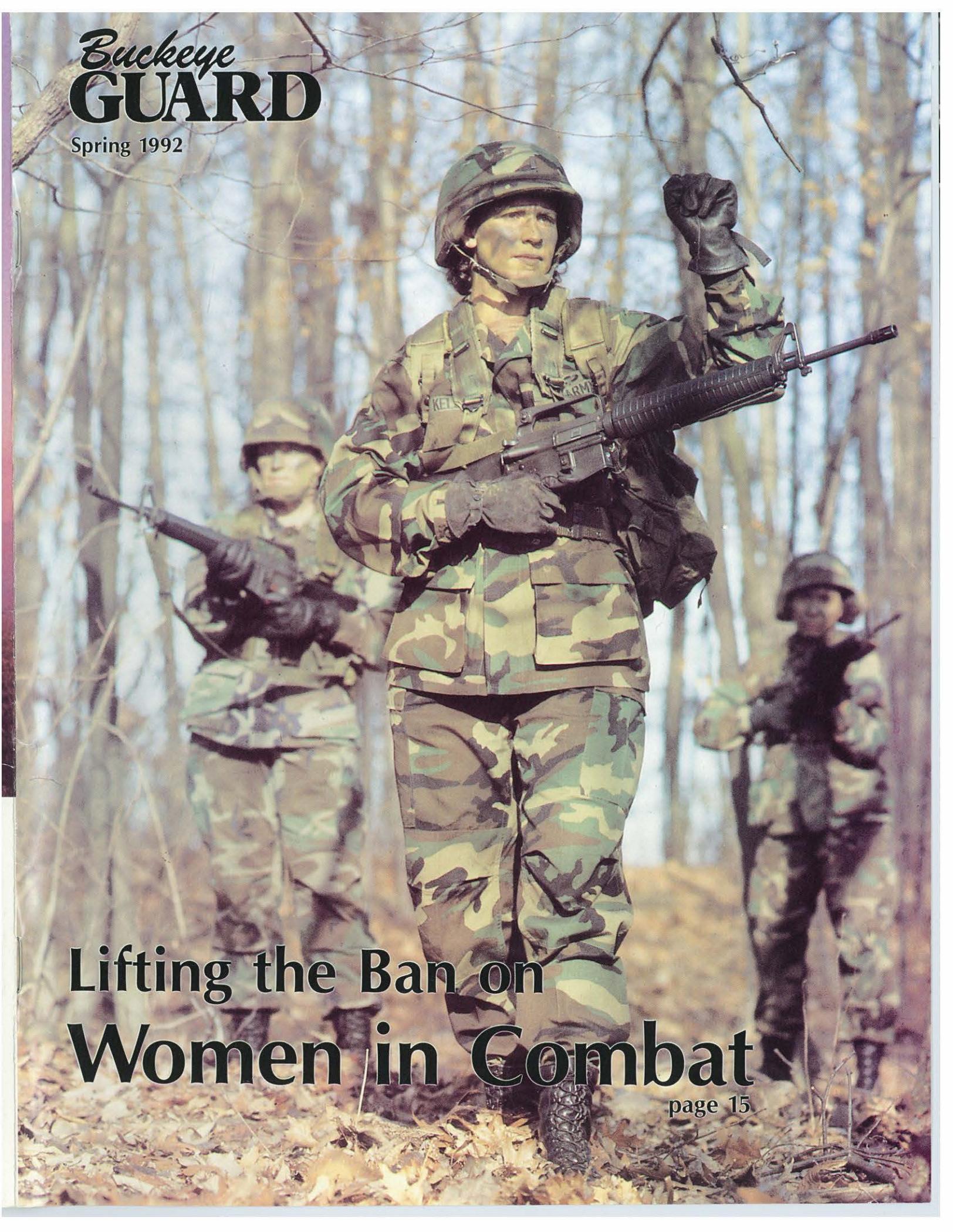


Buckeye **GUARD**

Spring 1992



Lifting the Ban on Women in Combat

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NORTHERN EXPOSURE



...Army Style
page 8

force in such a manner that it can be successfully supported and sustained for the next twenty-five years.

It may be necessary, as part of this effort, to close certain armories and full-time support organizations (OMS, AASF, CSMS).

It may be necessary to relocate certain units to enhance their viability, supportability and sustainability. This is particularly applicable to units that support the state mission and units that provide for female membership.

Again, the goal of this staff planning effort is to put the best possible OHARNG force in the best possible location. My goal for having this project completed is May 1992. I plan to report to you then how and where the post-FY 93 force structure will be arrayed.

The 2/28 AD

The 2d Brigade will consist of two tank (armor) battalions, one mechanized infantry battalion, one field artillery battalion (M-109, 155SP), and one forward support battalion.

Many of the skills and MOSs required to operate the 73d SIB and the 107th ACR today will be called for to operate the 2/28 AD tomorrow.

We are working hard to convince the National Guard Bureau that it needs to provide the OHARNG with an additional "slice" of the 28th AD to support the 2d Brigade. This would be approximately 700 spaces devoted to engineers, aviators, and logistical support elements. It is not certain that we will be provided this Divisional "support slice," but we are making every attempt to get it authorized to us.

THE FUTURE AND YOU

I look forward to a post-FY 93 OHARNG force structure that is robust, viable, properly arrayed and fully supportable and sustainable.

I anticipate units that are over 100% assigned strength and 90% level of MOS qualification. I see improvement in many operational areas, and I certainly see nothing to fear or be apprehensive about as we move to implement the new force structure. I see a better OHARNG ahead.

I highly recommend that you immediately begin to ensure that you have accomplished all that you can to make yourself highly qualified and competitive. To fit in tomorrow's OHARNG, you must be MOS qualified, and you must have completed the appropriate level of required military education (OBC, OAC, NCOES, etc).

The best qualified, highest level performers will do well in tomorrow's OHARNG.

The future holds great promise. Be sure you take maximum advantage of the opportunity before us. □

Editor's Note: *This information was sent out in late January to each unit commander in the Ohio Army National Guard. It is Gen. Martin's intention to continually keep the troops updated on force structure reductions through commanders briefings, unit bulletin boards and articles in the Buckeye Guard.*

A Word from NGAUS

The National Guard Association of the United States (NGAUS) spent most of 1991 fighting in Washington to preserve the Army National Guard's force structure, until the nation can get a better fix on where international events are headed. They argued successfully with those in Congress to put off the 33 percent cuts in the Total Army's structure pending such analysis.

The association parts company with the active component notion that "as active component force structure draws down, it is important that proportionate and appropriate reductions in Guard and Reserve units occur." The NGAUS believes this is dangerous for the war-fighting capabilities of the services—and, consequently, for the nation. **National Guard**

Command Profile



Name: Earl W. Lutz

Age: 45

Occupation: Commercial Artist

Life has taught me: To be flexible

If I could have just one day all to myself, I would: Sit in a tree stand, overlooking a beaver dam, and shoot videos

The one film I would like to have starred in: West Side Story

When no one's looking I: Daydream

When I was little, I wanted to be: A professional baseball player

The worst advice I ever received was: Get a tonsillectomy at age 40

The best advice I ever received was: Be considerate of others

If I could dine with anyone, past or present, I would invite: Mickey Mantle

The best moment of my life happened when I: Witnessed the birth of my son

My favorite book: Fear Strikes Out

My favorite movie: Miracle on 34th Street

If I could leave today's guardmembers with one piece of advice, it would be:

Wear your uniform proudly and support military customs and courtesies to the fullest.

Editor's Note: *Chief Master Sergeant Earl Lutz was appointed the Senior Enlisted Advisor, Ohio Air National Guard in July, 1991.*

Ohio National Guard selects its Finest

by Sgt. Diane Farrow
196th Public Affairs Detachment

A year of outstanding performance has finally paid off.

- Strict attention to detail reflected in appearance, bearing, and knowledge of military customs and courtesies.
- A thorough understanding of individual responsibilities as well as the mission of the Ohio National Guard on both a state and federal level.

These were just a few of the challenges met with the highest degree of expertise in order to win a state level competition.

The cream of the crop for 1991 have been selected and the winners will reign throughout 1992.

Sgt. Jennifer L. Taday. Awarded Airman of the Year for the Ohio Air National Guard, Sgt. Taday began her military career in March 1988 as a Material Storage and Distribution Specialist assigned to the 178th Tactical Fighter Group.

In March 1990, she was selected for the 178th's Public Affairs Technician position. She currently still holds this position, producing an excellent base newspaper, "The Thunderer."

Taday is presently attending Bowling Green State University, majoring in Journalism and Theater. Her educational background includes numerous scholarships and leadership roles, and her humanitarian interests include involvement with the American Cancer Society and the Saint Vincent DePaul Society.

Spec. Brian S. Koby. Awarded Soldier of the Year for the Ohio Army National Guard, Spec. Koby first joined the National Guard in January, 1990. As a member of Det 1, Co A, 1/148th Infantry, Koby started his military career as an automatic rifleman, and later received additional training, which qualified him as an anti-armor specialist.

With less than two years in the National Guard, Koby not only learned two military occupational specialties, but he also completed a Primary Leadership Development Course at Fort Indian-town Gap, Pa., graduating on the Commandant's List.

His desire to learn extends beyond the military classroom, for he is currently enrolled at Ohio State University, majoring in Chemical Engineering. During the school year, Koby resides in Columbus, but his home of record is Fostoria, Ohio.

Staff Sgt. Omer E. Cunningham. Awarded NCO of the Year for the Ohio Air National Guard, Staff Sgt. Cunningham began his military career in March 1986 as a Apprentice Fire Protection Specialist at Eglin Air Force Base, Fla. In addition to his role in fire protection, Cunningham also took on responsibility for administrative support, supply transactions, and computer operations.

Cunningham left active duty in June 1988 under the Palace Chase Program, and was assigned to the 179th Civil Engineering Squadron. He is presently an instructor for Fire Protection Training and Non-Commissioned Officer in Charge (NCOIC) of Information Management in the Fire Department.

Cunningham is employed as a Computer Systems Manager in Lorain, Ohio. He is also an active member of several community organizations, including the Boy Scouts of America, Little League, Parent/Teacher Association, and PRIDE, a committee which evaluates the effectiveness of the vocational education system.

