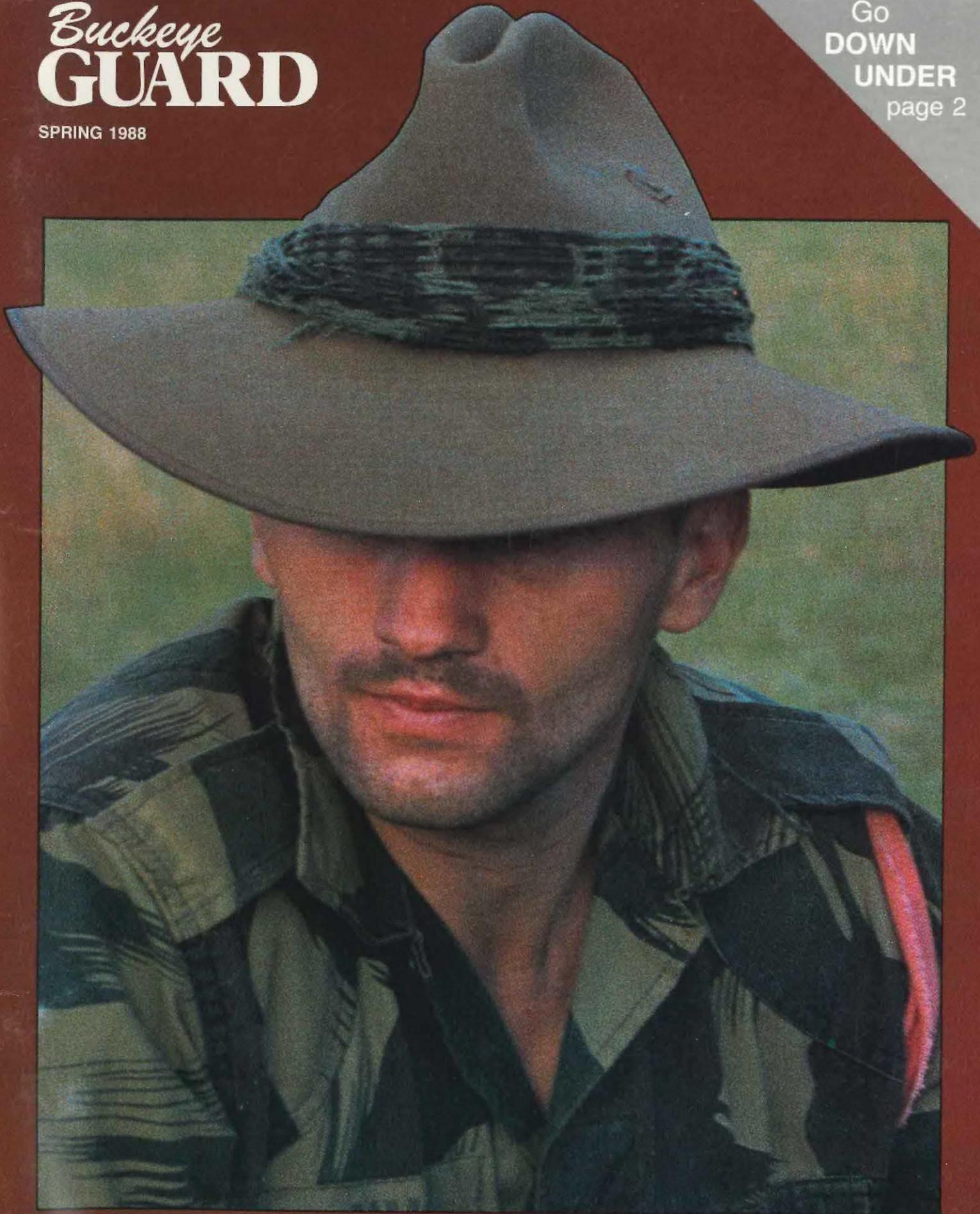


Buckeye
GUARD

SPRING 1988

Guard members
Go
DOWN
UNDER
page 2





DOWN UNDER

BY DEAN W. ERVIN
73rd Infantry Brigade and
JON A. BONAR and MICHAEL A. HILL
Co. C, 1/166th Infantry Battalion

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

(Continued on page 10)

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BUCKEYE GUARD Magazine has been recognized by Department of the Army as the best of its kind among Active Army, Army Reserve and National Guard publications worldwide. In addition to the 1985 Department of the Army Keith L. Ware Award, BUCKEYE GUARD has been recognized for professional excellence in journalism with the following awards: Department of Defense, Thomas Jefferson Award - 1982; Keith L. Ware Award - 1977, 1979, 1982, 1984; National Guard Association of the United States, Best Newspaper Award - 1982, 1984, and 1985.

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BY DON MATHIS
HQ, Ohio Air National Guard

We have been involved in drug testing of military members for over a year. As I travel around the state with the Ohio Air National Guard Headquarters staff on assistance visits one of my jobs is to see that unit drug test programs are run correctly. I am also asked many questions about drug testing. Over the last year and a half I have accumulated a number of common questions. This article is an attempt to answer most questions that you may have. While I will address only the military program, you will find that many of the answers are also applicable to the civilian testing programs. Please remember that these answers address the Air Force/Air National Guard test program which is "State of the Art" in science.

Q. Does the drug test program really prevent people from doing drugs?

A. No, but it does deter. The possibility of being randomly selected at any time does have a cooling effect on drug use and abuse.

Q. Can drinking large amounts of other chemicals dilute illegal drugs to the point that they can't be detected?

A. Yes, but read on. Large amounts of liquids do increase urine output and as this output increases, the amount of detectable drugs decreases. When we combined this with a time factor we can reach a point where drugs can no longer be detected. However, since our policy is that personnel should be notified just prior to being tested, this precludes any attempt to superhydrate. Personnel are allowed to drink a reasonable amount of liquids if they request it but there is no way they could drink enough to prevent detection.

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 chromatography/mass spectrometry (GC/MS) test used by the Air Force - no.

Q. How about the use of diureters such as Lasix?

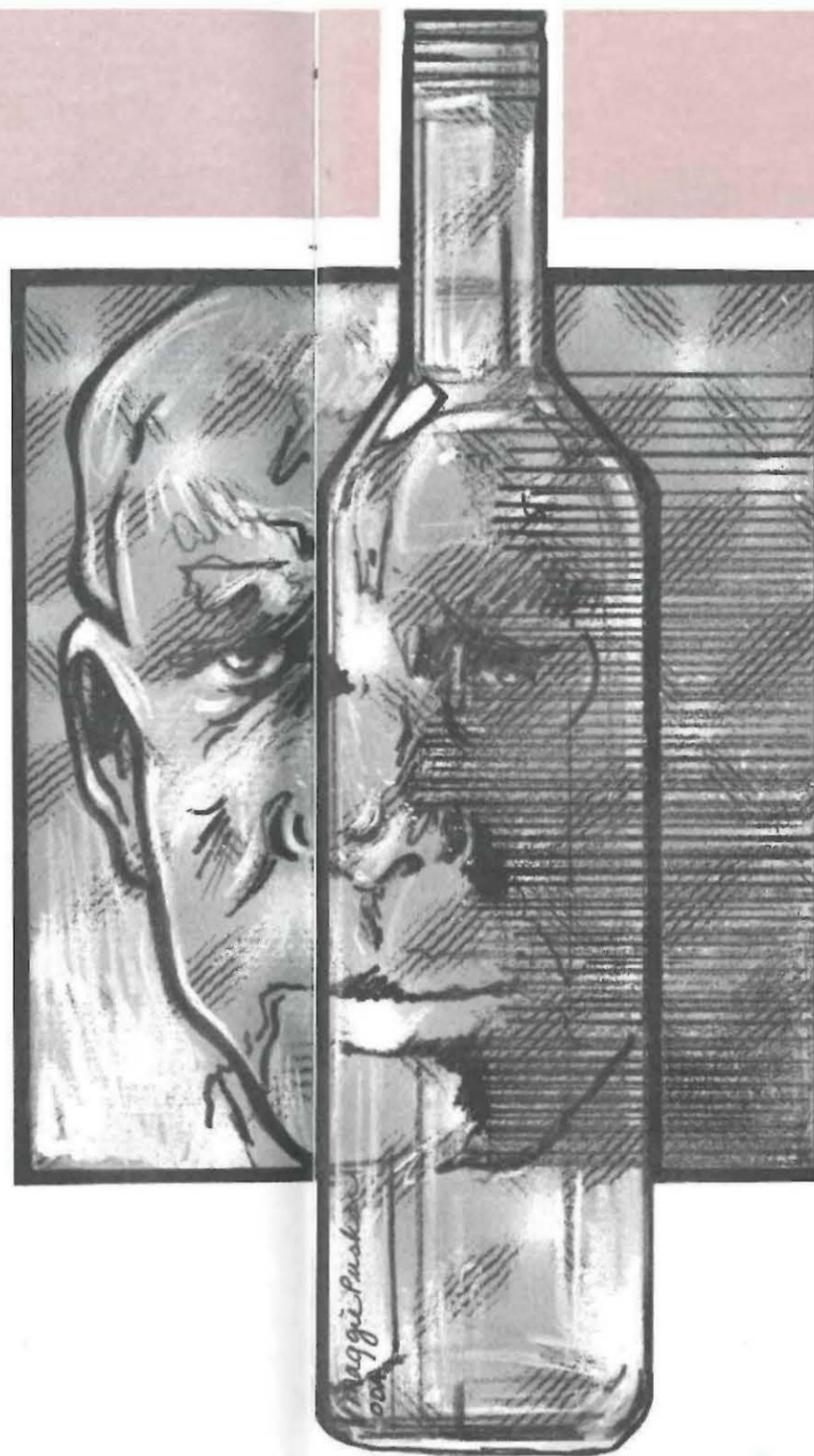
A. These substances work the same as drinking large amounts of liquids. But remember most diuretics are prescription drugs. The improper procurement and use of these drugs is illegal under both federal law and the UCMJ. The key is in keeping who is to be tested confidential, provide as little lead as 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.



