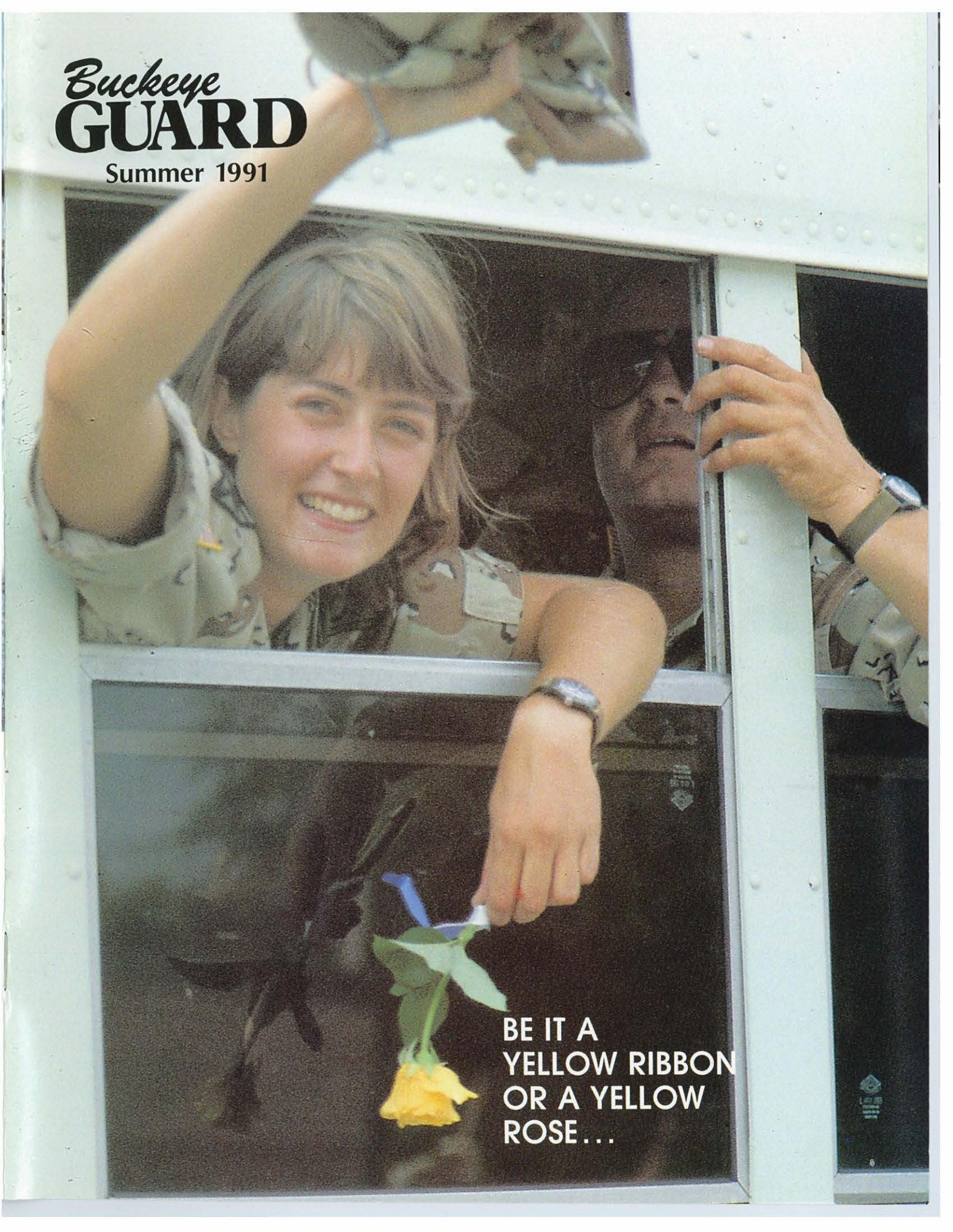


Buckeye **GUARD**

Summer 1991



BE IT A
YELLOW RIBBON
OR A YELLOW
ROSE...

Here I am
DADDY ↓

Love
on
Arrival



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A member of the 1485th Transportation Company from Dover shows her relief of being back home. (Photo by Spec. J.D. Biros, 196th Public Affairs Detachment.)



Family members wait in anticipation as soldiers from the 1486th Transportation Company file from their C-130 rides home. (Photo by Spec. J.D. Biros, 196th Public Affairs Detachment.)



Working hand in hand, Guard members and communities prepared for the arrival of the troops returning from Operation Desert Storm. (Photo by Master Sgt. Jim Hall, 196th Public Affairs Detachment.)



The WNCI Morning Zoo Crew joins the 121st Tactical Fighter Wing for an orientation flight with Capt. Zane Brown during Armed Forces Week. (Photo by Tech. Sgt. Bill Pivetta.)

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Support in Europe

by Pfc. Brent A. Williams
112th Medical Brigade

COLUMBUS—Although the Persian Gulf War created no actual fighting in the European theater, some areas in Germany look like the aftermath from battle.

Lt. Col. Douglas Maser said quickly preparing American troops for deployment to Saudi Arabia was a "battle" in itself. Maser was the officer in charge of the 14 member group of the 112th Medical Brigade who was sent to Weisbaden, Germany in support of Operation Desert Storm. The officers and enlisted personnel from the 112th went on active duty to support the 68th Medical Group, an active Army com-

ponent at the Weisbaden Air Base in Germany.