Sgt. 1st Class James W. Osborn. Awarded NCO of the Year for the Ohio Army National Guard, Sgt. 1st Class Osborn joined the U.S. Army in January 1977, serving four years with the 327th Infantry, 101st Airborne Division. During his active duty tour, he advanced from an infantry rifleman to a section leader in his unit.

Osborn joined the Kentucky National Guard in June 1983, and in 1985 he enlisted with the United States Army Reserve, assigned as a Noncommissioned Officer Educational System instructor. His experience as an instructor paid off when he enlisted with the Ohio National Guard in 1990; he now instructs at the Ohio Military Academy in Columbus.

Osborn is currently employed with the Circleville Fire Department. He resides in Amanda, Ohio, with his wife, Roxanne, and two children, Joseph and April.

Master Sgt. Larry C. Grant. Capturing the title of Ohio Air National Guard Senior NCO of the Year, Master Sgt. Grant entered the Air Force in 1972 for a four-year assignment in the electronics career field. In 1977, after a brief year away from the military, Grant enlisted with the Ohio Air National Guard, joining the 269th Combat Communications Squadron.

Filling the logistics plans position in his squadron, Grant's contributions led directly to the 269th's "Excellent" rating during the mobility phase of an Operational Readiness Inspection. In June of 1990, he accepted an assignment to the logistics plans position in the Headquarters 251st Combat Communications Group.

Sergeant Grant is employed as a Test Equipment Specialist for the Deputy Chief of Staff for Engineering at Wright Patterson Air Force Base. Active members of the Rocky Point Chapel, he and his wife, Teresa, have three sons, Matthew, Nathan and Jacob.

On Dec. 6, 1991, the 178th Civil Engineering Squadron hosted the National Guard Day Awards Banquet in Springfield, honoring three of these individuals. Why only three?

Anyone who ever had to coordinate one event between two branches of service knows there is always going to be a catch. In this case, timing was the issue. The Air National Guard holds their state-level competition at the end of the fiscal year (Sept. 30), whereas the Army National Guard conducts their state boards after the end of the calendar year.

As a result, the National Guard Day Awards Banquet, traditionally held in December, honors the winners of the current year for the Air National Guard, while it honors the winners of the previous year, the year's "reigning champs," for the Army National Guard.

Although this sounds rather confusing, the end result is that Sergeants Taday, Cunningham and Grant were recognized in Dec. 1991, and Spec. Koby and Sgt. 1st Class Osborn will be honored on National Guard Day, 1992.

Spec. Cynthia Wakefield, 1990 Soldier of the Year, and Sgt. Charles Schafer, 1990 NCO of the Year, were the Army National Guard representatives honored at this past December's banquet. □

Ohio's Finest 1991



Sgt. 1st Class James W. Osborn
NCO of the Year
Det 3, STARC, Ohio Military Academy
Columbus, Ohio Army National Guard



Spec. Brian S. Koby
Soldier of the Year
Det 1, Co A, 1/148th Infantry
Kenton, Ohio Army National Guard



Master Sgt. Larry C. Grant
Senior NCO of the Year
251st Combat Communications Group
Springfield, Ohio Air National Guard



Staff Sgt. Omer E. Cunningham
NCO of the Year
179th Civil Engineering Squadron
Mansfield, Ohio Air National Guard



Sgt. Jennifer L. Taday
Airman of the Year
178th Tactical Fighter Group
Springfield, Ohio Air National Guard

Infantry soldiers trek to Alaska for Cold Weather Survival Training

Story by Cpl. Dominic Fredo II
Co C, 1/148th Infantry

The phone rang. "Prepare the unit to deploy to Alaska," said the faceless voice at the other end. A face quickly took shape as the caller identified himself as Brigadier General Herbert Eagon, commander of the 73rd Infantry Brigade.

The general informed Capt. Joseph A. Harvey, commander of Co. C., 1/148th Infantry, that his unit would be conducting their annual training (AT) at the U.S.A. Northern Warfare Training Center (NWTC) at Ft. Greely, Alaska. Eagon added that Charlie Company was selected to represent the 73rd Infantry Brigade as a reward for a job well done during the previous year's AT; the year the unit was honored "Best Company" in the brigade.

A wave of excitement rippled through the formation as the announcement was made. In reviewing their mission, Harvey told his soldiers that NWTC instructors would teach them how to fight and survive in a hostile environment, while living under extreme cold weather conditions.

"We'll prove ourselves physically capable to overcome all obstacles, and mentally fit to deal with any isolation that may set

in," 1st Sgt. Steven Porter said to the troops. He added enthusiastically, "We've trained hard, and we are ready for this!"

In the early morning hours of Nov. 30, rain fell outside the Van Wert Armory, mixing with the tears of family and friends who came to wish a bon voyage to the members of Charlie Company.

After a two-hour ride to Wright Patterson Air Force Base in Dayton, Ohio, the soldiers filed into a giant C-141, which was manned by the 172nd Airlift Group out of Jackson, Miss.

Seven hours and 32 minutes later, the wheels touched down on the frozen runway of Eielson Air Force Base. The advance party met Charlie Company's eager soldiers and led them to their final destination, Ft. Greely, Alaska.

Orange lights lit up the falling snow and darkened sky as the buses pulled up to the inprocessing station. Everyone adjusted their watches to the new time; it was 1630 and already dark as night.

By this time, soldiers had been briefed on a few life-style adjustments they should expect. Adjustments such as daylight in Alaska lasting only six hours, with the remaining 18 hours varying between dusk

and darkness. Also, soldiers would be receiving four high-calorie meals a day in order to produce more body heat and to replace weight loss associated with cold weather climates.

After everyone unloaded from the bus, a few cold weather clothing items were issued to them and they were assigned to their barracks. The rest of the night was spent resting up and settling into the new environment.

The soldiers rose to a 0600 wake-up call, only to find that six fresh inches of snow fell during the night, topping the 12-18 inches already there. After cleaning up themselves and the barracks, Charlie Company was off to their first meal. Approximately 1,800 calories later, everyone headed for the classroom.

"Oppugnatus Et Montes Hiemes Superamus," said Sgt. 1st Class Blask, Non-commissioned Officer in Charge of the NWTC. "Translated, this means 'We battle the cold and conquer mountains,' and this is our motto at Northern Warfare Training Center."

Blask introduced the NWTC cadre and explained that their mission was to safely and successfully train soldiers to conduct operations in an extreme cold weather environment. And, he said, over the next nine days, Company C would receive 160 hours of training, in the classroom and out, learning just that.

Blask broke down Charlie Company into nine-soldier squads, and assigned one NWTC instructor to each group. The instructors then marched their squads over to the Central Issue Facility to draw complete issues of extreme cold weather clothing.

For the first lesson, instructors sorted out



Photo by Spec. Anthony Florence

Staff Sgt. Tommy D. Zellers (far left) and the rest of Co. C., 1/148th Infantry, survey Alaska's cold weather environment after landing at Eielson Air Force Base.

Spec. Kevin A. Smith drew this pencil sketch, inspired by Charlie Company's first experience pulling the ahkio.



the unserviceable items, and showed squad members how to properly fit and wear the clothing. In addition, they explained the importance of why each piece of clothing should be worn, and how to clean and store these items.

It was also during this block of instruction that the unit learned that the key to dressing for cold weather survival is spelled out in the word "COLD." As an acronym, **C**—stands for cleanliness and care; **O**—stands for overheating; **L**—stands for layers and looseness; and **D**—stands for dampness.

After this block of instruction, the unit changed into the uniform appropriate for Alaska: white vapor barrier boots, field pants, wool shirt, trigger-finger mittens, extreme cold weather mittens and a parka with balaclava.

The cadre explained that it takes up to three or four weeks to become acclimated to an extreme cold weather environment. As a result, exposure to the elements was graduated from short periods to longer periods of time before any actual outdoor training began. For the next few days, the primary focus was basic cold weather survival, including how to identify and treat cold weather injuries.

Once the NWTC cadre felt Charlie Company was properly prepared for training in the field, a 10 kilometer familiarization trek was set in motion.

After a hearty lunch of 2,100 calories, snow shoes were distributed amongst the soldiers.

"Time to work off lunch," chuckled one soldier under his breath.

Once everyone was properly fitted and dressed, Company C began their lengthy stroll in temperatures which measured -30 degrees Fahrenheit. Upon their return, the instructors were astonished by the number of soldiers that had fallen out: NONE. From that point on there was no doubt that Charlie Company was hard-charging and well-trained.

The following morning brought a fresh batch of snow to enhance the challenge of the next venture. After a brief class on packing and maintaining an "ahkio" (sled), harnesses and traces were pulled out and the first set of two-legged huskies were hooked up. Bravo teams took the place of honor in front, while Alpha teams followed behind. After five kilometers of pulling the ahkio, Charlie Company reached their bivouac site.

Since the most important part of cold weather training is protection from the elements, the infamous tent and stove drill was next on the training schedule. After a couple of dry runs, everyone was ready to test the clock.

The standard to set up the tent and get the yuke (stove) up and running is 30 minutes. Matching the 40 mph gusts of wind, the group's adrenaline kicked in to complete the job within 17 minutes.

The time came for the final challenge. Again, the teams were required to run a tent and stove drill, but this time at night, under light discipline, with no artificial light allowed.



Charlie Company successfully accomplished the task in 16 minutes flat.

Impressed with the unit's teamwork and outstanding time, the Northern Warfare Training Center certified every one of the guardmembers who participated. □

Ode to the Ahkio

*Trudging through the Alaskan snow
Pulling the mighty ahkio
Feeling much more than 200
pounds
All the men making grunting
sounds*

*Four hours gone, our heads held
low
We wonder how much further we
must go
Our heads are hung, our backs in
pain
We need a shot of Novocain*

*Sgt. asks, "You feeling all right?"
We all smile and our tongue we
bite
For when we stop, our backs are
bent
We still must put up that GP tent*

*Shovels dig and snowshoes rake
Hammer in those frozen stakes
Though it's tough, we all know
There is nothing like the ahkio*

by Spec. Christopher L. Bates

LEFT: Snow-shoe ensembles are just one of many vital pieces of equipment necessary for cold weather survival. ABOVE: Another member of Co. C. artistically inspired by the ahkio, Spec. Christopher L. Bates wrote this playful ode the same night Spec. Smith drew his sketch.

