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BY DEAN W. ERVIN
3rd Infantry Brigade and

JON A. BONAR and MICHAEL A. HILL
C G 3rd Infantry Division

While the rest of their company trained at Camp Grayling, Michigan in the winter cold, 2nd Platoon of Company C, 1st Battalion, 166th Infantry trained with Australian regular Army forces in Operation Distant Drum. This operation was a rare chance for Ohio Army National

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Questions and Answers
To Myths About Drug Testing
(A Commentary.)

Q. Will drinking large amounts of vinegar or pickle juice have any effect on the test?
A. For the radioimmunoassay/gas liquid chromatography (RIA) and the gas chromatographic mass spectrometry (GC/MS) test used by the Air Force - no.

Q. How about the use of diuretics such as Lasix?
A. These substances work the same as drinking large amounts of liquids. But remember most diuretics are prescription drugs. The improper procurement and use of these drugs is illegal under both federal law and the UCMJ. The key is in keeping who is to be tested confidential, provide as little lead as possible for testing after notification, and allow reasonable amounts of liquids when they are requested.

Q. Can other foreign substances affect the outcome of the Air Force test? Are there precautions that can be taken?
A. Yes and no. I have heard claims of using bleach crystals, salt, sugar, household cleaner, jet fuels, and other substances on the fingertips or on adhesive bandages on the fingertips. These are attempts to change the pH or acidity of urine to be tested. As far as the RIA and GC/MS tests are concerned they are a waste of time. My advice is that if someone seeks to wash their hands prior to testing, let them.

Q. How widespread is drug testing and will we eventually be involved in civilian drug testing?
A. At the present time drug testing is becoming more widespread, especially in the areas of public safety. Between 40 and 50 percent of Fortune 500 Companies conduct drug testing of new employees. We are already testing our military members in the Air Guard. These individuals make up 95% of our technician work force.

Q. What should be done if a person is unable to provide a urine sample or is unable to provide a full sample?
A. That person should be given a reasonable amount of time and liquids to stimulate sample giving. Reasonable time is determined by the local commander. If after a reasonable time a person can't provide or refuses to provide a sample, a command-directed test may be conducted regarding failure to obey a lawful order.

Q. If I was at a party the night before I'm tested and someone there was smoking marijuana and I inhale the smoke, will I test positive?
A. That depends on the test used. Research has shown that marijuana passive inhalation, as it is called, will cause a positive if the GC/MS is used. However, the first test used by the Air Force is the RIA which does not test below 100 ng/ml per sample. Since research into passive inhalation indicates that even in the most closely closed areas a person would accumulate approximately 50 ng/ml and this amount dissipates in about five hours, the level of 100 ng/ml, which is twice that of 50 ng/ml, would not be reached. Thus, the GC/MS test would not be used. A better answer is - if you are at a party and they are smoking marijuana, leave.

Q. Do they test for all the illegal drugs?
A. Yes, just say no! If you haven't used, you can't be accused.

Q. Alcohol is a drug too and lots of people in my unit drink. What about that?
A. Alcohol is a legal drug and as long as its users don't let it affect job performance they are okay, however, the first test used by the Air Force is the RIA which does not test below 100 ng/ml per sample. Since research into passive inhalation indicates that even in the most closely closed areas a person would accumulate approximately 50 ng/ml and this amount dissipates in about five hours, the level of 100 ng/ml, which is twice that of 50 ng/ml, would not be reached. Thus, the GC/MS test would not be used. A better answer is - if you are at a party and they are smoking marijuana, leave.

Q. Do you test for all the illegal drugs that could be used?
A. The majority of each batch are tested for other drugs, but we do not know for what drugs they are testing.

Q. What if my doctor is treating me with some legal drugs which would indicate positive if I were tested?
A. Have your doctor send a letter directly to your unit indicating the drugs that are being used to treat you or your medical or Social Actions personnel will tell you how to do this prior to giving your sample.
GOLD MINER

BY ARIA ALA-U-DIN
196th Public Affairs Detachment

Deep in the Mohave Desert, on the edge of the Chihuahua Mountains in southern California, 55gt John L. White works hard on the land under which he believes lies a fortune of gold.

"I don't know if you can call me a prospector, but I do work a gold mine," White said.

White, who lives outside of Zanaville, works at Basin Enterprises and is a volunteer firefighter and EMT at the Newton Township Fire Department.

White said about eight years ago, the president of the company, Bob Ray and Jack Torongo, the company's vice president, bought the rights to the gold mine and asked White if he would help them operate it.

"I have a unique ability of being able to do almost everything, and since a man working in a gold mine has to be able to do a lot of things, my abilities lend themselves to that kind of work," White said.

At the site, White among other things is a cook, heavy machinery operator, mechanic and medic. It's a long ways to any help," White said. "The nearest town is Blythe, about 40 miles away."

"Though I'm not actually an owner of the mine right now, I'd like to acquire an interest in it by working there."

White said last summer he was able to garner about 20 ounces of gold from surface samples. White said the hot desert temperatures forced him and his fellow workers to stay in the shade most of the time.

"During the day it's as hot as 118 degrees but it runs pretty steady near 115, and at night it cools down to about 100."

White said because they go down to the mine only once a year, next time, they will try to go during the winter months in order to avoid the heat.

Because of California environmental laws, White said his company can not drill for gold until it can prove the claim is a legitimate one.

"The Bureau of Land Management in California says we have to have the mine for 15 years before we really start mining it. Right now, we're only doing assessment work in order to hold the claim."

But White said that the surface samples show a high concentration of gold.

"It looks real promising," he said.

White plans to take more samples and make more repairs next time he goes to the site, but he said he is not planning to pack up and move West to live as a gold miner just yet.

"It could happen, but we're not planning on it. Right now, it's a hobby. It's quite interesting—and I like the challenge of it all," White said.

Buckeye Guard Spring '88
by Steve Barrett
Clinical Social Worker, William AFB, Ariz.

Have you ever noticed that a couple of months before a PCS move or a big inspection you seem irritable, short tempered, can’t sleep well, can’t shake a cold or sore throat? If that’s the case, you may be one of the many who are affected by stress. Any time there are changes in our lives, whether positive or negative, we must make an adjustment and that can cause stress.

What exactly is stress? Technically, stress is our body’s response to stresses (sources of stress). More simply, it is outside pressure that can make us feel tense inside.

Stress is unavoidable. We all experience stress regularly in our jobs, relationships with family, friends and in daily living. We all have heard others tell us, “Avoid that stress, take it easy, just relax, don’t work too hard.” Easier said than done!

Managing Daily Stress

If we could learn how to manage daily stress — instead of eliminating it totally — then we might find ourselves a little happier and better able to cope.

Before we can manage stress, we must recognize when we are stressed out.

As an aid in determining your particular response to stress, take a few minutes to complete and score the following test. Choose one answer for each question.