SUBSTANCE ABUSE:

Questions and Answers To Myths About Drug Testing

(A Commentary.)

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 commander may consider taking action 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 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 that could be used?

A. No. The lab tests all samples for THC, the active ingredient in marijuana and they test for cocaine. Ten percent 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. Be aware that there is no legal medical use in the military for THC, the active ingredient in marijuana.

Q. How many ways can I be told to get tested?

A. There are three; random selection; command directed; and command directed for probable cause. Random selection may be accomplished on any member of the unit. Command directed is usually done because the commander has received information indicating you might be involved in drug use. Directed for probable cause is used when observed behavior indicates your actions are not considered normal; i.e., continued attempts to walk through a solid wall.

Q. Is there any sure way to make sure I don't test positive?

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?

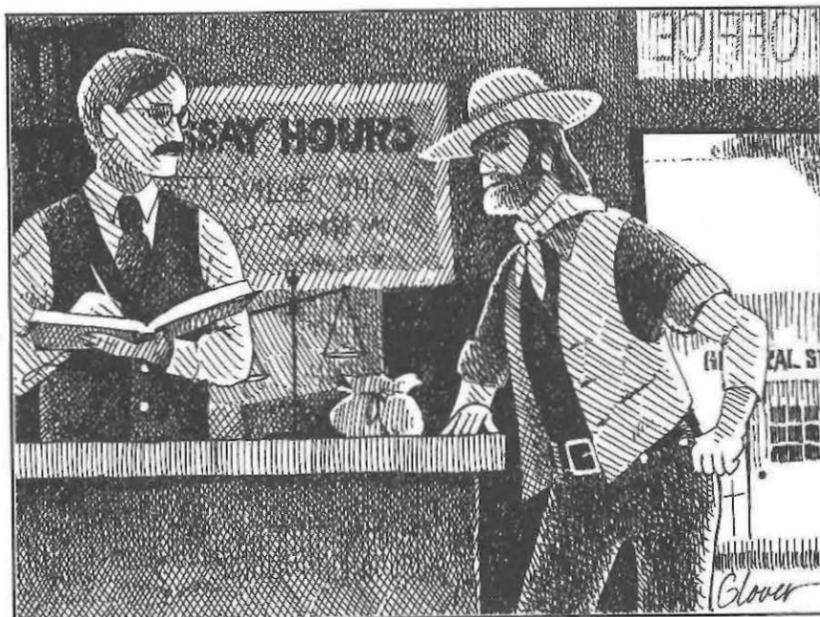
A. Alcohol is a legal drug and as long as its users don't let it affect job performance they are ok, however, the moment it does, they are subject to the same regulations that govern drug use and abuse.

Q. How sure are you that the tests are accurate and are conducted correctly and fairly?

A. I have myself tested by every major unit we visit each year. That's five test results a year. I feel the tests are pretty accurate and conducted by very professional Ohio ANG personnel. I stake my career on it.

If you have additional questions about drug testing ask your Drug and Alcohol Abuse Prevention NCO, Social Actions personnel, or medical personnel. You can also write to me, Major Don A. Mathis, HQ, Ohio ANG, Bldg. 440, Rickenbacker ANGB, Columbus, Ohio 43217-5001.

GOLDMINER



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

Deep in the Mohave Desert, on the edge of the Chukawala Mountains in southern California, SSgt. 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, 57, a combat medic with Headquarters 2/174th Air Defense Artillery, McConnellsville, said the training he has received during his 16 years in the Guard has been a great asset in preparing him to work in a gold mine.

"The National Guard training which I got in first aid and land navigation has helped me a lot in doing the kind of work you need in a gold mine."

White, who lives outside of Zanesville, 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."

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."

EDUCATION OPTIONS

BY DAVID BIROS
196th Public Affairs Detachment

Guardmembers in the civilian education game can be dealt a winning hand with ACES.

ACES — Army Continuing Education System — is a program that offers tuition assistance to military personnel who are attending school parttime. Funded by the federal government, the program helps Guardmembers increase their civilian education and build a stronger Army.

For soldiers developing career goals, the Guard offers guidance and examinations at low or no cost through DANTES, the Defense Activity for Non-Traditional Education Support.

"The Army believes that you can become a better soldier through education," said Capt. Mike Palumbo, the educational services officer for the Ohio National Guard. Palumbo said Guardmembers should be aware of how they can achieve both civilian and military educational goals through programs other than the Ohio National Guard Tuition Assistance Program.

ACES pays 90 percent of tuition for students in ranks E-5 through E-9 with under 14 years of service, taking five or fewer credit hours a term. All other soldiers are eligible for 75 percent payment. Enlisted personnel can use the benefits for both undergraduate and graduate school, while commissioned officers are re-

stricted to undergraduate use. Also, ACES will pay 100 percent for soldiers to earn their General Education Diploma.

Currently, 62 enlisted Guardmembers and 18 officers are enrolled in the ACES program, Palumbo said. Warrant officers and other soldiers taking more than five hours per term should look into the new GI Bill for tuition assistance, he added.

While changes to the ACES program have been proposed in Congress, nothing has affected a Guardmember's ability to use the program yet, according to Palumbo.

For assistance in preparing for higher education, DANTES offers five main benefits to Guardmembers. College admission tests such as the ACT and SAT and post-graduate admission tests such as the GMAT and LSAT are offered to soldiers regularly at Wright-Patterson Air Force Base in Dayton through DANTES. The military will pay for most, but not all, tests, Palumbo said, so it is best to check with Wright-Patterson to see if a fee is required.

Also through DANTES, a soldier can earn up to 30 hours of college credit by participating in CLEP (College Level Exam Program). CLEP subject tests are comparable to the final examinations in selected undergraduate courses, such as beginning english, mathematics and language classes. Proficiency tests for vocational and technical areas are also available.



Other DANTES benefits can help soldiers determine career strengths and interests, receive a high school equivalency, or work on a college degree without attending classes. Such a college external study program is offered at Ohio University in Athens for qualified Guardmembers, Palumbo said.

Soldiers interested in ACES or DANTES should contact their battalion's education specialist, retention officer or Capt. Palumbo at Beightler Armory in Columbus. Soldiers eligible for ACES funds can apply for assistance using DA Form 2171. The form should be completed five weeks before classes start and forwarded to Palumbo.

"Soldiers wanting to take advantage of the Guard's educational benefits first need to think about how they're going to go to school," Palumbo said. "If they're going part-time, then we've got certain programs; fulltime, others. They have to think about these issues before they come to us. That's the first step in planning their educational future."