National Guard drill pay effective Jan. 1

Here are the one-day reserve drill rates that will be effective Jan. 1, 1992, reflecting the 4.2 percent raise approved by Congress and expected to be signed by President Bush. In general, a weekend drill is worth four one-day drills.

| Grade | Years of service | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|------------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| | <2 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 6 | 8 | 10 | 12 | 14 | 16 | 18 | 20 | 22 | 26 |
| Commissioned officers | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 0-10 | 213.92 | 221.45 | 221.45 | 221.45 | 221.45 | 229.94 | 229.94 | 242.68 | 242.68 | 260.04 | 260.04 | 277.45 | 277.45 | 294.74 |
| 0-9 | 189.59 | 194.55 | 198.70 | 198.70 | 198.70 | 203.75 | 203.75 | 212.23 | 212.23 | 229.94 | 229.94 | 242.68 | 242.68 | 260.04 |
| 0-8 | 171.72 | 176.87 | 181.06 | 181.06 | 181.06 | 194.55 | 194.55 | 203.75 | 203.75 | 212.23 | 221.45 | 229.94 | 235.61 | 235.61 |
| 0-7 | 142.68 | 152.38 | 152.38 | 152.38 | 159.22 | 159.22 | 168.45 | 168.45 | 176.87 | 194.55 | 207.94 | 207.94 | 207.94 | 207.94 |
| 0-6 | 105.76 | 116.19 | 123.81 | 123.81 | 123.81 | 123.81 | 123.81 | 123.81 | 128.01 | 148.25 | 155.82 | 159.22 | 168.45 | 182.69 |
| 0-5 | 84.58 | 99.31 | 106.18 | 106.18 | 106.18 | 106.18 | 109.39 | 115.28 | 123.01 | 132.22 | 139.79 | 144.03 | 149.06 | 149.06 |
| 0-4 | 71.29 | 86.82 | 92.61 | 92.61 | 94.33 | 98.49 | 105.21 | 111.12 | 116.19 | 121.29 | 124.64 | 124.64 | 124.64 | 124.64 |
| 0-3 | 66.25 | 74.08 | 79.19 | 87.62 | 91.81 | 95.10 | 100.25 | 105.21 | 107.79 | 107.79 | 107.79 | 107.79 | 107.79 | 107.79 |
| 0-2 | 57.77 | 63.09 | 75.81 | 78.35 | 79.98 | 79.98 | 79.98 | 79.98 | 79.98 | 79.98 | 79.98 | 79.98 | 79.98 | 79.98 |
| 0-1 | 50.16 | 52.21 | 63.09 | 63.09 | 63.09 | 63.09 | 63.09 | 63.09 | 63.09 | 63.09 | 63.09 | 63.09 | 63.09 | 63.09 |
| Commissioned officers with more than four years' active duty as an enlisted member | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 0-3E | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 87.62 | 91.81 | 95.10 | 100.25 | 105.21 | 109.39 | 109.39 | 109.39 | 109.39 | 109.39 | 109.39 |
| 0-2E | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 78.35 | 79.98 | 82.52 | 86.82 | 90.14 | 92.61 | 92.61 | 92.61 | 92.61 | 92.61 | 92.61 |
| 0-1E | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 63.09 | 67.41 | 69.89 | 72.42 | 74.94 | 78.35 | 78.35 | 78.35 | 78.35 | 78.35 | 78.35 |
| Enlisted members | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| E-9 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 78.53 | 80.29 | 82.11 | 83.99 | 85.87 | 87.54 | 92.13 | 101.09 |
| E-8 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 65.85 | 67.73 | 69.52 | 71.32 | 73.21 | 74.89 | 79.73 | 81.23 | 90.28 |
| E-7 | 45.97 | 49.63 | 51.47 | 53.27 | 55.08 | 56.84 | 58.66 | 60.49 | 63.23 | 65.02 | 66.83 | 67.70 | 72.24 | 81.23 |
| E-6 | 39.56 | 43.11 | 44.91 | 46.82 | 48.57 | 50.32 | 52.17 | 54.86 | 56.58 | 58.41 | 59.30 | 59.30 | 59.30 | 59.30 |
| E-5 | 34.71 | 37.78 | 39.62 | 41.34 | 44.06 | 45.85 | 47.67 | 49.42 | 50.32 | 50.32 | 50.32 | 50.32 | 50.32 | 50.32 |
| E-4 | 32.37 | 34.19 | 36.20 | 39.00 | 40.54 | 40.54 | 40.54 | 40.54 | 40.54 | 40.54 | 40.54 | 40.54 | 40.54 | 40.54 |
| E-3 | 30.50 | 32.18 | 33.46 | 34.78 | 34.78 | 34.78 | 34.78 | 34.78 | 34.78 | 34.78 | 34.78 | 34.78 | 34.78 | 34.78 |
| E-2 | 29.35 | 29.35 | 29.35 | 29.35 | 29.35 | 29.35 | 29.35 | 29.35 | 29.35 | 29.35 | 29.35 | 29.35 | 29.35 | 29.35 |
| E-1 | 26.19 | 26.19 | 26.19 | 26.19 | 26.19 | 26.19 | 26.19 | 26.19 | 26.19 | 26.19 | 26.19 | 26.19 | 26.19 | 26.19 |
| E-1 with less than 4 months — 24.22 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

Note: Basic pay is limited to \$291.11 per daily drill by Level V of the Executive Pay Schedule.
Source: Department of Defense office of compensation

ATPCO

Drill pay up 4.2%

Reserve drill pay increased 4.2% as of Jan. 1, 1992, for members of the Selected Reserves. The increase, which matches the 1992 basic pay raise that President George Bush approved, ap-

plies to most of the 1.1 million members of the National Guard and Reserves.

The chart shows the pay for a single drill. In practice, each day of a typical weekend drill counts as two drills, so members may calculate the value of a weekend drill by multiplying the appropriate figure in the chart by four. **Air Force Times**

Tips to make the season less taxing

The Internal Revenue Service offers many free tax services to help taxpayers with their federal income tax returns. Tax publications, telephone services, walk-in assistance, and volunteer and education programs are just a few examples. For more information, request a copy of IRS Publication 910: **Guide to Free Tax Services.**

IRS Publication 945: **Tax Information for Those Affected by Operation Desert Storm**, provides step-by-step guidance and information on federal taxes for service members.

One major tax benefit covered is the amount of income subject to taxation. For enlisted personnel and warrant officers, all pays are tax-exempt for the period served in the combat zone on or after January 17, 1991. Only the first \$500 each month in

the combat zone is tax-free for commissioned officers. One day of appropriate duty qualifies service members for these special tax benefits for the entire month.

When filing state income taxes, the combat zone exclusion will automatically be incorporated since, in Ohio, state taxable income is based on Federally Adjusted Gross Income.

In addition to obtaining this publication, you can also call 1-800-829-1040 for tax information pertaining to Desert Storm.

Other publications available include IRS Pub. 3: **Tax Information for Military Personnel**, IRS PUB. 929: **Tax Rules for Children and Dependents**, IRS Pub. 550: **Investment Income and Expenses**, and IRS Pub. 521: **Moving Expenses.**

To obtain these and other free IRS pub-

lications and forms, call 1-800-829-3676, or write: Internal Revenue Service, Forms Distribution Center, P.O. Box 25866, Richmond Va. 23289. **Army Families**

* * *

Many travel expenses associated with drill weekends and other meetings at the member's unit continue to be deductible, notwithstanding IRS ruling 90-23. The IRS recently clarified this ruling, stating that overnight travel to and from the member's unit, assuming that the armory or air base is outside the general area of the member's business address, continues to be deductible. This includes mileage, lodging and incidental expenses such as meals. **National Guard**

Air, Army Guard team up

AFIS



1991 Wilson Championships

by Maj. Vincent P. Jiga
State Marksmanship Coordinator

The Competition

Last fall, the finest marksmen in the Ohio National Guard squared off rifle to rifle with some of the best shooters in the country.

Ohio's Army and Air National Guard joined forces, sending six of the state's most skilled weapons teams to compete in one of the most prestigious combat shooting competitions, the Winston P. Wilson Rifle, Pistol and Light Machinegun Championships.

The event, held at Camp Robinson, North Little Rock Ark., is conducted annually by the National Guard Marksmanship Training Unit (NGMTU).

The 1991 competition brought together more than 2000 Army and Air National Guard shooters from 54 states and territories, and three foreign countries. Each of these individuals and teams were selected to compete by winning their state championship, held early in the summer.

The six Ohio teams that engaged in competition included: National Match Rifle, National Match Pistol, Combat Rifle, Combat Pistol, Machinegun and Sniper.

The Teams

National Match Rifle: (Pictured below), FRONT, left to right: Maj. Hurley Taylor, 178th TFG; Sgt. Ronald McDougall, Det 1, HHC, 148th Inf Bn; Staff Sgt. Mark Stahl, 299th Sig Det; and Tech Sgt. Kenneth Strohm, 200th RHCES. REAR, left to right: Staff Sgt. Roy Schrader, 200th RHCES; Tech. Sgt. Terry Martino, 121st CAMS; Staff Sgt. Timothy Nicholson, Co H, 2/107 ACR; Maj.

Vincent Jiga, Troop Command; and Staff Sgt. Gregory Czarnecki, 299th Sig Det.

National Match Pistol: Command Sgt. Maj. Lawrence Mead, HHC, 16th Engr Bde; Staff Sgt. Dane Brierly, 1487 Trans Co; Staff Sgt. Raymond Fuller, Co D, 1/137 Avn Bn; Capt. David Hill, HHC 112th Engr Bn; 1st Lt. Eugene Hewitt, 145th MASH; and Sgt. 1st Class George Bergholz, HQ STARC.

(Continued)



Photo by Master Sgt. Mark Whitson, NGMTU

Ohio National Match Rifle Team-1991

(TEAMS continued)

Combat Rifle: 200th Red Horse Civil Engineering Squadron (Pictured right) FRONT, left to right: Tech Sgt. Terry Eishen; Airman 1st Class Robert J. Hrynciw; Staff Sgt. Thomas Kwiatkowski; and Staff Sgt. John D. Avery. REAR, left to right: Airman 1st Class Lloyd Leinbaugh; Staff Sgt. Richard Ebeling; Sgt. Craig Boston; Master Sgt. Robert Eberly; Staff Sgt. Lawrence Krasniewski; and Staff Sgt. Orville Platte.