1. I feel resentful that so many people make demands on my time:
   a) often b) sometimes c) rarely

2. When my job responsibilities and home responsibilities conflict, I find an acceptable solution:
   a) often b) sometimes c) rarely

3. Whenever I get involved in an activity, I end up in charge of it:
   a) often b) sometimes c) rarely

4. Most of the time, I feel more comfortable doing a job myself than showing someone else how — or taking the chance that he or she will do it wrong:
   a) often b) sometimes c) rarely

5. I try to spend at least 15 minutes a day doing nothing:
   a) often b) sometimes c) rarely

6. Despite my best attempts to plan a realistic schedule, it seems as if unanticipated things throw it off:
   a) often b) sometimes c) rarely

7. It’s hard for me to say no to a request from my spouse, close friends, or children even when there is a legitimate conflict with my job:
   a) often b) sometimes c) rarely

8. I don’t have problems asking for help or delegating work when I need to:
   a) often b) sometimes c) rarely

9. I feel I should cut back on my activities, but few things seem possible to dispense with:
   a) often b) sometimes c) rarely

10. I feel that I may crumble from all the stress that I’m under:

11. Unexpected problems at home makes me late for outside activities:
   a) often b) sometimes c) rarely

12. If I’m really tired, I feel that other people will understand if I’m not available to help them with their problems:
   a) often b) sometimes c) rarely

13. I can make the time to do the things that are really important to me:
   a) usually b) sometimes c) rarely

14. No matter how much I try to do, I can’t get enough done to feel satisfied with myself:
   a) usually b) sometimes c) rarely

15. I feel too tired or irritable to enjoy my life:
   a) usually b) sometimes c) rarely

**Score Yourself:**

Using the following answer key, add the points to measure your stress level.

1. a=2 b=1 c=0; 2. a=0 b=1 c=2; 3. a=2 b=1 c=0; 4. a=2 b=1 c=0; 5. a=0 b=1 c=2; 6. a=2 b=1 c=0; 7. a=2 b=1 c=0; 8. a=2 b=1 c=0; 9. a=2 b=1 c=0; 10. a=2 b=1 c=0; 11. a=2 b=1 c=0; 12. a=0 b=1 c=2; 13. a=0 b=1 c=2; 14. a=2 b=1 c=0; 15. a=2 b=1 c=0.

If your score is 21 to 30, you probably are not managing your level of stress well.

If it’s 10 to 20, you may be on your way to developing stress-related problems.

If your score is less than 10, you probably have the sources of stress in your life well under control.

*Family News, March 1988*
Guard soldiers from Logan and Champaign counties to learn and train with the 1/19th Queen's Infantry Regiment in a friendly foreign country.

Although the exercise lasted 10 days, the soldiers of the 2nd Platoon will remember this experience of "rat packs," kangaroos and long working hours for years to come. For many of the soldiers, this was their first time to train with allied forces and to experience another land's culture and practices.

Boarding a KC-135 from the Ohio Air National Guard's 160th Air Refueling Group at Rickenbacker Air National Guard Base, the members of the 2nd Platoon strapped into cargo net-styled seats to fly to Hickam Air Force Base, Hawaii. After a rest and a change into civilian clothes, the soldiers flew by commercial airlines to Sydney, Australia and began Operation Distant Dawn. The soldiers found that the APCs were needed to transport the platoon to the Australian countryside. The platoon practiced marksmanship with Australian SLR rifle. They found the SLR to be heavier than the M16A1 and the recoil greater. Soldiers also liked the Australians' bayonet and slouch hats, while Australians were interested in the BDU uniforms and earplug cases that were issued to the Ohio Army National Guard.

During the next phase of the operation, soldiers crossed steep hillsides and deep ravines on foot and with APCs, before occupying and defending the Westbrook Airstrip. An Australian medic, attached to the platoon, had helped the men avoid a snake and six-foot lizard the night before this phase began. The soldiers found the airstrip to be very short, and were amazed to see a C-160 Cargo plane land on the runway.

The soldiers boarded the plane and flew to Singleton Airstrip where they engaged other forces as they secured a strategic bridge near the airstrip. This concluded the entire operation.

Ohio soldiers were treated to a "barbee" (barbeque) by the Australian soldiers and visited the Singleton Infantry Museum of the Australian Infantry, before returning to the field to complete maintenance on their equipment. The soldiers learned of "rat packs", a 3-ton ration similar to the old C-rations, but meant for one-day use.

The remaining time in Australia afforded Ohio soldiers to visit Sydney, tour much of the town, and take a harbor cruise. During the farewell party, given by the 1/19th Queen's Regiment, commanders exchanged addresses with their Australian friends, as they were invited to see Ohio someday.

Operation Distant Drum has been called a military and cultural exchange success, but each soldier returned to Ohio with experience in working with allied forces.
The 1986-87 TACFGA unit has hosted exchange students from Finland, Germany and Latin America. Sergeant Jan Schmidt is the name of Sergeant Datz’s exchange student. A very self-assured young man, Jan attends Clearfork High School and has recently joined the school’s wrestling team. “You have to be pretty strong to be an exchange student. You don’t have your parents backing you up all the time. You have to be willing to change and adapt to the new country,” Jan said. “People are different here – more involved and personal, not formal; you guys have more fun here.”

Sergeant Nancy Bell is the Unit Training Manager in RMS. As a second grade teacher during the week and mother of two young children, she is nonetheless looking forward to the arrival of her exchange student from Columbia in January. “The whole thing is a learning experience for every life the student touches,” the sergeant said. “This definitely is a real commitment for everyone in the program, and it takes a lot of time to do it right.”

Saori Fujisawa is the exchange student from Japan that Sergeant Francis has in his home. Saori attends Lexington High School and is an accomplished pianist. “Being an exchange student will help me be a better parent and a more responsible adult,” Saori said. “I miss my parents sometimes, but I’m glad to be here and part of YFU.”

Sergeant Francis is obviously proud of the program and his love for the exchange students shows. Like all of the more than 3,000 volunteers in YFU, Francis get no financial benefit from the program. “Your reward is not monetary,” the sergeant said. “You do it for the kids and for yourself.”

Other members of the 179th Tag are receiving information on exchange students from Sergeant Francis as well as Sergeant Datz and Bell. More exchange students, sharing homes of American Guard members, is sure to follow. Since its founding in 1951, YFU has helped more than 80,000 students from the United States, Europe, Latin American, Asia and Australia learn about life in other lands.

“When I got into this, I was not sure you could take a full-grown child into your home and love them like your own, but I found out you can. You really can,” Sergeant Francis said.

By Raymond D. Weber
Deputy Chief of Staff OHANG

The 1987 winner of the coveted “Tappan Memorial Trophy” in recognition of Ohio’s outstanding Air National Guard unit for the year is the 121st Tactical Fighter Wing, Ribenacker Air National Guard Base, Columbus, Ohio. The unit is comprised of over 885 dedicated men and women and is commanded by Col. Gordon M. Campbell. Ohio’s ten ANG units compete annually for the honor of being selected as the top Air National Guard unit in the state.