STRESS TEST:

Recognizing When You're Maxed Out!

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 changes, we must make an adjustment and that can cause stress.

What exactly is stress? Technically, stress is our body's response to stressors (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 our-

selves 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 just 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: a) often b) sometimes c) rarely.

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:

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=0 b=1 c=2; |
| 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 too 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)

DOWN UNDER

(Continued from page 2)

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 Sidney, Australia and began Operation Distant Dawn. The soldiers found that DC-10 jet airliner seats are more comfortable than those in a KC-135, but there is less room to walk about.

When the soldiers landed in Sidney, they rested from their long flights across the Pacific Ocean. After a good rest, a hearty meal and a change into uniform, the soldiers were loaded into a C-130 with armored personnel carriers (APCs) on-board, to fly to tactical operations area. Since the countryside of Australia is so vast, the APCs were needed to transport the platoon to its training sites.

The first exercise was to defend a coal-burning power station and patrol its area. Throughout the exercise, the soldiers were amazed at the number of kangaroos that inhabited the Australian countryside. The platoon was "attacked" by Australian forces twice, with a critique by both sides at the end of each attack. The Australian soldiers complimented the 2nd Platoon on their defense and wished to learn more.

The next exercise sent the platoon to Poxton Colliery, an abandoned coal mining town where the soldiers conducted Military Operations in Urban Terrain (MOUT) training. The platoon was to seize and secure the town and its many buildings. Soldiers reacted to situations such as booby traps, snipers and hidden Australian soldiers in the town. The 2nd Platoon succeeded in its mission and was praised by their evaluators for taking such aggressive action on a complex exercise.

On the firing range, members of 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 airfield. 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-tin ration similar to the old C-rations, but meant for one-day use.

The remaining time in Australia afforded Ohio soldiers to visit Sidney, 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. ●



166th SOLDIERS IN THE BUSH.

HEY MATE, HOW'S YOUR BAGEL?

EXCHANGE STUDENTS

BY BOB JONES
179th Tactical Airlift Group

Three members of the 179th Tactical Airlift Group are hosting exchange students in Mansfield. TSgts. Jim Francis, Vickie Datz and Nancy Bell all have invited children from other lands into their homes. These high school students come from Japan, Germany and Columbia.

It's no accident that three members of the 179th TAG have exchange students. Sergeant Francis from Group first had a young man from Finland in his home for the 1986-87 school year. The experience was so positive that he and his wife Shirley decided to have another exchange student. Francis went a step further; he took on the responsibility of area representative for Youth for Understanding (YFU).

It was Sergeant Francis' dedication that drew Datz and Bell into the program. "I decided to do this because it makes it possible for me to meet more of these exchange students," Sergeant Francis said. As area representative for YFU, he is responsible for placing exchange students in seven Mansfield area high schools and acts as their counselor during their stay in our country. Sergeant Francis matches prospective families

with the exchange students to make sure there will be a good blend of interests between the two.

Sergeant Vickie Datz of the Mission Support Squadron and her husband Mark decided to ask a German student into their home near Bellville. After spending two weeks in Germany with the Guard last year, she was sure having a German student would be a great experience. "I'm not going to say it has all been easy," she said. "I don't normally have kids so to suddenly have a 17-year-old teenager full time took some adjustment. It really gives you a new perspective having someone from a different culture living with you. Mark and I have grown a lot."

German exchange student Jan Schmider (middle) with hosts Mark and Vickie Datz.



Saori Fujiwara exchange student from Japan with the Francis family.

Jan Schmider 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 got 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 Fujiwara 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 gets 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 Sergeants 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.

OUTSTANDING OANG UNIT SELECTED



TAPPAN WINNER — Col. Gordon M. Campbell (second from right), commander of the 121st Tactical Fighter Wing, accepts the Tappan Memorial Trophy from Maj. Gen. Francis Hazard, ANG Chief of Staff, as Adjutant General Maj. Gen. Richard C. Alexander and Brig. Gen. Robert E. Preston, Asst. AG-Air, look on. The Tappan Trophy is presented annually to the outstanding unit in the Ohio Air National Guard. (ANG photo by MSgt. Larry Wilson)

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, Rick-enbacker 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 Colonel Alan P. Tappan, a WWI and WWII pilot who contributed graciously of 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 manning, minority participation, reenlistments, airmen skill level training, professional military education,

(Continued on page 25)

OHIO'S TOP NCO

Wright Wins Air Guard Honors



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)

BY ROBERT C. JONES
179 Tactical Airlift Group

MSgt. 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 TAG 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. ●

ACCIDENT FREE:

180th Marks 50,000 Safe Hours



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 SMSgt. Bob Barker)

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 the nearly 400 aircraft maintenance personnel at the Toledo unit, said Lt. Col. Jay Nielsen, 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 fifth 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 mission support units. ●

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 dissatisfied with weekend drills as a way to sharpen their military skills.

Weekend drill dissatisfaction was highest among Navy enlisted, where 39 percent said they were "very dissatisfied" with the opportunity to improve their skills, the survey showed. 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 14 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 found with weekend drills, the Pentagon's report on the survey said there was "general satisfaction" with annual 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 500,000 individual or standby reservists not assigned to a specific reserve unit. (Condensed from a UPI story)



166th WINTER TRAINING

BY DONALD R. LUNDY
Executive Editor

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 Stophlet, 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?

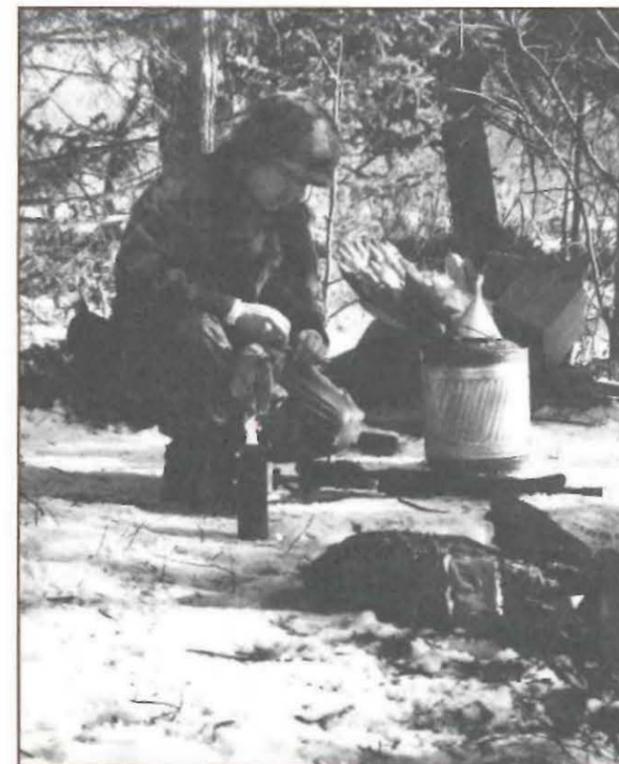
"I would say it takes twice as long to do certain tasks in a cold-weather environment," said Major Larry Hott, Administrative Officer of the 166th. Hott briefed members of the news media from WHIO-TV, Dayton, and radio stations, WBLY and WISE, from Springfield, who travelled by helicopter to Camp Grayling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



166th in field at Camp Grayling.



Infantryman cleans weapon after live fire exercise at Camp Grayling.

Winter Training

(Continued on page 21)

PREPARATION PAYS

Ohioans at Bull Run

Ohio Troops in the First Battle of the Civil War—An Account of Ohio Militia in the First Battle of Bull Run

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 keystone around which a fortress for freedom can be quickly constructed.

