

Buckeye GUARD

Winter 1991

160th Air Refueling Group home from the gulf

Photos on pg. 18



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More than 6,000 people flocked to Rickenbacker ANG Base March 12, 13 and 14 to cheer the 160th Air Refueling Group home.



Brig. Gen. Gordon M. Campbell, Assistant Adjutant General, Air (L) and George V. Voinovich, Governor of Ohio (R) look on as Col. Richard Siedt, 160th AREFG Commander, addresses the crowd during the homecoming celebration.



A returning Air Guard member receives a warm welcome home. The 160th AREFG was the first Ohio National Guard unit to return from duty in the Middle East.



Smiles were the order of the day when the 160th returned home in March. Most of the airmen had been on duty since December 18, 1990.

All cover photos by 121st COS.

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Buckeye GUARD

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View-Points

Thanks for the memories

Dear Editor

It was a long time to serve in the Ohio National Guard... 43 years, three months and 10 days. But what an enjoyable 43 years it has been.

Sure, there are periods when you wonder "Why am I putting up with all of this? Away from my family and the things I wanted to do. Missing birthdays, anniversaries, weddings and holidays! Working 16, 18, 20 hour days... Why!

But there are good times too. Exciting work, challenges, promotions, training, competition and friends. Especially friends. During these 43 years I have had the good fortune to make hundreds, maybe thousands of friends. It is a thrill when people come up to me and say "Hi, Sergeant Major." I'm thrilled that they remember me, and even remember my name. Unfortunately, sometimes I can't connect a name and a face. But I can, with a little memory jog, make a match-up.

The reason I write this letter is to say goodbye to all those friends I have made over the past years. I treasure all the memories we share and the respect we have for each other. I could never be presented with any awards or decorations that would be more valuable than those friendships. My only greater love is my wife and family.

Goodbye, and good luck to you all. □

Sherman "Bud" Hagerman
Sgt. Maj. (Retired)

Training becomes reality

Who ever thought, even after all the training, that we would be asked to use this knowledge as we go to war?

Every member of the 160th Air Refueling Group is proud to have done our part during Operation Desert Shield/Storm as volunteers and called up reservists.

The reasons people have for joining the Air National Guard vary widely, but most, including those serving on active duty, never thought they would be called to serve their country in this way.

Always throughout our training somewhere in the back of our minds the reality of war existed. But it is not a thought that comes up in everyday considerations.

"We've trained for years for scenarios such as Desert Storm; on weekend Unit Training Assemblies and annual training exercises.

Throughout all of the preparations—initial and refresher chemical warfare training, small arms training, qualifying on the M16, bag-dragging during mobility exercises (to ensure that you do have six pairs of underwear), and keeping proficient in our career fields—we did our best and proved that we were prepared.

Numerous peace-time deployments tested us in bare base conditions, though none were quite as barren as the Arabian desert.

Flying three to five sorties at least six days a week, aircrew training was accomplished, polishing the skills that have been crucial during Desert Storm. If the aircraft are flying, maintenance has been kept fixing breakdowns and adding those special touches that make flying or riding in a KC-135E easier.

We, as a unit, have done all this to prepare for the day the call came.

Now we have been put to the test, accomplishing our jobs with maximum results in minimal time. Finally, although none are excited about the reasons, we have proved our effectiveness and how vital we are as part of the Total Force policy.

We have shown that the Guard is a part of the United States' professional military machine. Without our equipment and manpower, the picture is incomplete.

Although our unit was separated and deployed to 10 different locations to support Desert Storm, everyone has played an equally important role. If, as a unit, we had not effectively worked together during peacetime, we would not have been heavily tasked to support U.S. policy.

All who are deployed are proud to have done our part in the liberation of Kuwait. □

1st Lt. Ann-Maria Noland
1712 AREFW (P) Public Affairs Officer
160 AREFG Deployed

Editors Note:

On March 12th the 160th Air Refueling Group began redeployment to Rickenbacker Air National Guard Base. By March 14th nearly all the guardmembers had returned to home station. The 160th was the first Ohio National Guard unit to return from Operation Desert Storm. The staff of the Buckeye Guard salutes them for a job well done.

Right award; wrong unit

Dear Editor;

I enjoy your publication and look forward to receipt of my copy at home. There are times however, that I question the research of an article. Page 28 of the Fall 1990 issue attempted to list three units in the State which received the Superior Unit Award. It was the 385th Medical Company of Tiffin that received the award. The 383rd Medical Company is located in Cincinnati. The 385th Medical Company of Tiffin is a very proud unit, and is deserving of proper recognition. □

Paul L. Thompson
1SG, 385th Med Co (Amb)

Alexander reappointed Adjutant General; names assistants



Col. John S. Martin, Assistant Adjutant General, Army National Guard.



Maj. Gen. Richard C. Alexander, Ohio Adjutant General



Brig. Gen. Gordon M. Campbell, Assistant Adjutant General, Air National Guard.

Major General Richard C. Alexander was reappointed to the post of Ohio Adjutant General by incoming Governor George V. Voinovich on Friday, January 11th. In a statement announcing his selection, Governor Voinovich said... "Major General Alexander has proven himself a dedicated soldier and administrator. Considering the situation in the Persian Gulf, I thought it was especially important that the general be retained to lead the Ohio National Guard." General Alexander has served as Ohio's Adjutant General since December, 1987.

Following his reappointment, General Alexander named Brigadier General Gordon M. Campbell as Assistant Adjutant General for the Air National Guard and Colonel John S. Martin as Assistant Adjutant General for the Army National Guard.

General Campbell, commander of the 121st Tactical Fighter Wing, Rickenbacker, takes over the reins of the nation's largest Air National Guard, with nearly 6,000 members, five major flying units and nine non-flying units.

The general has more than 30 years of military service, nearly 22 with the Ohio Air National Guard. He began his career

as an aviation cadet in the U.S. Air Force in 1957. Upon his release from active duty in 1963, the general served with the New Mexico, Ohio and Arizona Air National Guards. In January, 1968, Gen. Campbell was called to active duty for the Pueblo Crisis and served at Kunsan Air Base, Korea, until June, 1969. Upon his release he served as an F-100 instructor pilot in the Arizona Air Guard. In 1972, he transferred to the 121st Tactical Fighter Wing.

His military career includes assignments as squadron operations officer, squadron commander and wing director of operations. The general was appointed commander of Toledo's 180th Tactical Fighter Group in 1982 and Vice Commander, 121st TFW, in 1983. General Campbell has served as wing commander since 1987.

General Campbell is a command pilot with more than 7,000 hours in a variety of tactical fighter aircraft and holds a current Mission Capable rating in the A-7D Corsair II fighter/bomber. The general is a 1970 graduate of The Ohio State University.

Colonel John S. Martin, commander of the 107th Armored Cavalry Regiment, takes command of the sixth largest Army National Guard in the United States with an

authorized strength of more than 15,000 soldiers.

Col. Martin's military career spans more than 25 years. He received his Army aviator's wings in 1967 and served as a helicopter gunship command pilot in Vietnam from December 1967 to December '68. Upon his release from active duty in 1970, Col. Martin was employed as a manager of payroll, budget and administration for the Borden Company Inc. until joining the Army technician program and the Ohio National Guard in 1972.

Colonel Martin's military assignments with the Ohio Army National Guard include two stints as State Aviation Officer; commander of the 1416th Aviation Maintenance Company; and commander of the 1st Battalion, 166th Infantry. The colonel was appointed commander of the 107th Armored Cavalry Regiment in February, 1988.

Colonel Martin is a command pilot with more than 6,500 flying hours in both fixed wing and rotary aircraft. He holds FAA certificates as an Airline Transport Pilot; Flight Instructor (Gold Seal); Commercial Pilot and Ground Instructor. The colonel is a 1965 graduate of the University of Michigan, Ann Arbor. □

Black History Month February 1991

The Real McCoy: Black invention

by Rudi Williams
American Forces Information Service

African American slaves produced many inventions and innovations, but until recently, most scientific contributions of black men and women were locked in the dungeons of history.

Since slaves were not allowed to patent their inventions, evidence of their creations was erased, except for the slave owners who applied for patents in their own names.

The Smithsonian Institution, colleges and universities, and other organizations have begun to uncover and highlight African Americans' inventions and innovations that have enhanced the living standards of all Americans. In 1988, the Smithsonian's Anacostia Museum in Washington, D.C., displayed what, according to Portia P. James, turned out to be the most popular exhibit in history—The Real McCoy: African American Invention and Innovation, 1619-1930. It is now a traveling exhibit. James, the exhibit's curator, has published a book of the same title.

"Because 'the Real McCoy' used to be such a popular phrase, we wanted people to know it derived from the work of a black inventor, Elijah McCoy (1843-1929). He invented the hydrostatic lubricator that was used primarily to lubricate locomotive engines," said James. "When inspectors inspected engine lubrication, they would ask the engineer, 'Is this the real McCoy?' His lubricator was the standard for excellence."

Born in a community of escaped slaves in Colchester, Ont., Canada, McCoy studied mechanical engineering in Edinburgh, Scotland. But when he returned to the United States, the only job he could get was as a locomotive fireman. Blacks were not allowed to be engineers. "But that proved beneficial to him since the job exposed him to the problems of lubrication and overheating," said James. "He patented his first automatic lubrication device in 1872 and continued to improve it until it became the best available — 'the real McCoy.'"

In 1923, Garrett Morgan patented an automatic traffic signal that was widely used until the advent of electric traffic lights, in which part of his invention was used. Before Morgan's invention, traffic signals had only two positions: red for stop and green for go. He added the yellow caution light.

"Morgan's story has a dramatic twist," said James. "He invented an early form

of the gas mask he called a 'safety hood' and tried to sell it to the Army during World War I, but they wouldn't buy it because it wasn't suited for the battlefield. In the middle of the night on July 25, 1916, a huge underground explosion erupted in a tunnel workers were building under Lake Erie near Cleveland, Ohio. Police and fire department teams went in to rescue the men, but neither team came back.

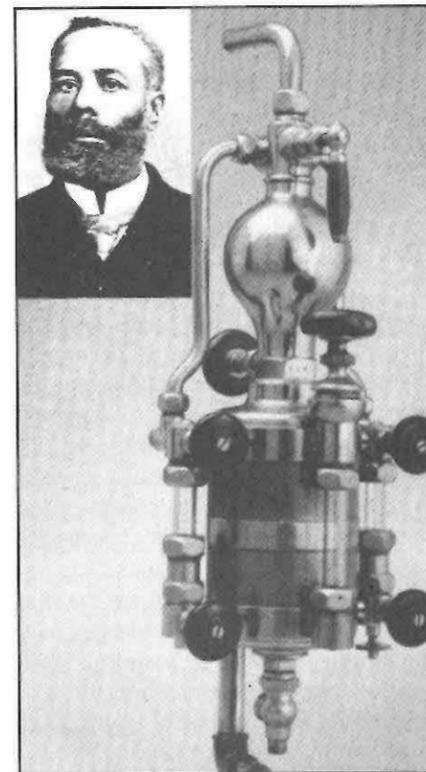


The Smithsonian Institution's Anacostia Museum exhibits some of Garrett Morgan's inventions, the traffic signal and safety hood—an early gas mask. (Photo courtesy Smithsonian Institution)

and innovation

"Someone said they had heard of this black guy who had a safety hood that allowed people to survive in places filled with poisonous fumes," said James. "They got Morgan out of bed, and he and his brother brought the survivors and bodies out. Many fire departments around the country were using his invention. But after they saw the picture of this black man wearing a strange contraption on his head rescuing the white men, they all canceled their orders. They didn't know the inventor was black.

Mention Thomas Edison, George Westinghouse and Hiram Maxim and electricity comes to mind. But not many people have heard about African Americans Lewis Latimer (1848-1928) and Granville Woods (1856-1910). They, too, made significant



Elijah McCoy invented a hydrostatic oil lubricator for locomotives that became an industry standard—the "Real McCoy."

Elijah McCoy's hydrostatic oil lubricator was patented March 28, 1882. (Photo courtesy Smithsonian Institution)

contributions to the emergence of electrical lighting. Woods founded the Woods Electric Co. in Cincinnati to research, manufacture and market his electrical inventions. Called the "black Edison" for his inventions of telegraphic and electrical devices, Woods' first patent (1884) was for an improved steam boiler furnace. His first electrical invention was an improved telephone transmitter (1884). He sold his "electrical apparatus for transmitting messages" — Morse code or voice messages — to the Bell Telephone Co. of Boston. Woods won a legal battle with Lucius Phelps and Thomas Edison over patent protection.

The American Catholic Tribune printed an article about the disputed invention. It read: "Mr. Woods, who is the greatest electrician in the world, still continues to add to his long list of electrical inventions. The latest device he invented is the synchronous multiplex railway telegraph... the railway dispatcher can note the position of any train on the route at a glance... it also provides for telegraphing to and from the train while in motion... 200 operators can use a single wire at the same time..."

Woods also patented many innovations in equipment used in the electric street car system, including the trolley wheel and the third rail.

Latimer patented an improved method for bonding carbon filaments for light bulbs while working for Hiram Maxim's United States Electric Lighting Co. in 1881 and invented a method for producing carbon filaments in 1882. Before that, Latimer made patent drawings for many of Alexander Graham Bell's telephones and testified in court on behalf of Bell when the patents were challenged.

"Whenever you look at early black history, there are so few records, photographs or documents available," said James. "It's sad how a whole history was not documented and you've got to scramble around to find a way to document it. We have a microfilm reel of more than 500 early African American inventors and innovators —

Black Americans have distinguished military heritage

by Sgt. Nancy J. Dragani
State Public Affairs Office

COLUMBUS—A glance through most American history books will reveal a profound lack of information on African American participation United States military history. Yet, Black Americans have a proud and distinguished record of military heritage.

Blacks have defended this country throughout American history. From the earliest struggles to create this nation, to the War Between the States, to Desert Storm, black Americans have fought and died for the United States of America.

However, it wasn't until 1877, when Henry Flipper became the first black to graduate from West Point, that a black was commissioned as an officer in the regular army. Lt. Flipper was assigned to the 10th Cavalry, but as the only black officer, he found himself under attack by fellow officers. Although found innocent of charges, he was discharged in 1881.