Combat Pistol: 200th RHCES. Staff Sgt. Andres Palacios; Capt. Lawrence Kowalski; Tech Sgt. Edward J. LaCroix; Tech Sgt. Donald Link; Staff Sgt. Peter Nestinger; and Master Sgt. William Pifer.

Machine Gun: 4/107 Armored Cavalry Regiment. Spec. Frank Montini; Sgt. Joseph Gild; Spec. Patrick Cooney; and Spec. Steven Yoders.

Sniper: (Pictured below) Standing is Staff Sgt. John O'Keeffe, 54th RAOC, and kneeling is Staff Sgt. Todd Friend, HQ, STARC.

The Results

"The Ohio teams did very well in 1991," said Ohio's State Marksmanship Coordinator Maj. Vincent Jiga. "The combined rankings of all our teams placed us in eighth place in a field of 57 state and regional opponents."

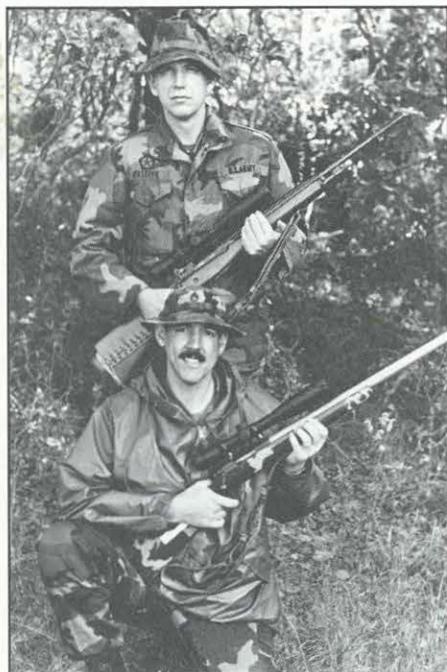


Photo by Master Sgt. Jim Holmes, NCGMTU

Ohio Sniper Team—1991



Photo by Staff Sgt. Jim Green, NCGMTU

Ohio Combat Rifle Team—1991

Ohio did exceptionally well in the National Match Rifle competition.

Ohio's team was the match winner in the National Match Course Team Match, while placing third in both the Short Range Team Match and the Combined Team Championship.

Tech. Sgt. Terry L. Martino, 121st Consolidated Aircraft Maintenance Squadron, won top honors in the individual rankings, scoring 1271 out of a possible 1300, with 46 bulls-eye hits.

The 200th Red Horse Civil Engineering Squadron team placed second in the Precision Combat Rifle Team Match, while Staff Sgt. Orville Platte and Staff Sgt. Thomas Kwiatkowski ranked second and third place, respectively, in the individual 400-yard Slow Fire Prone Position.

The Sniper Team, with Sgt First Class John O'Keeffe and Staff Sgt. Todd Friend, placed third in the Cold Barrel Engagement Match.

The Future

Today's marksmanship programs are experiencing a great shift in emphasis from programs of the past.

Shifting away from the traditional emphasis placed on distance shooting, marksmanship programs are now focusing on a more combat oriented, run-and-shoot scenario.

The 1991 Wilson matches introduced a number of such new courses of fire, staged for trial runs as well as for permanent competition.

A new Sniper match was introduced, which involved two shooters who must act as a team, engaging man-sized targets from distances of 100 to 300 yards away.

Another new competition was an enhanced infantry trophy match, where a shooter and a coach engage pop-up targets at various ranges, trying to get as many hits as they can in 50 seconds.

Next year, the proposed course of fire for the combat pistol match will engage targets from behind barricades and from various yard lines

The Fort Benning Marksmanship Training Unit developed a bounding over watch match which involves two four-man teams. Moving and covering in 100-yard sprints, the two teams run through a course of fire that starts at the 600-yard-line, moving back to the 100-yard-line.

The goal of these new courses is to challenge the shooter by developing competition that simulates combat conditions.

"The Winston P. Wilson Championships is the World Series of shooting for the National Guard," said Maj. Randy Stewart, operations officer for the National Guard Marksmanship Training Unit. "The competition level has been intensely high in the past, and with the upcoming changes to the program, it will undoubtedly remain one of the toughest challenges in combat shooting found any place in the United States." □

Martino wins top honors

by Sgt. Michael Hays
National Guard
Marksmanship Training Unit



Tech. Sgt. Terry Martino waits his turn at the firing line during the 1991 Wilson Championships.

Tech. Sgt. Terry L. Martino, member of the 121st Tactical Fighter Wing and resident of Orient, Ohio, won top honors in the Individual National Match Rifle Championship during the Winston P. Wilson Rifle, Pistol and Light Machinegun Championships.

Martino is also a member of the Ohio National Guard National Match Rifle Shooting Team, which won third place honors in the Team National Match Rifle Championships.

"I always look forward to the Wilson Championships," Martino said. "Its the tough competition and the sense of camaraderie found at these matches that makes shooting as a sport so satisfying."

The winner of the Individual National Match Rifle Competition, is determined by the aggregate of scores from five matches over four days. All competition is fired with M-14 National Match rifles at different ranges and different times of fire.

Individuals can compete in either the Novice or Open class, based on whether they have competed in the match before. Martino, a Wilson Championship veteran since the 1970s, competes in Open class since the Novice class is reserved for firsttimers.

Scoring is displayed by the first numbers being the total points gained on the target for each individual match, the second set of numbers followed by the "x" is the number of bulls-eye hits — this score is used to break ties.

In the first match, Individual 200-yard Slow Fire, Martino placed third with a score of 193-5x, with Sgt. John Napoliello on the New Jersey team edging Martino out of second place with a score of 193-9x.

In the second match, Individual 200-yard Rapid Fire, Chief Warrant Officer

David R. Logan on the Pennsylvania team scored 200-12x, with Martino's score matching exactly, 200-12x. Favoring Logan, the tie was broken by referring to the National Rifle Association Rule Book, rule 15, section 4, paragraph 5, which counts the highest number of total hits.

Martino did not fair well in the third match, Individual 300-yard Rapid Fire, scoring 197-6x. He did not place in the top scorers.

In the fourth match, individual 600-yard Slow Fire, Martino, though still having a high score of 191-7x, did not place in the top scorers.

In the last match, the Individual Excellence-In-Competition, Martino placed second with a score of 490-16x, just missing the first place berth behind Staff Sgt. Dwight Barth of Minnesota, who had a score of 490-17x.

Martino's total aggregate score was 1271-46x, which allowed him to capture the title of Match Winner. Following close behind was Staff Sgt. David J. Kerin from Pennsylvania, who placed second with a score of 1270-38x.

Martino won top honors in the same event in the 1989 Winston P. Wilson Championships.

Martino first competed at the Wilson Championships in 1973 and has been on the All Guard Team, the best shooters the National Guard has to offer, since 1974.

"Being an All Guard Team member has given me the opportunity to travel and the ability to meet a lot of people," said Martino.

Martino was also given the opportunity to travel with the International All Guard Team earlier in 1991, when the team went to Australia to compete. □

SHOOTERS CORNER

By Maj. Vincent P. Jiga
State Marksmanship Coordinator

With all the state-level competitions scheduled in May and June, this year's shooting season is almost upon us. Each of these events is a battalion or base level event, made up of members from any or all the units of an Army battalion or Air National Guard Base.

You can participate by fielding a team from your unit, or by shooting as an individual. The minimum number of members required for a rifle team is six, for a pistol team is four and for a machine gun team is three. Unless we get overrun with applications, we will not limit the number of participants from a particular unit.

Ohio National Guard 1992 Outdoor Marksmanship Program

| MATCH | LOCATION | DATE |
|------------|-------------------------|------------|
| Rifle | Camp Perry | May 30-31 |
| Machinegun | Camp Perry | May 30-31 |
| Pistol | Rickenbacker | June 20-21 |
| | Air National Guard Base | |

If you read the article in the last Buckeye Guard concerning the Triathlon Team, and you are interested in trying out for the 1992 team, tryouts are being held in conjunction with the rifle championships at Camp Perry on May 30-31.

If you are interested in shooting on the Highpower Rifle Team, the Bulls-eye Pistol Team, or a Sniper Team, we have open slots that we need to fill with people who are willing to spend at least one weekend a month in addition to a normal drill weekend.

If you are selected for a team, you will be issued all the necessary equipment, you will participate in Guard-sponsored matches on active duty status, and, most importantly, you will receive training from some of the best shooters in the state and country. Contact Maj. Vincent P. Jiga, (614) 889-7424 days, and (614) 855-3304 evenings. □

Environmental awareness in the military

by Col. Wesley A. Groesbeck
United States Army

Collectively, the U.S. military establishment is the world's largest industry. Some people also regard it as one of the world's biggest polluters.

In its daily operations, our military community produces about 400,000 tons of hazardous waste each year and consumes enough fuel each year to run the entire U.S. public transit system for 22 years. Research shows that, along with the rest of Americans, we in uniform contribute to discarding enough:

- Stationary and copy paper to build a 12-foot wall spanning the continent from New York to Los Angeles.
- Iron and steel to continuously supply all the nation's automakers.
- Glass bottles and jars to fill the 1,350-foot twin towers of the New York Trade Center every two weeks.

Many environmentalists agree that the well-being and security of the world are threatened by global warming due to the greenhouse effect, holes in the ozone layer, acid rain, toxic spills in the oceans, and shrinking rain forests. Directly or indirectly, our nation as a whole, including our military, is contributing to these global threats.

There's a price to pay environmentally, of course, if we don't turn the tide.

In October 1989, Secretary of Defense Dick Cheney issued guidance to all Department of Defense leaders. Under the title "Environmental Management Policy," his memorandum states: "This administration wants the United States to be the world leader in addressing environmental problems, and I want the Department of Defense to be the federal leader in agency environmental compliance and protection."

As we move into the last decade of this century, each of us will become more aware of our individual responsibility for enhancing and protecting the environment. With each passing day, the evidence mounts that our critical military mission can have a significant effect on the environment.

Accomplishing our mission must still be our top priority. Yet environmental

awareness needs to be integrated into systems development, production, logistics management, acquisition operations, and all other functional areas of the military. There does not have to be any inherent conflict between mission accomplishment and the environment.