Most illustrative of Ohio's tradition of preparedness was Ohio's response in the hectic first days of the Civil War. At the first shot fired upon Fort Sumpter, Governor Dennison, had inherited a militia which was bragged upon as 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 battalion or regimental duty, or even of formation, and substitutes immaterial things for those that are material and substantial. Only the rich can indulge 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, they were completely untrained. Only the First and Second Ohio Volunteer Infantry regiments, the two Buckeye organizations formed from the militia companies, were ready in time to fight in the first 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. Lafayette Guards (Dayton)
- C Co. Dayton Light Guards
- D Co. Montgomery Guards
- E Co. Cleveland Grays
- F Co. Hibernian Guards (Cleveland)
- G Co. Portsmouth Guards
- H Co. Zanesville Guards
- I Co. Mansfield Guards
- K Co. Jackson Guards (Hamilton)

Second Ohio

- A Co. Rover Guards (Cincinnati)
- B Co. Columbus Videttes
- C Co. Columbus Fencibles
- D Co. Zauave Guards (Cincinnati)
- E Co. Lafayette Guards (Cincinnati)
- F Co. Springfield Zouaves
- G Co. Pickaway Company
- H Co. Steubenville Company
- I Co. Covington Blues (Miami County)
- K Co. Pickaway Company

All of the companies were well established. Without time to drill, 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 a political 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 into what was expected to be 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 war 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.

On 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 2d 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 approached 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 often happened, the shot sailed over the heads of the first line to fall among the following troops; 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. He 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 crumbled into chaos. The battle had seesawed back and forth until the green troops upon which McDowell counted gave way. Always a difficult operation even with well trained forces, the 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 road, 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 Confederate 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 milder 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 hold 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. Each had one man killed, while the First Ohio had four men wounded and the Second two wounded. The Second New York, on the other hand, lost 19 men dead and 15 wounded, mostly from the artillery that sailed over the heads of the Buckeyes.

Later, under more aggressive 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 hard fighting in the same theater 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.

CANVAS

qualified fabric repair specialists . . .

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

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 truly 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. Jeffery J. Clemings, NCOIC 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 dry rot and tear like pieces of paper."

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



REPAIR—Sp4 Mark R. Belcher, works with an industrial grade sewing machine to patch over a hole in the tent. The Fabric Repair Section also has the capability to repair tents in the field without having to take them down.

(Photo by Aria Ala-U-Dini)

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." ●

Winter Training (from page 16)

Training in extreme cold weather may be rough, but it is necessary for the 166th. "The CAPSTONE (mobilization) mission of the 166th calls for us to fight in the snow, so there's no reason why we shouldn't train in the snow," said Corporal Merrill D. Powell of C Company, 166th. "I think we should do more of this."

In addition to finding that digging a fighting position in frozen ground is a "frustrating and time-consuming experience," Lt. Stophlet said that camouflage and concealment was another area "of new learning." He noted that white camouflage nets are critical when it becomes necessary to establish positions in open terrain.

Operations in the snow also pose a problem of how to hide tracks left by troop movements.

One of the things leaders must do in a cold-weather environment, Stophlet said, "is to ensure absolutely that the individual soldier is dressed appropriately and ready to survive in harsh conditions."

During the training, temperatures at night sometimes dipped to zero, with wind chill of 15 degrees below zero.

"Standing in a fighting position at one in the morning under these conditions can really deter your fighting spirit if you are unprepared," Stophlet said.

Captain Mark Oakman, Commander of A Company, 166th, was proud of the performance of his unit.

"These are the finest men I've ever commanded. They are aggressive, enthusiastic and well motivated. They've done an outstanding job, coming from civilian life, putting on the green uniform and facing the weather conditions they've had to face. They're good troops."

The weather did make a difference, but the soldiers of Task Force 166 won their battle with the environment. ●

THE RESPONSE IS IN . . .



BUCKEYE GUARD Magazine . . .

What is it all about?

How can we change it to make it better?

These are questions the magazine staff ask time and again.

Many individual opinions are obtained through day-to-day feedback and comments.

However, the best way to get a solid idea of how the readers feel about their magazine is to do a readership survey.

Thanks to all those who took the time to complete and return the questionnaire we sent.

Responses to the stratified random sampling of Army and Air Guard members of all ranks tell us that stories about people are most-read as indicated by 68 percent of the respondents, with stories about the Guard's involvement in the local community liked by 68 percent of those surveyed. Other most-read sections of the magazine are the "All About People" items on awards and promotions, 63 percent, and "Buckeye Briefs," 59 percent. Least-read sections were "Articles reprinted from other publications," 34 percent, and "Association News — ONGA/ONGEA," 43 percent.

Asked what articles they liked the most, readers indicated a preference for military news (69 percent), and unit stories (68 percent). These were followed in order of preference by

current affairs articles (59 percent) and people features (51 percent).

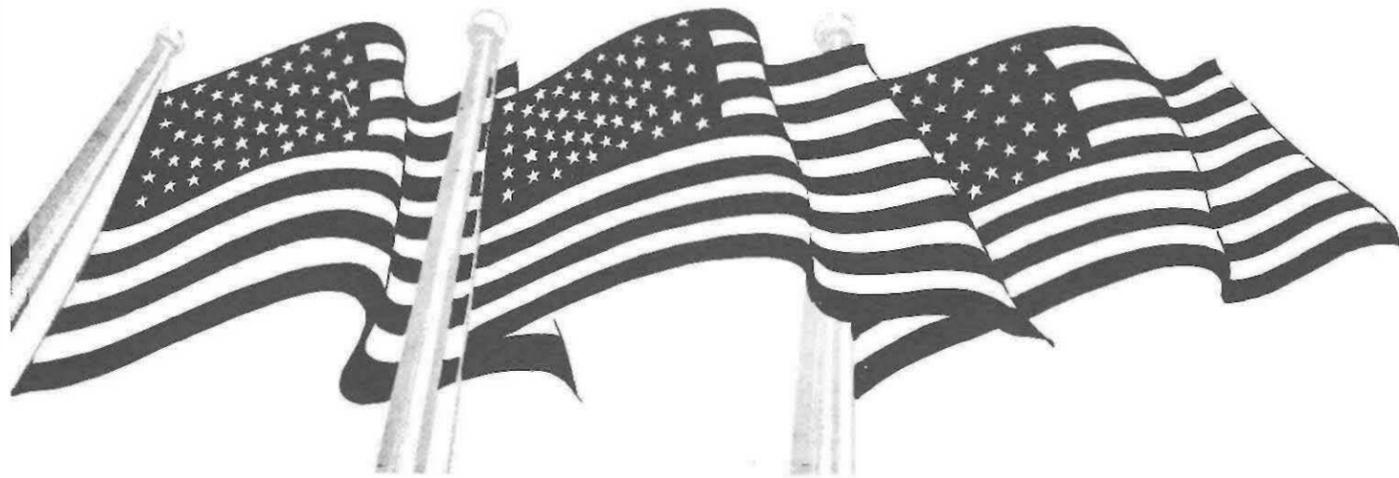
Least-liked articles are those on sports and physical fitness (28 percent), editorials, (27 percent), and awards and ceremonies (26 percent).

Readers indicate they would like to see more stories about individual units and the communities they serve. They also would like more on the Air Guard, the Tuition Grant Program, and pay and benefits.

Seventy-seven percent of the respondents found the photography in the magazine appealing. Sixty-three percent of those surveyed read every issue of the BUCKEYE GUARD, while 33 percent indicated family members read the magazine as well.

One question asked (respondents) why the National Guard is important to them. *Patriotism* led the way, with 60 percent, followed by *comradery (fellowship)* with 58 percent, and *good pay* (57 percent), *leadership opportunities* (53 percent) and *travel* (52 percent). The answer receiving the fewest responses was *civilian education benefits* (34 percent).

Eight-five percent of those responding to the readership survey are enlisted members, while 59 percent are married. Thirteen percent are working toward a college degree, 13 percent have bachelors degree, and 11 percent have an associates degree. ●



Our Flag

BY BRIAN T. ARMENTROUT
196th Public Affairs Detachment

The American flag, our symbol of freedom, is the embodiment of the values we, as citizens and Ohio National Guardmembers, share.

As our national banner, Old Glory should be handled and displayed with the respect it, and our forefathers, deserve.

There are some customary rules for the display of the flag that, when followed, demonstrate pride for the flag and the United States of America:

—No other flag should be placed above the American flag. If the flags are on the same level, the American flag should be to the right of the other flags.

—The flag should never be displayed upside down except in times of dire emergency or extreme danger.

—The flag should never touch anything below it, such as the ground, floor or water.

—On Memorial Day, the flag should be displayed half-mast until noon, then raised to the top of the staff.