The 68th Medical Group is headquarters for several active Army medical units in Europe. Several of these units were deployed to Saudi following the Aug. 2 invasion of Kuwait. In fulfilling their mission obligations, the 68th Medical Group was forced to postpone many daily operational procedures and concentrate on the rapid deployment of medical personnel.

After the deployment was completed, there were many administrative actions which required attention. For this reason, the contingency for the 112th Medical Brigade was sent to Weisbaden to help a short-handed headquarters unit in virtually every area.

The 14 members of the 112th Medical Brigade who completed the mission in Germany were:

- Maj. Kenneth Clausen
- Sgt. Toni Dabo
- Sgt. Angela Holland
- Maj. Richard Keyser
- Sgt. Linda King
- 2nd Lt. Charles Markulis
- Lt. Col. Douglas Maser
- Spec. Michael McCardel
- Staff Sgt. Tonya Minor
- Spec. Debra Mossor
- Sgt. Major Rodney Newell
- Lt. Col. Louis Pomerantz
- Pfc. Brent Williams
- Sgt. 1st Class Phyllis Wynn □

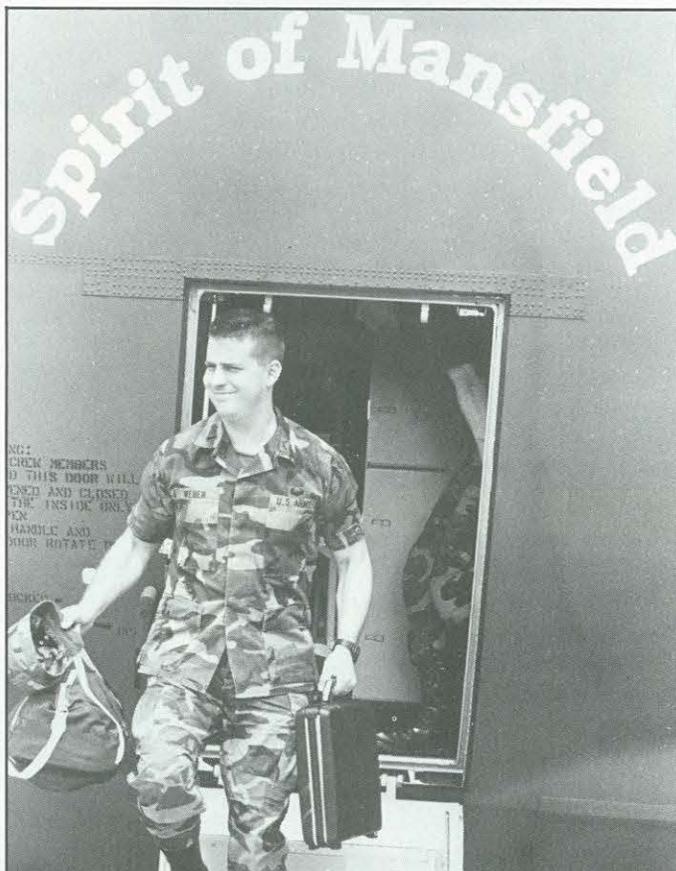


If any doubts existed regarding the readiness of the National Guard prior to Desert Storm/Shield, their worries can be lifted because these men and women rose to the occasion and served their country when in need.

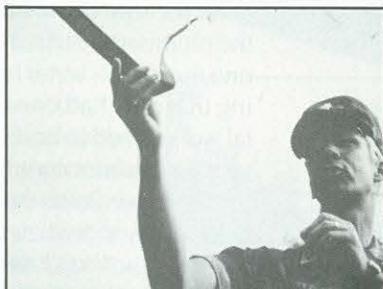
Members of the 178th Tactical Fighter Group, 1816 RAS, 269th Combat Communications Squadron and the 251st Combat Com-

munications Group, in Springfield, Ohio were honored on June 23 for their efforts and achievements in support of Desert Storm/Shield.

However, not only were the members recognized, but other important aspects of the National Guard's mission—their families and employers—were also given thanks.



Back in Ohio



They've done their duty. Now it's time to come home.

Members of the 1485th and 1486th Transportation Companies and the 323rd Military Police Company rolled on home courtesy of Air National Guard. Parades, ceremonies and speeches welcomed home the troops. Most importantly though, families and friends were there with open arms.

Photos by
Spec. J.D. Biros
Master Sgt. Jim Hall
Sgt. Lori King



Mountain Maneuvers

by Sgt. Lucas J. Landreneau Jr.
U.S. Southern Forces Command



While Second Lt. Todd Audet patches the roof of the women's trauma ward at the General Hospital in La Paz, Staff Sgt. Jim Hampton performs some wiring inside. Below: the hospital maternity ward gets a new look from the help of Airman 1st Class Tom Boissy. (Photos by Sgt. Lucas J. Landreneau Jr., 241st Public Affairs Detachment, Louisiana Army National Guard.)



LA PAZ, Bolivia—Thirty-three engineers from the Ohio Air National Guard faced an uphill battle working on the renovation of a La Paz, Bolivia, hospital high in the Andes Mountains of South America.

Recently, the Guard members from the 180th Civil Engineering Squadron performed annual training far from their home state in the crisp, thin air of Bolivia.

The 180th is attached to the 121st Tactical Fighter Wing at Rickenbacker Air National Guard Base in Columbus. Their mission was to complete the renovation of the maternity ward and begin to refurbish the women's trauma center at the General Hospital, part of an on-going project.

The entire ward had to be disinfected as a preventive measure to kill any bacteria that could be harmful to Guard members.