The Tappan Memorial Trophy was created by the Mansfield Airport and Aviation Commission to honor Col. Al Alan P. Tappan, a WWI and WWII pilot who contributed greatly to his time, effort, leadership and financial support in furthering the goals of the OHANG. It is presented under the auspices of the Ohio Adjutant General’s Department and friends of the Ohio Air National Guard. It is awarded to recognize superior performance and to inspire all Ohio Air Guard members. In fact, the “Tappan inspiration” has become an accepted challenge and standard of excellence to the Ohio Air Guard. This revolving trophy is awarded annually to the OHANG unit scoring the most points in selected areas of evaluation. The trophy remains with the winning unit for one year, and an engraved plaque is presented for the winning unit’s permanent retention.

Criteria are established by the Headquarters of the OHANG. These criteria and point systems are designed to make it possible for any of Ohio’s units to win, regardless of size or mission. The criteria selected are those which have the most impact upon a unit’s ability to perform its mission. A HQ staff board evaluates points earned by each unit in the following areas: unit mission, mission participation, reenlistment and promotion level, training programs and professional military education.
MStaff Gary L. Wright, 179th Mission Support Squadron, has been named Ohio's Outstanding Air National Guard NCO for 1987. As such he is in turn a nominee for the 12 Outstanding Airman of the Air Force in the NCO category. Sergeant Wright had earlier been named as the top NCO of the Year for the 179th TAG.

In his nomination, Group Commander LT.Col. Fred N. Larson cited Sergeant Wright for his high motivation and dedication. Colonel Larson said, "As an outstanding performer in the new integrated Information Systems Branch of the 179th Mission Support Squadron, Sergeant Wright saved the organization countless dollars with innovative suggestions in the communications/computer area."

In particular Sergeant Wright, who is in Communication Maintenance Repair, was lauded for solving many communications problems which had alluded military and civilian experts alike. He also suggested and installed an intra-base bridging circuit that permitted the connection of numerous terminals to the base computer facilities. The sergeant also single-handedly planned and supervised construction of a dedicated ring-down, tie-line circuit between the Command Post and a Mobility Control Center.

Sergeant Wright has three years of active duty with the Air Force. In 1979 he joined the Ohio Air National Guard serving first as a technician with the 180th Tactical Fighter Group in Toledo. While there he graduated from the University of Toledo with a B.S. in electronics engineering. Sergeant Wright then joined the 160th Communications Flight at Rickenbacker as a supervisor in radio maintenance. In 1985 he received a technician position with the communications element of the 179th. During his time in the Ohio Air Guard, Sergeant Wright has also completed the course of study of the NCO Command Academy.

Sergeant Wright is married to SRA Nellie Wright, a member of the 179th Customer Support. In October, the couple had their first child, Steven. He is also an avid bodybuilding enthusiast and has competed in a number of contests. The sergeant is a regular runner; he organized the team from the 179th that competed in a Port Clinton Marathon.

In his nomination letter, Colonel Larson stated the prime reason why Sergeant Wright was so deserving of this honor, Outstanding NCO from Ohio: "Sergeant Wright is a proven performer with demonstrated potential for greater leadership roles and increasing responsibility."

Congratulations to MSgt. Gary L. Wright for being named Ohio's Air Guard top NCO of the year.

BY ROBERT C. JONES
179 Tactical Airlift Group

MSgt. Gary L. Wright (left) receives Outstanding Air National Guard NCO for 1987 award from LT. Col. Fred N. Larson. (Photo courtesy 179th Mission Support Squadron)

When Captain Pietro Raffa touched down in his A-7D Corsair after a recent air-to-ground training mission from Toledo to Grayling, Michigan, he marked a milestone for the Toledo Air National Guard unit — 50,000 accident-free flying hours.

"Our last accident was in 1976," said LT. Col. Rob Ackerman, Safety Officer with the Toledo unit. "This is a very very significant achievement. We have nearly 150 consecutive months without an accident."

According to figures supplied by the Tactical Air Command, U.S. Air Force, the best flying safety record of an air guard tactical fighter group is the Tulsa, Oklahoma, Air Guard with 179 consecutive months of accident-free flying.

"The significance of 50,000 accident-free flying hours can only be appreciated after you become aware of the types of training profiles that we currently fly," said LT. Col. John Smith, Commander of the Toledo unit. "It is only in the past decade that we routinely fly low levels, do air combat training, and strike targets from a low altitude."

Much of the credit for the safe flying should go to the nearly 400 aircraft maintenance personnel at the Toledo unit, said LT. Col. Jay Nelson, Deputy Commander for Maintenance.

"Safety is our primary concern in peacetime training and this landmark marks our success toward achieving that goal. It is the result of hard work and dedication by the maintenance personnel whose efforts toward flying safety are an integral part of the daily routine."

The 180th Tactical Fighter Group, stationed at Toledo Express Airport, is one of three tactical fighter units of the Air National Guard in Ohio. The Air National Guard is the 80th largest air force in the world with more than 1,700 aircraft and over 111,000 people in uniform organized into 91 flying units and 244 support units.

When Captain Pietro Raffa touched down in his A-7D Corsair after a recent air-to-ground training mission from Toledo to Grayling, Michigan, he marked a milestone for the Toledo Air National Guard unit — 50,000 accident-free flying hours. The 180th has not had an aircraft mishap since 1976.

Capt. Pietro (Pete) Raffa is congratulated by LT. Col. John Smith, 180th Tactical Fighter Group Commander, after flying the fighter group's 50,000th accident-free hour. The 180th has not had an aircraft mishap since 1976. (Photo by Bob Barker)

AIR GUARD MEMBERS "MOST SATISFIED"

The Pentagon's first comprehensive survey of its reserve forces in a 1986 sampling of 52,000 enlisted personnel and 12,000 officers revealed that a significant number of the nation's 1.1 million reservists are satisfied with weekend drills as a way to sharpen their military skills.

Weekend drill dissatisfaction was highest among Navy enlisted, where 79 percent said they were "very dissatisfied" with the opportunity to improve their skills, the report said. Twenty-seven percent of the Army reservists and 26 percent of the Marine reservists fell into the same category.

Most satisfied were enlisted members in the Air National Guard, where only 1 percent reported dissatisfaction and 43 percent said they were "very satisfied." Officers were generally more satisfied with the professional improvement offered by weekend drills, the report said, with 53 percent of those in the Air National Guard saying they were very satisfied.

The weekend drill survey is important because "satisfaction with this training is considered an important indicator of preparedness," the report said.

Although dissatisfaction was generally low for weekend drills, the Pentagon's report on the survey said there was "general satisfaction" with training.

About one-half of those surveyed said they joined the reserves for the retirement benefits and 55 percent said a desire to serve their country was also a major reason, the report said.

The survey was done and data compiled in order to give defense officials a basis for making future policy decisions on defense manpower issues. It did not cover nearly 500,000 individual or standby reservists not assigned to a specific reserve unit. (Condensed from a USA Today story)

Pg.14 Buckeye Guard Spring '88

Buckeye Guard Spring '88 Pg. 15
Many say, "What a difference a day makes." Members of the 1/166th Infantry Battalion, 73rd Infantry Brigade, say, "What a difference the weather makes."

More than 500 members of the 166th attended Annual Training '88 as part of a major cold-weather training exercise March 12-27 at Camp Grayling, Michigan.

A nine-day field operation tested the survivor skills of members of the 166th. Task Force 166, which also included engineer, medical and artillery support, simulated combat conditions the 166th will face if mobilized during a national emergency.