During World War I, more than 400,000 blacks were in the Armed Forces. About 10 percent were assigned to combat units, the remainder to stevedore, depot and other labor units. In spite of racial conditions, more than 1,300 blacks were commissioned as officers.

World War II saw more than 2.5 million blacks registered for the draft. However, due to the quota system, only half that number served in one of the four major services. In 1940, when the War Department established a 10% quota on black participation in the services, it opened officer candidate schools to black.

In 1948, the U.S. military was officially integrated by President Truman's Executive Order Number 9981. □

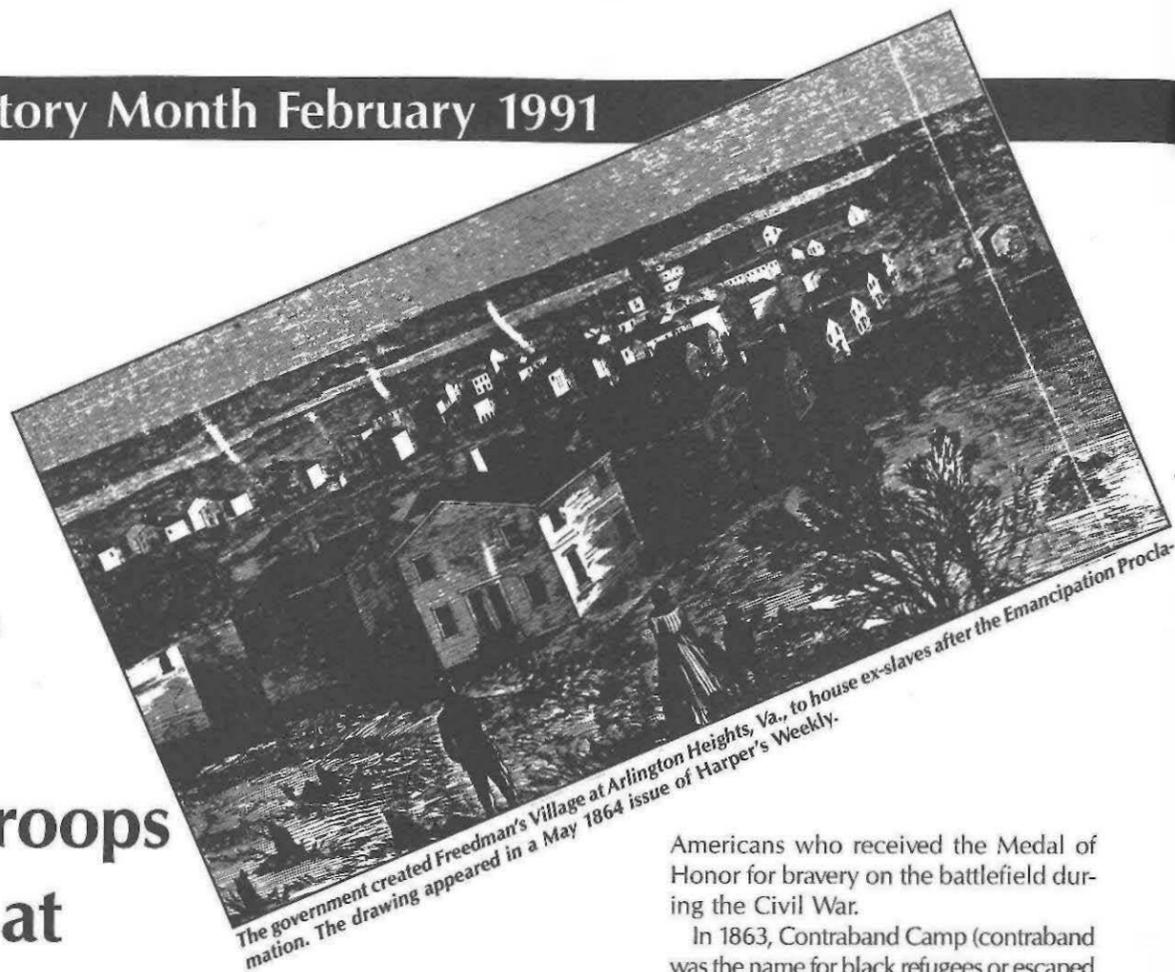
Editor's Note: This article was compiled from information provided by the 121st Tactical Fighter Wing EEO Officer.

Black History Month February 1991

Former slaves, black troops buried at Arlington

All my friends and their families have moved away. Our home isn't the same, it feels barren and lonely. Often my mother has the saddest look on her face. They have begun tearing down the other houses and it feels like my heart's being torn down along with it. I suppose nothing good lasts forever. I wonder what they'll do with this land next?

—From a letter by a former slave who lived in Freedman's Village overlooking the Potomac River and the nation's capital.



The government created Freedman's Village at Arlington Heights, Va., to house ex-slaves after the Emancipation Proclamation. The drawing appeared in a May 1864 issue of Harper's Weekly.

by Rudi Williams
American Forces Information Service

"They," the federal government, made the land part of what is perhaps the most famous cemetery in the nation... Arlington National Cemetery.

More than 200,000 veterans and their dependents are buried on the 612 acres of land, from such famous Americans as five-star General of the Army Omar N. Bradley to World War II hero Audie Murphy to President John F. Kennedy.

Each year, nearly 4 million visitors walk the tourists' path past rows of headstones bearing the names of service members known only to their loved ones. But that path doesn't lead the Section 27.

Located near the Iwo Jima Marine Memorial, Section 27 is where the names on some 5,000 tombstones read: "citizen" or "civilian" or USCT," for U.S. Colored Troops. It's the burial site of more than 3,800 former slaves who lived in Freedman's Village and some 2,200 members of the U.S. Colored Troops who fought in the Civil War. At least three of them are African

Americans who received the Medal of Honor for bravery on the battlefield during the Civil War.

In 1863, Contraband Camp (contraband was the name for black refugees or escaped slaves), was established on the Arlington estate of Confederate Gen. Robert E. Lee. It sprawled north from what are now the amphitheater and the Tomb of the Unknowns to Section 27. It was renamed Freedman's Village in 1865. More than 1,000 people lived there. The federal government gave each family a plot of land to farm and \$10 a month. Their rent was \$3 per month.

Union soldiers occupied the area for more than two years before the village was built. The village existed for more than 30 years, providing housing, education, employment training, medical care and food for former slaves who had migrated to the capital area.

Today, the grass is kept trimmed, the trees pruned and prim, but no one has paid much other attention to Section 27 over the years. Now former members of the famous World War II "Triple Nickels" 555th Parachute Infantry Division, the first all-black parachute outfit, are trying to preserve and beautify the area as part of American military history. Their plans call for annual ceremonies at the site in honor of the former slaves and soldiers. □

Ohio Volunteer first to receive federal recognition

by Chief Master Sgt. Jon R. Wilkinson
Senior Enlisted Advisor, Ohio Air National Guard

RICKENBACKER ANGB—Although more than one-quarter of a million black Americans served in the United States military during the Civil War, the record of black officers to enlisted was greatly out of proportion.

Of the 250,000 plus who served between 1861 and 1865, less than 10 received promotions to officer ranks.

The first so promoted was Lt. Stephan A. Swails; a member of the 54th Massachusetts Volunteers. He was followed by Lts. Dufree, Shorter, Trotter, and Mitchell of the 55th Massachusetts Volunteers. Next came Lt. Peter Voglesand (Quartermaster) and Lt. Frank Welsh of the 54th Massachusetts Volunteers. Dr. Alexander Augusta of Canada was appointed surgeon with the rank of Major. These were complimentary state promotions and none were retained in service.

One alone remains who, during the rebellion, attained the highest commission bestowed on any of his race by the government; that of Major of the Infantry. Maj. Martin Robison Delany was the first of his race to serve his nation as a federally recognized, commissioned field officer.

Delany was born at Charleston, Va., on May 6, 1812. His parents were Samuel and Pati Delany. He was freeborn, as were his parents. His paternal grandfather was a chief of the Golah tribe and his maternal grandmother was the daughter of a Mandingo prince. As was the custom in the less defined Revolutionary War period of slavery, royalty and their descendents were often freed.

Educational opportunities in Chambersburg, Penn., where Delany's family settled in 1822, were almost nonexistent for a bright young black man. Delany worked his way to Pittsburgh, where he eventually attended an educational society under the direction of Rev. Louis

Woodson. Completing his studies, Delany began preparing himself for what he saw as his life's work...to end slavery and right the wrongs against his race. He studied medicine for a short period of time under Dr. Anderson N. McDowell, then continued his medical studies on his own and became a surgeon.

On March 15, 1843, Delany married Kate A. Richards, the youngest daughter of Charles Richards of Pittsburgh — an influential and wealthy family at that time.

In 1846, Delany was the editor of a paper from Rochester, N.Y. called the "North Star", the forerunner of the subsequent Frederick Douglas paper. As a result of his success at the "North Star", Delany was accepted at Harvard College as a medical student. After completing his studies, he traveled west, lecturing on physiological subjects related to the various races. He returned to Pittsburgh in 1854. After a brief sabbatical as an inventor and an attempt to establish a black community in South America, Delany traveled to Africa to research his genealogy. He returned from overseas in time to witness the first rumblings of a nation attempting to destroy itself.

Delany and several other black leaders worked to interest the government in establishing a "Corps de Afrique." However, it was late 1863 before the government realized that a tremendous manpower pool existed in the rapidly increasing Northern black population. As U.S.C.T. (United States Colored Troops) regiments were being raised, word of the South putting slaves under arms began to surface. By late 1864, with southern manpower dwindling, this became a real fear. It was felt this could lengthen the war by as much as a year.

Delany devised a plan and decided to go to Washington, and if possible, present it to President Lincoln.

On February 8, Delany succeeded in gaining an interview with President Lin-

coln. During this interview, Delany explained the most effective means of countering the possibility of the South arming slaves (a real fear in the Union Army) was to appoint black officers over black regiments. President Lincoln wholeheartedly agreed and sent Delany to see Secretary of War Stanton with the following note.

"Hon. E.M. Stanton, Secretary of War

Do not fail to have an interview with this most extraordinary and intelligent black man.

A. Lincoln

After this interview, Stanton instructed Col C. W. Foster, Assistant Adjutant General of the Volunteers to make the necessary examination and then fill out a parchment commissioning Delany a Major of Infantry.

There is irony in the fact that Delany, the first black field grade officer to serve his nation was sent to South Carolina (the first state to secede) to raise a black regiment. The war ended before Delany could accomplish his mission, and he was then assigned to head the freedman's bureau for the district of South Carolina under Gen. Sickles.

He held this post until 1869 and then settled in Wilberforce area of Greene County, Ohio, where he practiced law.

After a long and distinguished life, Martin R. Delany died on January 24, 1885. He is buried at Massies Creek Cemetery with his wife and at least three of his children. Massies Creek Cemetery was originally the Tarbox (Tarbach) family cemetery and was the first mixed cemetery in Ohio. □

Editor's Note: Martin R. Delany was the first black field grade officer federally recognized by the United States government. He was commissioned a member of the Volunteer Army.

Henry Flipper, the first black graduate from West Point Military Academy, was the first black to be commissioned in the regular army.

Women's History Month

Historical perspective of women in the service

by Maj. Marcene Etchieson
Office of the Deputy Chief of Staff for
Personnel
Soldier Policy Division

From the beginning, women participated in the French and Indian War and the Revolutionary War. The Army Nurse Corps began in 1901.

The Women's Army Auxiliary Corps began in May 1942. The idea, originating in the British Army, placed women in separate units. The WAAC accounted for three percent of total Army strength, as precluded from serving in a combat MOS, and served in primarily clerical and administrative positions. The WAAC essentially freed men for combat duty.

In 1948, the Women's Armed Forces Integration Act established a two percent ceiling for women in the Army and certified the Army Nurse Corps, Medical Corps, and Women's Army corps. Until 1967, only one temporary WAC colonel position was authorized; until 1972, all female battalion-level commanders were at the U.S. WAC Center.

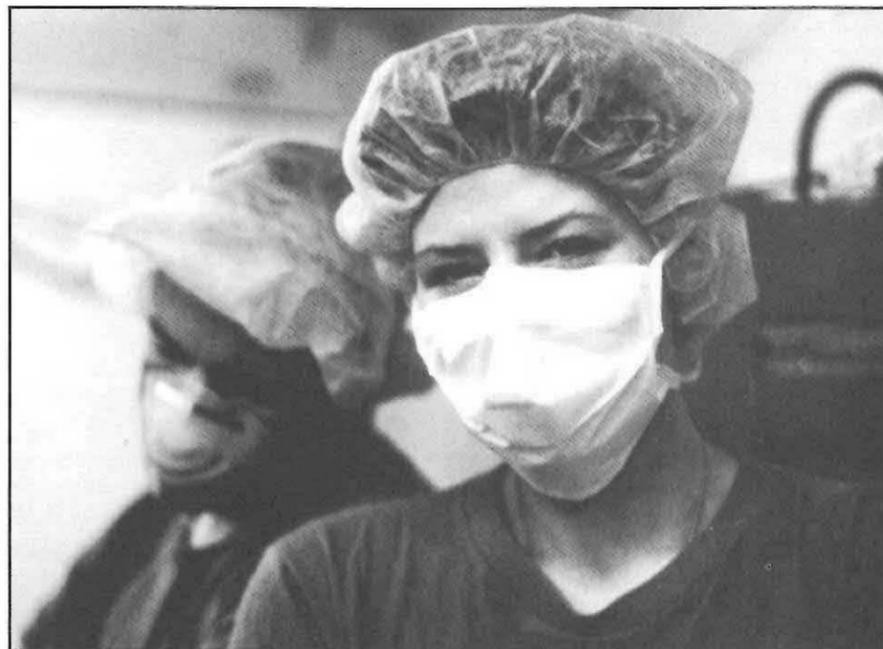
From 1948 until 1972, women accounted for only one percent to 1.9 percent of the force.

In 1951, the Secretary of Defense established the Defense Advisory Committee on Women in the Services.

In 1967, Public Law 90-130 authorized the service secretaries to impose limits on the number of women in the force, and opened colonel and general officer positions to women.

In 1972, introduction of the Equal Rights Amendment established the intent of Congress to enforce equitable opportunity for women.