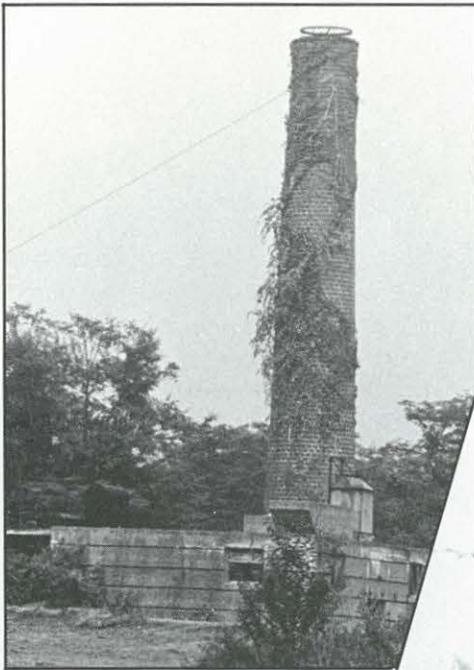
All sections of the squadron were busy, the plumbers installed five 30-gallon and one five-gallon water heaters into a building that only had one. Previously, hospital workers had to heat water by fire to prevent infants from contracting pneumonia.

"Once we finish our specific jobs we help whoever in whatever project they are working on," said Senior Airman Tom Slaughterbeck, a truck driver from Fostoria, Ohio. "We all try to give a helping hand in whatever way we can."

While the engineers are there to train in their own specialties, they don't mind branching out to get the job done. Skilled plumbing was a necessity in reconstruction of the maternity ward.

"I've been following the work that is being done and I think it's wonderful," said Dr. Palazzi, director of General Hospital.

Palazzi said the maternity ward is one of the busiest places in the hospital and that the work done by the 180th will be a great benefit to the people of La Paz. □



What a blast!



What goes up, must come down—sometimes with a little assistance from Company C of the 112th Engineer Battalion.

Using as few explosives as possible, the Youngstown-based unit wiped away the chimney without damaging the structure of the building at Camp Atterbury, Ind.

"It was a text book operation," said Maj. David Wrikeman of the 112th Headquarters. "It's not often the engineers get to drop something."

The operation was in support of the Camp Atterbury engineers who plan to use the structure as a bunker.

Though the bricks' return to Earth took only a matter of seconds, the majority of the mission was in the planning—90 percent of it, according to Wrikeman. Explosive charges were placed on the outside of the stack to explode it inward. The results were positive.

Other units of the 112th also participated in the other demolition missions at Camp Atterbury during annual training. □

Photos by Staff Sgt. Joe Oney
112th Engineer Battalion



Uncle Sam meets Union Jack

by Sgt. Rodney Dalton
Co. A 216th

The Pentagon Our journey had begun.

Two weeks previously Sgt. 1st Class Steve Chenault and I, Sgt. Rodney Dalton, had been notified that we were to participate in an NCO exchange program with England.

Fifty National Guard NCO's from all around the country were gathering at the Pentagon for their orientation before going to England. During the day long briefing by the Command Sergeant Major for the National Guard Bureau, we were told what to expect when we got there. Sgt. Maj. Keith Foster, of the British Territorial Army, was invited to help us understand the way the British version of the National Guard worked.

The Territorial Army is like the National Guard in that English soldiers have civilian occupations and train part-time, but there are many differences. Whereas we can retire and draw a pension, they have no retirement policy. However, if they pass all of their qualifications for the year, such as rifle qualification, physical training, skill level tests, etc., they are eligible for a bounty. This bounty is about 700 pounds, or roughly \$1,200.

But all the briefings couldn't prepare us for what lay ahead.

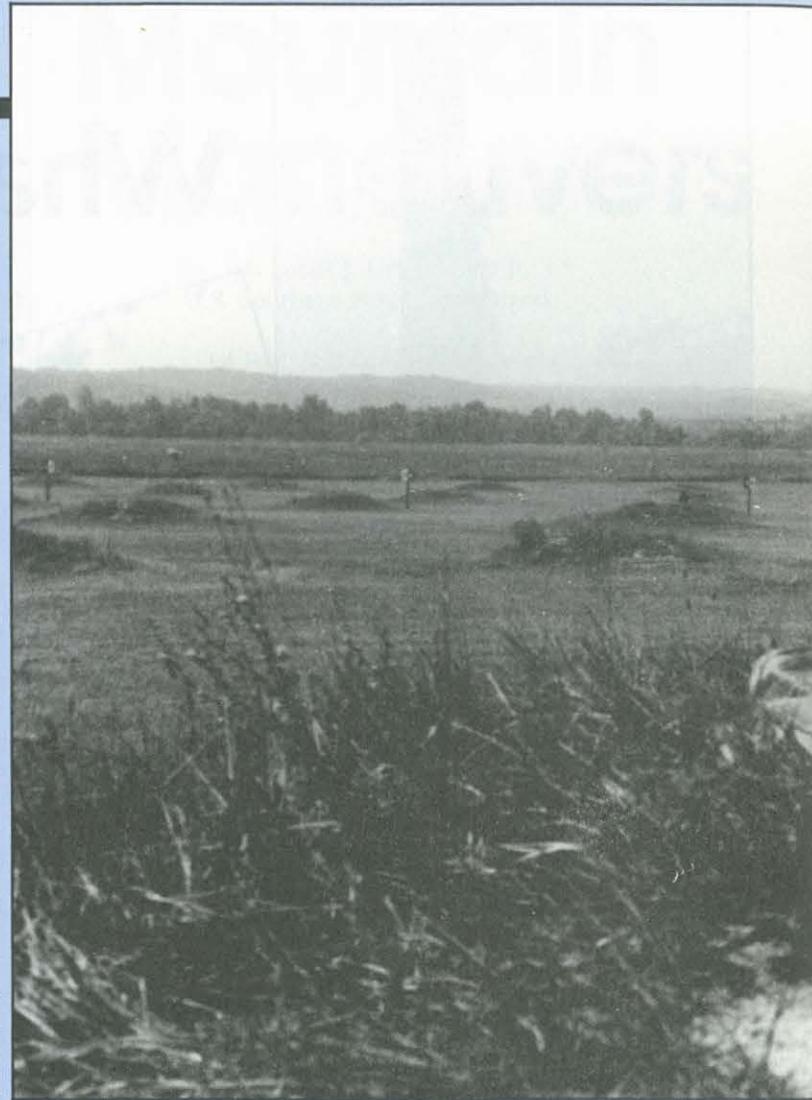
When we touched down at Heathrow International Airport, it was cold and raining—typical English weather. The cold was what I was not prepared for. It had been in the 90s when we left Ohio, but the entire two weeks we were in England it never got above 70. I had worn shorts on the plane,