Elements of the task force conducted a defensive mission to protect key facilities identified by higher headquarters, according to 2nd Lieutenant Carl Stophelet, full-time training officer for the 166th Infantry Battalion. "At the time, companies were conducting reconnaissance and surveillance patrols to detect enemy activity," he said.

Opposing forces (OPFOR) for the task force during the exercise were made up of a scout platoon and a TOW anti-armor platoon from the Combat Support Company of the 166th.

The threat level to the task force was low intensity conflict, meaning it faced a small aggressor force trying to disrupt and destroy command, control, communications and intelligence activities of the task force.

Does it really make a difference when troops must operate in freezing temperatures and over terrain crusted with snow and ice rather than normal Annual Training exercises in the summer months of June, July and August at Camp Grayling?

"I would say it takes twice as long to do certain tasks in a cold-weather environment," said Major Larry Hott, Administrative Officer of the 166th. Hott briefed members of the news media from WHIO-TV, Dayton, and radio stations, WBLY and WISE, from Springfield, who traveled by helicopter to Camp Grayling to cover the training.

Sergeant Steven Hufford of A Company, 166th, Xenia, agreed with Major Hott later in the day as he was cleaning his rifle following a live-fire exercise.

"It does take quite a bit longer to do things in the winter," he said. "It takes a lot more preparation time to get ready for a mission. You have to spend some time deciding what type of equipment and clothing you're going to need."
BY VINCENT FOULK

The will to win has always been a characteristic of American troops, but all too often history has shown that it is the will to prepare to win that determines the victory. This preparation for battle remains the primary mission of the National Guard. Ohio has a long tradition of preparation which paid dividends on the battlefield; making Ohio citizen-soldiers a keyword around which a fortress for freedom can be quickly constructed.

Most illustrative of Ohio’s Centennial of preparedness was Ohio’s response in the hectic first days of the Civil War. At the first shot fired upon Fort Sumter, Governor Dennison, had inherited a militia which was braggadocio upon the finest of the western states. His predecessor, Governor Chase, had anticipated the need for Ohio to be able to respond to war and had taken steps to improve the state militia. Ohio’s stores of arms, which had rusted into uselessness, were replenished, and more importantly the formation of local militia companies was encouraged.

Governor Dennison set about to carry on his reforms and had succeeded in imposing a manual of arms and control over uniforms worn by the independent companies. In his 1860 report, Adjutant General H. B. Carrington defended the policy of not allowing distinctive uniforms.

“The rage for fancy uniforms is the most fatal proclivity that can possess a volunteer militia. It is very expensive. It substitutes brilliancy of dress for excellence in martial exercise. It makes a militia parade a heterogeneous mass, of dissimilar and unequal companies, unfit for battle or regimental duty, or even of formation, and substitutes immaterial things for those that are material and substantial. The only rich indigle in it; and it creates distinctions, where no distinctions should exist, save such as are based upon superior merit in discipline or deportment.”

By 1860, the Ohio militia had grown to four artillery pieces for Cleveland and Ravenna, a cavalry troop from Cleveland, and 15 companies of infantry throughout the state. Despite Governor Dennison’s efforts however, he failed to gain an important incentive which left Ohio short-handed in trained troops at war’s start. The legislature was not prepared to pay its citizen soldiers for their time at drill. Our soldiers donated their time without an expectation of pay or retirement benefits.

Ohio Responds Quickly

At President Lincoln’s first call for troops, Ohio responded by raising twenty-two regiments for a 90-day enlistment period. But, except for the militia companies, which were completely untrained. Only the First and Second Ohio Volunteer Infantry regiments of the two Buckeye organizations formed from the militia companies were ready in time to go to war. The First Battalion of the great skirmishes, The First Battle of Bull Run.

Rallying at Columbus, the independent companies were quickly organized into two regiments as follows:

First Ohio
A Co. Lancaster Guards
B Co. Lancaster Guards (Dayton)
C Co. Dayton Light Guards
D Co. Longmeadow Guards
E Co. Cleveland Grays
F Co. Hibernian Guards
G Co. Portsmouth Guards
H Co. Zanesville Guards
I Co. Madison Guards
K Co. Jackson Guards (Hamilton)

Second Ohio
A Co. Rover Guards (Cincinnati)
B Co. Columbus Videttes
C Co. Columbus Fencibles
D Co. Zouave Guards (Cincinnati)
E Co. Lafayette Guards (Cincinnati)
F Co. Springfield Zouaves
G Co. Pickaway Army
H Co. Southington Guards
I Co. Covington Blues (Miami County)
K Co. Pickaway County

All of the companies were well established in the First Ohio, the two regiments packed off to Washington, D.C. So quick was the rush to battle that the regiments had no time to elect regimental officers. Governor Dennison stepped into the controversy by appointing the higher ranks.

Choice of Leaders Belonged to Governor

Governor Dennison astutely realized that the effort to save the Union could not be allowed to become politically partisan. The Republican Party, which controlled the state, was filled with leadership more than willing to lead Ohio’s troops to fame, but were short at a short and glory-filled war. The Governor resisted the temptation of handing out leadership positions as party patronage. Thus, over the objection of many would-be heroes, the Governor sought out qualified leadership from the Democratic Party. The first of these minority party patriots to be given command was George McCook. He was given command of the 1st Ohio.

July 21, 1861, as the enlistments were coming to a close, the Union army finally marched out towards the army of Gen. Beauregard. Leading their division, the Buckeyes were brigaded with the 2nd New York under Brigadier-General Robert Schenck. Their mission was to secure the left flank of the Union army as the balance of Union General McDowell’s army swung to force the Confederates to redeploy. As it turned out, General Schenck and his immediate superior, General Tyler, were not the most aggressive commanders, and the two Ohio regiments were absent from the heaviest fighting. General Schenck had put the two Ohio regiments forward with the New York troops in reserve. As the Buckeyes had crossed the stone bridge across the Bull Run, they ran into elements of the 4th South Carolina, backed by artillery. The infantry skirmishers engaged one another throughout most of the battle but General Schenck was content to let the artillery do the fighting. The Buckeyes suffered little in this exchange for as soon happened, the shot sailed over the heads of the first line to fall among the New York troopers; thus, the New York Troops were hurt far more than those from Ohio.

Throughout this exchange, General Schenck wildly overestimated the force in front of him. We would later report that a force appearing along four different positions to the brigade’s front consisted of four regiments, where only four companies actually stood. Therefore, McDowell was deprived of what would prove to be many of his most steadfast troops.

Buckeyes Prove Their Worth

The Buckeyes got their chance to prove their worth as McDowell’s plan was executed. The two units were joined and the battle had seenned back and forth until the green troops upon which McDowell counted gave way. Always a difficult operation with our forces, a Union Army could not make an orderly withdraw under pressure. Retreat turned to panic, and that spread from unit to unit.

The Buckeyes soon were watching the entire Union Army rushing down the runway across Bull Run and to the rear. Some units were double-timing as a group; others were not much more than a mob. Pandemonium reigned.