Also in 1972, the All Volunteer Task Force established a five-year program to increase the number of women (other than those



in the medical departments) from 12,886 to 25,130 in FY77. In addition to recognizing the equality of men and women, this action exploited successes in recruiting women, making up for the declining male enlistment rate.

On July 22, 1974, Sen. Edward Kennedy inserted in the Congressional Record (S-13050) the statement that 15 percent of Army officer position were combat-related. This would infer that 85 percent of the positions were open to women.

In 1976, women were clustered in only a few career areas:

- Administrative and clerical: 59.4 percent
- Medical and dental: 32.7 percent
- Communications and intelligence: 3.8 percent

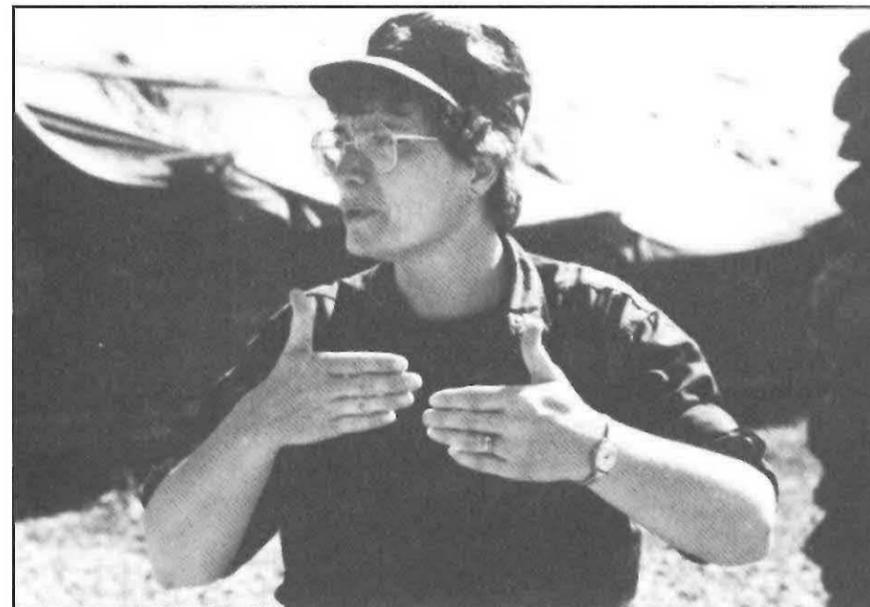
In 1978, the Women's Army Corps was disestablished.

There are no statutory restrictions on the assignment or employment of women in

the Army. Women in the Air Force are precluded from serving on combat aircraft (6015 USC) and Naval women (8549 USC) are prohibited from serving on combat ships.

The Secretary of the Army, pursuant to his authority under Title 10, USC, Section 3013, may assign, detail and prescribe the duties of members of the Army. Under this authority, the Secretary issued the Combat Exclusion Policy, which states: "Women are authorized to serve in any officer or enlisted specialty except those specified at any organizational level, and in any unit of the Army except infantry, cannon field artillery, armor, combat engineer, and low-altitude air defense artillery units of battalion/squadron size or smaller. Women may not serve on scout or attack helicopters." The policy also reinforced the need for privacy in housing women.

Other Army policies established in the '70s include:



Left: Maj. Leslie Dysard gives a briefing while on duty with the Air Guard at Soto Cano Air Base in Honduras. Below left: A member of the 641st Water Purification Detachment tests a water sample during Annual Training at Camp Grayling. Opposite page: Staff Sgt. Kirsten Campbell on duty in Honduras.



- Standardizing enlistment options
- Authorizing women to command units with men assigned
- Opening ROTC and the Army War College to women
- Opening Army National Guard units to women
- Initially detailing WAC officers to regular line branches, then abolishing the WAC and integrating women into all but infantry and armor branches
- Permitting women to remain on active duty while pregnant
- Opening the U.S. Military Academy to women

In the 1980s, the number of women in the Army continued to increase. The Combat Exclusion Policy was reexamined and replaced with the Direct Combat Prob-

bility Coding policy in 1983.

In 1988, the Army reviewed all of its positions to determine validity of coding in light of the recommendations of the 1987 DoD Task Force on Women in the Military. As a result, an additional 11,138 positions were opened to women.

Today, women soldiers comprise more than 11 percent (83,500) of the active component, 20 percent (58,100) of the Army Reserve, and seven percent (31,500) of the Army National Guard. In the last 10 years, the number of women in the Army has more than doubled.

Over 90 percent of the career fields in the Army are open to women. They are authorized to serve in all but 46 of the 331 enlisted military occupational specialties. For commissioned officers, 205 of 214 specialty codes are open, and 69 of 76 warrant officer specialties are available. There are career opportunities open to women throughout the grade structure in each enlisted and officer specialty.

The Army's goal is to balance combat readiness with individual opportunity for career advancement. Women commissioned and non-commissioned officers are being selected for promotions, professional development schooling, and command opportunities at rates equal to their male counterparts.

Large numbers of women in the Army are not new; but, as a percentage of the force, current ratios present both opportunities and challenges not before ex-

perienced. An important task of the Army's leadership is to ensure that women serving in today's Army are provided maximum opportunity for personal and professional development, and the attainment of their full potential. □

Women in the Army: The Direct Combat Exclusion Policy

The Army's Direct Combat Exclusion Policy assigns women to all skills and positions except those which involve the highest probability of routine engagement in direct combat, or which co-locate routinely with direct combat units. Direct combat is defined as "engaging an enemy with individual or crew-served weapons while being exposed to direct enemy fire, a high probability of direct physical contact with the enemy, and a substantial risk of capture. Direct combat takes place while closing with the enemy by fire, maneuver, or shock effect in order to destroy or capture, or while repelling assault by fire, close combat, or counterattack."

The Direct Combat Exclusion Policy is implemented through the Direct Combat Probability Coding System, which codes all positions from P1 through P7, with P1 representing the highest probability of engaging in direct combat and P7 the lowest probability. Army policy restricts women from serving in positions coded P1. Each position is examined in light of four criteria: unit mission, MOS duties, doctrine, and location on the battlefield. Women are precluded from serving in positions coded P1, regardless of battlefield location.

Once properly assigned under DCPC, women soldiers are subject to the same utilization policies as are male soldiers and deploy with their units. □

Operation DESERT STORM

Ohio Guard goes to war

More than 1,600 Ohio guardmembers activated

by Master Sgt. Jim Hall
196th Public Affairs Detachment
Photos by Master Sgt. Jim Hall and
Sgt. Lori King

COLUMBUS—Between November 12, 1990 and January 10, 1991, 12 Ohio National Guard units, were mobilized for Operation Desert Shield. In all, more than 1,300 Ohio citizens left their jobs, homes and families, donned uniforms, and answered their country's call to duty. They assembled with absolutely no AWOLs (absent without leave); unit commanders performed their missions and responsibilities; there was good staff interaction; and all time requirements were met.

Before it started, Thanksgiving dinner and the number of days till Christmas were on more minds in Ohio than Operation Desert Shield. Then the first call came into the Ohio National Guard operations area from the National Guard Bureau (NGB) in Washington, D.C., and Operation Desert Shield became a household word.

A short time later Ohio Adjutant General Maj. Gen. Richard C. Alexander and his staff, which included Lt. Col. James Chubb, Ohio Army National Guard (OHARNG) Mobilization Plans Officer, received the particulars of the activation through a secure telephone system.

"At the same time we were getting the information, a message initiating a presidential order for call of reserve units to active duty was being sent on the worldwide command communications system," Chubb said.

"Once the hard copy of the message was in, we initiated a 'Roaring Bull' message (the alert notification) in accordance with the Ohio Mobilization (MOB) Plan. I call the commander at his residence or place of business and tell him, 'This is Lt. Col.

Purification), Covington; the 323rd Military Police Company, Toledo; the 324th Military Police Company, Youngstown, the 1485th Transportation Company, Dover; the 838th Military Police Company, Youngstown; the 121st Security Police Flight,



Airmen from the 160th Air Refueling Group, Rickensacker Air National Guard Base, prepare equipment pallets prior to their deployment in support of Operation DESERT STORM.

Chubb. This is a Roaring Bull message. I then tell the commander which unit is alerted and any particulars in the message. In most cases the unit is authorized to call in 10 percent of the unit."

The first Roaring Bull messages alerted the 1486th and 1487th Transportation Companies located in Ashland, Mansfield, Eaton and Piqua. It was only the beginning. The roaring continued for the 5694th Engineer Detachment (Fire Fighting), Shreve; the 641st Quartermaster Detachment (Water

Columbus; the 178th Civil Engineering Squadron, Springfield; the 180th Civil Engineering Squadron, Toledo; and the 160th Air Refueling Group, Columbus. Each would receive the call. All would answer it.

During the alerts, the chain of command was used to rapidly notify everyone needed for the operation. Citing the alert of the



Left: Soldiers and family members pay close attention during a pre-deployment briefing. Above: Spec. Samuel Witherspoon and wife Pamela review paperwork while their two sons, Jason and Christopher, amuse themselves with a game of checkers.

"On notification, the commander is required to comply with specific sections of the Reserve Component Unit Commanders Handbook," Chubb said. "Everything needed to get the unit mobilized is in the handbook. The commander also has the Ohio Mobilization Plan to assist him, as well as the Unit commanders Checklist. He uses the checklist to direct all activities during unit mobilization - he is in control."

Each time a unit was called, a story repeated itself. Soldiers and airmen rushing to beat deadlines, formations, pouring over checklists, separating, checking, meetings, double checking, packing, hurried meals, and little sleep. Mixed through it all were quick calls home, pride, fear, adrie, embraces and "I love yous." All the while, time, the one constant, moved from phase to phase - alert to activation; activation to mobilization.

At every unit, family, friends and people from local and outlying cities and communities came to see them off. Mayors read proclamations. There were speeches and orange ribbons, signs held high, hot coffee and doughnuts from too many places to recount. High school bands played the Star Spangled Banner, and

American Legion, VFW and DAV color guards made sure Old Glory waved proudly over it all.

It was news, from start to finish, and everyone wanted to tell the story. Radio and television crews, and reporters and photographers came again and again. There were so many that the Ohio Guard's Public Affairs Media Escorts had to work in teams, in addition to getting help from the unit's public affairs representative, and even a recruiter now and then. All of the units were in the newspapers, on television and talked about on the radio.

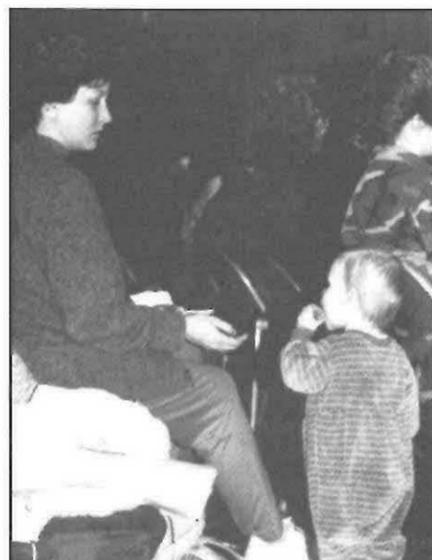
For everyone, the departure would etch lasting images. For some it would be a general hugging a soldier and his wife. For others it may have been a weeping mother wiping tears from her soldier-daughter's face, the sight of tears running down a recruiter's face as he waved good-bye to men and women he had enlisted, or a small child standing at a curb, one hand clutching his mother's,



641st Quartermaster Detachment, Chubb explained that he called the Troop Command Commander who was responsible for calling the group commander. In turn, the group commander notified the appropriate battalion commander, who alerted the 641st Detachment Commander, 1st Lt. Terry Harper.

A like system of notification was used to alert the four Ohio Air National Guard (OHANG) units for Operation Desert Shield.

Below: Media attention was high during the pre-deployment and deployment phases. Bottom: A mother entertains her child during the family assistance briefing for the 337th Personnel Service Company. Right: Specialists Dave Sweeney (L) and Fredrick Beike, 324th Military Police Company, keep busy while waiting for deployment.



the other waving a tiny flag at the "Army" trucks rolling by.

Then they were gone, loaded on the buses and trucks headed for places like Fort McCoy, Wisconsin, and Moody Air Force Base, Georgia.

One soldier was overheard saying "things moved so fast, I didn't have time to get tired."

Long before the units left Ohio, even before the first unit commander went to work, a network of state support started, and continued through each unit's mobilization.



It included funding through NGB for manning to pay personnel called in advance of the unit, logistics, maintenance, public affairs, legal matters, family assistance, health, finance and personnel administration.

Additionally, the Director of Information Management (DOIM) was tasked with increasing telecommunications at the units. The support included extra telephone lines, FAX capability and, where possible, portable telephone trailers were installed by local telephone companies for soldiers to use to contact family and friends without interrupting business lines.

The role of the State Maintenance Office in Operation Desert Shield was ongoing and continuous, according to Maj. George D. Kinney, OHARNG Assistant Surface Maintenance Manger.

"Maintenance begins with the notification of a unit being alerted for activation," Kinney said. "At that time, our office researches all of the units equipment to determine its operational status, and immediately begin to bring any pieces not operational to a full mission capable status. This is done at our direct support maintenance facilities located at Camp Perry or Newark. At the organizational level, the Organizational Maintenance Shop (OMS) is told that a unit is on call prior to activation, and priority work effort is placed on that unit. Any problems a unit is encountering in acquisition of repair

parts or needed items, are funneled to us—Our total effort is devoted to activated units."

During all activations the surface maintenance office provided on-site teams to assist units. According to Kinney, the largest such team consisted of nine soldiers from the 737th Maintenance Battalion sent to a unit to do special radio installations.

"We made it a point not to get excited and overreact, and treated the activations as unannounced annual training periods," Kinney said. "Ours is an active mission. In peacetime or wartime, the need to keep equipment at an operational level is always critical to us, and we make every effort to insure that when a unit leaves, it's 100 percent mission capable.

"We maintain to win. By that I mean, I believe we've fielded the best equipment there is. How well it succeeds will depend on the proper training of the personnel and the maintenance of the equipment with which the mission is accomplished. To everyone's credit, all tasks were done in a timely and satisfactory manner."