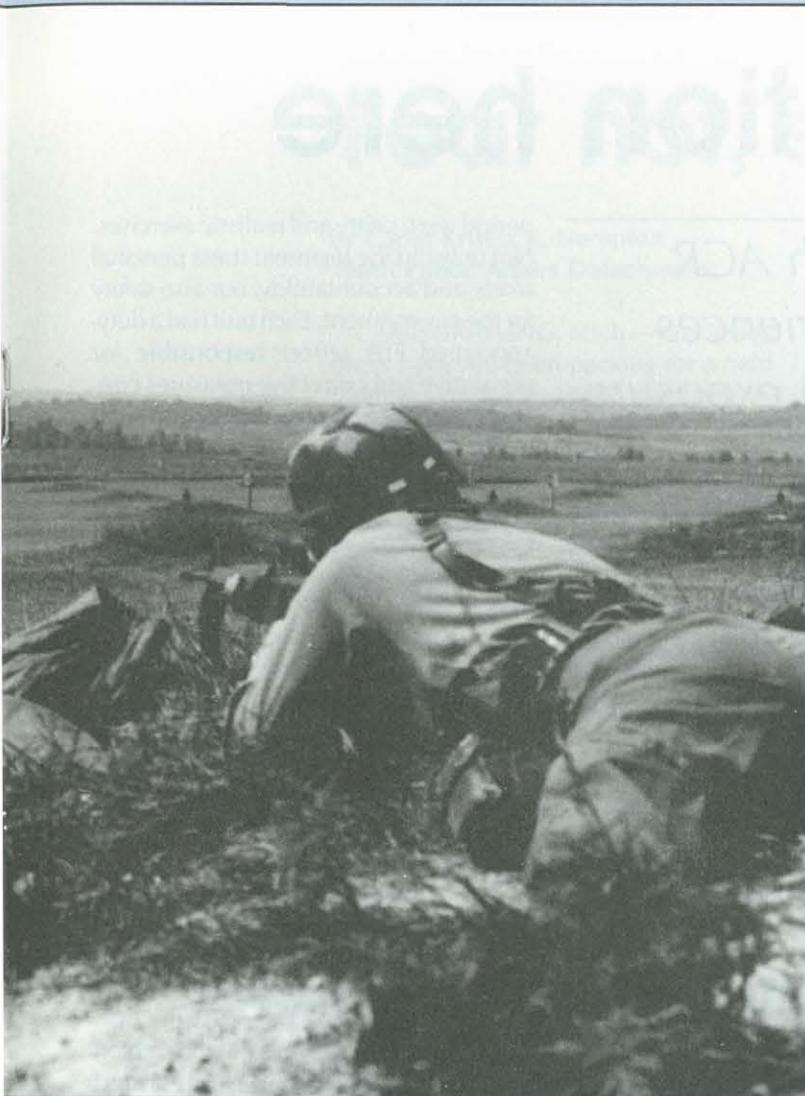
and I was freezing in the damp 54 degrees at the airport.

Unusual during our stay, or so said our hosts, was the good weather we had while we were there. Sunny and pleasant almost every day. So much for typical English weather.

The training was excellent. Much of the training was so similar to ours that it was like a normal AT for us. The equipment was a little different, but the same basic strategies prevailed. The bridging was very familiar, for our two bridges that our engineering unit builds are of British design.

Incorporated into our two week visit were three days in London, where we stayed at Wellington Bar-





racks. Wellington Barracks is where the Queen's Guard lives. We even stayed on the same floor as two of the famed Ghurkas of the British Army.

London is a wonderful city. Rich in history and things to do, we wasted no time while we were there. Our first afternoon there we were chauffeured around the city, with a guide pointing out such sites as Big Ben, the house of Parliament, Buckingham Palace, and many others. We were then turned loose on the city. The parks in the city were nothing short of beautiful. Owned by royalty, no buildings can be built on them. They are immaculately preserved as wildlife areas.

And, of course, no trip



to England would be complete without visiting a few pubs, also including the original Hard Rock Cafe. Filled with wooden paneling (wood is scarce in England) and nostalgic memorabilia, these places are the favorite way for the British to wind down for a few hours and pints.