Before long the Buckeyes were at the very rear of the retreating army with nothing between them and the entire Confeder ate Army but their bayonets. Fortunately, the Confederates were no better organized to take up the pursuit than were the Northerners in their flight. The Southern cavalry was the exception. Seeing a golden opportunity to cash in on the panic, a cavalry unit rushed across the bridge and towards the Buckeyes. The horsemen charged up to the battery of artillery supporting the Ohioans and hand-to-hand combat ensued. When one looks back at the history of the First and Second Ohio, it is not at all surprising that the Buckeyes stood firm and repulsed the attack. As their later actions would go this fight would be one of their best ones, however the defense has to be taken in light of the sense of panic that had infected the Union Army. It was here that preparation paid its dividends. Resisting the example of other units, the Buckeyes drove off the attack, and once the Union Army was completely past, made an orderly withdrawal.

The Buckeyes formed up again in the town of Centerville to rest as a delaying force, but the expected rear-guard action never materialized. That night the Ohio forces marched off with their pride intact. Losses in the two regiments were light and included 14 men dead and 15 wounded, mostly from the artillery fire the were caught in by the head of the Buckeyes.

Later, under more continuous leadership, the two Ohio regiments would prove to be among the best of the Union Army. The First Ohio fought brilliantly at Shiloh and Missionary Ridge, and throughout campaigns in Tennessee and Georgia the First Ohio was one of the most consistent performing units in the field. Not to be outdone, the Second Ohio developed a reputation for hand-to-hand in the same cause as the First Ohio, playing prominent roles at Stone River, Chickamauga, and Lookout Mountain. Three Second Ohio men won the Medal of Honor.

Today the 1st Battalion of the 147th Infantry, 1st Battalion of the 148th Infantry and the 1st Battalion of the 166th Infantry proudly carry on the tradition of these two regiments.
A stitch in time saves money and equipment for the Ohio National Guard, and the 211th Maintenance Company's canvas repair section, Newark, saves the Guard thousands of dollars each year by repairing equipment that would otherwise be thrown away.

The five members of the Service Clothing Textile Section work tirelessly repairing holes in tents, tarps, seat covers and bags. "They fix anything made out of cloth or canvas," said 1st Lt. Martin K. Fletcher, commanding officer of 211th Maintenance Company. "They are the best at what they do; they are really experts in their field."

Having attended a seven-week school at Ft. Lee, VA, all members of the section are qualified fabric repair specialists.

Three of the five members work full-time at the armory repairing canvas equipment sent from all over Ohio.

Sgt. Jeffrey J. Clemings, NCORC of the section said most of their time is spent repairing tents. "We have a lot of tents come through here that have been damaged because of improper handling or storage."

Clemings believes the tents are damaged because most people do not know how to use them properly. "Just because they're big and heavy doesn't mean they're indestructible," Clemings said. "If you put them away while they're still damp, the tents will rot dry and tear like pieces of paper."

Clemings said the tents cost anywhere from $1,000 to $2,000, depending on the size.

According to Clemings, much of the damaged equipment comes from engineering units. "That's because they are usually in the roughest part of the woods," Clemings explained.

The canvas repair section also produces tool bags, seat covers and other canvas goods.

"We also make the cargo covers for the trucks," Sp4 Mark R. Belcher said.

Belcher strongly believes in the importance of the section in saving the Guard money.

"Making cargo covers and seat covers for trucks, we can save the Guard a lot of money," Belcher said. Sp4 Sandra J. St. Peter said she also believes that the canvas repair section is one of the best units in the Guard. "We have some really good people working here. Everybody works hard and chips in to help everybody else.

"Annual training is our busiest time," we're always on the go," said Sp4 Scott M. Lowry, another member of the section.

"Like doctors, we make house calls," Clemings said. Ninety percent of the time we can fix tents while they're up.

Clemings also noted that team work is very important in their tasks. "This is about the busiest section in the company. Everybody must pull together to do the job right."
OCS Takes Dedication

BY DAVID BIROS
196th Public Affairs Detachment

No, the Washington Redskins did not get to the Superbowl by staying home, guzzling beer, eating potato chips and watching TV.

And neither will Guardmembers become winners unless they get out and push themselves, said Chaplain Kenneth Kirk recently to about 50 potential officer candidates at an information briefing for the Ohio Military Academy (OMA).

The Ohio Military Academy at Rickenbacker Air National Guard Base makes winners of young men and women who are serious about succeeding and leading — both in uniform and civilian life.

Officer Candidate School (OCS) at the Ohio Military Academy is a 13-month program culminating in a commission for soldiers who are tough enough. Instruction is provided by the Ohio Military Academy in Fort Benning, Ga. If you think part-time officer school can't be any worse than basic training, don't bet on it. Only about half who start finish.

Because combat is stressful
Officer school is not easy. Candidates must study engineering, communications, artillery/nuclear/biological/chemical warfare, medical practices and military intelligence. A premium is put on combat tactics and leadership. Physical training is demanding. Functioning under stress will ask the candidates to train in TAC Training And Counseling — Officers, who are assigned to help every step of the way. And every push-up of the way.

Days are long, demands are strong and the time commitment extends beyond the weekend. Candidates must prepare for drill assembly by organizing personal gear, studying for classes and staying in good physical condition. Committee assignments must be completed. Memos must be written. Newsletters must be printed. But despite all the extra commitment, those who make it say it's worth it.

"I attribute my success in industry to the Ohio Military Academy," said Col. Daniel Arnett, the first OMA commander to have graduated from the school he now leads. Arnett was a member of the class of 1959 — "before most of you were born," he noted. Now, in civilian life, he works as an engineering manager for Westinghouse in Lima. His military rank contributes to his value and recognition at the company, he said.

For a better Army
Effective recruiting of qualified people is crucial to United States defense. The National Guard has become a major factor in this nation's Armed Forces; therefore, military training requirements are high.

An OMA officer candidate must have 30 college semester hours to enter the school; 60 to graduate. Beginning in Oct. 1989, officers must hold a four-year degree to receive a promotion to major. In addition, after the 13-month school, which includes two 15-day summer training exercises, candidates must complete a resident basic course within 18 months of graduation.

"OCS is not for everyone," said Maj. Bennett H. Williams, director of schools at OMA. "OCS is very tough, and demanding of your time and energy.

"But if you want something bad enough, you'll do it. If you want OCS, you'll go."
ENGINES

DIG IN

372nd Extending Runways, Building Ponds

BY DONNA BOEN
Miami University News Bureau

The 372nd Engineer Battalion of the Ohio National Guard will conduct preliminary construction to allow future extension of Miami University's airport runway.

The battalion, based in the Dayton suburb of Kettering, has moved in bulldozers, dump trucks and graders to an abandoned Nike base northwest of Oxford in preparation for the runway work, which began in March and will take approximately two years to complete.

The battalion will be in Oxford most every weekend with a different company-sized unit each time.

The battalion also plans to start on an access road that will eventually lead to experimental ponds at the Miami University's Ecology Research Center. The unit will dig the seven ponds starting next fall.

"This gives us some realistic projects to work on and allows us to test the equipment and keep it in working order," said Capt. Mike Corson of the 372nd.