—When displayed either horizontally or vertically against a wall, the blue union should be to the observer's uppermost left corner of the flag. The flag should never be used as drapery or ceiling cover.

—The flag should be raised quickly at sunrise and lowered slowly at sunset. It can be displayed

24 hours a day if it is properly illuminated at night.

—During the ceremony of hoisting and lowering the flag, everyone not in uniform should stand at attention facing the flag, right hand over the heart, hats removed. Those in military uniform will render the military salute.

—If the weather is bad, the flag should not be displayed unless an all-weather flag is used.

—When the flag is displayed from a staff projecting from a window sill or building front, the blue union of the flag should be at the peak of the staff.

—When carried in a parade, the flag should be to the right side of the other flags, or to the front and center of the flag line.

—The flag should always be allowed to hang freely, not drawn up nor up in folds.

—When used behind a speaker's platform, if displayed flat, the flag should be above and behind the speaker. When displayed from a staff, the flag should be to the speaker's right as the speaker faces the audience. Other flags should go to the speakers left.

—The flag should not be used for advertising purposes in any manner.

—When the flag is used on a casket, its blue union should go over the left shoulder of the deceased person and the casket should be carried foot first. It should not be lowered into the grave nor allowed to touch the ground.

—After a flag has been used as a casket cover, it may be displayed in every normal manner.

—When the flag is placed on a grave, such as during Memorial Day, it should not be left there indefinitely. In national cemeteries, flags are removed the following day.

—The use of flag decals in car windows is acceptable. Putting them on car bumpers is not recommended because they tend to get dirty and torn.

—When the flag is badly torn, soiled or faded, it should be destroyed in private, preferably by burning, and without ceremony. Never destroy a flag in a public ceremony. Torn flags may be mended and soiled flags may be washed or dry cleaned.

The flag tradition dates to June 14, 1777, when the Continental Congress adopted a resolution establishing our national flag. Observing these customs for proper use of the flag symbolizes the patriotism and honor we feel about our freedom in the United States of America. ●

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 prepared by the U.S. Army Infantry School 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 is critical. Just ask the 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



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

Getting — and staying — in

Those interested in OCS must take an aptitude test and be accepted by a board before beginning. But that's not all that should happen before driving to Rickenbacker. Officers who have been there have advice on how to prepare.

No. 1: Begin now. Get into an exercise program that will increase aerobic stamina, strength and flexibility. Practice self-discipline. And exercise good foot care. Buy a good pair of running shoes, break in your boots now, and be sure to change your socks often.

"If you get in, don't drop out," Arnett advised. "Dropping out will remain with you throughout your military career."

Alternatives to OMA exist. Those who have been to basic and advanced training and are still in college can arrange simultaneous membership. In this program, candidates are promoted to E-5 and serve in the Reserve Officer Training Corps for their junior and senior years of college. They receive a commission upon graduation.

The other possibility is active duty officer training in Fort Benning, Ga. Advantage: It's only 14 weeks long. Disadvantage: It's more expensive. Whichever way, the goal is the same: leadership.

"You're going to meet your fears, you're going to do battle with your weaknesses, you're going to conquer yourself," Chaplain Kirk told the soldiers. "In the trees or with a TAC in your face, you will learn to be in control, so that you can grow from being a follower into a leader."

"And remember, if you want to be somebody who wins," he continued, "you've got to get out and push yourself." ●

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 commandant 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."



ENGINEERS 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 almost 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." ●



COMBAT READY — First Sergeant Richard Davis of Troop K 3/107th Armored Cavalry Regiment works on his unit readiness report.

(Photo by SSgt. Ronald Backos)

'Here! First Sergeant'

BY RONALD A. BACKOS
HHT 3/107th Armored Cavalry Regiment

Richard C. Davis, First Sergeant and Unit Administrator of Troop K, Third Squadron, 107th Armored Cavalry Regiment, is a dedicated, hard-working and very personable member of the Ohio National Guard. As the principal NCO of an Armored Cavalry Troop, Davis assists the commander with enlisted personnel actions.

His efficiency derives from his uncanny knack for anticipating situations in advance and correcting them through counseling, guidance and supervision.

One of the more significant roles that Davis plays is providing instructional leadership. In this role, he implements policies reflecting the goals and philosophy of Troop K, 3/107th Armored Cavalry Regiment, the Ohio Troop Command and the Adjutant General of Ohio, that provide the most proficient skill instruction to guardmembers for fighting and sustaining life on the battlefield.

"A first sergeant should be keenly

aware of not only the need for providing instructional leadership, but also the need for assigning responsibilities, especially in subjects where common tasks are the norm," said Davis. "Problems may arise in the area of support for the individual guardmember who may lack certain skills, such as radio operation procedures. Hip-pocket training will not provide proficiency when no one is proficient in the task and sufficiently competent to instruct in task accomplishment. A first sergeant must have an expertise for relegating the responsibility of instruction to the most proficient individual. Guardmembers could lose their lives or cause the loss of lives and destruction of vehicles and equipment just because they weren't provided with competent instruction."

Davis has an endless drive for maintaining the highest level of military standards and a continuing desire to achieve higher and higher levels of technical proficiency for his troops. His troops, in turn, are inspired by his dedication and genuine concerns. ●

TAPPAN MEMORIAL TROPHY

(Continued from page 13)

higher HQ inspections, adverse and limiting factors beyond a unit's control and outstanding achievements. Points may be lost under sub-standard inspections and flying safety violations. These criteria are adjusted to keep in tune with changing emphasis and needs of the guard to fulfill its total Air Force Policy.

The presentation of the trophy was made by Brig. Gen. Robert E. Preston, Assistant Adjutant General for Air for the State of Ohio, and Major General Francis E. Hazard, Chief of Staff, Ohio Air National Guard, at a ceremonial dinner held at the Westbrook Country Club, Mansfield, Ohio. Principal speaker for the occasion was Major General John B. Conaway, Director Air National Guard, National Guard Bureau, Washington, D.C.

Previous winners of the Tappan Memorial Award were the 180th TFG, Toledo, Ohio in 1977 and 1981; the 121st TFW in 1979; the 179th TAG, Mansfield, Ohio in 1978, 1982, 1984, and 1985; the 251st CCG, Springfield, Ohio in 1980; the 123rd TCF, Blue Ash, Ohio in 1983, and last years winner, the 178th TFG, Springfield, Ohio.

The performance and achievement of the 121st TFW truly reflects the overall excellence, professionalism and "can-do" attitude of all its members. ●

Dog Tags

BY BRIAN ARMENTROUT
196th Public Affairs Detachment



Ohio Adjutant General, Major General Richard Alexander with Jane McDonald, State Employee of the Quarter July - September 1987.

Department Employees Honored

Congratulations to Helen Legg, a technical typist in the Orders Section of the Personnel Administration Office. Helen was named Employee of the Quarter for the period October-December 1987 for the Ohio Adjutant General's Department.

Jane McDonald, secretary to the Chief, Personnel Administration, was the Employee of the Quarter for the period July-September 1987.

Others recognized through this program since it started have been Mike Snow, Dennis Gullick, James Spencer and Maryann Weaver of the Quartermaster General's Office; Joe Hofbauer and William Lyons of the Administrative Services Office; Jeanie Rogers of the Disaster Services Agency, and Dianne Good and Alvin Douglas of the Ohio Air National Guard.

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 disks, about the size of a half dollar. Information included on the disks were the soldier's name, rank and unit.

When the Army began using serial numbers, they stopped using the rank 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 "Goumiers," expert patrol and fierce fighters, learned to feel for dog tags on sleeping troops. Many Americans woke with a knife at their throats 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.

(Material from State Inspector General's Newsletter)

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 Parke Hotel, 900 Morse Road, Columbus.

For additional information about the reunion, contact the 37th Division Veterans Association, 65 South Front Street, Room 707 Columbus, Ohio 43215, telephone (614) 228-3788.

Honor 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 guardmembers how to be effective non-commissioned officers.