While maintenance made sure the equipment worked, Maj. William L. Zieber, United States Property and Fiscal Office (USP&FO) Logistics Officer, made sure Ohio's Desert Shield units had it.

"When I first go in to the unit and talk with the commander and first sergeant,



Left: Two soldiers concentrate during the prayer at the send-off ceremony for the 324th Military Police Company. Below: Sgt. 1st Class Rick Swaney, 324th MP Co., enjoys a moment with wife Bonnie prior to their send-off ceremony.



I tell them up front, USP&FO is probably going to be their best friend, not only while they're here, but after they get to their mobilization (MOB) station, and possibly after that," Zieber said.

"In peacetime USP&FO is basically in a support role. During mobilization we take a more active role. At that time the unit is going to cross that state line. It's going to leave Fort Ohio and go out into the big world, and that's our business. The command has a lot to do when the unit is here in Ohio, but when all those federal assets are going to march off to war, the USP&FO has a statutory (legal) responsibility to make sure those assets are accounted for and delivered to the MOB station commander.

"We go out to assist that commander and first sergeant...there's so much going on so fast that one unit supply sergeant can't do it all. We realize that. So, when we get to the unit, we roll up our sleeves and go to work, knowing we've got to get just as dirty as they do.

"Our primary responsibility is to support the units from home station (armory) to MOB station. We're notified as units come up on the list for consideration for alert status, and we screen the unit at USP&FO to see what their MOB needs

are. In other words, what type of support they've said they require in their MOB plan, such as contracting for meals and lodging. We do this behind the scenes, prior to the alert status."

Once the unit receives its alert, teams are sent to deal directly with the unit on site. They consist of a logistics team, which starts the unit property-book reconciliation, to make sure the unit has its property, and that it's accounted for; a finance team to complete the soldiers inactive duty training (IDT) pay, to make sure everything is in order to transfer members from the reserve pay system; and a USP&FO internal review team, to identify all of the non-deployable equipment that remains behind and tag it for turn-in to USP&FO.

"At the same time, to relieve the unit of certain requirements, we see what has to be contracted for," Zieber said. "For example, when the unit gets ready to go, they pack all of their messhall (kitchen) equipment, so we have to contract for meals through local vendors. That can be a problem when you're talking three meals a day for a lot of people.

"That's where people like Chief Warrant Officer Marty Chase and Sgt. 1st Class

Tom McEntee come in. They assist us in locating and contacting vendors to take care of these needs. We also contract for overnight lodging for unit members who live more than 50 miles from the unit. Due to the extra long days they put in getting ready to go to their MOB station, they can't afford a lot of time traveling to and from the unit.

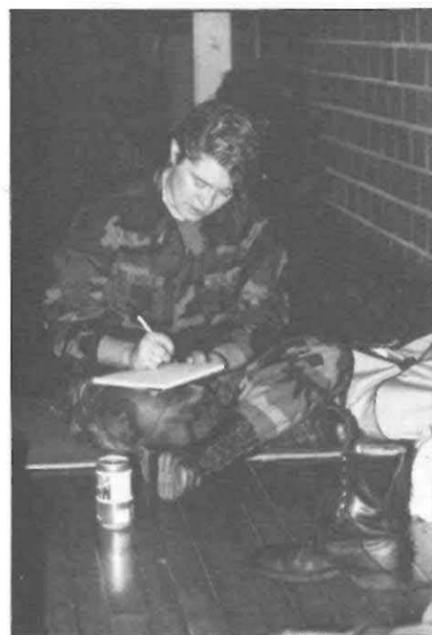
"With teams at the units taking care of support responsibilities, the commander is able to concentrate more time on getting the unit ready to go.

"When the reconciliation is done, the unit commander signs a final equipment status report for just the equipment he's taking to active duty. That equipment will be transferred to the active component when the commander gets to the MOB station."

Zieber added that USP&FO takes care of unit needs enroute to the MOB station. But, when the unit arrives it belongs to the MOB station commander. However, you can take the unit out of Ohio, but...

"Once units got to their MOB sites, we

Below: Spec. Margo Bolinger, a truck driver with the 1487th Transportation Company, updates her notes at a stopover in Rockford, Illinois. The company was enroute to their mobilization station, Fort McCoy, Wis. Right: At Covington's 641st Quartermaster Detachment, a mother shares a last embrace with her soldier-daughter before the unit deploys.



received calls from them on a daily basis," Zieber said. "They found out that nobody was really looking after them as well as folks in Ohio did. Well, we told them they were Ohio Guard units when they left; they'd still be Ohio Guard units at their MOB station; and, as far as we're concerned, they're Ohio Guard units no matter where they're at. We're going to do what we can, and we have. We've sent supply trucks to every MOB station we've had units at to take things they needed to them and bring back what they didn't need. We've tried to support them all the way through, and we're looking forward to doing the process in reverse, when they get home."

Another important aspect of the support system is provided by the Plans and

Actions Branch, which handles all personnel management services, health services, selected reserve programs, family assistance and education services, according to Maj. Christine M. Harmon, Branch Chief for the Plans and Actions Branch.

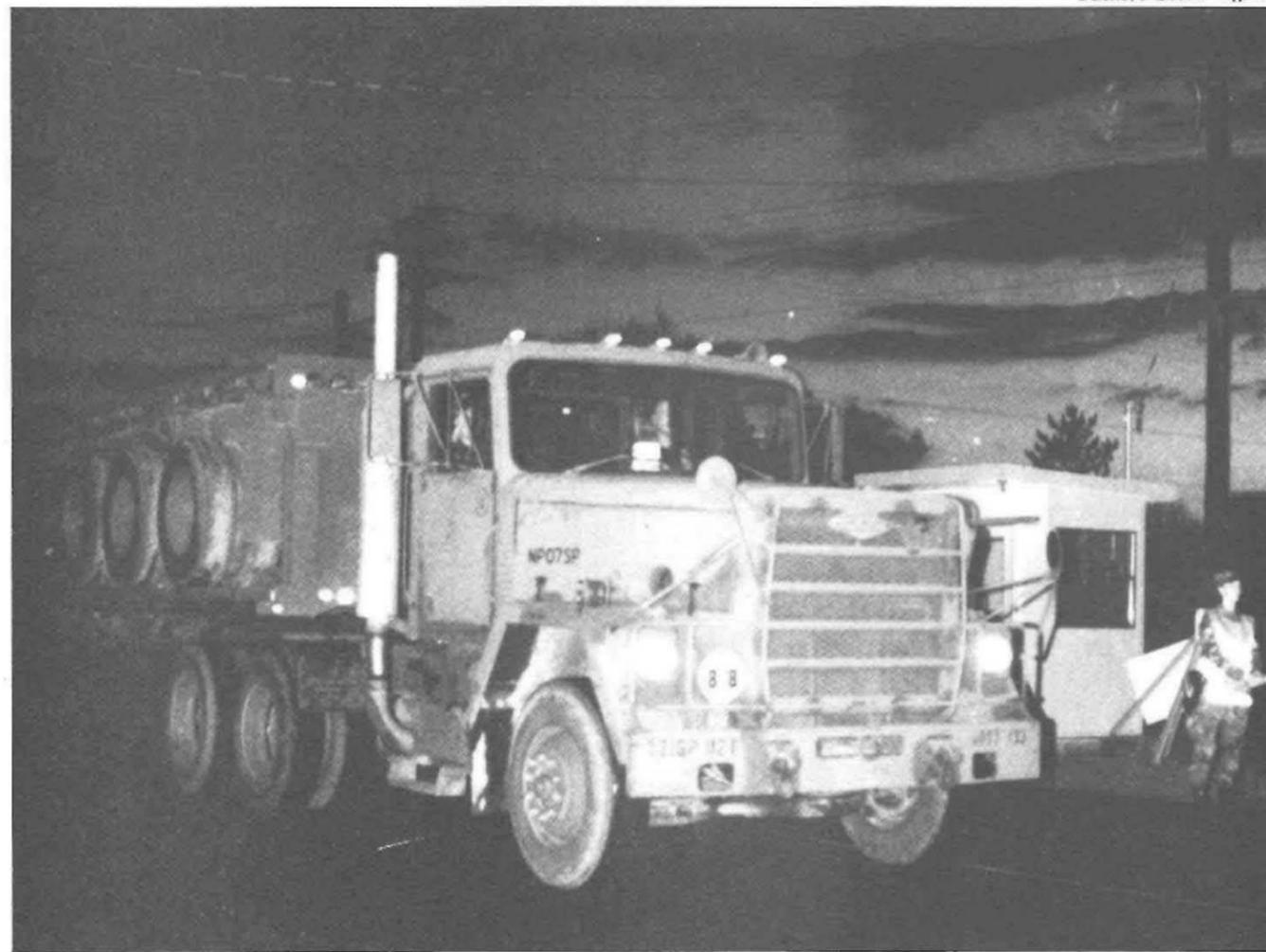
"The focus of the branch is twofold," she explained. "On mobilization we assist the Major Army Command (MACOM) in preparing a unit's personnel records and MOB files. We also maintain contact with the MOB station insuring soldiers are prepared and deployable when they arrive. It's all part of assisting the MACOM."

"At my level, this involves taking care of the records, identifying who is and

isn't deployable, and transfer to the active component. The people in the personnel service centers (PSC) from the 237th, 337th and the headquarters section have done an outstanding job of making all this work. They worked day and night preparing our soldiers.

"Once deployed, record packets on each member are maintained in Ohio; a full record is kept at the MOB station; and a MOB packet goes with them when they deploy.

"At the mobilization station, soldiers go through a medical screening. If deployable they go with the unit. However, if a soldier has a medical condition making them non-deployable, the MOB station cuts the orders and the soldier is returned



Above: Eaton City Manager Marty Gibbard holds a flashlight for Mayor Gen Acheson as she reads a proclamation for friends, family and members of the 1487th Transportation Company the morning the company departed Eaton for Fort McCoy, Wis. Top: A military guard waves the trucks of Ohio's 1487th Transportation Company through Gate 15 at Fort McCoy, Wis., the company's mobilization site for Operation DESERT STORM.

to Ohio. Returning soldiers are attached to the state headquarters or the MACOM attaches them to one of their units. At that time, if they aren't deployable for a medical reason we will initiate actions to get the soldier screened to see if they are medically retainable. This is done on a case-by-case basis."

Family Assistance is another area handled by branch. Through the family assistance section, command briefings are provided by family assistance teams. According to Harmon the teams are composed of the best experts, and include PSC representatives, finance representatives, a chaplain, and a JAG (legal) officer. Teams were sent to each activated unit to inform Guard and family members about benefits, where to get assistance, and to answer questions.

"The Ohio Adjutant General's Department is the executive agency for all family assistance activities for all services on mobilization," Harmon said.

"It extends beyond our own Ohio National Guard units to include the United States Army Reserve, Air Force Reserve, Coast Guard, Navy Reserve; all service-member's families of all branches that are mobilized."

After units are deployed family assistance is still available to help families.

Harmon's branch also deals with casualties. If there's a casualty, the Casualty Area Command at Fort Knox, Kentucky, notifies her. She, in turn, notifies the chain of command.

"Our Guard members may be in the active component now, but they're still our people," Harmon said. "They're fellow Ohioans, and they're in our hearts and minds. We'll take care of their families while they're gone, so they can concentrate on their jobs, because they're serving on behalf of all of us. We're looking forward to de-mobilization...they're coming back to us." □

Ohio Air Guard returns from duty in the Gulf

Smiles were the "uniform of the day" when the 160th Air Refueling Group returned from Operation DESERT STORM



Above: Two family members anticipate the arrival of the incoming airmen. Left: A returning airman displays his delight with a placard and a smile.

Photos by 121st COS



Above: A returning Air Guard member renders a heartfelt salute during the National Anthem. Top Right: Maj. Gen. Richard C. Alexander, Ohio Adjutant General, welcomes home Col. Richard Seidt, Commander of the 160th Air Refueling Group. Right: More than 2,000 friends and family members turned out each day for the homecoming celebrations at Rickenbacker Air National Guard Base. The Group returned in three increments; on March 12, 13 and 14.



Left: After three long months, a 160th member savors the hugs of his children.

News you can use

Reemployment rights; Ombudsman

Ombudsman service for Reservists, Guardmembers and Employers

WASHINGTON, D.C.—Guardmembers, Reservists, or Employers who experience difficulty as a result of employee participation in the Reserve Components, can get help from a national organization for support of the Guard and Reserve.

The National Committee for Employer Support of the Guard and Reserve (NCESGR) Ombudsman service can provide advice about rights under the law, mediate between parties and suggest solutions that can resolve conflicts in an informal manner.

The first attempt to resolve a problem should be made at the employer-employee level. Often, a calm, objective discussion can reveal solutions satisfactory to both parties. If that fails, unit commanders should be consulted. Commanders have a vested interest in the problem and may be able to explain the situation or suggest compromises that will satisfy everyone's needs.

In Ohio, regional ombudsmen are available to provide mediation services to employers and employees. The phone numbers, listed by region are:

Northwest region (419) 536-2066
Central region (614) 238-4117

East region (614) 439-5404
West region (513) 399-6861
South region (513) 530-9595

• The Northeast region is in a state of transition; a phone number was unavailable at press time.

The state ombudsman is Pam Krivda; she can be reached at (614) 221-0240.

Since most state committee members are local business leaders, they understand both sides of the problem and can help mediate, usually through face-to-face discussions.

If local efforts fail, a phone call or letter to the National Committee for Employer Support of the Guard and Reserve will enlist the aid of an Ombudsman who is qualified to help.

The ombudsman service is informal and no discussions are entered into any personnel records. The objective is to smooth out any misunderstandings, disagreements and difficulties to the satisfaction of all. NCESGR ombudsmen handle only employer-employee conflicts concerning Guard and Reserve participation. To contact the National Committee call (800) 336-4590 ext. 764 (Maj. Austin Smith). □

Reemployment rights for Veterans

1. If I give up my civilian job to go on active duty for Desert Storm, will I have the right to get my job back?

Yes, if you meet the five eligibility requirements under the reemployment law:

1. The job you leave must be "other than temporary." Jobs with federal, state or city/county governments and private employers are protected.