Preserving, protecting and restoring our

natural resources make up the first line of defense for the heritage of future generations of Americans. □

Editors Note: This article was extracted from a more lengthy account found in the Sep-Oct 1991 Officer's Call. Col. Groesbeck serves as special assistant to the commander of Fort Douglas, Utah.

GUARDing the Environment

by Sgt. Diane Farrow
State Public Affairs Office

In response to today's increasing environmental awareness, Maj. Gen. Richard C. Alexander instituted an Environmental Protection Policy Statement for all individuals who fall under the responsibility of the Adjutant General's Department. The policy reads as follows:

Safeguarding the environment for future generations is a responsibility we all share. We have a moral and often legal obligation to ensure environmental protection is at the forefront of every activity as we carry out the duties and responsibilities of our federal and state mission.

Public concern and media scrutiny of military programs which impact the environment have increased dramatically over the past decade. Sensitivity to environmental issues will continue to rise as we compete for fewer resources in a rapidly expanding society.

As members of an organization dedicated to the protection of the health, safety and welfare of Ohio's citizens, we must be committed to environmentally sound practices and programs. Maintaining the public trust and our institutional credibility demands it.

It is the policy of this department that members of the Ohio National Guard, together with military and civilian employees of the Adjutant General's Department, shall adhere to all federal, state and local laws, regulations and accepted practices governing environmental protection while carrying out the duties associated with membership or employment with this organization.

Compliance with this policy and environmental protection awareness on the

part of all individuals is the ethical and legally responsible method of doing business now and in the future. A conscientious effort by all members of the department can avert situations which may damage our credibility or the public trust.

Alexander also established an "Environmental Quality Control Committee" to provide oversight of the department's environmental policies and programs.

The committee consists of members from the Adjutant General's Department — U.S. Property and Fiscal Office, Assistant Quartermaster General, Public Affairs, and Judge Advocate General, together with representatives from the Ohio Army National Guard — Chief of Staff, Army Aviation, Surface Maintenance, Safety and Occupational Health, and Facilities Engineering.

Together, these committee members work to define departmental responsibilities, allowing for potentially dangerous situations to be addressed in the most timely and efficient means possible.

For example, solvent used to clean weapons is considered a hazardous material. Once it's used for weapons cleaning, it becomes a hazardous waste. Hazardous materials and hazardous wastes are completely different substances. Therefore, the directives for the proper storage and handling of these items are found under separate environmental regulations.

The disposal of hazardous waste is another problem. Where can it be disposed? How will it get from point A to point B? Who is authorized to place the warning signage on the transport vehicle?

By clarifying who is departmentally responsible and by assigning an action officer at the executive level, this committee works to avoid any "red tape" which would hinder the progress of the task at hand. □



Lifting the Ban on Women in Combat

by Evelyn D. Harris
American Forces Information Service

The United States is as close as it has ever gotten to lifting combat exclusions for women.

The war in the Persian Gulf, and the good reviews of women's performance there, focused more attention on laws and policies that exclude women from combat. Shortly after the war, in May, the House of Representatives voted to lift the law excluding women from most combat aircraft. Then, on July 31, the Senate eliminated regulations that prohibited women from flying combat missions.

In November, in the National Defense Authorization Act for fiscal years 1992 and 1993, Congress confirmed these earlier actions by lifting the ban on women flying combat aircraft and allowing female pilots and crews of carrier-based aircraft to be assigned to carriers. It left in place a law banning women from serving on combat vessels.

But before lifting what is left of the combat exclusions, Congress asked the president to appoint a commission to study the financial and social consequences of repeal, including issues such as loss time due to pregnancy. The commission's report is due in November.

No law prohibits female soldiers from serving in combat. When Congress passed combat exclusion laws in 1948, they applied only to the Navy and Air Force, and pre-

vented women from serving on ships and aircraft in combat missions. Congress did not include the Army in the laws because it was too difficult to define "combat" as the term applies to the Army's mission, according to retired Air Force Maj. Gen. Jeanne Holm, who wrote a history of women in the military. However, Holm said, Congress expected the Army to mind the spirit of the laws.

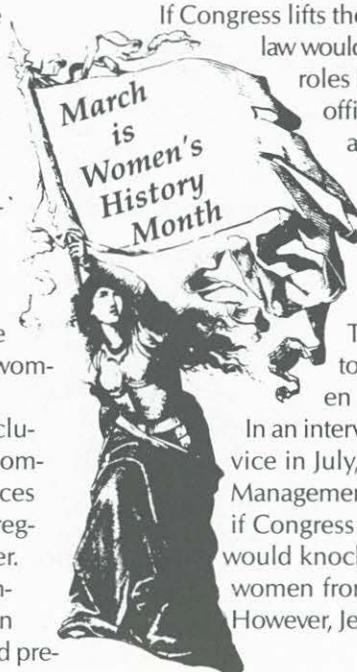
If Congress lifts the remainder of the combat exclusions, the law would still leave the ultimate decisions on women's roles in the military with Department of Defense officials. But lifting the last of the exclusions applying to the Navy and Marine Corps could lead to pressure on the Army to allow women in the infantry. Opponents of lifting the exclusions fear that allowing women in the infantry might also force some into it.

They have said that it would not be realistic to make combat positions voluntary for women while they are not voluntary for men.

In an interview with American Forces Information Service in July, Assistant Secretary of Defense for Force, Management and Personnel Christopher Jehn said that if Congress lifts the combat exclusions for women, it would knock out much of the rationale for excluding women from a draft.

However, Jehn and Secretary of Defense Dick Cheney

(Continued)



(WOMEN continued)

have both stated that lifting the exclusions would give defense officials more flexibility.

In a press conference shortly before the Senate voted to allow women to fly on combat missions, Becky Constantino, chair of the Defense Advisory Committee on Women in the Services (DACOWITS), said, "A change in the law would give defense officials the flexibility to best use every resource... and move the military forward to permit employment based on ability, not gender."

At its 1991 Fall Conference, DACOWITS recommended the secretary of defense support the repeal of exclusions. It cited the following rationale:

- Ability rather than gender becomes the basis for assignment;
- The services gain flexibility to fully use qualified personnel;
- Opportunities are expanded for women to compete fairly for assignments and promotions;
- Acceptance of servicewomen as full partners is enhanced.

Further, the events in the Persian Gulf demonstrated that the entire theater of operations became part of the modern battlefield.

Based on press reports and interviews for this article, the majority of female noncommissioned officers (NCO) do not seem to share women officers' beliefs that their own careers have been hampered by the exclusions. The NCOs do not support the official



DoD position that lifting exclusions would give military officials more flexibility. However, they hope that feminist groups and other political pressures will not force officials to act against what's best for the military and the national defense.

Command Sgt. Maj. Emily F. Myles, commandant of the NCO academy at Fort Harrison, Ind., said, "I firmly believe that the senior level Army staff should be able to designate what positions could be occupied by female soldiers. I trust them to make informed and intelligent decisions. They, as well as I, realize that we are all soldiers, and as such can never be out of harm's way. Wherever we are, we must be prepared to carry out the mission."

Sgt. Maj. Toni Lofton, who is stationed in Europe, said, "Women should be able to do anything they are capable of doing. They proved that in Desert Storm. If a woman is capable of meeting the standards, she should be treated the same as everyone. I don't believe in separate standards for women, though. Standards should be the same."

Sharing Lofton's disapproval of dual standards is Master Sgt. Linda Lee, who is stationed in Washington, D.C. "When Canada lifted combat exclusions, women had to meet the same standards as men. Out of 102 women, only one met the strength standard. That's how the United States should do it. We shouldn't yield to pressure when women complain that the standards are too high for women to meet. That would be a disservice to women, men and the national defense," Lee said.

Lee cited an article in the *National Review* by former DACOWITS member Elaine Donnelly in which she came out against dual standards for jobs involving close combat as "finding, closing with, and killing or capturing the enemy; it is more than the experience of being in danger. In that brutal environment, women don't have an equal opportunity to survive, or to help their fellow soldiers survive."

Added Donnelly: "It's not realistic to expect that for men war will be hell, but for women it will just be heck." □

Editor's Note: This article is reprinted from *The NCO Journal*, Winter 1992.

Service museums chronicle women's contributions

by Master Sgt. Linda Lee
American Forces Information Service

U.S. history would not be complete without recognizing the role military women have played.

World War II saw the first large-scale incorporation of women into the armed forces. The role women have played in American military history is interpreted at various service museums throughout the United States.

Displays in the museums range from uniforms of the day and occupational specialties to war memorabilia and

service-specific events.

Among the primary museums of the armed forces with depictions of the role of women in the military are the following:

- U.S. Marine Corps Museum, Washington, D.C.;
- U.S. Navy Museum, Washington, D.C.;
- U.S. Coast Guard Museum, New London, Conn.;
- The Woman's Army Corps Museum, Ft. McClellan, Ala. and, in Ohio,
- U.S. Air Force Museum, Bldg 489,

Wright Patterson Air Force Base, Dayton; Open Monday through Saturday, 10 a.m. to 4 p.m. and Sunday, noon to 5 p.m.; (513) 255-3284.

The WAC museum in Alabama is the only one devoted to telling the corps story as a "separate but equal" Army entity from its creation in 1942 until its deactivation in 1978. The museum features memorabilia from the 14th Army band, nicknamed the "WAC Band," barracks life, uniforms and what life in the Woman's Army Corps was like. Films of women in the Army through the years and oral history video tapes are available. □

Celebrating Women in History

DO YOU KNOW

The name of the first woman astronaut to walk in space? **Kathryn Sullivan** (1984)

When the first woman ran for U.S. presidency? **1872** (*Victoria Woodhull*)

The name of the woman arrested on vagrancy charges for wearing pants? **Emma Snodgrass** (1852)

The name of the first woman to fly across the United States? **Laura Ingalls** (1930)

When the Women's Armed Services Integration Act passed? **1948** (*Bringing women into regular military service.*)

The name of the first woman elected to the U.S. House of Representatives? **Jeannette Rankin** (1917)

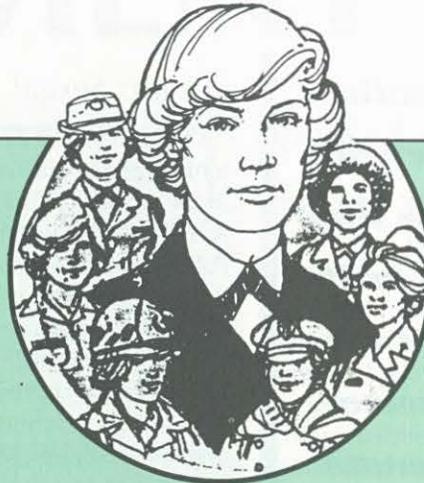
The name of the first woman elected to the U.S. Senate? **Hattie W. Caraway** (1932)

The name of the first woman to make a trans-Atlantic solo flight? **Amelia Earhart** (1932)

The name of the woman fined \$100 for attempting to vote in a presidential election? **Susan B. Anthony** (1872)



Susan B. Anthony sued for \$100 (she didn't pay) for attempting to vote in the presidential election for Ulysses S. Grant, 1872.