At the same time, the battalion's junior leaders get the opportunity to plan the logistics, such as the eating and sleeping arrangements for the approximately 120 people involved, Corson said.

While the battalion is in Oxford, it is scheduled to conduct mobile training and other individualized training such as surveying and construction management.

Capt. Brian Rogers of the 372nd said it is not unusual for the National Guard to work on service projects around the state. For example, the Guard has built a road at Paint Creek near Cincinnati, built an airfield in Adams County and constructed running tracks at various high schools.

"It's an inexpensive way for a civic organization to get work done and have a nice product," Rogers said, adding that Miami's only cost is providing fuel and construction materials.

Added Corson, "The troops appreciated the chance to train on a realistic project that they are geared to do. This gives them hands-on experience, and they can feel proud of what they did as they drive away."
**Dog Tags**

**BY BRIAN ABMENTROUT**

119th Public Affairs Detachment

Dog tags, a form of identification familiar to all service members, were adopted only 80 years ago, although tags were sold commercially as early as the Civil War.

In 1908, the Army began issuing small aluminum discs about the size of a half dollar. Information included on the discs were the soldier's name, rank and unit.

When the Army began using serial numbers, they stopped using the rings and unit.

Today, dog tags are two by one and one eighth inch wide and made of noncorrosive metal. Religious preference, once indicated by an initial, are now spelled out when possible.

During World War II, British Gurkhas and French "Cousins," expert patrol and fierce fighters, learned to feel for dog tags on sleeping troops. Many Americans woke with a knife at their throat while these crack troops searched for the tags to determine whether the troops were friendly Americans or enemy Germans. Dog tags saved many men's lives.

From State Inspector General's Office

**Honorary Graduates of PLDC**

The Primary Leadership Development Course of the Reserves Component Education System is a two-to-four-week training period designed to teach guardsmen how to become effective non-commissioned officers.

By surpassing course standards and showing strong leadership abilities, the following members of the Ohio Army National Guard were designated as Honor Graduates: SP4 Mandal B. Haas, HHT 2nd Squadron, 107th Armored Cavalry; SP4 Robert J. Lohn, Jr., 324th Military Police Company; Sgt. Patrick J. Leonard, 324th Military Police Company; Sgt. Alcalle R. Pinkney, Co. D, 137th Aviation Maintenance Regiment; Sgt. Kathleen Rams, G Troop, Aviation Maintenance Regiment; SP4 Edie P. Yuhas, 324th Military Police Company; SSgt. Robert W. Shirk, Co., A, 146th Infantry Battalion; SP4 Michael T. Roberts, Co. B, 146th Infantry Battalion; SP4 Michael T. Roberts, Co. B, 146th Infantry Battalion; SP4 Randal C. Gunther, 884th Medical Company; SP4 David A. Steebl, Co. B, 884th Medical Company; Sgt. Timothy W. Bader, Battery A, 2nd Battalion, 148th ADA; and SP4 Mark A. Schmidt, 584th Medical Company.

The Distinguished Graduate of the Reserve Component Education System was Sgt. Robert A. Reehorst, 26th Engineer Company.

Congratulations on a job well done.

**New WO Standards**

It is now easier for enlisted personnel to apply for warrant officer training. Stringent qualifications standards of the past for the military NCOs and NCOs, an application to warrant training would be a bad career move. Qualified senior NCOs had too much invested in their careers. Junior NCOs were willing but didn't have the experience or background to be selected.

A warrant officer shortage in the National Guard and other components led to a lessening of training requirements in the warrant officer training program. A soldier E-5 and above who is a high school graduate, with a test score of 77 or above, can apply for warrant training.

The Warrant Officer Entry Course and the Warrant Officer Candidate Course must be completed by age 46. Once an application is screened by a selection board, the soldier is assigned to WOEC. This course can be attended for six weeks at Aberdeen Proving Grounds, Md., or Fort Sill, Ok. The Reserve Component WOEC consists of a series of correspondence courses followed by weeks of study at Fort McCoy, Wis.

The WOEC can only be attended at the school for three to five months, depending on the MOS. Almost all the vacant warrant officer positions are in support, maintenance, personnel and supply. More information on officer positions is available at the Officer Procurement Section of Recruiting and Retention at 889-7274, or toll-free 1-800-282-7319.

**Unit Climate Profile**

**BY DENNIS TOMC**

Commander, 276th Armored Cavalry Regiment

The Unit Climate Profile (UCP) is a questionnaire designed to help the unit commander get an unencumbered opinion from his enlisted soldiers about how they feel about the unit.

Conceived by the U.S. Army's Personnel Command, the UCP was initiated in 1973 to promote competition among units to give an accurate and complete picture of the unit. The 78-question survey covers the areas of interpersonal relations, morale, unit cohesiveness, social awareness, leadership, education and training, professional development, and safety awareness. Air Force and reserve component food service units worldwide are eligible to compete.

The Ohio unit took two of the three categories for Air National Guard-Air Force Reserve food service sections. The 20th won in the single facility category and the 160th finished at the multi-facility competition.

**Ohio Naval Militia**

Five members of the Ohio Naval Militia recently received service awards for completion of five years of service.

Commander Ronald K. Bezouska, Commandant of the Ohio Naval Militia, presented the awards during a recent call at Rickenbacker Air National Guard Base in Columbus. Those receiving the award were: Capt. John Lees, Chief of Staff, Capt. David Ovitz, Inspector General and Operations Officer; Lt. Col. John Kennedy, Administrative Officer; Nichol- las Sherwood, Yeoman Chief; and Lieut. Cmdr. Robert E. Wier, Chief Driver of the Ohio Naval Militia.

The Ohio Naval Militia is a state defense force authorized by the Ohio State Legislature. Members of this volunteer, non-paid group drill one weekend per month.

During the summer, the Militia patrols the thirty-two mile area off the shore of Camp Perry, while providing support to the Ohio National Guard during annual weapons training.

**Air Unit Wins Dining Awards**

The Food Service sections of the 200th Civil Engineering Squadron, Camp Perry, and 160th Air Refueling Group, Rickenbacker, were recent winners in the 32nd annual Hen­nessy Awards competition for overall dining excellence.

The John L. Hennessy Award is the Air Force food service equivalent of the Oscar, Emmy or Tony. The competition focuses on food quality, management effectiveness, employee-employer relations, training and safety awareness. Air Force and reserve component food service units worldwide are eligible to compete.

The Ohio units took two of the three categories for Air National Guard-Air Force Reserve food service sections. The 20th won in the single facility category and the 160th finished at the multi-facility competition.

**Buckeye Brief**


Department Employees Honored

Congratulations to Helen Legg, a technical typist in the orders section of the Personnel Service Office. Helen was named Employee of the Quarter for the period October-November 1987 for the Ohio Adjutant General's Department.

Janie McDonald, secretary to the Chief, Personnel Administration, was Employee of the Quarter for the period July-September 1987. Others recognized through this program since it started have been John Schneier, Dennis Gullick, James Spencer and Marilynn Weaver of the Quartermaster General's Office; Joe Schillauer and William Lyons of the Administrative Services Office; Jeannine Rogers of the Disaster Services Agency, and Dianne Good and Alvin Douglas of the Ohio Air National Guard.