2. You must leave the job for the purpose of entering active duty.

3. You must serve satisfactorily and be released from active duty.

4. You are advised to apply for reemployment within 31 days (after release from active duty) if activated under the Presidential call-up authority (10 U.S.C. section 673b). In other cases, you must apply within 90 days after release from active duty. In all cases, you should apply for reemployment as soon as possible after release from active duty.

5. Your total amount of active duty time since going to work for your current employer cannot exceed four years, unless extended by the period of time the President authorized the call-up of Reserve unit/individuals, or if you cannot obtain orders relieving you from active duty.

2. When I am released from active duty, what do I have to do to get my job back?

After your release from active duty, and within the time frames specified in answer 1, go to your place of employment and tell someone in authority.

1. I used to work here.
2. I left my job to enter active military service.

Service; CHAMPUS Benefits

3. I have been released from active duty under honorable conditions and I want my job back. (Take your DD-214 or DD-220 Discharge Certificate if you receive one, because it shows the dates and character of your military service).

3. Do I lose my reemployment rights if I volunteer for active duty?

No. Your job is protected as long as you receive orders to perform active duty, whether your service is voluntary or involuntary.

4. What kind of job am I entitled to upon reemployment?

You are entitled to the job you left or a similar job, with the same seniority, status, and rate of pay you would have had if you had stayed on the job instead of going on active duty. If you would have been promoted during your absence, you may be entitled to the promotion. If you would have been laid off, the position/status you return to may be in layoff.

5. If I apply for reemployment, what's to keep my employer from re-employing me and then finding an excuse to get rid of me later?

The law gives you a period of protection against discharge without cause. If you are fired during that period, your employer will have to prove that other employees are fired for the same kind of reason, and that you actually did what the employer accused you of doing. The special period may be six months to one year, depending on the legal authority of your active duty. □

Proper documents necessary to receive CHAMPUS benefits

AURORA, Colo.—The latest call-up of reservists and National Guard members means that more active-duty service members' families are newly eligible for CHAMPUS benefits.

If the activated military sponsor is ordered to duty for more than 30 consecutive days, his or her family members may get civilian health care under CHAMPUS, beginning with the first day of the active-duty period. In order to receive CHAMPUS-covered health care benefits, the family members must present one of the following to whoever verifies CHAMPUS eligibility at a health care facility.

- A red Department of Defense Guard and Reserve Family Member Identification Card (DD Form 1173-1), along with a copy of the sponsor's active duty orders; or

- A red Guard/Reserve Dependent ID Card from one of the services (it's an acceptable substitute for the DD Form 1173-1), with a copy of the sponsor's active duty orders; or

- A tan Uniformed Services Identification and Privilege Card (DD Form 1173); or

- A completed and approved Application for Uniformed Services Identifi-

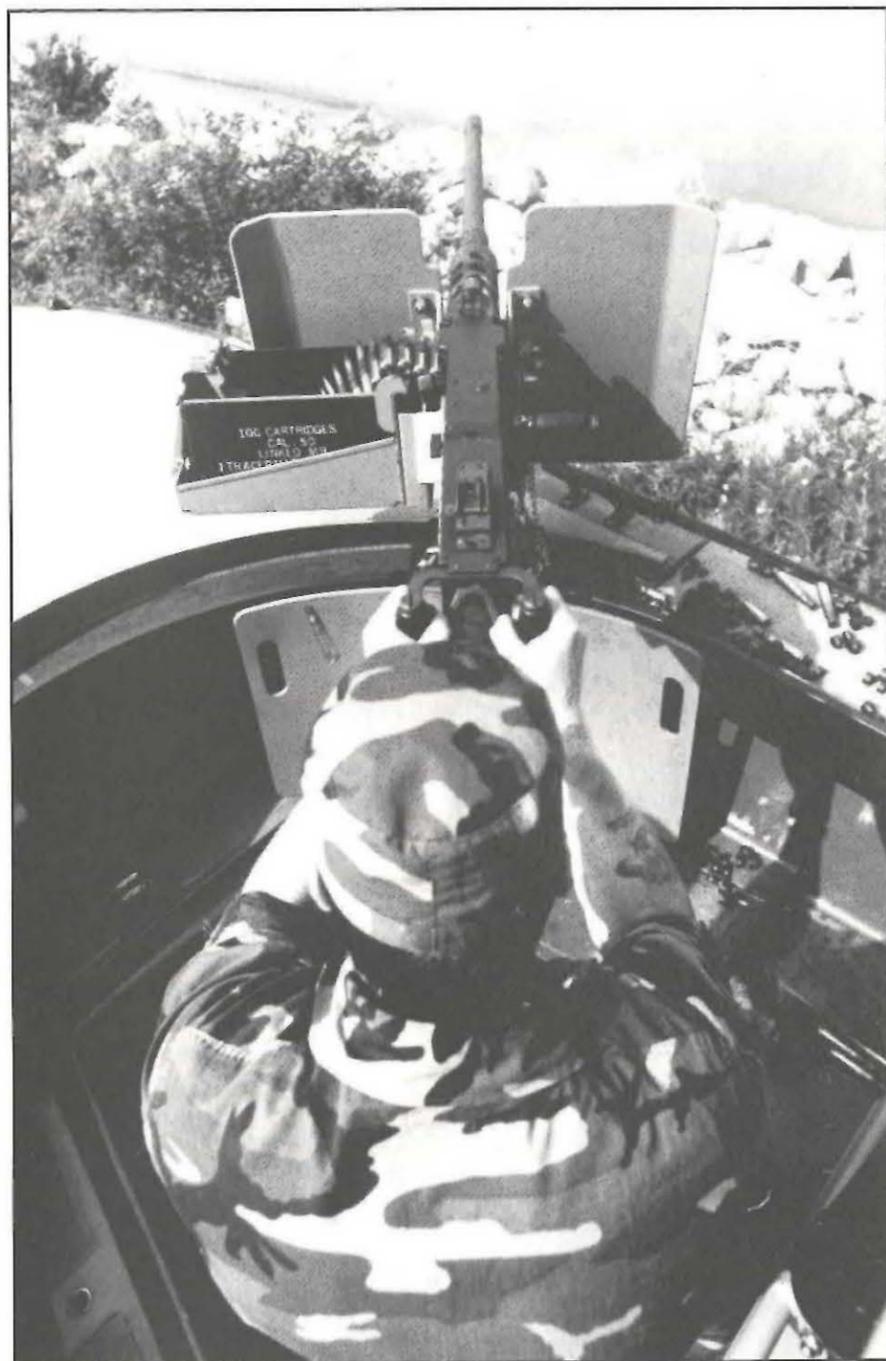
cation Card—DEERS Enrollment (DD Form 1172), with a copy of the sponsor's active duty orders.

Reserve and National Guard family members are enrolled in DEERS (the Defense Enrollment Eligibility Reporting System) when sponsors are activated by the services, and when a family member's individual entitlement is validated, either by normal DEERS enrollment procedures, or from information previously collected from the activated sponsors.

If you're a member of an activated reservist's family and are filing a CHAMPUS claim, you can help prevent delays in processing by including a copy of any of the red ID cards or a copy of the ID card application, and a copy of the active-duty orders; or a copy of the tan ID and privilege card.

If you've had a CHAMPUS claim denied because of alleged non-enrollment in DEERS, or if you have questions concerning DEERS enrollment, call the DEERS Beneficiary Telephone Center for assistance. The center can be reached between 9 a.m. and 6:30 p.m. Eastern Time, Monday through Friday, at the following toll-free number: 1-800-538-9552. □

Coast Guard trains at Camp Perry prior to deployment to Middle East



by Sgt. Nancy J. Dragani
State Public Affairs Office

CAMP PERRY—Boats have not fired on Lake Erie since Oliver Hazard Perry defeated the British in September 1813; but 177 years later, shots were again heard off the shores of Camp Perry.

Exercise 'Flame River', a Coast Guard training exercise at Camp Perry, took on a new sense of urgency when special requirements for Operation DESERT SHIELD necessitated the rapid training of U.S. Coast Guard PSUs or Port Security Units.

The instruction at Camp Perry was packed into two intense one-week periods. Two units from the 9th District, Reserve Group Milwaukee and Reserve Group Buffalo, were involved in the specialized training.

The training, tough by all accounts, was administered by a group of instructors from the Reserve Training Center at Yorktown, Va., and a select team of instructors from the Ohio National Guard.

Shortly after arrival at Camp Perry, an all-hands briefing was held to let the Reservists know what they could expect over the next few weeks.

The briefing, delivered by Capt. Carmond Fitzgerald, the 9th District's Chief of Readiness and Reserve, was up-front and to the point.

"The training you will receive here at Camp Perry may be the toughest you've ever had in the Coast Guard," said Fitzgerald. "And then shortly thereafter, everyone may be going on a trip to the Middle East."

Left: BM2 Wozniak live fires from the bow turret of a trailer-mounted "Whaler". During the two phases of this training, firing was conducted from the high-speed "Whaler"—a test of marksmanship skills. (Photo by PA3 Charles Aumann)



In true joint service style, the Yorktown instructors trained the Reservists on boat operations and maritime security, while the Ohio guardmembers concentrated on Nuclear, Biological and Chemical training. The Reservists were schooled for a full day on recognition and hazards of a variety of chemical agents, and the proper use of the equipment required to survive them.

A sense of urgency prevailed during the training and long hours were the standard for instructors and students as the Reservists prepared for imminent mobilization.

Both groups benefited from the planning, coordination, and execution of the intense training plan uniquely suited to the facilities at Camp Perry. Never mind that their mess hall is the 'galley' and the latrine is the 'head'... mission accomplishment, sus-

tainment of operations, and survival in a combat environment are common goals for all personnel in uniform.

The training paid off for the Coast Guard Reservists, when in mid-September, Reserve Group Milwaukee was deployed in support of DESERT SHIELD. A few days later another PSU, Reserve Group Buffalo followed.

For the first time in their 50-year history, Coast Guard Reserve units were called up for an involuntary overseas.

Oliver Hazard Perry would have been proud. □

Editor's Note: This story was compiled from information provided by Col. Harry H. Shaw II, Maj. Gary L. Wirzylo, and 'PSUs join Middle East operation', Bulletin, November 1990.

Above: Port security personnel undergo rigorous training at Camp Perry before their deployment to the Middle East. Top: The second largest armada ever gathered on Lake Erie prepares for a day of live fire from Camp Perry. Sgt. 1st Class Michael Meyers, assisted by Spec. William Stasiak, both of Company D, 148th Infantry Battalion, provided the instruction and course supervision. Left: NBC training is NBC training, whether it's U.S. Coast Guard or Army National Guard. Lt. Cmdr Mike Milkovich (with canteen), receives some assistance from course instructor Sgt. 1st Class Tracy Tusing, 213th Maintenance Company. (Photos by PA3 Charles Aumann)

Mess section 'takes the cake'

Company B, 237th captures 4th Army Award

Story & photos by Capt. Jane M. Lengel
HQ STARC (-Det 1-5)

MT. VERNON—Usually, thoughts of Army field mess bring green scrambled eggs, limp bacon and stiff gravy to mind. It's eaten because there's nothing else to eat. But that's not the case with the soldiers in Company B, 237th Support Battalion, Mt. Vernon. Their field mess is something to look forward to.

The food service section of Company B, 237th was recently chosen winner of the 4th Army, 1990 Connelly Award for the best field kitchen. Company B is the first unit in the Ohio National Guard to ever win this seven-state competition.

"We won the state competition for the third straight year," Sgt. 1st Class Stephen E. Swihart said. "but we really wanted to win the 4th Army award."

Company B finished second in the 4th Army competition in 1988 and 1989.

In addition to the time they spent on drill weekends, Swihart and several unit members took time off from their civilian jobs to prepare for the competition. Swihart used one week of vacation time to prepare.

"It takes so much work to get ready," he said. "I'm not sure I want to go through this again."

But going through it again is exactly what he and four other members of his section will be doing. This Spring, they will compete for the Department of the Army award for National Guard units. They will return to the woods, set up another field kitchen, and prepare another superb meal.

"Everything has to be done by the book," Staff Sgt. Dave Peelman, first cook, said.

The book refers to AR 30-1, the Army's Food Service regulation. This regulation

covers everything from the temperature of the water in the immersion heaters to the distance of the latrine from the kitchen door.

To help protect the fairness of the competition, units can only use items from the Military Table of Organization and Equipment.

"When it comes down to the nitty-gritty, they have to know how to use the Army equipment," said Sgt. 1st Class Thomas McEntee, state food service technician for Command Logistics. McEntee was one of the few food service specialists at the state and brigade levels available to provide technical advice and assistance to Company B for the competition.

Mr. Edward Siegler was the Army evaluator. He checked areas like sanitation, food preparation, site selection, and command support. He also looked at the unit's headcount sheets, cash collection and record keeping.

"Units make different mistakes," Siegler said. "Each unit starts out with 600 points, and I deduct from there."

Siegler asks some questions, and makes a few comments, but is cautious in keeping grading at a competition level and not an inspection.

"They are all outstanding units," he said. "It's becoming more and more difficult

to make a decision and declare a winner."

His decision was announced during December's drill, when Brig. Gen. Thomas D. Schulte, Ohio Assistant Adjutant, Army, presented the unit with the State of Ohio Best Field Kitchen Award.

For the 'Boys of Company B', winning the 4th Army Connelly Award had finally become a reality. □



Right: Sgt. 1st Class Terry Van Houten (L) signs the headcount sheet for Sgt. Terry Piatt, while Mr. Edward Siegler, 4th Army Evaluator watches. Above: Specialists Robert Reed and Scott Ratliff, both cooks with Company B, scoop slices of ham into a mermite can.

Training smarter, not harder

Self Development Test replaces Skill Qualification Test

Story by Spec. Brian Lepley
HQ STARC (-Det 1-5)

COLUMBUS—Changes in unit training and the Skill Qualification Test will take effect this year, affecting every member of the Ohio Army National Guard.

Training will become more focused on a unit's wartime mission and the SQT will become the SDT, Self-Development Test, applying only to personnel in grades E-5 through E-7.