Honoring America's Women Veterans

To date, approximately 1.2 million women veterans have served in some capacity in the military. From nurses, carriers and scouts, to mechanics and pilots, women have served their country honorably and with dignity. Many memorials and statues have been built honoring the men of the military, and soon women will also have this honor.

The "Women in Military Service for America Memorial" will honor women veterans of all eras, including members of the Guard, Reserves and active duty, as well as the nearly 400,000 women currently serving in the military. This national memorial will be located in Washington D.C. With a small donation:

You can honor any servicewoman — living or dead — by sponsoring her registration.

You can sponsor a woman who otherwise would not be registered by requesting a list of names to choose from.

You can register yourself, if you are a woman with past or present military service. You will be asked to complete a form and submit a photograph of yourself, in uniform if possible.

For more information, or to donate to the Memorial Fund, write to the Women in Military Service for America (WIMSA) Memorial Foundation, Dept. 560, Washington, D.C. 20042-0560, or call 1-800-222-2294.

WAC 50th Anniversary

The Women's Army Corps Veterans Association, Chapter 3 of Columbus, is seeking women to join in celebrating the 50th Anniversary of the founding of the Women's Army Corps (WAC).

In Ohio, plans are being made to light candles on the State House grounds on Saturday, May 9, 1992, at 12 noon. A national WAC Golden Anniversary Celebration is scheduled for May 13-16 at the WAC museum in Fort McClellan, Ala.

Women who served in the Women's Army Auxiliary Corps, Women's Army

Corps, or women who served or are presently serving in the U.S. Army, Army Reserve or Ohio Army National Guard may contact the following Chapter 3 WAC Veterans Association officers for further details:

President Betty Kelly
1341 Orchard Park Drive
Columbus, Ohio 43232
(614) 863-3669

Vice President Betty W. Brown
5441 Walshire Drive
Columbus, Ohio 43232
(614) 863-5237

SEXUAL

The entire country watched, mesmerized by the television as it broadcast the real-life drama of the Senate confirmation hearings. Hour after hour, the conflicting scenarios succeeded in painfully reminding some and rudely awakening others to a term found in almost every employee handbook: Sexual Harassment.

What is Sexual Harassment?

“Sexual Harassment is any unwanted attention of a sexual nature from someone in the workplace that creates discomfort and/or interferes with the job,” states Ohio’s Policy Prohibiting Sexual Harassment. “It can take the form of verbal abuse, such as insults, suggestive comments and demands; leering and subtle forms of pressure for sexual activity; physical obtrusiveness such as touching, pinching and patting, lewd pictures, sexual jokes, . . .” and can lead to criminal behavior.

The Equal Employment Opportunity Commission (EEOC) of the Federal Government published guidelines which clearly state that actions constitute sexual harassment when:

- an employee’s submission to such conduct is made either explicitly or implicitly as a term or condition of an individual’s employment;
- an employee’s submission to or rejection of such conduct by another is used as the basis for employment decisions affecting the worker’s status; or
- the aggressor’s conduct unreasonably interferes with a worker’s job performance or creates an intimidating, hostile or offensive working environment.

According to the National Guard Bureau’s Policy Statement, “Individuals who are sexually harassed by supervisors, co-workers or peers should make it clear that such behavior is unacceptable; and should utilize chain of command to report the occurrence of harassment. Further, it is the responsibility of every supervisor and manager – military, technician and civilian – to ensure that any instance of sexual harassment is dealt with swiftly, fairly and effectively.

“Prevention is the best tool for elimination of sexual harassment. It is incumbent upon each addressee to take all steps necessary to prevent sexual harassment

from occurring, such as affirmatively raising the subject, expressing strong disapproval, developing appropriate sanctions, informing National Guard personnel of their right to raise and how to raise the issue of harassment under Equal Opportunity or Equal Employment Opportunity procedures or via the attention of the Inspector General.

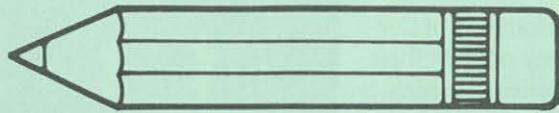
“Finally, any member of the National Guard – military, technician or civilian— who engages in sexual harassment while conducting National Guard business with employees of other Federal or State agencies, with persons employed in the civilian sector, or with other members of the public is violating the established standards of conduct.”

Each unit in the Ohio National Guard is required to assign a unit Equal Opportunity Representative to handle such complaints and is also required to post a sexual harassment policy statement in work areas where other department policies are posted. The National Guard Bureau regulations concerning sexual harassment include: NGR-600-21, Army National Guard EO Program; ANGR 30-2, National Guard Social Actions Program; NGR 600-23/ ANGR 30-12, Non-discrimination in Federally Assisted Programs. □



HARASSMENT

SEX ROLE SURVEY



Twenty-two percent of active duty military personnel responding to a Department of Defense survey said they'd been sexually harassed on the job. Some 75 percent also reported that policies had been established at their duty stations to address the issue.

The recently released findings come from the 1988 DoD Survey of Sex Roles in the Active-Duty Military, mandated by then-Secretary of Defense Frank Carlucci in response to a recommendation from the Task Force on Women in the Military. The survey randomly targeted 38,000 military men and women between December 1988 and April 1989. Some 20,250 active duty members of the four military services and the Coast Guard responded. The survey did not include the service academies, which conduct their own research in such areas.

The survey did not ask respondents directly or explicitly about sexual harassment experiences. Instead, it asked them about specific, behaviorally described "uninvited and unwanted sexual attention" received at work. The survey used the term "sexual harassment" only when asking about official policies and actions.

The two most severe forms of sexual harassment are pressure for sexual favors and actual or attempted rape or sexual assault. Fifteen percent of the women and 2 percent of the men reported pressure for sexual favors; 5 percent of the women and 2 percent of the men reported actual or attempted rape or sexual assault.

In a statement accompanying these figures, DoD officials noted that the survey did not ask for information on harassers' sexual orientation. The statement also said, "Sexual harassment can occur for a variety of reasons other than sexual attraction: for example, as a way to get someone to

foul up at work."

Types of sexual harassment reported frequently by the majority of all respondents were:

- Sexual teasing, jokes, remarks or questions (82 percent of all women who reported sexual harassment; 74 percent of the men who reported sexual harassment).
- Sexually suggestive looks, gestures or body language (female victims, 69 percent; male victims, 58 percent).
- Touching, leaning over, cornering, pinching or brushing against in a deliberately sexual manner (female victims, 60 percent; male victims, 51 percent).

Christopher Jehn, assistant secretary of defense (force management and personnel), said in an interview he believes the survey is accurate and reflects reality.

Commenting on the findings, Jehn said, "First, there is sexual harassment, and I'd say it's at a level that is still unacceptably high. The second significant finding is that a vast majority of the respondents reported that their commands and the organizations for which they worked had all established policies to limit and ultimately eliminate sexual harassment."

He said the survey is the first of its kind, so all information is new. He said the survey establishes a statistical benchmark against which to compare future studies. He also said there will be a follow-up study some time in the next few years.

According to Jehn, the services are modifying their sexual harassment programs based on these results.

"Calendar years 1987 and 1988 were in fact the years the department really launched its offensive against sexual harassment," he said. "We expect and hope that when we introduce a survey like this in a couple of years, we'll see an improvement." **AFIS**

People accused have rights, too

The Supreme Court confirmation hearings in the Senate highlighted that there is not much defense for those accused of sexual harassment.

Editorials around the country noted that even if the nominee were innocent of the allegation, there was no way he could prove it. Many accused of sexual harassment claim innocence. Do people accused of sexual harassment have the same rights as alleged victims?

"Yes," said Christopher Jehn, assistant secretary of defense for force management and personnel. "The system has to protect both the victim and the accused. The responsibility for protecting the rights of the accused as well as the rights and sensitivities of the alleged victim falls to the commander and chain of command."

Agencies have 180 days to investigate and resolve complaints, a DoD equal opportunity manager said. However, several stages and appeals processes are involved during the 180 day period.

Complainants who are not satisfied with their agency's final decision can press their cases with the U.S. Equal Employment Opportunity Commission or a U.S. District Court, he said. The manager insisted the best thing someone accused of sexual harassment can do is to cooperate with the investigation and present evidence for his or her own defense. **AFIS**



Deutschland exchange includes officers

TOLEDO—Lt. Col. Dwight McEntire, 180th Tactical Fighter Group Deputy Commander for Support, was one of two Air Guard officers to participate in the German-American Reserve Officer Exchange Program in 1991.

"I gained a greater appreciation and understanding of Germany's armed forces and how differently they operate their programs," he said. "It was a fantastic experience which I thoroughly enjoyed and highly recommend."

The purpose of the program is to maintain an open relationship between the armed forces of the two countries, and to give the Reserve Force officers an opportunity to familiarize themselves with the structure, organization, equipment and operational doctrine of the other country's reserve component.

"The program offers a unique opportunity to broaden our horizons," McEntire said. "Most of us never get the chance to be directly assigned to a foreign military force."

Lt. Col. McEntire's assignment took on added significance because the German Ministry of Defense is restructuring and expects to place a greater emphasis on reserve forces.

"The fact that Germany's militia is facing a transitional period generated many questions on how the United States operates our reserve forces and about the type of training we require of our people," he said.



EXCHANGING SMILES AS WELL AS KNOW-HOW, Lt. Col. Dwight McEntire, third from left, stands beside his German counterparts while participating in the German-American Reserve Officer Exchange Program.