37th Division Vets Reunion

The 70th annual reunion of the 37th Division Veterans Association will be conducted Labor Day weekend, September 2-4, 1988. This year's event will be at the Holiday Inn, 900 Morse Road, Columbus.

For additional information about the reunion, contact the 37th Division Veterans Association, 55 South Front Street, Room 707 Columbus, Ohio 43215, telephone (614) 223-3768.

Sevier is One of 'Chief's 50'

SFC Clifford J. Sevier of the Ohio Army National Guard's Cincinnati Recruiting and Retention Force, was honored as Ohio's top recruiter for 1987, being named one of the "Chief's 50." Sevier and top Army Guard recruiters from each state plus Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands and District of Columbia, were honored during ceremonies in Washington, D.C.

Presiding at the ceremonies was Lt. Gen. Herbert R. Temple, Chief of the National Guard Bureau.

The award was instituted in 1973 to promote competition among recruiters which would enable the Guard to reach its recruiting goals or missions.

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16TH ENGINEER BRIGADE
Promotions
Sp4: Gay Contilli
PFC: Teri Laura, Shawn Hellick, Mark Hastings, Steven Loy, Alan Miller
Pt. 2: Daniel Shank, Keith Mauger, Verner VanHoose

54TH ARAR OPERATIONS CENTER
Promotions
Sgt.: Brenda Cummings
Sp4: Robert Loran, Wallace Ward
PFC: Eric King
Pt.2: Ashley Menges, Matthew Hittle

COMPANY F (ATK HEL) RAS 107TH ARMORED CAVALRY REGIMENT
Promotions
CWO2: Brad Anspara
Sp4: James Thurman, Charles Petrie, Michael Tressenrider

HEADQUARTERS TROOP, 3/107TH ARMORED CAVALRY REGIMENT
Promotions
Sp4: Dean Bivens, Scott Bowman, Ronald Esley Jr., David Klingelheber
PFC: Leonard Fatigati, Brian McDermitt, Douglas Turner, Ty Lachowski
Lt. 2: Kenneth Thompson, Matthew Slick, John Pickering, Jeffrey Nott, Christopher Bedford, Richard Timms Jr.

TROOP 1, 3/107TH ARMORED CAVALRY REGIMENT
Promotions
Sp4: Lewis Kwiatkowski, Albert Whathamoor, Matthew Swartzbaugh
PFC: Michael Moore
Pt. 2: Patrick Casey, Anthony Pasaday

121ST TACTICAL FIGHTER WING
Promotions
Tsgt: David Baker, James Harris, Robert Best, Dennis Wilcox, Steven Turkington, Thomas Papaczysz
Sa: Jane White, Todd Huffman, John Guard, Adam Frumkin, Kevin Brinckerhoff, Anthony Augello, Ronald Tannor, Annette Reiser, Jeffrey Stoughton, Tamiri Rogers, Marjorie Reinwald, Kevin Messmer, Sandra Melnick, Richard McCloskey, Steven McCarthy, David Judson, Jose Isen, Scott Buchwalter, Geoffrey Bruce, Mark Boston, Bradley Bell, Michael Albers
Alc: Jeffrey Tanner, John Sichel, Bart Barok, Jamie Rompe, Kimberly Willis, John Plotner, John Martin, Rebecca Jessing, Thad Inwood, Christine Hyatt, Reid Finney, Shawn Crumaw, Lasa Briggs, Eric Blackburn, Ian Bisatti, Scott Beaver

123RD TACTICAL CONTROL GROUP
Promotions
Tsgt: Jeffrey Moerlie
Sgt: Jeffrey Miller
Sp4: Steven Breitfelder, Kevin Brennan, Dean Berry, James Bucher

13TH MILITARY POLICE COMPANY
Cpl.: Michael Beadle, Scott Czerr, Sharon Potter, Donald Schonhut, John Trainie, Clarence Wiley, Richard Wilson
PFC: Edward Fisher
Pt. 2: Charles Brown, Christopher Davidson, Kimberly Phillips, James Powers

HIB 1136TH FIELD ARTILLERY BATTALION
Promotions
Sgt.: Peter Costales, James Moore, Garrick Thompson, Paul Woodruff
Sp4: Eugene Dragoneeta, David Bider

DETACHMENT 1, COMPANY D, 137TH AVIATION
Promotions
1st Lt.: Bradley Kleinkechts
Sgt.: Steven Kubus
Pfc: Jon Best, Eric Pfugge
Pt. 2: Michael Murray, Karl Niehaus

HIC 147TH INFANTRY BATTALION
Promotions
Capt.: Steven Lee, Mark Burger
2nd Lt.: Dale Vaughn

HEADQUARTERS 148TH INFANTRY BATTALION
Promotions
Pfc.: George Coffman
Sp4: Gregory Mamula, Kenneth Swickard, David Miltko, Robert Lanave, Charles Paulonis, Michael Kalinkiewicz
PFC: Melvin Gray, Jeffrey Allman
Pt. 2: Terry Nicholas, James Corre, Michael Yoho, Michael Neville, Mark Delaney

160TH AIR REFueling GROUP
Promotions
Tsgt: Darla Boucher
Sgt.: Timothy Caudill, Carla Nardi
Sra: Sharla Dean, LisBeth Edgley, Angela Hixon, Dale McClary, Jay Stought, Vance Toppe, Earl Walker
Ath: William Barton III, John Baumgard, Jean McLaughlin, Michelle Talk
Ann: Sheryl Gin, Edward Hensel, Scott Rhodes, Barry VanHoose

BATTERY B, 2/174TH AIR DEFENSE ARTILLERY BATTALION
Promotions
Sgt.: Donald Givens, Felix Angelo Jr.
Pfc. 2: Brian Brown, Steven Bently, Donald Sease

BATTERY C (-Det 1) 2/174TH AIR DEFENSE ARTILLERY BATTALION
Promotions
Sgt.: Robert Bishard, Thomas Moore

HBC 147TH INFANTRY BATTALION
Promotions
Sgt.: Brian Redmond, Wayne Cottle

BATTERY C (-Det 1) 2/174TH AIR DEFENSE ARTILLERY BATTALION
Promotions
Pfc.: Craig Baird, John Bell, David Bogle, Michelle Burdi, Shell Cassidy, Elena Chenuall, Melissa Clevelle, Melissa Davis, Anthony Hanenkret, Christopher Hanselman, George Heider, Brian Henning, Diane Knopp, Jeffrey Leach, Lynn Littlejohn, Michelle Martin, Bart Miller, Edwin Myers, William Peterie, Tyrone Philippis, Joseph Riley, Todd Roberts, Becky Romanamador, Brenda Romanamador, Mark Russ, Royse Ryssdy, Anthony Tussing, Aaron Varnell, Natalie Weng, Rebecca Wright, Rodd Atkinson, Byron Brown, Donald Day, Jeff Detter, Bryan Fleming, Kimberly Foster, Kristopher Gels, Damon Gilley, Todd Harover, Randall Hart, April King, Gary Knott, Michael McCoy, Douglas Perrin, Necole Potts, Sally Powers, Stacey Reams, Michael Robbins, Zane Stewart, Kerri Suman, Beth Tischtscher, Craig Vaughn, Brian Williams, Christopher Chirich, David Norman, Steven Packwood, Todd Taylor