"SDT incorporates training, maintenance and leadership skills learned through Non-commissioned Officer Education System (NCOES) courses. It has been revised to test the all around knowledge of the NCO, not just technical proficiency in the MOS," said Master Sgt. Bill Gilliam, Operations, Training and Readiness Specialist for Troop Command. With the added areas, the test does not apply to skill level one soldiers, eliminating the testing requirement for junior enlisted.

"The SQT was under review for more than a year. The Army questioned how useful the old test was in identifying the total amount of knowledge the soldier had," Gilliam said.

Commanders also have the option of tailoring the SDT by deleting questions that do not apply to a soldier's wartime mission for the unit. This provision reflects the new training policy for reserve component units.

"Training is becoming more focused for National Guard units. Commanders are now asked to focus on mission essential task list or METL, training," said Sgt. Maj. Michael Howley, Troop Command's Chief

Operations sergeant. "Any training that occurs must apply to the unit's essential, wartime mission."

Streamlining training by eliminating unnecessary operations helps the reserve components stay focused on what they are expected to do when called to active duty in case of war.

Another reason is the specter of budget cuts for the entire military.

"Commanders have to plan as much training as possible within budgetary constraints and that means mission essential training," Howley said, "but we also realize that we have a large number of tasks that are essential, and limited time as reservists to accomplish them."

The Army's plan to align reserve units with active units under CAPSTONE is already in practice, with Desert Shield in the Middle East as an ultimate example.

"I would say reserve units currently have many soldiers who have combat experience," Howley said. "It's a good thing the emphasis on mission essential training is already in place since cuts are coming. We already have good, quality training and it will get better as we improve our understanding and use of battle focus, which stresses the linkage between individual training and collective wartime mission essential training."

Long range planning by commanders for training is also being emphasized. Procurement of equipment and training aids need to be taken far in advance while funds are available. Long range planning is another benefit to readiness, Howley said.

"The sooner we can plan and set training, the better it will be," he said. "The

essence of today's training philosophy is developing a clearly defined, manageable list of unit wartime missions, supported by NCO's training soldiers on individual tasks which support those missions. If units will then have on hand the training aids package to support those essential tasks, they should be in good shape."

More will be expected of NCOs because of the streamlined training. As first line supervisors, it will be their responsibility to ensure only essential individual tasks are trained to standard.

"The commanders are responsible for planning and overall readiness, but the NCOs will be responsible for hands-on implementation," Howley said. "They will be the ones making sure the soldiers are training on tasks expected of them in time of war."

"It's human nature sometimes to think we have to keep soldiers interested by selecting new training tasks. Instead, we need to be doing the same essential tasks but in different conditions. For instance, a tank platoon might cover a task during daylight until they have mastered it. They then can alter that by accomplishing the task at night, or with smoke, or in a simulated NBC environment."

"Ohio Army National Guard training is good. It has its weak points, but overall we are at an acceptable state of readiness," Howley concluded. "Streamlining our training will improve it and help to keep the soldiers interested. If you give a soldier good training, you don't have to worry about morale and retention. That's why they signed up and that's what will keep them here." □

IRS tips for easier filing

Bits and pieces

Taxpayer errors on income tax returns can add two or more weeks to the normal eight week processing time, slowing down refund checks, say Internal Revenue Service officials.

More than 11 million 1989 federal income tax returns had taxpayer errors. Taxpayers should double check their returns and look for these common mistakes:

- Missing or incorrect Social Security number;
- Name incorrectly entered;
- Math error in computing taxes;
- Wrong tax form used;
- Missing Form W-2 or other supporting documents;
- Total tax not entered;
- Standard deduction not claimed;
- Earned income credit not claimed when entitled;
- Status boxes not checked;
- Tax form not signed;
- Wrong entry for estimated payments; and
- Duplicate return filed.

The IRS offers many free services to help taxpayers with their federal income tax returns. Tax publications, telephone services, walk-in assistance, volunteer and education programs and information for the blind are just a few examples. For more information call 1-800-829-3676 and ask for a copy of IRS Publication 910, "Guide to Free Tax Services."

The Internal Revenue Service recommends keeping tax returns and supporting documents for about three years.

If a person has misplaced a copy of the filed tax return, the IRS has made it easy to get a replacement copy. Call 1-800-829-3676 and request a copy of IRS Form 4506, "Request for Copy of Tax Form." Send the completed form with a check for \$4.25 to the IRS center where the form was originally filed. Allow at least six weeks after the return has been filed to request a copy.

Tax credit for child care

Child or dependent care expenses may qualify as a credit on federal tax returns. Based on the taxpayer's adjusted gross income, the credit could be as much as \$720 for one qualifying person or \$1,440 for two or more.

The qualifying dependent must be the taxpayer's child, disabled dependent or disabled spouse. The tax return must be filed using Form 1040 or 1040A. The taxpayer, and spouse if married, must work or be looking for work. Married couples must file a joint return.

Social Security numbers are required on the tax return for dependents aged 2 and older. If the number has been requested but not received by the time the return is filed, write "Applied for" in space provided for that dependent's number.

The name, address and Social Security number for the dependent care provider must also be listed on the tax return. If some information is unavailable, the taxpayer must be able to show that an effort was made to get it.

Calculation of the care credit, requirements and limits are explained in the IRS publication 503, "Child and Dependent Care Expenses."

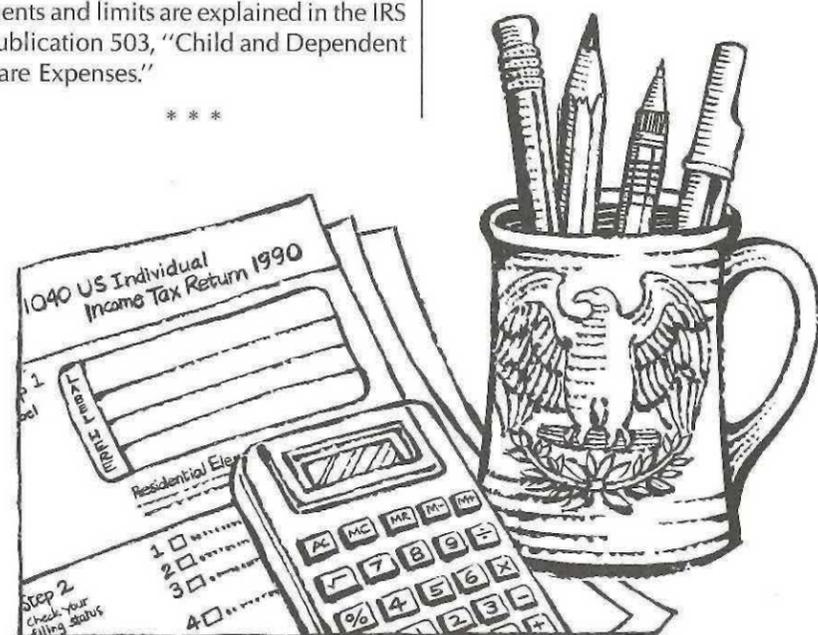
Marital status affects taxes

Divorce and legal separation can affect aspects of federal tax filing, including alimony, child support payments and exemptions for dependents. IRS publication 504, "Tax Information for Divorced or Separated Individuals," discusses each tax aspect affected by a marital breakup.

The IRS generally considers a person unmarried if there is a legal separation under a decree of divorce or separate maintenance.

A dependent child may be claimed by only one parent, usually the one who has custody. Non-custodial parents may claim exemptions only by providing they met IRS support tests or by having custodial parents sign an IRS Form 8332, "Release of Claim to Exemption for Child of Divorced or Separated Parents," or similar statement.

Court costs and legal fees spent in obtaining a divorce are not deductible. However, the portion of legal costs covering any divorce-related tax advice is an itemized deduction.



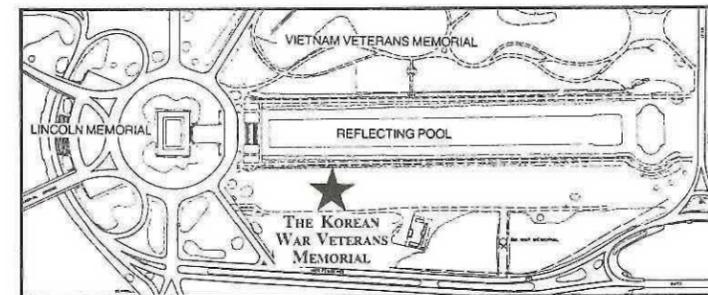
Korean War Veterans Memorial

Your contribution can help make it a reality

Site plans, models, sculptors' renderings, and a very noble concept await the artists' touch. Seven acres of prime land on the Mall stand empty. Your support will change that.

By law, the Korean War Veterans Memorial must be funded by contributions from the private sector: individuals, institutions, and corporations. All donations are deposited in a special U.S. Treasury account and reserved exclusively for the construction and maintenance of the Memorial. Ground breaking can take place only after all requisite funds are on deposit.

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Shooters Corner

by Maj. Vincent Jiga
 State Marksmanship Coordinator

The outdoor State Championships are scheduled for the weekends of 13-14 and 20-21 April 1991. The M16 rifle match will be held on 13-14 April and the pistol and machinegun matches will be held on 20-21 April. The matches will follow the same format as last year.

We will hold a clinic on Saturday morning that will cover basic fundamentals of the weapon as well as range procedures and information on how to assist your unit in improving unit qualification procedures and percentages. Immediately after the clinic, we will hold the individual matches.

On Sunday, we will hold the team matches.

The particulars on the matches are available at your unit. An announcement should be posted on your unit bulletin board. These matches are an ideal opportunity for you to learn more about shooting and get started in competitive shooting. We will be looking at individuals who have potential to shoot highpower rifle and precision pistol for the state teams.

Come on out and try out. It is interesting, demanding and rewarding.

If anyone is interested in getting started in civilian highpower rifle shooting, the Ohio Rifle and Pistol Association will be sponsoring the Director of Civilian Marksmanship (DCM) Match at Camp Perry on the weekend of 28-29 April. If you are interested, contact me and I will forward entry information to you. For more information on this match or information concerning the Guard programs, contact me at (614) 889-7424. I will be more than glad to answer your questions.

Dates for the indoor matches were changed due to DESERT SHIELD and a lack of range space. We are planning to reschedule them for the fall.

Williams Deputy STARC Commander; receives second star



Major General James R. Williams was recently promoted to this rank following his selection as Deputy Commander, State Area Command. General Williams, former commander of the 73rd Infantry Brigade (Separate), has been serving as Deputy STARC Commander since July 1990.

The general has nearly 40 years of military service, enlisting as a private in the Ohio Army National Guard in 1952. He was appointed a Second Lieutenant, Infantry, in 1957 and served in a variety of infantry, armor and signal assignments at the company, troop, battalion and

brigade levels General Williams was appointed commander, 37rd Infantry Brigade in 1987, and promoted to Brigadier General that same year.

General Williams serves the state as well in his civilian employment with the Adjutant General's Department. The general is the Chief of Staff of the Ohio Emergency Management Agency, responsible for planning, response and mitigation of natural or man-made disasters affecting Ohio. The agency also coordinates the state's emergency response and recovery efforts following disasters and emergencies.

New appointments around the state

BG Robert Lawson has been selected as the Assistant Adjutant General for Training. Gen. Lawson most recently served as commander of the 16th Engineer Brigade.

BG James Hughes replaces Gen. Lawson as the Commander, 16th Engineer Brigade. Gen. Hughes was the Asst. AG for Training.

BG Herbert Eagon has been promoted to this rank following his selection as Commander, 73rd Infantry Brigade (Separate). General Eagon was the Chief of Staff for Detachment 4, Joint Task Force (Aleutians) prior to his selection as the brigade commander.

COL James Caldwell has been named Camp Perry Commander. COL Caldwell was assigned to HQS STARC as the Facilities Management Officer.

COL Harry Shaw, former commander of Camp Perry, will take command of the 371st Support Group.

COL William LaPrise, former commander of the 371st Support Group, has been assigned to HQS STARC.

ANNOUNCEMENT

ACCEPT THE CHALLENGE

WHAT: Officer Candidate School (OCS) Class: **XXXIX**

WHO: **ARMY NATIONAL GUARD AND
ARMY RESERVE SOLDIERS!**

WHERE: Ohio Military Academy, Rickenbacker Air National Guard Base, Columbus, Ohio

WHEN: First session on: **4-5 May 1991**

INTERESTED?

Then notify your Unit Commander or Unit Administrator. Remember, the deadline for applications to arrive at OMA is: **1 May 1991**

For more information write or call:



83D USAR COMMAND
ATTN: MPO
PO BOX 16515
COLUMBUS, OHIO, 43216-5004
(614) 238-2122

OR

OHIO MILITARY ACADEMY
BUILDING 870
RICKENBACKER ANG BASE
COLUMBUS, OHIO 43217-5001
(614) 492-3580

Desert Storm:

Insight into the invasion

Why did Iraq invade Kuwait? Looking at pre-invasion problems identifies some possible causes:

- Iraq has a terrible financial situation due to its arms build-up and long war with Iran. Since Kuwait is a wealthy nation with few armed forces, it's a tempting target.

- Iraq claims that Kuwait owes it \$2.4 billion for oil pumped from the disputed Rumaila fields. Iraq wants Kuwait to forgive \$10 to \$20 billion in loans used to fund the war against Iran which it says was fought on behalf of all Arabs.

- Iraq is landlocked and has tried, without success, to annex or lease Bubiyan Island from Kuwait. Access to shipping lanes is crucial to oil-producing nations.

- Iraq raises an old claim to Kuwait since it was part of the Ottoman Empire (late 1600s).

Negotiations to settle differences failed, and in early August, Iraq invaded Kuwait. Understanding the history of the region helps clarify today's situation.

Historical Perspective

Until the Iraqi invasion, Kuwait was an independent Arabian state lying at the upper corner of the Persian Gulf. It bordered Iraq on the North and West, and Saudi Arabia on the South and West. It was founded in the early 1700s by a nomadic tribe that migrated to the Persian Gulf.

Kuwait first came to the attention of the Europeans when Germany sought to extend the Berlin-Baghdad Railway to the port of Kuwait. Britain, eager to frustrate German plans, and Kuwait's ruling sheikh, wanting to protect himself against nominal Ottoman control, signed an agreement in 1899 that gave Britain control of Kuwait's foreign affairs.

