulles International and seven other airports beginning Oct. 6.

New Jersey has called on about 150 Army Guard soldiers, including members of the 42nd Military Police Company, for duty at Newark, Trenton and Atlantic City beginning Oct. 5.

Vermont called about 20 military police and security force personnel to airports in Burlington and Rutland and expected to replace them with FAA-trained artillery and armor soldiers Oct. 5.

As many as 40 Guard soldiers from the 116th Cavalry Brigade were prepared for duty at six Idaho airports and Colorado formed a 140-member force for 13 airports, including Denver International.

A National Guard Bureau historian in Arlington, Va., said using Guard troops for airport security is similar to how nearly 13,000 Army and Air Guard troops were used to sort and deliver mail during the 1970 New York postal strike.

This, however, is believed to be the first time that Guard forces have been employed to guard airports across the country. It is a bit different from the state active duty that Guard troops perform while routinely helping civil authorities deal with wildfires, floods and other domestic emergencies, Guard officials pointed out, even though airport security people will remain under the command and control of their respective governors.

The federal government is funding the airport security mission, so Guard members will receive pay and benefits based on their rank and time in service.

The Virginia MPs got a sense of their mission's significance when Reagan National Airport reopened Oct. 4.

"It's good to know we're here when the last airport in the country began to return to normal," said Switzer. "While we're standing here performing security duty, people come up and say 'Thank you for all you're doing because we feel safer now,'" said Spc. Gerald Clemens.

There is a universal understanding about what President Bush intends to accomplish.

"Some airports already meet high standards," he said at Chicago's O'Hare International Airport on Sept. 27. "But for those airports that need help, we will work with the governors to provide security measures — visible security measures — so the traveling public will know that we are serious about airline safety in America."

BRIEFS

Lodging Survey

The joint lodging office is conducting a facility/furniture survey of all base lodging assets. The purpose is two-fold.

- Identify furniture/appliances for replacement. The task force has ordered more than \$500,000 in furniture and appliances last month and will use the results of the survey to determine priorities for your furniture/appliance replacement.

- Verify user and billeting space data.

The billeting occupant or designated representative must be available during the JLO visit. The base civil engineer asks for your support in conducting these important surveys. Since a complete furniture/appliance inventory will be conducted, request you allow 15 minutes for each survey. JLO will be contacting personnel in the Alpha and Bravo areas to survey first. Again, please support this important work. If you have questions, please contact the JLO at ext. 4450.

Midnight chow

The dining facility now offers midnight chow for the breakfast pricing of \$1.35 or \$1.60. Come and enjoy the tastiest night-time meal this side of Tegucigalpa. Dining hours are from 11 p.m. to 1 a.m.

AAFES needs change

The base exchange is in dire need of coins. A penny for your thoughts won't do much, but they are welcoming nickels, dimes and quarters with open arms. Without sufficient coins, people are getting short changed. If you can shake the piggy banks dry and search the couch cushions to help keep the exchange functioning, you'll be rewarded with crisp cash — swapped for the silver of course.

Do you need help

Do you have bugs in your rugs, lights out at 7 p.m. only you want to stay up past 9, or are raindrops falling on your head — inside your hooch? You need to give the DynCorp Help Desk a call to remedy these issues. DynCorp Help Desk at ext. 4584 is available 24-hours each day to report the ailments of issues concerning plumbing, electrical, pest, and a host of other issues dealing with your hooch or the structures on base. If you call in a job, record the job order number for following up on the work. Many items are responded to immediately if they are classed as an emergency work order. Many jobs are completed within 24 hours. If you are not satisfied with the service, contact the BCE at ext. 4143.

Chaplain

(Continued from Page 2)

liness and corruption of church and society in Florence. Although Savonarola demanded reform in the church, he never took the more advanced position of Wycliffe and Hus. He had no quarrel with the teachings or the organization of the church, but personally seems to have believed in justification by faith. He was characterized by religious zeal and personal piety. Because he openly condemned the evil character and misrule of Pope Alexander VI and the corruption of the papal court, he won the undying opposition of the papacy and suffered execution.

Many other religious movements, for which there is no space here, spread across Europe during the fifteenth century, demonstrating how widespread was the demand for church reform there. In fact the Continent was a seething kettle by 1500—ready to boil over. In the realms of economics, society, politics, intellect, and religion, the time had come for an eruption. All that was needed was someone who could mold these explosive elements into a single movement. Such a movement would blitz Europe. It was Martin Luther who provided a channel for all this explosive energy in what is now called the Protestant Reformation.

A few years after Martin Luther's birth (1483) Columbus reached the New World (1492) and launched the Spanish Empire in the West; shortly after Luther posted his theses, Magellan's expedition sailed around the world. At the same time, the Portuguese were establishing outposts of empire in Brazil, Africa, India, and the Far East. The religion of Europe was in a condition of decay. The evils of the church were many—simony, economic oppression, the purchase of salvation through indulgences, immorality of many of the clergy, and so on.