By surpassing course standards and showing strong leadership ability, 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 L. Hobbs, Jr., 324th Military Police Company; Sgt. Patrick J. Leonard, 324th Military Police Company; Sgt. Michele R. Pershing, Co. D, 137th Aviation Maintenance Regiment; Sgt. Kenneth Ramos, G Troop, Aviation Maintenance Regiment; SP4 Eddie P. Yuhas, 324th Military Police Company; SSgt. Robert W. Shock Jr., Co. A, 148th Infantry Battalion; SP4 Michael T. Roberts, Co. B (-Det 1), 148th Infantry Battalion; Sgt. Joseph S. Keel, CSC, 166th Infantry Battalion; SP4 Randal C. Gunther, 684th Medical Company; SP4 David N. Seelenbinder, 684th Medical Company; Sgt. Timothy W. Baden, Battery A, 2d Battalion 174th ADA; and SP4 Thomas M. Schumaker, 684th Medical Company.

The Distinguished Graduate of the Region I NCO School was Sgt. Robert A. Reehorst, 26th Engineer Company.

Congratulations on a job well done.

New WO Standards

It is now easier for enlisted personnel in the Ohio National Guard to apply for warrant officer training.

Stringent qualifications standards of the past convinced many 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 entry requirements into the warrant officer training program. A soldier E-5 and above who is a high school graduate, with a GT score of 110 or above, can apply for warrant training.

The Warrant Officer Entry Course and Warrant Officer Certification 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 two weeks of study at Fort McCoy, Wisconsin.

The WOCC 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 applying is available at the Officer Procurement Section of Recruiting and Retention at 889-7274, (AV) 273-7274, or toll free 1-800-282-7310.

Unit Climate Profile

BY DENNIS TOMCIK
Commander, 2/107th Armored Cavalry Regiment

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

Conceived by the U.S. Army's Office of the Deputy Chief of Staff for Personnel, the 78-question survey provides a profile of 20 areas of interest to commanders.

Profile areas covered include Officer and NCO Leadership, promotion policy, quality of training, military courtesy and discipline, job satisfaction, quality of food, unit morale, unit cohesiveness, social activities, and soldier's attitudes towards the unit.

Potential exists for commanders to become isolated from the concerns

and opinions of the unit's junior enlisted the further the officer goes in the chain of command. The survey provides a link that better enables commanders to take care of soldiers.

Commanders who use the survey are encouraged to take action in those areas they can affect, and request assistance from higher headquarters in areas beyond the scope of their influence. In all cases, improved unit effectiveness should be the goal.

During the next several years the pool of young people available for enlistment will be greatly reduced. Keeping units at 100 percent strength means letting soldiers know they are being heard and that commanders are involved in improving the quality of the unit.

Effective communication is a two-way street. The UCP can be used as another step in meeting the needs of our soldiers. More information about the Unit Climate Profiles can be obtained from battalion retention NCOs or by calling the State Retention NCO at (800) 282-7310.

Sevier is One of 'Chief's 50'

SFC Clifford J. Sevier of the Ohio Army National Guard's Cincinnati Region Recruiting and Retention Force, was honored as Ohio's top recruiter for 1987, being named one of the "Chief's 50" winners.

Sevier and top Army Guard recruiters from each state plus Guam, 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 Jr., Chief of the National Guard Bureau.

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

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 services equivalent of the Oscar, Emmy or Tony. The competition focuses on food quality, management effectiveness, employee-customer 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 200th won in the single facility category and the 160th finished atop the multiple facility competition.

Ohio Naval Militia

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

Commodore Ronald K. Bezouska, Commandant of the Ohio Naval Militia, presented the awards during a recent drill at Rickenbacker Air National Guard Base in Columbus.

Those receiving the award were: Captain John Leers, Chief of Staff; Captain David Ozvat, Inspector General and Operations Officer; Lieutenant Commander John Kennedy, Administrative Officer; Nicholas Sherwood, Yeoman Chief; and Lieutenant Commander John Weber, Commanding Officer of Ships', Company One.

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

16TH ENGINEER BRIGADE

Promotions

Sp4: Gary Conliffe
PFC: Teri Laura, Shawn Heflick, Mark Hastings, Steven Loy, Alan Miller
Pvt. 2: Daniel Shank, Keith Mauger, Verner VanHoose

54TH REAR AREA OPERATIONS CENTER

Promotions

SSgt.: Brenda Cummings
Sp4: Robert Lorain, Wallace Ward
PFC: Eric King
Pvt. 2: Ashley Menges, Matthew Hittle

COMPANY F (ATK HEL) RAS 107TH ARMORED CAVALRY REGIMENT

Promotions

CWO2: Brad Anspaugh
Sp4: James Thurman, Charles Petrie, Michael Tressenrider

HEADQUARTERS TROOP, 3/107TH ARMORED CAVALRY REGIMENT

Promotions

Sp4: Dean Bivens, Scott Bowman, Ronald Easley Jr., David Klingelheber
PFC: Leonard Fatigati, Brian McDermitt, Douglas Turner, Ty Lachowski
Pvt. 2: Kenneth Thompson, Matthew Slick, John Pickering, Jeffrey Nott, Christopher Bedford, Richard Timms Jr.

TROOP I, 3/107TH ARMORED CAVALRY REGIMENT

Promotions

Sp4: Lewis Kwiatkowski, Albert Whatmough, Matthew Swartzbaugh
PFC: Michael Tipler
Pvt. 2: Patrick Casey, Anthony Pasadyn

121ST TACTICAL FIGHTER WING

Promotions

TSgt: David Baker, James Harris, Robert Best, Dennis Wilcox, Steven Turkelson, Thomas Paplaczyk
SSgt: Heidi Schwab, Robert Calhoun, Walter Weigand, Charles Spicer, Gary Simmons, Jacqueline Minter, Michael Cottrell, Victoria Winegardner, Gerald Voltz, Peter Trzcinski, Tim Taylor, Samuel Pike, Eric Conroy, Erik Bieznieks, Jerome Becker

SrA: Janey White, Todd Huffman, John Guard, Adam Frumkin, Kevin Brinckerhoff, Anthony Augello, Ronald Tanner, Annetta Reiser, Jeffrey Stoughton, Tamitri Rogers, Marjorie Reinwald, Kevin Messmer, Sandra Melnick, Richard McCloskey, Steven McArthur, David Judson, Jose Isern, Scott Buchwalter, Geoffrey Bruce, Mark Boston, Bradley Bell, Michael Albers
A1C: Jeffrey Tanner, John Sichel, Bart Barok, Jamie Rempe, Kimberly Willis, John Plotner, John Martin, Rebecca Jessing, Thad Inwood, Christine Hyatt, Rickey Finney, Shawn Crawmer, Lesa Briggs, Eric Blackburn, Ian Bisutti, Scott Beaver
Amn: Morris Turkelson III, Kelly Sullivan, Shannon Standish, Dwight Secrest, Michael Schaefer, Holly Kirk, Kelly Cline, Richard Cassell, Daniel White, Gary Westfall, Phillip Smith, Melinda Heflin, Penny Hamilton, Robert Guthrie, Anita Cornell, Matthew Antrim

123RD TACTICAL CONTROL FLIGHT

Promotions

TSgt: Jeffrey Moertle
SSgt: Jeffrey Miller
SrA: Steven Breitfelder, Kevin Brennan, Dean Berry, James Bucher

135TH MILITARY POLICE COMPANY

Promotions

Cpl.: Michael Beadle, Scott Czerr, Sharon Potter, Donald Schonhut, John Traine, Clarence Wiley, Richard Wilson
PFC: Edward Fisher
Pvt. 2: Charles Brown, Christopher Davidson, Kimberly Phillips, James Powers

HQB 1/136TH FIELD ARTILLERY BATTALION

Promotions

Sgt.: Peter Costales, James Moore, Garrick Thompson, Paul Woodruff
Sp4: Eugene Dragonette, David Rider
PFC: Thomas Holloway, Michael Trover
Pvt. 2: Steven Brown, Randall Weinstein

DETACHMENT 1, COMPANY D, 137TH AVIATION

Promotions

1st Lt.: Bradley Kleinknecht
SSgt.: Harold Ebert
Sgt.: Steven Kobus
PFC: Jon Best, Eric Pfluge
Pvt. 2: Michael Murray, Karl Niehaus