Hot was pretty much the way our host NCO's, Staff Sgt. Ian Huntington of the 118 Field Squadron 72nd Engineer Regiment and Staff Sgt. Malcolm Osbourne of the 112 Field Squadron 72 Engineer Regiment, described America when they came over to train with us for two weeks. Neither man had ever felt 90 degrees before, let alone spend two weeks in the sweltering humidity and dust of Camp Atterbury. By the time they left, however, they were getting as used to it as any of us were.

They were attached to two platoons, Sgt. 1st Class Cheanult's and mine, of A Company 216th Engineer Battalion during our training and at one point assumed command of the platoon. Both men did very well and each accomplished his mission. The similarity of our training helped each deal with the situations as they arose.

The program is intended to help familiarize both of our nations' NCO's with each other, in the event that we should have to fight together, as we did in Desert Storm.

What we personally got out of it is four weeks of memories that will never leave us, and some friends across the "pond" we will never forget. □

Trying to tolerate the American heat, Staff Sgt. Malcolm Osbourn of the 112th Engineer Squadron in Great Britain tests his marksman skills with the M-16 rifle. Osbourn and Staff Sgt. Ian Huntington, 118th Field Squadron in Great Britain traded places with two Ohio National Guard NCOs for two weeks of annual training. Osbourn and Huntington are both British reservists. (Photo by Sgt. 1st Class Steve Chenault.) Below: Huntington and Osbourn present the Union Jack to Sgt. Rodney Dalton, Sgt. 1st Class Steve Chenault, Capt. Dana McDaniel and 1st Sgt. Larry Smith of Company A of the 216th Engineer Battalion. Dalton and Chenault traveled to Britain to train with British reservists as part of the NCO exchange program. (Photo by Sgt. 1st Class David Bethel, 216th Engineer Battalion.)

No vacation here

by Cadet Kristin K. Hampton
196th Public Affairs Detachment

CAMP GRAYLING, Mich.—Shortly after the end of Operation Desert Storm, another war broke out - but this time on American soil. The 107th Armored Cavalry Regiment was mobilized and deployed to Grayling, Mich. on July 27 to prevent further penetration into the states by enemy soldiers from the north.

The Canadian government voted to eliminate the bilingual language laws making English its only official language. When the residents of Quebec protested, their complaints were not addressed so they seceded from Canada.

Quebec turned to France for military support, but because of domestic problems of their own, France wasn't in a position to help them. However, Iraq was ready to help if Quebec would sell them grain and other needed commodities.

North Koreans were also sympathetic to the Quebec situation. So, the North Koreans and Iraqis started joint training missions in Iraq. The world believed the Koreans were there to gain desert warfare skills, but it was really to cover up their plan of aiding Quebec. When the 25 Iraqi grain ships came to Quebec, they carried North Korean soldiers. These soldiers infiltrated Canada and the United States rapidly.

107th ACR experiences northern exposure

This is the scenario the 107th Armored Cavalry Regiment soldiers encountered during their annual training period this year, according to Lt. Keith A. Richards, from the Regimental Intelligence office.

Most of the transportation units and the 3/107th ACR that normally support the 107th ACR were missing this year because of their participation in Operation Desert Storm.

The tank personnel of the 107th ACR were also absent from Grayling because of tank qualifications at Gowen Field, Idaho. Troops F and G of the 2/107th ACR were in Idaho acting as opposing forces.

Two major areas of concern for the AT

period were safety and realistic exercises. Not only did the regiment stress personal safety and accountability, but also safety for the environment. Each unit had a duty-appointed EPA officer responsible for preventive and corrective measures concerning waste and other issues pertinent to the environment.

The bulk of this year's training involved two situation training exercises titled Lane East and Lane West. On the lanes, there were three days of practice followed by three days of formal evaluations. The units all had the opportunity to act as friendly and enemy forces, said Maj. Matthew L. Kambic, 107th ACR S-3.

Zone recons, hasty water crossings, actions on contact, hasty attacks, screening and defending positions were some of the tactical skills that were used to accomplish the mission.

The following units were involved in the two-week exercise: 1/150th ACS from

Bluefield, W. Va.; some members of the 2/107th ACR from Akron-Canton were integrated with the 3/107th ACR headquartered in Stow; 4/107th ACR headquartered in Akron-Canton; 26th Engineer Co. from Cleveland, 137th Service and Support Bn. from Toledo; 1484th Transportation Co. from Cambridge; 135th MP Co. from Brookpark; 637th Service Co. from Akron and 163d Air Weather unit from Indiana. □



Soldiers of the 3/107th Troup I were recognized as one of the best platoons in the Regiment. They demonstrated their skills during VIP tours at Camp Grayling, Mich. (Photo by Cadet Kristin K. Hampton)

Fear not, shopper

by Cadet Kristin K. Hampton
196th Public Affairs Detachment

CAMP GRAYLING, Mich.—How many times have you been packing for a field training exercise and been overcome by “packaphobia”?

You may have suffered these symptoms: (1) you continually look into your ruck to make sure what you just put in there hasn't moved or fallen through the “invisible” hole. (2) you drive to the armory with that puzzled look on your face because you know you forgot something, but you haven't figured it out yet. And you won't figure it out until you are miles away from civilization.

For anyone who has ever forgotten something important (like a toothbrush), this disease is serious (like tooth decay). Imagine having to go without brushing your teeth for a week or worse—sharing your buddy's toothbrush.

At Camp Grayling there is a cure for “packaphobia” and it's called the Mobile PX. It's been in operation for six years and it carries everything from shower shoes to Reeses cups.

“They carry mostly items that people lose or forget to bring, along with some munchies,” Maj. Bernard B. Borowski, 107th ACR S-1 said.