The experience was not all work and no play, however. "I did spend a lot of after-duty hours with my German hosts," McEntire said. "They were some of the most gracious people I've ever met." □

200th RED HORSE races to finish first, twice

CAMP PERRY—The 200th RED HORSE Civil Engineering Squadron (200 RHCES) was recently honored with the Air Force Outstanding Unit Award and was commended for excellence in food service by capturing the 1991 Hennessy Award.

The Air Force Outstanding Unit Award recognized the unit for demonstrating a high state of mission capability and accomplishment from June 1, 1989, to May

31, 1991. The unit's distinctive achievements include an "Excellent" Operational Readiness Inspection rating, as well as unequivocal recognition in marksmanship competition and overall unit performance.

The unit's tradition of food service excellence also played an instrumental role in winning the Air Force Outstanding Unit Award.

Proving that the tradition lives on, the

200 RHCES won the coveted Hennessy Award in the small facility competition for a record third time in five years.

The award is named after John L. Hennessy, a leader in the food service industry, and advisor to the President's council on military food services issues. The purpose of the award is to recognize outstanding food service preparation, serving techniques, sanitation, and food management throughout the Air National Guard, as well as to maintain the morale of food service personnel.

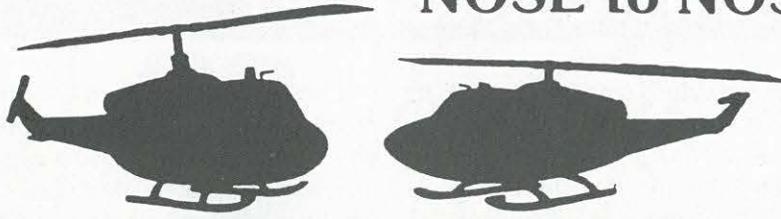
Since the 201st RHCEF (the Pennsylvania half of the 200th) won it for 1990, this marks the fourth consecutive year that a RED HORSE food service department has won the Hennessy award. □



200th RED HORSE Food Services Section, 1991 Hennessy Award Winners. REAR, left to right: Staff Sgt. Rick Lehmann; Master Sgt. Larry Ingham; Staff Sgt. Jeff McNutt; Staff Sgt. Loren Odegaard; Sgt. Ralph Cox; and Airman 1st Class Tom Caudill. FRONT, left to right: Senior Airman Brett Fries; Staff Sgt. Rudy Garza; Airman 1st Class Melissa Dalton; and Tech. Sgt. David Hofacker.

2/137 Aviation:

NOSE to NOSE



Flying into Ohio from five other states, key personnel from the companies and detachments of 2nd Battalion, 137 Aviation, met nose to nose, or face to face, for the first time.

In 1990, Army National Guard aviation units in six states — Ohio, West Virginia, Montana, North Dakota, South Dakota, and Arkansas — were grounded as separate units and reformed into 2nd Battalion, 137 Aviation.

After 14 months of getting the individual units established, company and detach-

ment commanders, first sergeants and other critical personnel assembled for the first battalion conference, which is planned to become an annual event. Headquarters Company, stationed at Rickenbacker Air National Guard Base, played host in January for the 1992 conference.

"The mission of the battalion is to provide command and staff transportation, target acquisition and reconnaissance support as each of the states require," said Lt. Col. Donald C. Nelson, battalion commander.

Maj. Steve A. Janasov, administrative officer, planned the conference in order to conduct Training Year out-planning, to standardize battalion training objectives, and to improve overall unit readiness.

"We walked away from the conference having met all our goals," 2nd Lt. Robert Osborn said. Osborn, the training officer for 2/137, said the battalion's annual training (AT) schedules are now planned through 1995. The units will join together for AT in 1993 and 1995, however, in 1994, the units plan to swap training stations — the units from the east traveling west, and vice versa.

The battalion is authorized 15 UH-1H helicopters, all stationed at the Army Aviation Support Facility at Rickenbacker, 30 OH-58A scout helicopters, which are equally divided among the six states, and five U-21 twin engine fixed wing planes, one each in Ohio and the Dakotas, and two in Arkansas. □

Commemorating WWII Americans honor French comrades

by Lt. Col. Ed Komandosky
Texas Public Affairs

The National Guards of the states of Texas and Ohio recently joined forces to honor three French citizens who helped the Americans liberate France during World War II.

Maj. Gen. Willie L. Scott, former Adjutant General of Texas, was joined by Eugene Poe and Gerald McGehee and their wives in honoring Lucien Barraine, Louis Guillemont and Louis Aumont, who is survived by his widow Alice, for their work as French resistance fighters.

The Frenchmen served as guides and scouts for the American self-propelled field artillery battalion which broke out of Normandy on Aug 1, 1944 and began the liberation of the areas in western France around Brest.

Called to duty in 1940, the American unit was the 714th Field Artillery Battalion from the Ohio Army National Guard. Commanding the battalion was Lt. Col. Marshall Langley from Texas, an A&M graduate. Scott was a captain and a battery commander, McGehee was a major and the battalion S-3, and Poe was a first lieutenant and reconnaissance officer.

As part of General Patton's Third U.S. Army, the unit advanced out of Normandy toward Brest with a mission to destroy a string of German artillery positions guarding the port.

Barraine and his two French colleagues offered to help the Americans. Barraine spoke English and became the interpreter for Lt. Col. Lang-

ley. Guillemont and Aumont slipped in and out of German-controlled Brest, supplying the Allies with detailed information on the city's defenses.

The exactness of the information enabled the Americans to destroy most of the German guns by direct and mass fire, saving many hundreds of lives for the Allies.

In a show of American appreciation, Scott, Poe and McGehee went back to western France to the town of Plouvien, 12 miles north of Brest, in early September 1991 to honor their wartime comrades. The three Americans decorated Barraine, Guillemont and Aumont's widow with the Lone Star Distinguished Service Medal and awarded them certificates making them honorary citizens of Texas and honorary admirals in the Texas Navy.

Through the efforts of Maj. Gen. Richard C. Alexander, the Adjutant General of Ohio, and Col. (Ret) Robert D. Walker, an Ohio National Guard historian, each of the three French honorees were also presented the Distinguished Service Medal of Ohio

and recognized by the Ohio State Senate with a resolution commending their actions.

The visiting Americans joined their French hosts in honoring the dead of the French Resistance by laying a wreath at the memorial in Plouvien.

The 174th Field Artillery Battalion held a reunion on Nov. 9, 1991, in Sandusky, Ohio which Scott, McGehee and Poe attended. Langley was killed in March 1945 as the Allies were crossing the Rhine into Germany.



Proudly wearing their Texas and Ohio medals are, left to right, Lucien Barraine, Mrs. Louis Aumont and Louis Guillemont.

Buckeye Briefs

How to become a Warrant Officer

IF YOU:

- ...are a member of the Ohio Army National Guard;
- ...have completed basic training and AIT;
- ...have a GT score of 110 or higher;
- ...have a high school degree or GED; and
- ...are 18-46 years old or a 49-year-old E8 or E9.

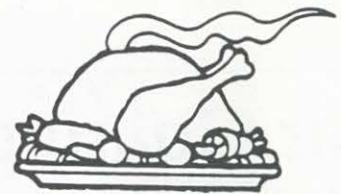
THEN YOU:

... may be qualified to participate in the Army National Guard Warrant Officer Candidate Training Program. If you are interested, contact Maj. Mike Palumbo at commercial (614) 889-7276 or autovon 273-7276.

Distinguished performance "Behind the scenes"



Master Sgt. Dennis A. Atkins, 251st Combat Communications Group, received the Joint Services Commendation Medal because of his exemplary "behind the scenes" performance during Desert Storm. Atkins volunteered for what resulted in eight months of duty at Headquarters, U.S. Central Command, MacDill Air Force Base, Fla. Col. Henry Youd, 251st CCG commander, presented the award.



Best Field Kitchen

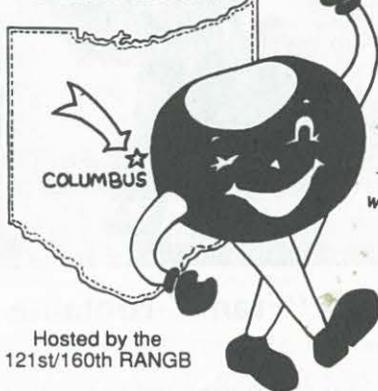
The Mess Section from Company B, 1/48 Infantry was awarded "Best Field Kitchen" in the Ohio Army National Guard. The section's mess sergeant, Sgt. 1st Class Gary Botticher, received the award from State Command Logistics Officer, Col. Thomas A. Middler.

Areas evaluated were sanitation, food preparation, site selection, headcount sheets, cash collection and record keeping. The section went on to compete in the last 4th Army Phillip A. Connelly Awards Program.

In addition to Botticher, Sgt. Charles Whitman, Spec. Lamont Wagner, Pfc. Todd Dumke, and head cook Staff Sgt. Donald Jenson make up the rest of the mess team.

Join Us at the 21st Annual ONGEA Conference

The Ohio National Guard Enlisted Association



Hosted by the 121st/160th RANGB



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- DANCING
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- BABY SITTING MOVIES, GAMES, FOR KIDS
- WHITE ELEPHANT AUCTION



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Conference Headquarters

Sheraton Inn

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(614) 861-7220 or 1-800-325-3535

Contact Your Unit Rep for Registration forms or Call 1-800-642-6642

College Corner

The following is a list of **Job Fairs** that will be conducted around the state through the remainder of this spring:

| DATE | LOCATION | TYPE | DEADLINE | CONTACT |
|------|--|----------------------------------|----------|--|
| 4/7 | Kent State University | Health & Human Services | 3/1 | Kimberly Blewitt (216) 672-2360 |
| 4/14 | Lakeland Community College Mentor, OH | Engineering | — | Rebecca Turbbok (216) 953-7202 |
| 4/21 | Kent State University | all majors | 3/15 | Pamela VanDeWeert (216) 672-2360 |
| 4/24 | Harding Business College Youngstown, OH | all majors | 4/17 | Darlene Yozwiak (216) 746-2424 |
| 4/30 | Kent State University | all majors | — | Pamela VanDeWeert (216) 672-2360 |
| 5/6 | Lorain County College Elyria, OH | Business & Community Engineering | 5/4 | James M. Tomsic (216) 365-4191 extension 268 |

UPAR Conference planned

(What is a UPAR, anyway?)