The issue that brought Luther to the attention of all Europe was indulgences. Initially, an indulgence provided for the remission of punishment imposed by the Roman Catholic church on someone who was guilty of a specific sin. An indulgence was based on the principle that sinners were unable to do sufficient penance to expiate all their sins. Hence it was necessary for them to draw on the "treasury of merits," to which Christ, the Virgin Mary, and the saints contributed and which could be dispensed by the pope. In earlier days one might gain an indulgence for risking his life in fighting the infidel during the Crusades. Gradually however, financial sacrifice was accepted in lieu of physical risk. And the financing of the building of churches, monasteries, hospitals, and the like could be designated by the pope as warranting indulgences. During the later

Middle Ages, indulgences came to involve not only remission of punishment imposed by the Roman church, but also absolution of all guilt incurred before God. Pope Leo X (1513-1521), like his predecessor Julius II, sought to raise funds for the building of St. Peter's in Rome by indulgence sales.

Frederic of Saxony (Frederick the Wise) forbade the sale of indulgences in his domain; so there was none of the traffic at Wittenberg. But Wittenberg citizens traveled to other towns to buy indulgences. When Luther observed the effect of this sale on the moral and ethical standards of his parishioners, he decided to post his famous Ninety-five Theses (or topics for debate) on the door of Castle Church at Wittenberg on October 31, 1517, in protest against the indulgence sale. Printed copies quickly flooded Europe, and popular enthusiasm was engendered everywhere.

A conservative, faithful son of the church, Luther believed the authority of the pope and the validity of the sacrament of penance were at stake in the way the indulgences had been sold. He sent a copy of the theses and a letter of explanation to Albert. Early in 1518, still not believing that the abuse in the indulgence sale had been approved by the pope, Luther sent an explanation (the Resolutions) to Leo X. In trying to squelch Luther, Leo preferred to put pressure on him through local agencies (e.g., the Augustinian order), but members of the higher echelon of papal power in Rome persuaded the pope to demand Luther's appearance in Rome as a suspect of heresy. In 1521 Luther went to the Diet of Worms (a parliament of the empire) under an imperial safe conduct.

There he uttered the famous words: "I cannot and will not recant anything, for it is neither safe nor honest to act against one's conscience. God help me. Amen." On the way back Frederick's men kidnapped Luther to protect him, and put him in the Wartburg Castle, where he translated the New Testament into idiomatic German in the unbelievably short time of eleven weeks.

At the Diet of Speyer (1529) it was resolved to forbid further spread of the Lutheran movement. A number of German princes and free cities entered a protest against this action. Subscribers came to be known as protestants, and soon the name Protestant passed on to the whole movement. In the following year the Protestant princes got together in what was called the Schmalkald League. Already hard pressed by the Ottoman Turks, who had appeared before the gates of Vienna in 1529, the emperor Charles V finally granted religious freedom to the princes in 1532 and did not interfere with Lutheranism for several years.

See Chaplain, in the next issue of the Iguana for part two of series.

WEBSITES

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he wants you to know about, his main communication tool is the JTF-Bravo E-News posted on the intranet. All information posted on the intranet is instantly accessible 24 hours a day and requires no meetings to attend or e-mails that fill up your mailbox. Great effort has been made by J-6 and PAO to make important task force information easily accessible by computer. All you need to do is make the intranet home page your default web page and read the information posted to the intranet each day.

Every member of JTF-Bravo has a responsibility to check the intranet

frequently to stay informed of policies and procedures, especially during these times of increased force protection conditions.

To make the JTF-Bravo intranet your default web page, right-click on the Internet Explorer icon, choose properties and type jtfb-websrvr in the default web page box. Click apply and then click okay. That's it! Now you'll have all the facts about what's going on in the task force and the local area.

JTF-Bravo public Web site

Did you know JTF-Bravo has a Web site? The address is www.southcom.mil/home/jtfbravo, our web site offers lots of task force information for military members and their families. Need to send information about Soto Cano to your replacement? The JTF-Bravo Wel-

come Guide is available on our Web site with no mailing or waiting required. Want to show your family and friends what it is like to be stationed at Soto Cano? An electronic version of the Iguana newspaper as well as other task force information and photographs are available at the click of a mouse.

The JTF-Bravo intranet and Internet Web sites are two important information management tools available to everyone every single day. Take a few minutes today to set your Web page default setting to our intranet home page and add our Internet site to your list of favorite Web sites.

Using JTF-Bravo intranet and Internet resources will save you time and connect you to all the information that you need to know.

MWR happenings

Loose lips sink ships

By Spc. Jon Christoffersen
Iguana Editor

Rumor (roo' mer) n. Unsubstantiated information of uncertain origin usually spread by talk: hearsay.

The wood shop is closing, is one of the latest rumors spreading around Soto Cano.

It goes something like this; due to safety concerns for both the employees and patrons of the shop, it's going to be closed down. Two individuals, Robin Gonzalez, Morale Welfare and Recreation manager, and Air Force Master Sgt. Noel J. Fernandez, MWR Coordinator, have something to say about this rumor.

"The wood shop is absolutely not closing," they both said with complete conviction.

The rumor's source is believed to have its roots within an accident that occurred more than a month ago. The result of the accident was a safety inspection.