When World War I broke out, Britain

established a protectorate over Kuwait. Relations with Saudi Arabia were settled by treaty in 1922 and those with Iraq in 1923.

Kuwait remained under British protection until June 26, 1961, when Britain announced its recognition of Kuwait's independence. Six days later, Iraq claimed Kuwait was an integral part of that country.

Iraq said Kuwait had been part of the Ottoman Empire and that ethnically, geographically, and socially, Kuwait and Iraq were one country that had been arbitrarily divided by Britain. Threatened with invasion, the ruler of Kuwait appealed to Britain for military aid.

In early July 1961, British troops landed in Kuwait. On July 20, the Arab League admitted Kuwait to its membership, recognizing its claim to independence and denying Iraq's claim.

In May 1963, Kuwait was admitted to the United Nations. In October 1963, Iraq recognized Kuwait's independence. Ignoring the latter declaration, Iraq tried to reclaim Kuwait by force again in 1973 and 1976.

Kuwait's Oil

The territory of Kuwait is 6,880 square miles of desert. Three percent of land is marginally arable, but less than one percent is under cultivation. Fishing, especially shrimp for export, has been of increasing importance.

Kuwait's riches lie underground. The country exports more than one billion barrels of oil a year. The nation's wealth from oil is staggering. This wealth, coupled with a small armed force, made the nation a appealing target.

Iraq was in terrible financial straits because of its arms build-up and the long war with Iran. The annexation of oil-rich

Kuwait would help. Iraq had other reasons to seize the tiny nation.

Kuwait was overproducing oil in violation of Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) quotas. Combined with overproduction elsewhere, excess pumping depressed the average price of OPEC barrels almost \$7. Iraqi leaders figured they were losing billions a year because of the lower price.

The overproduction problem was supposedly settled at an OPEC meeting in July, especially after an Iraqi show of force on Kuwait's borders. Then Iraq claimed Kuwait owed 2.4 billion in compensation for oil Kuwait pumped from the disputed Rumaila fields.

Negotiations Fail

Kuwait and Iraq sat down to negotiate the points of discord in early August. From the start, Kuwait made it clear they would pay Iraq a sizable sum for peace. The Iraqis, however, demanded Kuwait's total capitulation on all accounts.

Negotiations broke down, and shortly after, Iraq invaded Kuwait with 100,000 troops on August 2, 1990. Despite a promise to set up a "free provisional government" and withdraw by August 5, the Iraqi leader, Saddam Hussein, reneged and annexed the nation. □

Editor's Note: This article is reprinted from the Directorate of Public Affairs, Forces Command, Bulletin 1-91.

Information for this article is from a 17-page research paper, "History of the Middle East—A Brief Overview," written by Warner Stark, GS-12, in August 1990.

For a copy of the entire paper, contact Forces Command Public Affairs, Strategy and Leadership Development Branch, Fort McPherson, Ga. Comm. (404) 669-6341 or Autovon 367-6341.

Support group leader keeps the flame burning

Story and photo by Sgt. Lori King
196th Public Affairs Detachment

AKRON—Joan D'Arc—the name seems to conjure up a primary vision of a woman rebel burning at a stake.

The word 'heroism' looms in some of our old history lesson memories, while others remember her as an oddity, a woman severely out of place in a man's war.

Now, centuries later, Joan D'Arc's memory burns in the hearts of today's cavalrymen, and their wives.

It was in 1987 that the Armor Association of the United States Army established an Honor Roll of distinguished women to be inducted into The Order of Saint Joan D'Arc.

These women aren't frontline privates, or even backline officers. They are wives who make a difference in their husbands' units.

According to an information letter about the award, written by Lt. Col. Charles D. Williamson, commanding officer of the 2nd Squadron, 107th Armored Cavalry Regiment, the Armor Association chose Joan D'Arc because she "clearly demonstrated traits, virtues and qualities of the armored soldier."

Frenchwoman Joan D'Arc, Maid of Orleans, is undoubtedly a heroine in the eyes of Williamson. And so is Debbie C. Bugh, whom he recently nominated for the distinguished award. In December, she was officially inducted, which marked the first time an Ohioan earned the privilege to wear the prestigious medallion around her neck.

Bugh is the wife of Master Sgt. Larry E. Bugh, operations sergeant for the 2nd Squadron, 107th Cavalry in Akron. It has been her continuing efforts toward the unit's family assistance group which prompted Williamson to consider her a modern day heroine.

"This lady, spouse and mother is a firm supporter of this Squadron, the Regiment and the Ohio National Guard," Williamson wrote in the recommendation letter.

"I am proud to say that Mrs. Debbie C. Bugh is exactly what we commanders need to sustain our war fighters."

"I'm stunned (about receiving the award) because I don't feel I've done anything special," Bugh said. "What I've done is because I really wanted to do it. Maybe it's because I've stuck with it as long as I have and tried as hard as I have."

Bugh was co-founder of her unit's family support group in 1985, and has since held the positions of secretary, treasurer and president.

"Honestly, it has been Larry who inspired me to keep involved because he was proud of me and wanted me to be here. That's really what it is all about," she explained. "I've also had the support of the past two commanders, who were really good to me and tried to be as helpful as possible because they wanted the family assistance group to be successful. And this was all before family assistance was required."

The group was originally formed to help families during annual training and weekend drill, said Bugh.

Bugh said the realization that families did not have a family support system steered the co-founders to focus on informing and answering questions. Social functions helped acquaint the families in the unit and to relieve some of the stress.

According to Bugh, the attendance of family members has increased dramatically since the beginning of the Gulf crisis. In 1985, there were about six members. Now, she estimates, there are more than 50 members, and the numbers should only increase.

Bugh's husband, Larry, stood proudly beside her, still amused with his wife's reaction to the surprise ceremony.

"When we were talking about initially forming the original family assistance group, I encouraged her because I thought by her being involved, she would have a better idea of what we do," he explained.

"We realized that if we worked together, the guardmembers and the families, it would make us a family entity, which, in turn, would make the unit a much more effective organization." □



Debbie C. Bugh, recent inductee into the Honor Roll of The Order of Saint Joan D'Arc.

Oxford unit 'Adopts-A-Trail'

Story and photo by Sgt. Sandra L. Pinkerton
237th Support Battalion

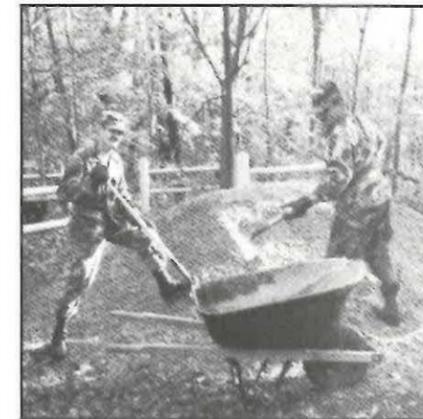
SPRINGFIELD—There's nothing unusual about an Ohio National Guard Infantry Support unit setting up camp in the woods... except when the mission is to help restore park trails.

Recently 10 members of Company A (S&T), 237th Support Battalion volunteered their time to accept an unusual mission; help restore the Gallion Run Trail at Hueston Woods State Park.

Cutbacks in state budgets have forced many state parks to rethink their planning process and come up with new programs. One such program is the Adopt-A-Trail program at Hueston Woods.

The program, headed by Ranger Dale Farmer, was started last summer as one way to service the budget cuts. Participants are assigned trails on which they perform routine maintenance, report trail hazards, build bridges, clear weeds and remove litter.

Guardmembers constructed a water



Two soldiers from Company A, 237th Support Battalion load gravel to be used on park trails.

break with railroad ties, preventing an underground stream from eroding the trail. Hundreds of pounds of rock and gravel were hauled in by wheelbarrow down a winding hill to the work site. Another team of volunteers removed debris, clearing portions of the path that had become overgrown and impassable.

The volunteer duty gives citizen-soldiers and opportunity to give something back to a park they have enjoyed visiting.

"My family and I have a camper and we come here quite often," said Staff Sgt. Tim Morris. "It only made sense that I should help the park any way I can."

Guardmembers volunteer their time every other month to do the many special projects requested by park management. The park, located near Oxford, Ohio has a new project scheduled for Spring, which includes constructing a scenic overlook where hikers can rest and enjoy the view.

"I live within one mile of the park," said Sgt. Sandra Pinkerton. "In fact, I drive through Hueston Woods to get to work. Our unit conducts our Field Training Exercises there and it just seems natural that we would help the park when we can."

For these guardmembers, volunteering for the Adopt-A-Trail program is time well invested. The returns include a cleaner, safer and more attractive park to camp and train in. □

Ohio Military Academy goes scouting

Story and photo by Sgt. 1st Class Stu Sears
Ohio Military Academy

RICKENBACKER ANGB—Whether they are educating soldiers or scouts, instructors at The Ohio Military Academy come prepared to teach. In a recent Annual Scouting Outing, a handful of instructors set up school for the Boy Scouts at Burr Oak State Park.

Drawing more than 2,200 Boy Scouts from across the state, the outing is a showcase of scouting skills and education. The three day campout allows the scouts an opportunity to use the camping skills they have mastered, learn new skills, and enjoy some friendly competition with hundreds of other scouts from around Ohio. A large part of scouting concerns the environment and learning how to live and navigate in the wilderness.

Land navigation is a key part of many of the courses taught at OMA, and the rolling hills of Burr Oak offer excellent terrain for a compass course set up by the instructors from the academy.

"We laid out a short but challenging course," said Master Sgt. Gary Dravenstott, Senior Instructor for the NCO branch at OMA. "We made the course short so we could accommodate more personnel in less time," he said. "They moved from station to station in groups and we didn't want to impede their flow."

In addition to the compass course, Sgt. 1st Class Ken Post demonstrated the art of applying camouflage to the face using "volunteers" from the scout units. Static displays placed around the area drew favorable attention from the scouts, becoming one of the highlights of the outing.



Butch Bradshaw, a First Class Boy Scout from Troop 245, receives instruction on reading a compass from Sgt. 1st Class James Osborn, Ohio Military Academy.

People

Ohio Army Guardsman leads Xavier ROTC

CINCINNATI—On December 13, 1990, Army Guard leadership reached new heights at Xavier University's ROTC Battalion. When Cadet Major Michael Panko was promoted to Cadet Lieutenant Colonel and assumed command of the "All for One" Battalion, it was the first time an Ohio Army National Guardsman gained command of the ROTC Battalion.

Panko, a member of the simultaneous membership program with the 147th Infantry Battalion, Cincinnati, has been a guardmember for four years and is currently a senior at Xavier University. He was selected by Lt. Col. Brauer, the Professor of Military Science, to lead the Corps of Cadets based on his ROTC Advance Camp Scores, his grades and his leadership qualities. □

220th engineers cut to the chase

by Tech. Sgt. Gregg A. Meadows
220th Engineer Installation Squadron

MANSFIELD—A recent cable installation at Mansfield-Lahm Air National Guard Base proved to be anything but ordinary for three 220th Engineering Installation Squadron members.

Tech. Sgt. Kevin O'Reilly, Senior Master Sgt. Dale Williams, and Airman 1st Class Mark Walden had settled into their hotel rooms for the evening when Walden was awakened by a noise from the parking lot. Noticing movement around his team's vehicle, he alerted O'Reilly.

O'Reilly rushed down to the truck where he discovered an individual attempting to steal government equipment from the team's vehicle.

The thief tried to flee, but O'Reilly chased him down on foot (barefoot, in O'Reilly's case), then held him down until Walden arrived to help secure the thief. O'Reilly, contacted the authorities who arrested the suspect on aggravated burglary charges and transported him to jail. □

Military Service a tradition for Ore family

COLUMBUS—Continuing a family tradition of military service, 2nd Lt. Thomas Ore, a TAC Officer at the Ohio Military Academy, administered the Oath of Reenlistment to his brother, Staff Sgt. Willard Ore, 364th Engineer Group, Fort Hayes, Columbus, in a recent ceremony at Beighler Armory.

Looking on are brother, 1st Lt. Michael Ore, Commander, 26th Engineer Company; father, Warrant Officer 3 (ret) Willard Ore; and mother, Trudy Ore.

Willard Ore is an Active Army soldier stationed at Fort Hayes as a supply sergeant. □



2nd Lt. Thomas Ore reenlists brother Staff Sgt. Willard Ore while family looks on.

Guard medics come to the rescue in civilian accident



Mafield (L) and Radwany with the military ambulance they used to assist turnpike accident victims.

Story and photo by Staff Sgt. Ronald Backos
HHT, 3/107th Armored Cavalry Regiment

STOW—Two Ohio Army National Guard medics began their annual training period last summer by aiding civilian crash victims.

Medical specialist, Sgt. Stephen E. Mafield and Treatment NCO, Sgt. Timothy B. Radwany, were in a military ambulance enroute to Camp Grayling, Mich. late July, 1990, when they spotted an accident on the east bound side of the turnpike. They broke from the convoy, grabbed their aid bag and backboard, and ran across the highway to help.

Five women were involved in the accident, said Mafield. "One was walking around, three were leaning against a guard rail, and one was lying on the ground," he said.

After assessing the situation, the two men placed the unconscious victim on a backboard.

"Using a backboard ensures that no neck or back injuries will occur while moving the patient," Radwany explained.

When the unconscious victim was immobilized, they began treating the other women for minor lacerations and checked for possible head, neck and back injuries.

After a state highway patrolman and road workers arrived to give aid and direct traffic, the two noticed the damaged car was leaking gasoline. Since the victims were only ten feet away from the car, the medics moved them an additional fifty feet away.

"Three ambulances arrived in succession," Mafield concluded. "We helped load the casualties for transport to the St. Charles Hospital, and then proceeded to Camp Grayling." Maj. Gen. Richard C. Alexander, Ohio Adjutant General, recognized Mafield and Radwany for their actions, presenting them with Ohio Meritorious Service Awards. □

Tate selected for sergeant major

Story and photo by Kelli D. Blackwell
HQ STARC (-Det 1-5)



State Command Sgt. Maj. Richard Wehling congratulates Sgt. Maj. Marsha Tate on her recent promotion.

COLUMBUS—"It doesn't matter to me that I've been the first woman to do all these things. Somebody has to be first so someone can be second," said Marsha L. Tate with a slight shrug of her shoulders.