HHC 1/147TH INFANTRY BATTALION

Awards

Soldier of the Year: Sp4 Sean Bailey
NCO of the Year: Sgt. Jeffery Schalk

HEADQUARTERS 1/148TH INFANTRY BATTALION

Promotions

Capt.: Steven Lee, Mark Burger
2nd Lt.: Dale Vaughn

160TH AIR REFUELING GROUP

Promotions

TSgt: Darla Boucher
SSgt: Timothy Caudill, Carla Nardi
SrA: Sharla Dean, Lisbeth Edgley, Angela Hixon, Dale McClary, Jay Stought, Vance Tope, Earl Walker
A1C: William Barton III, John Baumgard, Jean McLaughlin, Michelle Talik
Amn: Sheryl Grein, Edward Hensel, Scott Rhodes, Barry VanHoose

BATTERY B, 2/174TH AIR DEFENSE ARTILLERY BATTALION

Promotions

SSgt.: Donald Givens, Felix Angelo Jr.
Sgt.: Edgar Brown Sr., Douglas Krouskoupf
Sp4: Douglas Brummage, Scott Blanton
PFC: Jimmy Clark, Mark Wyatt, Rocky Woosely
Pvt. 2: George Head, John Delbert, Kenneth Hecker, Donald Nease

BATTERY C (-) 2/174TH AIR DEFENSE ARTILLERY BATTALION

Promotions

SSgt.: Robert Bishard, Wayne Cottle
Sgt.: Michael Moore

BATTERY C (-Det 1) 2/174TH AIR DEFENSE ARTILLERY BATTALION

Promotions

PSgt.: George Coffman
Sp4: Gregory Mamula, Kenneth Swickard, David Miltko, Robert Lanave, Charles Paulkonis, Michael Kalinkiewicz
PFC: Melvin Gray, Jeffery Alfman
Pvt. 2: Kerry Nicholas, James Core, Michael Yoho, Michael Neville, Mark Delancey

178TH TACTICAL FIGHTER GROUP

Promotions

LtCol: James Coning
Major: Homer Smith
1stLt: Richard Albrecht, Thomas Moorman, Thomas Hitzeman, Patricia VanGenderen
CMSgt: Leroy Hendrickson
SMSgt: Joseph McCarthy, Dennis Dyar, James Phillips, Robert Reed
MSgt: Wendell Marmon, Walter McClendon, Richard Kerrigan
TSgt: Dennis Bell, Michael Bowen, Raymond Cearley, James Holland, Jerrell Jackson, Larry Lash, Jo Ann Stephens, Christine Valdez, David Kitchen, Keith Dunmire, Carlos Holwell, John Shingler
SSgt: Dana Blackburn, Deborah Carmichael, Daniel O'Connor, Angela Archie, Gary Mays, Sherry Banner, Mike Francis, Dana Kelly, Glenn Smith, David Strachan, Brian Walker
SrA: Eric Armstrong, Andy Loose, Roscoe Mickle Jr., Libby Warman, Todd Whitehead, Tracy Combs, Larry Kincer, Timothy Reed, Ronald Walko, Kelly Calhoun, Lawrence Hoffman, William Kocher, Michael Riley, Elizabeth Stafford, Kenith Stone, Joseph Weitz
A1C: Darren Crossley, Cheryl Fookes, Thomas Henry, Tracy Phillips, Scott Ramsey, Mitchell Smith, Melissa Childers, Gary Heironimus, Daniel McKinney, Allen Frey, Jacqueline Grieshop, Kenny Hinkle, Michael Ketron, Timothy McBlane, Matthew Nachtrieb
Amn: Craig Bard, John Bell, David Bogle, Michelle Burd, Shellie Cassidy, Elena Chenault, Melissa Clevelle, Melissa Davis, Anthony Hanenkratt, Christopher Hanselman, George Heider, Brian Henning, Diane Knopp, Jeffrey Leach, Lynn Littlejohn, Michelle Martin, Bart Miller, Edwin Myers, William Peterie, Tyrone Phillippi, Joseph Riley, Todd Roberts, Becky Romanamador, Brenda Romanamador, Russell Roysden,

Anthony Tussing, Aaron Varnell, Natalie Weng, Rebecca Wright, Rodd Atkinson, Byron Brown, Donald Day, Jeffrey Fetzer, Bryan Fleming, Kimberly Foster, Kristopher Geis, Damon Gilley, Todd Harover, Randall Hetz, April King, Gary Knott, Michael McCoy, Douglas Perrin, Necole Potts, Sally Powers, Stacey Rasor, Mitchell Robbins, Zane Stewart, Kerri Suman, Beth Tritschler, Craig Vaughn, Brian Williams, Christopher Chirico, David Norman, Steven Packwood, Todd Taylor

Air Force Commendation Medals: Majors Thomas Dodds, Dennis Reedy, SMSgt. Lewis Younce, Sgt. Tammy Leitschul
BMTS Honor Graduate: AB Rex Robertson

179TH TACTICAL AIRLIFT GROUP

Promotions

SSgt: Thomas Musille
Sgt: Tina Carroll, Virginia Miller, Scott Plew, Eric Schimpf
SrA: Shelly Albertson, Gary Blevins, Mark Fate, Matthew Glauner, Ann Glaze, Curtis Roth, Todd Steinhour, Steven Utterback, Ruth Ward
A1C: Joseph Blazer, Philip Eder, Thomas Henry, Barry Herschler, Curtis Jackson, Nathan Kessler, Michelle Koebel, David Marsh, Mark Pleasnick, Donald Robbins, Raymond Robinson
Amn: Robert Brodin, Christine Brown, Mary Brown, Scott Chamberlain, Marcie Craft, Michael Flowers
AB: Larry Kleilein, Sheila Lee, Denny Markley, Estill Music, Barry Rudd, Rodney Togliatti, Allen Wheeler, Mark White
Air Force Achievement Medal: MSgt. James Strong, TSgt. Faline Rowland, SSgts. Lisa Colaianni, Merlin Farnham, David Weidner, David White, SrAs Michael Brown, Nellie Wright, Amn. Timothy Galat

180TH TACTICAL FIGHTER GROUP

Promotions

CMSgt: Kenneth Faust, Keith Muir
SMSgt: Robert Barker, Richard Hoeffel, Timothy Jackson, Cassandra Jantosik, Carl Mock Jr., Leonard Mottern

MSgt: James Acores, Alan Carsten, Donna Miller, Michael Danko, James Miller, James Oshea, Robert Rieneckert, 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 Kreger, Karen Rupp, Robert Michalak Jr, Brenda Wilson, Brenda Lause

A1C: Derrick Sanderfer, Eric Faust, Jan Lapoint Jr., Chad Savage

Amn: Roman Avila, Robert Danner, Jay Mandell, Violet Shreves, Deanna Casey, Keith Cook, David Smith, Jeffrey Axe, Kenneth Heidlebaugh, Matthew Winters, Kimberly Christman, Gregory Buddelmeyer, 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 Boggs, Arnold Cooper Jr., Paul Rase

Pvt. 2: Jason Ailster, Michael Biggs, Timothy Helton, John Morton

220TH ENGINEERING INSTALLATION SQUADRON

Promotions

TSgt: Rodney McClelland
SSgt: Katherine Bulach, David Kitsmiller

SrA: Donald Williamson II
A1C: Sean Williams, Douglas Keiffer, Eric Masters, Steven Pauley
Amn: 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 Gueltig, Bradley Lewis, Jean McMillan, Jeffrey Riga, 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 Snead, Randall Sylvertooth, Kenneth Titus, Robert William

251ST COMBAT COMMUNICATIONS GROUP

Promotions

Lt. Col.: David Sheets

1stLt.: Michael Welsh

TSgt: Mark Neville

SSgt: Jim Tolle

A1C: Tina Adkins, Kathy Bantz

324TH MILITARY POLICE COMPANY

Promotions

Ssgt.: 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: Jonathon Osterman

Pvt. 2: Brian Sieftring, Steven Oldiges

COMPANY C, 372ND ENGINEER BATTALION

Promotions

Sgt.: Harry Ford Jr., Ronald Jutterbie Jr., Paul Marriott, Michael Meister Jr., Steven Rumsey, Gregory Sine

637TH FIELD SERVICE COMPANY

Promotions

Sp4: Jennifer Casseday, Eric Mossburger

Pvt. 2: Lisa Ash, 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.: Ozell Foward