This year it was located on North Camp at Jones Lake next to the 637th Service Co. field showers. The units just request where they want it and the AAFES management make sure it gets there.

“The only thing I can't sell is alcoholic beverages, but anything else I have I'll bring out to them. We even take requests,” Melondy D. Chainus, AAFES manager said.

The trailer carrying the hot-pursuited items earns anywhere from \$200-\$2,500 daily. It does make at least one trip to the field daily. □



The lap of luxury—the mobile PX at Camp Grayling treated soldiers of the 107th Armored Cavalry Regiment to needed goods during the field phase of annual training '91. (Photo by Cadet Kristin K. Hampton)

Batteries included

by Cadet Kristin K. Hampton
196th Public Affairs Detachment

CAMP GRAYLING, Mich.—Lights flash. Transmitters beep. The 107th is heavy in combat challenging their fellow unit members in war games while using MILES equipment.

MILES is battery operated equipment soldiers use to test their expertise in firing at a moving target.

MILES equipment is more commonly used on ground troops than on helicopters, tanks and armored personnel carriers, but at annual training in Grayling this year everyone got into the action.

The 4/107th, the aviation side of the cavalry, had MILES on three types of helicopters: UH-1, OH58 and Cobra. Only the Cobra had the capability to fire and engage targets on the ground. The other two aircraft served as possible targets for the ground troops on the lane and tried not to be discovered while conducting their missions. The UH-1 tried to remain tactically sound while dropping off troops into the enemies area. The OH58 flew out in front of the Cobras as scouts reconing the area. If they weren't noticed they could make the decision to call in the Cobras to finish the targets off or call for indirect fire.

The Cobras main targets were tanks and armored personnel carriers. If they got a hit or a kill they could see the light on the target beneath them flashing. If no lights were flashing they knew they weren't even close. Although, from the sky they wouldn't

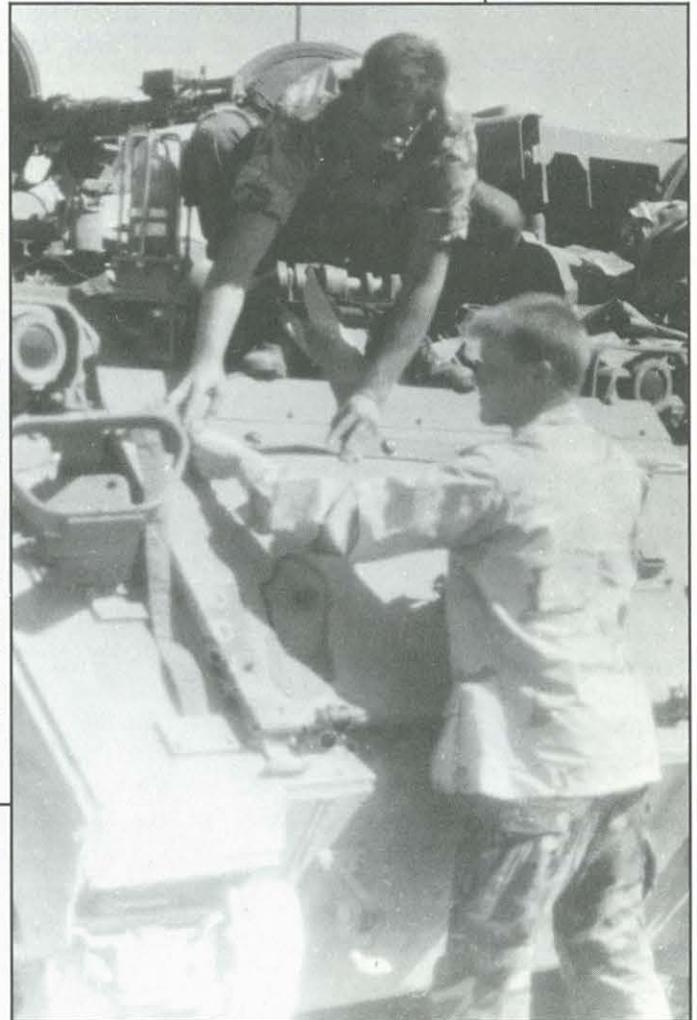
be able to tell if they were killing ground troops.

Meanwhile, soldiers below are trying to down the helicopters. The helicopter can take several type of hits and not be killed; an engagement or near miss isn't enough. This is all indicated by a certain number of beeps or message in the headset. The pilots can ream the equipment unless it's a kill. In that case, they must fly back to the landing field. Here the pilot can find out what type of air defense knocked them out of the sky.

"We come in, find out about our mistakes, then go out and try again," said Warrant Officer 1 Kenneth Ramos, Cobra pilot, Troop O 4/107th ACR.

"The best thing about it is we do the mission the way it's supposed to be with the ground troops. We don't know how they're going to react. All the training throughout the year comes together up here at Grayling" Ramos said. □

Members of the 2/107th troop E attach MILES equipment onto their M113 armored personnel carrier at annual training in Camp Grayling, Michigan. The 107th Armored Cavalry Regiment used MILES to make training more realistic. (Photo by Cadet Kristin K. Hampton)





by Cadet Kristin K. Hampton
196th Public Affairs Detachment

CAMP GRAYLING, Mich.—The 3/107th ACR had something at annual training in Grayling that most units didn't.

The Phantom Lounge, complete with a camouflaged ceiling, refreshments, free popcorn, television, movies, cards and just about whatever else the soldiers request.

The manager of the non-profit mess hall facility said he will accommodate the troops the very best he can. "We buy pop and then sell it at the same price. Someone asked why we didn't have any diet drinks and the next day we did," Staff Sgt. Gregory Lowe, 3/107th ACR said.