She's had many firsts in the Ohio Army National Guard; in 1986 she became the first female first sergeant, in 1988 she completed the sergeants major training course, and on October 1, 1990, she was promoted to the rank of sergeant major. Her goal is to become command sergeant major.

Tate had been on the selection list for promotion since January 1989. She said, "I was offered other E-9 positions, but they were only M-day status." Tate chose to wait for an Active Guard/Reserve slot to become available.

As the Personnel Sergeant Major of State Area Command (STARC), Sgt. Maj. Tate

manages enlisted personnel in the G-1 directorate. Tate's duties also include rewriting Army Regulations that pertain to enlisted personnel.

"My idea of being sergeant major is to be

an example for my people to follow," Tate said. "I want to be their mentor (as far as a personnel director goes); it is my job to have soldiers fully trained and qualified so one day they can step in my shoes when I retire."

Col. Paul H. Koreckis, Director of Personnel, said, too, that it was no matter that Tate is a woman. She was the best soldier for the position, he said. "Sgt. Maj. Tate will be a source of new and innovative leadership for the soldiers serving in the personnel directorate," Koreckis said, "We believe she can help us provide better service to our soldiers...which is what we are all about."

Tate has been a member of the Army National Guard for 13 years, with nine years prior experience in the active Army.

"I don't feel that I've been treated differently because I'm a woman," she said. "I believe I'm just opening doors for other soldiers, both male and female." □

Air Guard's Byers retires after long, successful career

Story and photo by Staff Sgt. Bob Mullins
HQ STARC (-Det 1-5)

RICKENBACKER ANGB—Barbara Byers ended her military career as the United States prepared for a war in a faraway land.

Her December 1, 1990, retirement happened under circumstances similar to her enlistment. At that time, the U.S. prepared to enter a conflict halfway around the world. Not Vietnam, as you may guess, but Korea.

The former Ohio Air Guard Senior Master Sergeant joined the Air Force in June 1950. A lengthy break in service occurred when she became pregnant in 1953 (cause for discharge back then) and was forced to leave the service.

Signing up for the Ohio Air Guard 19 years later, Byers is one of the few who experienced the dramatic changes women have endured and prospered under since the '50s.

"When I first enlisted, opportunities for women were limited but that made me even more determined to succeed," she said.

"Attitude played a huge rule in my success. I knew I had the ability and determination to succeed and I never gave up."

As an administration supervisor in the



Byers relaxes at home.

121st Civil Engineering Flight, Byers found that, compared with active duty in the 1950s, the Guard had a genuine camaraderie and family atmosphere.

With more women in different career fields, with different job skills and more responsibility, Byers thinks women have much to gain from the military.

"Expect all that you want in a career and go after it. Show that you are capable and don't expect preferential treatment," she said.

"Promotions should be given to the person best able to perform the job, regardless of gender. I was given the opportunity to succeed and never gave up." □

Buckeye Briefs

Enlisted Dining Out rated a success

by Sgt. Nancy J. Dragani
State Public Affairs Office

COLUMBUS—The first Ohio National Guard Enlisted Dining Out was held recently at a Columbus hotel. The Dining Out, sponsored by the Ohio National Guard Enlisted Association, afforded an opportunity for enlisted of all ranks to mingle in a social setting, while enjoying and participating in the military protocol that surrounds a formal Dining Out.

Following a social hour, junior and senior enlisted from the Army and Air National Guard enjoyed a five-course banquet interspersed with formal toasts, introductions of the dignitaries, and remarks by the presiding officer. Trips to the grog bowl for real and imagined infractions left violators with a lingering reminder of "correct" dining out protocol and provided onlookers much amusement.

More than 200 people attended the dinner, which was followed by a presentation from 'Abe Lincoln'. The former president was portrayed by Charles 'Abe' Coyle, resplendent in a full beard, stovepipe hat



Failure to follow correct Dining Out protocol is punished by trips to the grog bowl.

Senior Army, Air Enlisted attend joint conference

by Spec J.D. Biros
196th Public Affairs Detachment

COLUMBUS—The 112th Medical Brigade played host to Ohio Guard senior enlisted from across the state in a recent joint conference.

The State Command Sergeants Major Conference, held at a Columbus hotel, was open to senior enlisted and their spouses from both the Army and Air National Guard.

According to State Command Sergeant Major Richard L. Wheling, the joint conference was designed to bring together the two elements of the Guard and foster closer working relationships among the NCOs.

Familiarization between the two branches' senior enlisted will open new doors for communication and allow better operation of the Guard, Wheling said.

The conference, which included opening remarks by Maj. Gen. Richard C. Alexander, Ohio Adjutant General, covered topics concerning senior NCO responsibilities, management techniques and retention practices. A separate seminar for spouses offered information on Operation Desert Shield and other current issues affecting National Guard members and their families. □

and period attire. With a small band providing mood enhancing music, he entertained the audience for close to an hour. Coyle, a former National Guard helicopter pilot, closed his presentation with a memorable recitation of the Gettysburg Address.

According to Command Sgt. Maj. (Ret.) Wilbur Jones, it was "a nice evening, a nice affair... and as far as I can say, everybody had a good time." □

Scholarships offered to Guard, family members

COLUMBUS—Two National Guard affiliated organizations are accepting applications for scholarships for the 1991-1992 school year.

The Ohio National Guard Enlisted Association (ONGEA) and the ONGEA Auxiliary are offering five \$500 scholarships to eligible students.

Those persons eligible to apply are: Children of ONGEA/ONGEA Auxiliary members.

Spouses of ONGEA and ONGEA Auxiliary members (spouses must have at least one year remaining on his/her enlistment following the completion of the school year for which the application is submitted).

Unmarried dependent children of deceased ONGEA and ONGEA Auxiliary members who were in good standing at the time of their death.

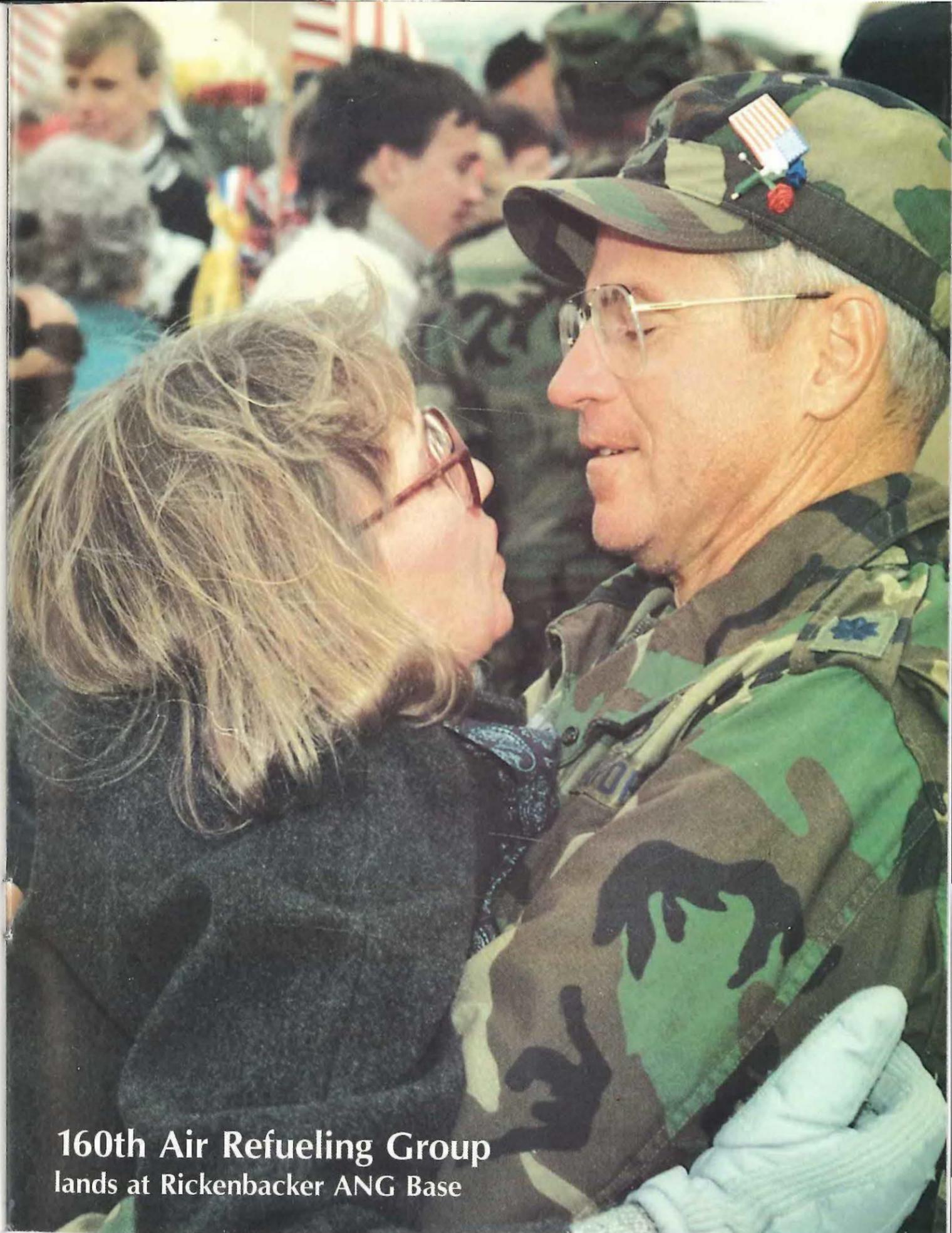
Single ONGEA members.

Interested applicants can contact Nancy J. McDowell, ONGEA/ONGEA Auxiliary Scholarship Chairperson, 817 Franklin Ave., Wheelersburg, Ohio 45694. (614) 574-5932 (home) or (614) 353-1133 (work).

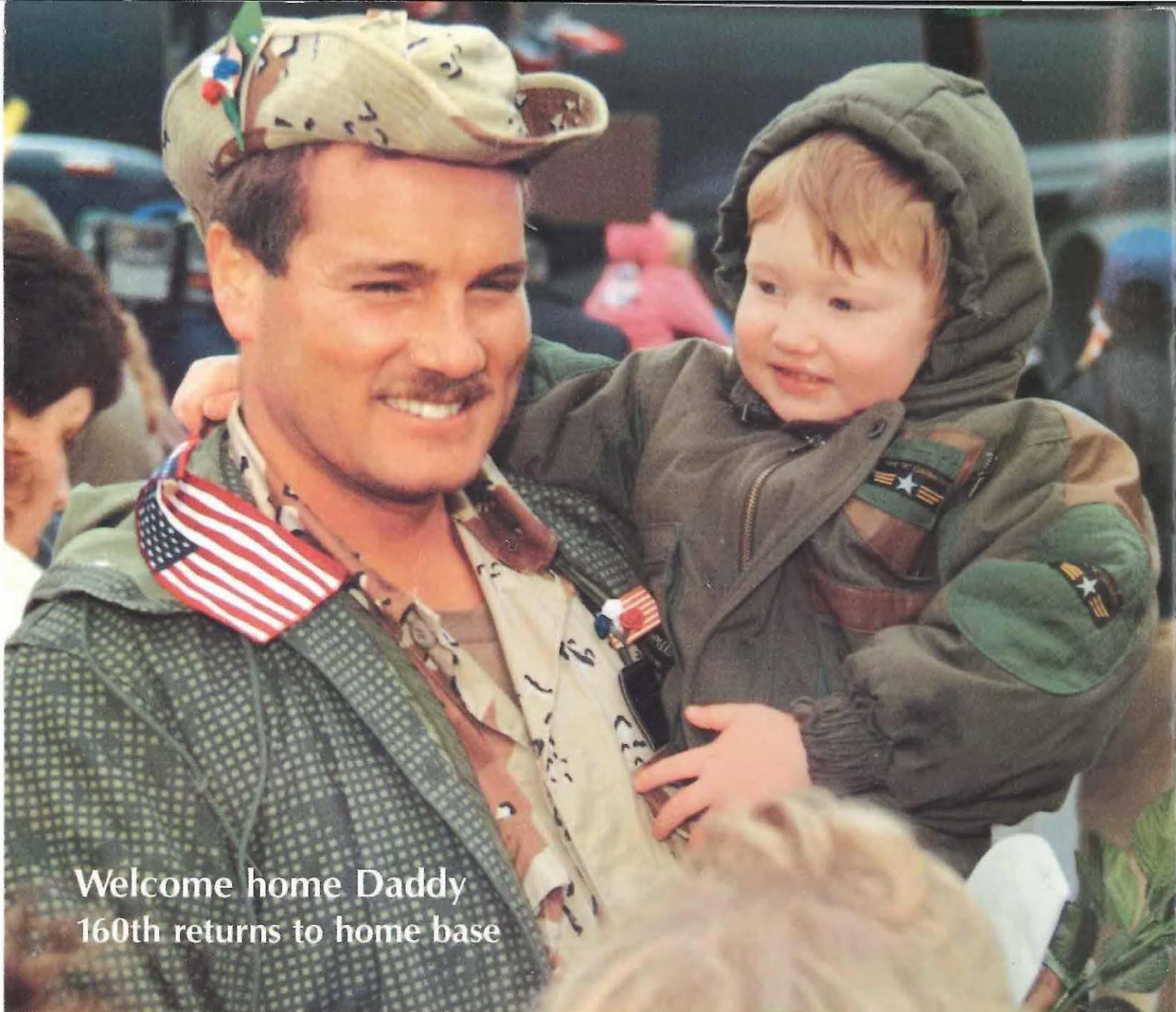
The Retired Officers Association scholarship loan program provides \$1,500 annual no-interest loans to unmarried undergraduate students under the age of 24, who are dependent children of active, reserve and retired service personnel. The loans are awarded for up to five years of undergraduate study.

This current school year, 680 students were awarded loans, totaling more than one million dollars. From this group, based on their academic records, participation in extracurricular and community activities, 106 students received special \$500 grants in addition to the loans. All those who apply for the loans are automatically considered for the grants.

The TROA Scholarship Program was established in 1948 for the children of retired officers and their widows. It has expanded to include children of active duty, reserve and retired officers, warrant officers, and non-commissioned officers of the Army, Navy, Air Force, Marine Corps, Coast Guard, U.S. Public Health Service and National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration. □



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