Sp4: Darrell Deaton, Ernie Trichler

PFC: Paul Kilby, John Waggoner

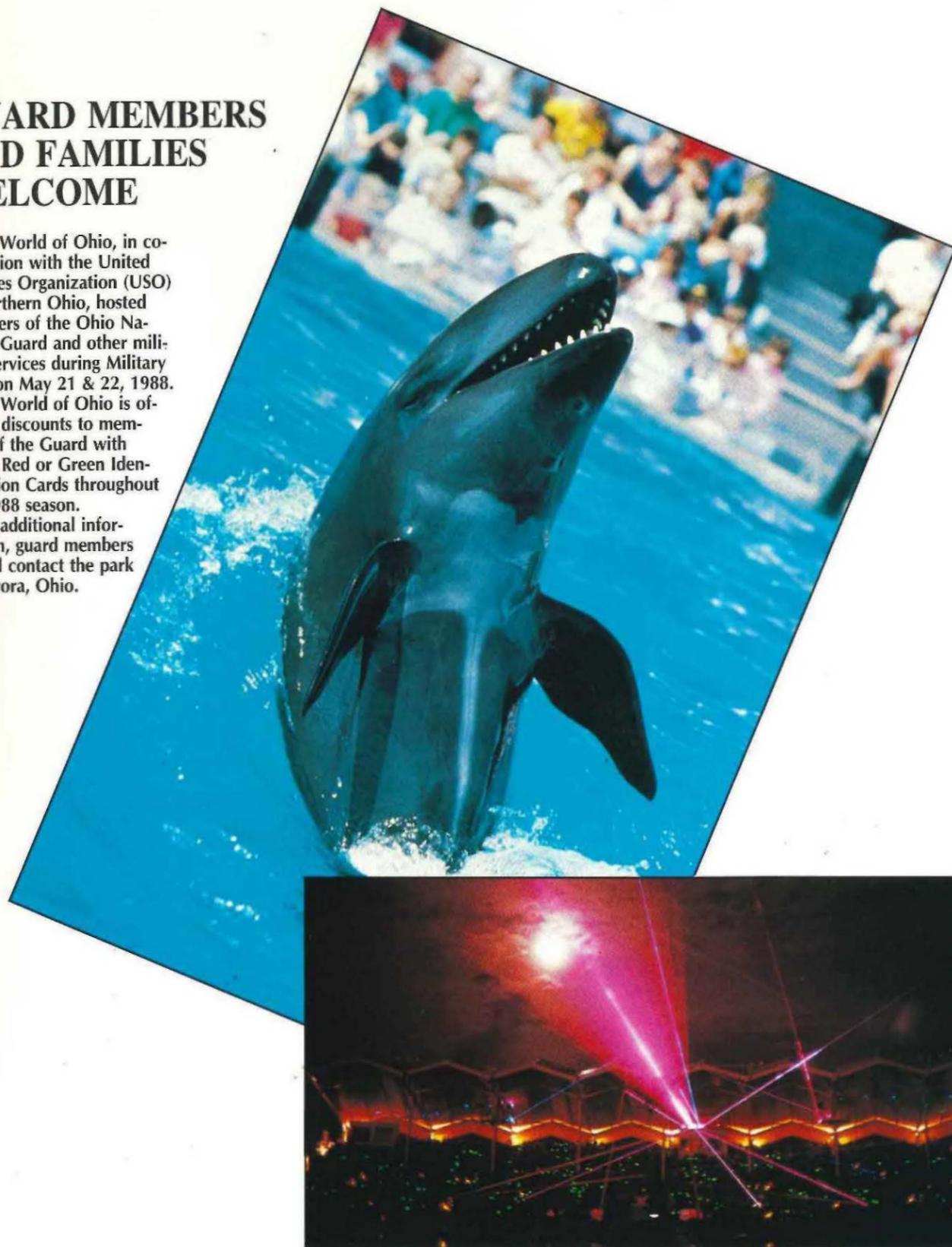
Pvt. 2: Tina Chastain, Nicholas Hickman, Brian Lohrey, Chag O'Donnel, Lawrence Schumacher, Margo Bolinger, Brian Watt

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.

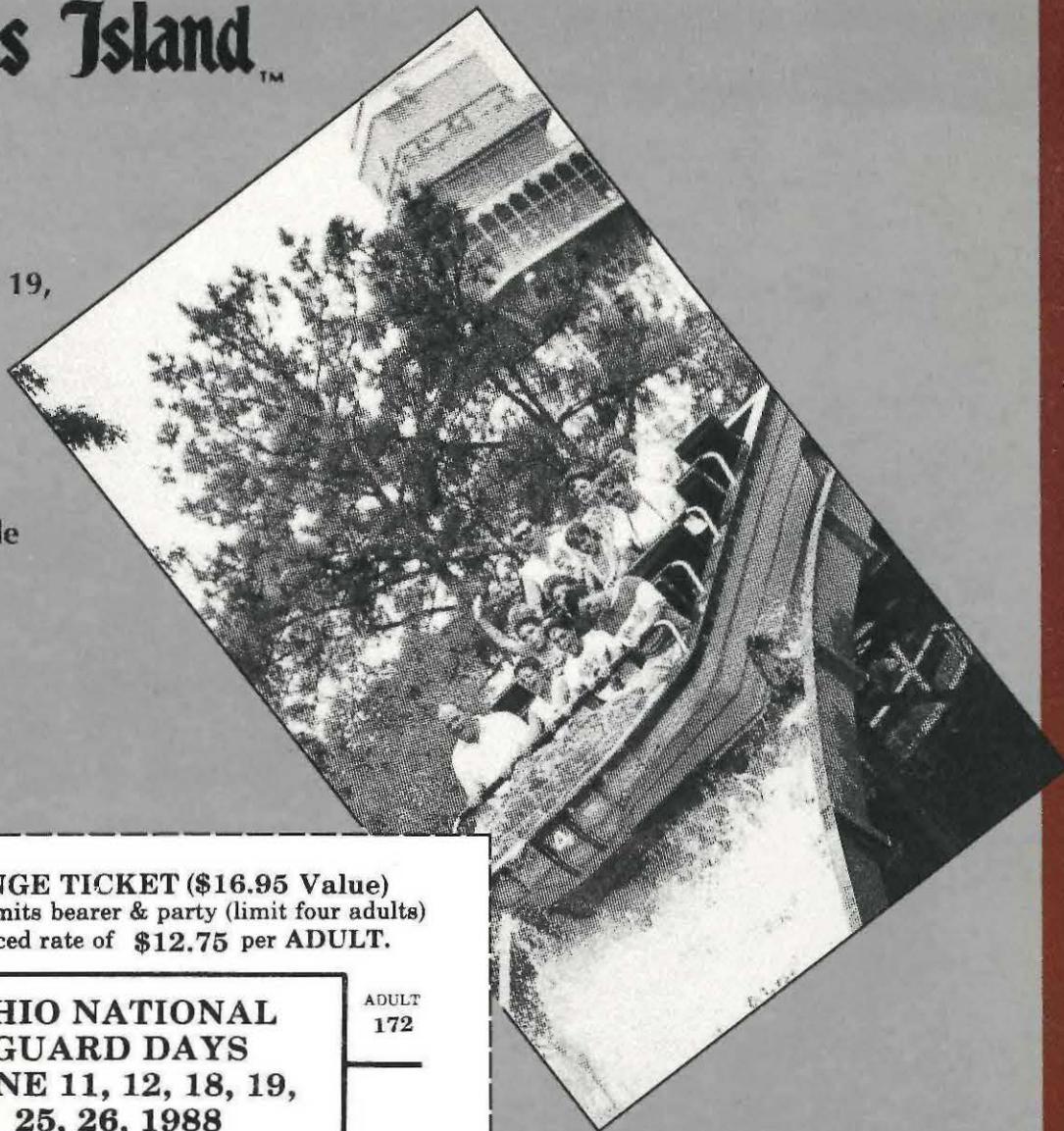
Sea World of Ohio is offering discounts to members of the Guard with either Red or Green Identification Cards throughout the 1988 season.

For additional information, guard members should contact the park in Aurora, Ohio.



Kings Island™

- 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



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**OHIO NATIONAL
GUARD DAYS
JUNE 11, 12, 18, 19,
25, 26, 1988**

ADULT
172

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)**

CHILD
173

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