"We're lucky to have it. There's a lot of participation and it helps boost the morale," Spec. Damon P. Kern, a cook in the 3/107th ACR said.

This is the second year the Phantom Lounge has been open. It went well last year so they decided to continue the tradition.

Sgt. Maj. Larry L. Fitzgerald, 3/107th AC said he thought of the idea because it kept his troops centrally located, out of trouble and they didn't have to spend their money on cover charges somewhere else.

"It lets everyone mingle with their own people and breaks up the monotony of working out in the field," Lowe said. "You see them in a relaxed environment."

The staff for the Phantom Lounge are all volunteers. The hours of operation are from 5 pm to midnight and all soldiers are welcome regardless of their assigned unit. □

Phantoms of the lounge

Boaters

Coast is clear when



by Lt. Bill Warren
Ohio Naval Militia

CAMP PERRY—The waters of western Lake Erie continue to see a tremendous growth in popularity with pleasure boaters and fishermen. The islands, Cedar Point, the Marinas and excellent fishing are but a few of the attractions to this area.

For obvious reasons, the Port Clinton area has become a popular port-of-call.

Of the 182 marina's on Lake Erie and in the state of Ohio, 48 percent are located in Ottawa County. There are more boats registered within 100 miles of Port Clinton than on any other 100 mile stretch of coast line in the United States.

Last year, it was estimated that pleasure boaters spent 6.35 million hours on the water in and around Port Clinton. Combining pleasure boating with the 1.35 million hours reported by the commercial charter boat captains, a tremendous traffic flow was generated on the waters in this area.

Of the hundreds of square miles of open water in and around the northwest coast, an area located seven miles to the west of Port Clinton continues to attract pleasure boaters, fishermen and a few commercial charter boats. This area is highlighted

on navigational charts in bold markings as "The Lake Erie Impact Range!"

Few mariners fail to realize the potential danger of entering this federally restricted area.

The United States government has designated the waters off Camp Perry and the Erie Industrial

Park as an impact range for the firing of large caliber artillery, anti-aircraft weapons, small arms and other Department of Defense activities. Entry into these waters is restricted under federal law during live firing activities.

The safety of personnel utilizing the range, and the safety of boaters in and around the impact area, is the number one concern and priority with everyone involved with the Camp Perry operation.

To increase public awareness about impact area operations, the Camp Perry operations officer distributes 20,000 informational flyers to the marina's, docks and public launching area with detailed maps and other information concerning schedules and restrictions. Weekly notices are published in area newspapers, and daily announcements are aired on local AM and FM radio. Notices are also broadcast over the N.O.A.A. marine weather band each hour.

When live firing operations are in progress, the impact area is patrolled by members of the Ohio Naval Militia. Their primary mission is to protect the life and well being of boaters that stray into the area.

When an unauthorized vessel enters the impact area, the safety officer immediately stops all activities and secures the range.

Ohio Naval Militia vessels intercept the infringing craft, the registration number is logged for the Coast Guard, and the boat is then escorted from the area.

Many operators are unaware of the potential danger. More often than not, a boater will be from out of town and unfamiliar with the area. The situation is compounded because many times the vessel lacks the proper navigational charts and marine radio equipment.

Most charter boat captains know and respect this area. However, there are a few that repeatedly jeopardize the lives and safety of passengers because the shortest distance to the fishing grounds is a short cut through the impact area.

Repeated violation of this restricted area is a serious offense and could result in a federal citation.

The restricted boundaries encompass two areas:

Impact area I covers an area from the shoreline at the eastern boundary of Camp Perry to the south of the Toussaint River and extends three and a half miles offshore. This area may be restricted from 6 a.m. until 6 p.m. seven days a week during the entire calendar year. It is identified with orange and white buoys and the words "Range Impact Area" are printed on the side.

Impact area II covers an area from the eastern boundary of Camp Perry to the toussaint river and extends ten miles offshore. The northern boundary is identified by a series of buoys placed on an east to west line, approximately two and a half miles south of the Coast Guard buoys A, B, and C. This range may be utilized between the hours of 8 a.m. and 5 p.m., Monday through Friday, with the exception of federal holidays.

There are several ways that a boater can identify firing activity in the impact area.

beware

militia patrols Erie

During live firing, a high intensity strobe light flashes from the range safety tower located near the piers and to the west of a large white building on the eastern boundary of Camp Perry. On a clear day, this strobe is visible for 15 miles.