Air Force Commendation Medal: Majors Thomas Dodds, Dennis Reddy, Sgt. Mays, Louise Yount, Sgt. Timothy Lettsch

BMTS Honor Graduate: AB Rex Robertson

17TH TACTICAL AIRLIFT GROUP
Promotions
Sgt.: Thomas Musil
Pfc.: Terry Copenhagen, Virginia Miller, Scott Plew, Eric Schimpfl
Srls: Shelly Albertson, Gary Blevins, Mark Fate, Matthew Glaser, Ann Glaze, Curtis Roth, Todd Steinhur, Jamie Schnebber, Ruth Ward
Ath: Frank Beaver, Philip Eder, Thomas Henry, Barry Herschler, Curtis Jackson, Nathan Kessler, Michelle Koebel, David Marsh, Mark Pleasnick, Donald Robbins, Raymond Robinson

180TH TACTICAL FIGHTER GROUP
Promotions
CMGt: Kenneth Faust, Keith Muir
SMSGt: Robert Barker, Richard Hoeft, Timothy Jackson, Cassandra Jantosik, Carl Mock Jr., Leonard Mottern
M1gt: James Acors, Alan Carsten, Donna Miller, Michael Danko, James Miller, James Oshra, Robert Rienecker, Richard Shoemaker, Lawrence Urbanowicz, James Wagenknecht, Paul Wax
TSGt: Douglas Erford, Kenneth Fallon Jr., John Jackson, Phillip Miller, Frank Wurzelbacher
SSgt: Donald Pemberton, Gregory Hastings, Leslie Szavuly, Timothy Hankinson, Linda Drayer, Stuart Holloway
SRA: Jeffrey Hodak, Michael Kegler, Karen Rupp, Robert Michalak Jr, Brenda Wilson, Brenda Laue
A1C: Derrick Sanderfer, Eric Faust, John Laporte Jr., Chad Savage
Ann: Roman Avila, Robert Danner, Jay Mandell, Violet Shreves, Deanna Casey, Keith Cook, David Smith, Jeffrey Aze, Kenneth Heidlebaugh, Matthew Winters, Kimberly Christman, Gregory Buddelnerry, Gary Easterly
Air Force Commendation Medal: Maj. James Stewart (1st Oak Leaf Cluster)
DETACHMENT 1, COMPANY B, 216TH ENGINEER BATTALION
Promotions
Sp4: Anthony Bazler, Charles Betts, Matthew Biggs, Joseph Ross
PFC: James Biggs, Arnold Cooper Jr., Paul Rase
Pvt. 2: Jason Auster, Michael Biggs, Timothy Helton, John Morton

220TH ENGINEERING INSTALLATION SQUADRON
Promotions
TSGt: Rodney McClelland
SMSGt: Katherine Bulach, David Kimbler
SrA: Donald William II
A1C: Sean Williams, Douglas Keiffer, Eric Masters, Steven Pauley
Ann: Richard Briggs, Lance Gates

TROOP A, 237TH CAVALRY
Promotions
Sp4: Douglas Besl, Brian Coates, Darryl Erkins, Brian Helms, Kent Frye, John Marshall, Craig Moore
PFC: John Dressing, Bryan Guettig, Bradley Lewis, Jean McMillan, Jeffrey Rigas, Michael Westmorland, James O'Neil
Pvt. 2: Keith Bayer, Richard Brinkman, Kelly Clark, Tracy Cromwell, John Davis, Brian Haygood, Michael Hecker, Timothy Huening, Wesley Isaacs, Kenneth Kirk, Robert Luebbe, Hugh Melzer, Eric Mundy, James Olanda, Marvin Pickrum, John Rees, Steven Snedak, Randall Sylvetooth, Kenneth Titus, Robert William

251ST COMBAT COMMUNICATIONS GROUP
Promotions
Lt. Col.: David Sheets
1st Lt.: Michael Welsh
TSGt: Mark Neville
SSgt. Jim Tolle
A1C: Tina Adkins, Kathy Bantz

324TH MILITARY POLICE COMPANY
Promotions
Sgt.: Albert Garretson
Sgt. Eddie Yuhas, Robert Hobbs
Sp4: Amy Giovannone, James Murphy
PFC: Thomas Lilley
Pvt. 2: Brian Spackman

HEADQUARTERS 371ST SUPPORT GROUP
Promotions
SFC: Phil Elliott
Sgt.: Jeff VanDam, LaDonna Stepp, Wanda Hinkle, Cindy Prater

COMPANY B, 372ND ENGINEER BATTALION
Promotions
PFC: Jonathan Osterman
Pvt. 2: Brian Siefing, Steven Oldiges

COMPANY C, 372ND ENGINEER BATTALION
Promotions
Sgt.: Harry Ford Jr., Ronald Juttenbe Jr., Paul Marriott, Michael Meister Jr., Steven Rumsey, Gregory Sine

637TH FIELD SERVICE COMPANY
Promotions
Sp4: Jennifer Caseday, Eric Mossburger
Pvt. 2: Lisa Asht, Gil Duplaga

1484TH TRANSPORTATION COMPANY
Promotions
Sp4: Robert Knapp
PFC: Kimberly Benedict, Daniel Donato, Patrick Hinton, Dawn Manos, Dante Sabatucci, Cheryl Webber
Pvt. 2: Katherine Fain, Lloyd Hanlon

1487TH TRANSPORTATION COMPANY
Promotions
Ssgt.: Lovell Foward
Sgt. : Ozzie Foward
Sp4: Darrell Deaton, Ernie Trichler
PFC: Paul Killby, John Waggoner
Pvt. 2: Tina Chastain, Nicholas Hickman, Brian Lohrey, Chag O'Donnell, Lawrence Schumacher, Margo Bolinger, Brian Watt

GUARD MEMBERS AND FAMILIES WELCOME
Sea World of Ohio, in cooperation with the United Services Organization (USO) of Northern Ohio, hosted members of the Ohio National Guard and other military services during Military Days on May 21 & 22, 1988. Sea World of Ohio is offering discounts to members of the Guard with either Red or Green Identification Cards throughout the 1988 season.
For additional information, guard members should contact the park in Aurora, Ohio.
Ohio National Guard Days
June 11 & 12, 18 & 19, 25 & 26, 1988
Guards members and families welcome
Use ticket below
Tickets also available at local unit

EXCHANGE TICKET ($16.95 Value)
This ticket admits bearer & party (limit four adults) at the reduced rate of $12.75 per ADULT.

Kings Island
EXCHANGE TICKET ($8.45 Value)
This ticket admits bearer & party (limit two children) at the reduced rate of $8.25 per CHILD (ages 3, 4, 5 & 6)

Buckeye Guard
The Ohio National Guard
2825 W. Granville Rd.
Columbus, Ohio 43235-2712
OFFICIAL BUSINESS
PENALTY FOR PRIVATE USE, $300