If you like to talk, like to listen, and generally like to be "in the know" about your unit and the local community, you may be a prime UPAR candidate.

A UPAR is a Unit Public Affairs Representative, and both Air and Army National Guard UPARs are invited to attend a day-long conference scheduled for later this spring.

Every unit in the Ohio National Guard is required to assign a UPAR. Ideally, these representatives should bridge any communication gaps between the unit and unit personnel, their families, the news media and the public at large. UPARs accomplish this by maintaining unit bulletin boards and newsletters, writing hometown news releases and feature articles, as well as coordinating open houses and speaking engagements.

And, your UPAR can get your unit featured in the Buckeye Guard.

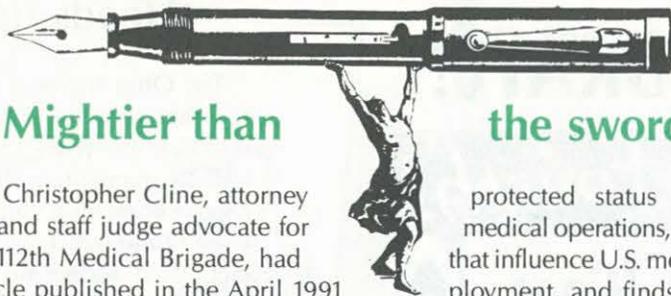
On Sunday, May 17, UPARs from across the state will meet at Rickenbacker Air National Guard Base in Columbus to discuss topics such as the changing face of the Ohio National Guard, the military-media relationship and community relations. Those attending will also be briefed on special emphasis items like "Adopt-A-School" and Drug-Demand Reduction activities.

Any units not scheduled to drill that weekend should arrange for a Split Unit Training Assembly (SUTA) so assigned UPARs can attend.

If you are prepared to arm yourself with paper, pencils, a good ear and plenty of enthusiasm for the Ohio National Guard, then talk to your commander about becoming your unit's public affairs representative.

For your information: Both command and staff-level M-Day positions are available for Public Affairs Specialists in the STARC PA Section and 196th PA Detachment. If you have an education or background in journalism, please send your resume and a cover letter to:

Office of Public Affairs
2825 W. Granville Road
Columbus, Ohio 43235-2712
ATTN: M-Day PA Positions



Mightier than

the sword...

Maj. Christopher Cline, attorney at law and staff judge advocate for of the 112th Medical Brigade, had an article published in the April 1991 issue of Military Review, "The Professional Journal of the United States Army."

Within the article, *Medical Operations and the Law of War*, Cline discusses the

protected status for battlefield medical operations, analyzes issues that influence U.S. medical asset employment, and finds current structure and training norms are not conducive to maximizing medical care on the battlefield of the future.

ANNOUNCEMENT

ACCEPT THE CHALLENGE

WHAT: OFFICER CANDIDATE SCHOOL (OCS) CLASS: XL (40)
WHO: ARMY NATIONAL GUARD AND ARMY RESERVE
SOLDIERS!

WHERE: OHIO MILITARY ACADEMY, RICKENBACKER AIR NATIONAL
GUARD BASE, COLUMBUS, OHIO

WHEN: FIRST SESSION ON: 2 - 3 MAY 1992

INTERESTED?

THEN NOTIFY YOUR UNIT COMMANDER OR UNIT ADMINISTRATOR
REMEMBER, THE DEADLINE FOR APPLICATIONS TO ARRIVE AT OMA:

1 MAY 1992

FOR MORE INFORMATION WRITE OR CALL

USAR SOLDIERS

83D USAR COMMAND
ATTN: MFCO
PO BOX 16515
COLUMBUS, OH IO 43216-5004

(614) 278-2122

OR

ARNG SOLDIERS

OHIO MILITARY ACADEMY
BUILDING 870
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COLUMBUS, OH IO 43217-5001

(614) 492-7580



ACCEPT THE CHALLENGE
OF LEADERSHIP!

Motto officiated

"Ohio Will Take Care of Itself" has been registered with the Department of the Army as the official motto for the Ohio State Area Command, as requested by Maj. Gen. Richard C. Alexander. The motto may be used on certificates, programs, stationery, signs and unofficial memorabilia to promote esprit de corps.



CELEBRATE!



... at King's Island Amusement Park. In conjunction with the Enlisted Association, King's Island recognizes members and families of the Ohio National Guard with Military Appreciation Week, July 2-7.

Available at your units in May, coupons will admit up to four adults (ages 7-59) at the discounted admission of \$12.50. Children (ages 3-6) and seniors (60+) admission price remains the same at \$10.95.

Seven Seals and a Sea Lion



Sgt 1st Class Charles K. Dade presents the Seven Seals Award to Clyde (the one with the whiskers) and Sea World representative, Bill Rooks.

The National Committee for Employer Support of the Guard and Reserve (EGR) awarded Sea World with a Seven Seals Award for last year's "Yellow Ribbon Summer" program. Accepting the honor was Bill Rooks, Sea World of Ohio executive vice president and general manager.

Last summer, Sea World's parent company, Anheuser-Busch, invited active duty and reserve component soldiers to visit its seven entertainment parks Memorial Day through Labor Day for free. In addition, several other special contributions, including a scholarship fund and celebrity concerts, were offered in honor of the many brave men and women who participated in the war effort.

This year at Sea World, guardmembers holding military IDs will get a \$4.00 per person discount for their entire party throughout the summer. During "Military Week," May 16-25, 1992, guardmembers can discount \$5.00 per person by using the coupon found on this page.

Heads up, softball fans!

The Ohio National Guard Enlisted Association, together with the 178th Tactical Fighter Group, will host this year's Ohio National Guard Softball Tournament on July 25-26, in Springfield. More information will be covered in the next issue of the Buckeye Guard, in the meantime, contact David Adducchio at (513) 328-8256 if you need further information.



Bowling tournaments scheduled

The 30th Annual Air National Guard Bowling Tournament will be held May 7-9 in Des Moines, Iowa. For details and entry information contact Jim McGrean, DSN 939-8374, or Paul Carder, DSN 939-8383 or commercial (515) 287-9383.



The Ohio National Guard Enlisted Association has planned the 14th Annual Ohio National Guard Bowling Tournament for April 11-12, 1992, at Cedar Lanes, Sandusky, Ohio. Hosted by Company D, 612th Engineer Battalion, the tournament will kick off with a hog roast planned for Friday night, April 10, at the Sandusky Armory. Reservations for overnight stay at the Greentree Inn can be made by calling 1-800-654-3364 or (419) 626-6761. Special hospitality rate is \$44 for two, with additional persons at \$6 each. To obtain registration forms for the April tournament, call 1-800-642-6642.

TWO WAYS TO SAVE AT SEA WORLD:

SAVE \$4.00 Per Person

All Season - May 16 thru Sept. 7, 1992

Present your valid Military ID at Sea World's ticket window to receive your discount. One coupon good for entire party on indicated dates only. Not valid with any other discount or special pricing.

OR WITH THIS COUPON

SAVE \$5.00 Per Person
May 16 thru May 25, 1992

Sea World
OF OHIO

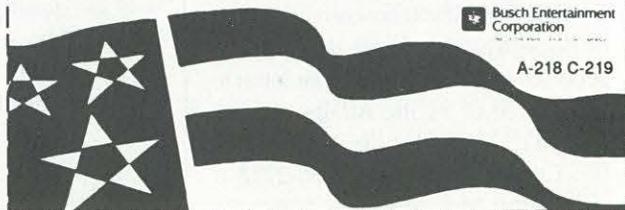
Salutes The Military, It's Associations & Organizations
during the 6th annual Military Weekend

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"Adventures of the Skier King" Water Ski Show · Olympic High Dive Show
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and NEW "Monster Marsh" Sea Monsters and Dinosaurs.

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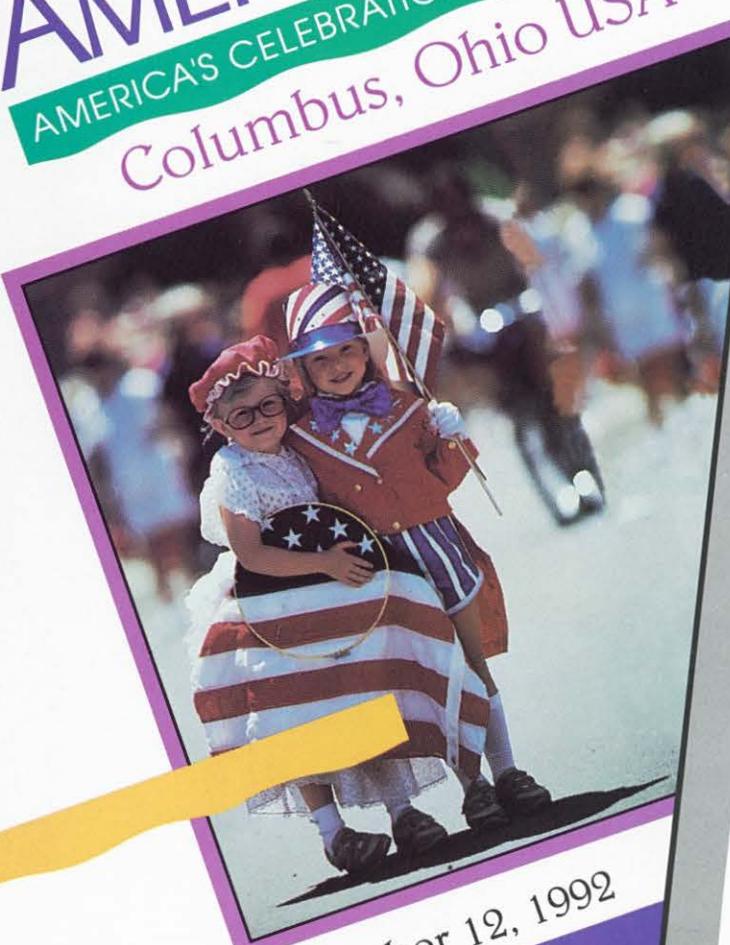
Buckeye Guard



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Changes on

the horizon for the

Ohio Army National Guard

page 4

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