"The wood shop meets all safety standards," Gonzalez said. "The

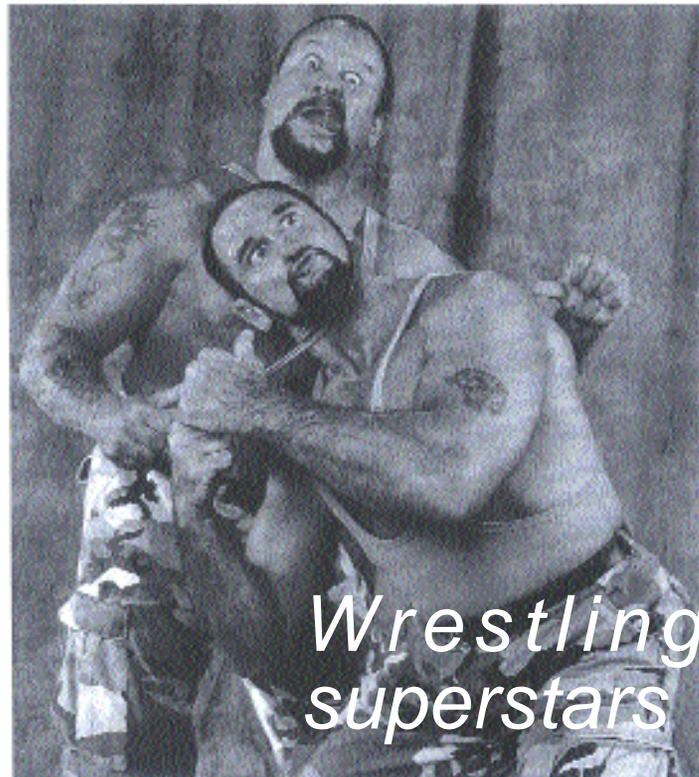
shop will continue to conduct business as usual."

One of the concerns at the shop was the amount of dust in the air, kicked up by the machines while cutting and sanding wood. According to Gonzalez this concern is being met by dust masks being available to both patrons and employees. She added that MWR has ordered a dust extraction system for the shop, which will remove dust as it comes off the equipment.

Along with the extraction system, she said all individuals must clean up after themselves, removing the sawdust from surfaces, thereby less dust will become airborne. Gonzalez said the 'finger incident' is the only documented accident in 10 years.

"It was not a training or equipment problem," Fernandez added. "All people using the wood shop must have a safety card on file."

Fernandez also said the shop will soon have new wood for people to work with. He said that the shop is waiting release of funds so they can purchase more wood.



BUSHWHACKERS™

Courtesy photo

The Bushwackers, above, will take on the former WWF Tag-Team Champions The Headshrinkers in the Main Event of pro-wrestling at Warehouse R-71 Nov. 6 and 7. The pre-show starts at 7 p.m. with the main show kicking off at 8 p.m.

OPSEC keeps pieces of a puzzle apart

By Staff Sgt. Amy Parr
Air Force Print News

WASHINGTON — Picture a large jigsaw puzzle with many pieces. Sometimes two pieces fit together and sometimes they do not. What happens when a piece does not fit? It is put to the side until a match shows up.

In operations security, each bit of information is a puzzle piece. When alone, some information might seem unimportant. But, when matched with other information, the entire picture can be completed.

According to Master Sgt. David Walker, Air Force OPSEC program manager at the Pentagon, when someone violates OPSEC rules, the military mission could be compromised, resulting in lost lives and equipment.

He said the enemy can analyze small bits of unclassified information from telephone conversations, e-mails and small talk and use them to examine the planning, preparation, execution and post execution phases of any activity. This allows them to see the big picture of military action in any operational environment.

"The picture with bits and pieces of information added together provides the adversary an upper hand," he said. "The enemy now has the information necessary to thwart our planned military operations."

The purpose of OPSEC is to identify information and observable actions relating to mission capabilities, limitations and intentions in order to prevent exploitation by potential adversaries. So, Walker said it is everyone's duty, whether active duty, family member or civilian, to protect the mission.

Some things people should not talk about outside the proper environment include troop movements and locations, equipment locations, operational status of equipment, mission taskings and leadership movement.

Because cellular phones are very vulnerable to interception, Walker said it is important for people to use secure phones to protect sensitive information. These phones encrypt and decrypt phone conversations that cannot be descrambled without the proper

code. Walker said they provide the military a high degree of information protection.

Walker said it is also important to remember that the need to know takes precedence over a person's security clearance.

"Even if a person has the proper security clearance, the information may be privy to a small group of people who are responsible for protecting the information," he said. "Prior to granting access to classified material, a person must have the proper security clearance and a need to know."

Walker said following simple OPSEC can make the enemy's job that much more difficult.

"OPSEC is very important, not only in wartime, but in peacetime," he said. "A little effort on our part can make it much harder for our adversaries to gain

valuable information regarding Air Force military operations."

For more information on OPSEC, contact local OPSEC program offices. Each office maintains location-specific critical information lists of information requiring OPSEC protection.

"OPSEC is very important, not only in wartime, but in peacetime."

Master Sgt. David Walker
Pentagon OPSEC program manager