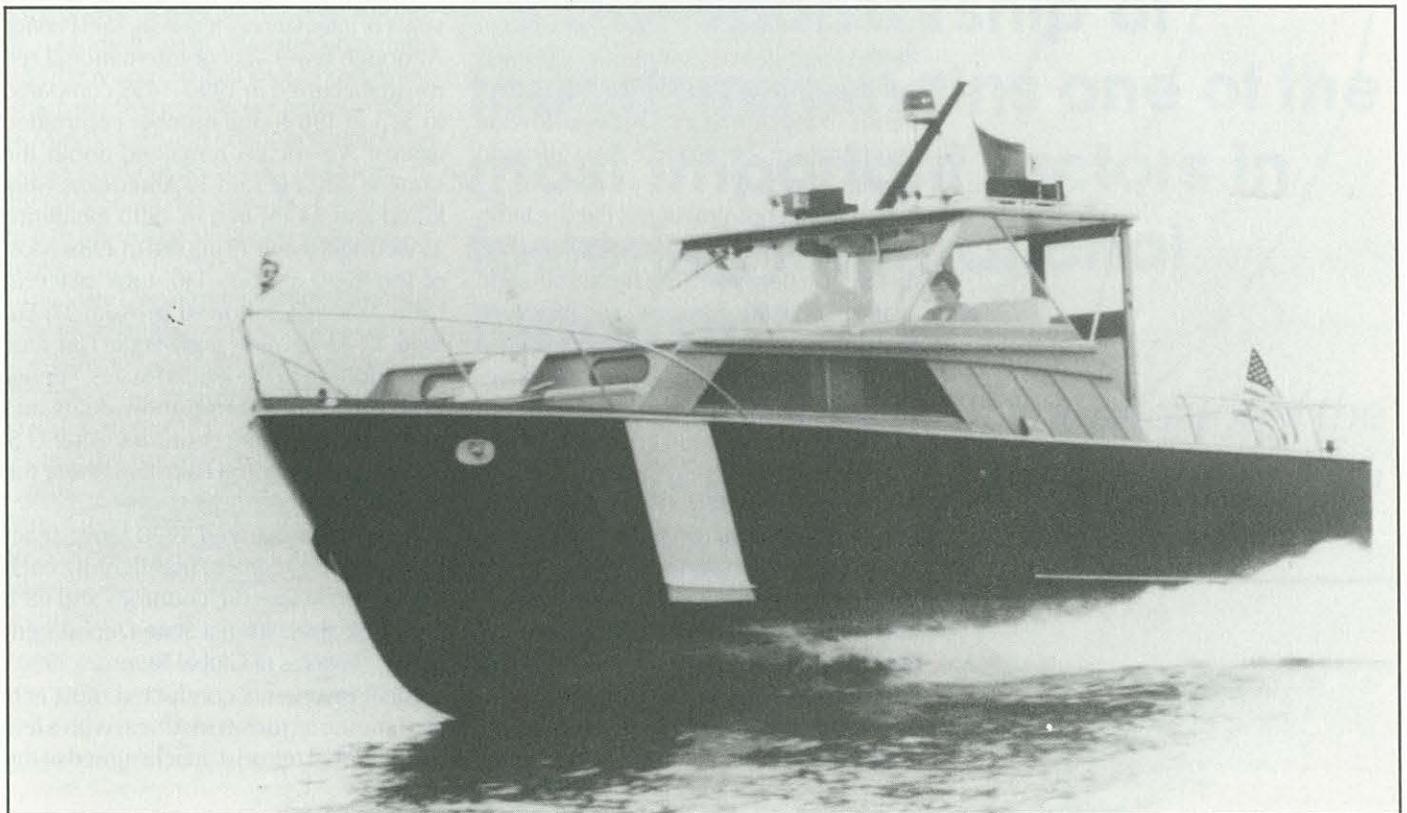
Large red flags are also flown from the range safety tower and along the shoreline of the range.

Ohio Naval Militia vessels flying red flags and blue rotating beacons can be seen patrolling the range perimeter.

In addition to the flyers posted at the marina's, newspaper and radio announcements, and hourly N.O.A.A. broadcast, the range safety officer can be contacted on marine VHS channel 16 or C.B. channel 13.

If there is a question concerning the use of this area the Camp Perry safety officer can be contacted by calling (419) 635-4103. □

Chief Warrant Officer Denise Thompson pilots her Ohio Naval Militia vessel, Miss Ohio, to intercept a pleasure boat that has strayed into the Impact Area.



Terrorism targets America

**American Forces Information Service
by Sgt. 1st Class Linda Lee, USA**

One problem with terrorism is that everyone agrees it exists, but disagrees with the way others define it, a top U.S. expert on terrorism said recently.

Vernon Penner, executive coordinator for the Intelligence Community Counterterrorism Board, provided an update on trends in terrorism to a DoD worldwide anti-terrorism conference in Colorado Springs, Colo.

A differing opinion involving the United States and Syria, for instance, is the Syrian distinction between "legitimate struggle against occupation troops" and terrorists, said Penner. Also, Algeria believes violence on the part of national liberation movements can be legitimate. These views are fundamentally different from those of the United States.

A definition of terrorism found in the U.S. Code has been used for statistical and analytical purposes by the U.S. government since 1983. Penner said the code defines terrorism as "premeditated, politically motivated violence perpetrated against non-combatant targets by subnational or clandestine agents, usually intended to influence an audience."

"International terrorism," he continued, "means terrorism involving citizens or the territory of one or more countries. Terrorist group is any group practicing, or that has significant subgroups that practice, international terrorism."

The United States remains the favorite target of international terrorists, said Penner. Although fewer acts of international terrorism occurred in 1990—455 compared to 533 in 1989—the number committed against Americans remained about the same at 200. He said 10 Americans were killed and 34 injured in 1990 incidents; 15 were killed and 19 injured in 1989. Most of the 1990 attacks, 130, took place in Latin America, followed by Asia, 37; Europe, 17; Africa, nine; and Middle East, four.

In addition to the United States, Penner said, terrorists targeted individuals and property of 72 other countries. After U.S. interests, Israelis and Pakistanis were the most frequent terrorist targets.

Penner summarized 1990 terrorist activities in five regions, highlighting each with talks on specific countries and incidents. He drew from a State Department report, "Patterns of Global Terrorism 1990."

Local insurgents conducted most acts of domestic terrorism in Africa, with a few international terrorist attacks aimed at the

governments in power. The most significant of the 52 recorded terrorist attacks in Africa occurred in September in Djibouti, where hand grenades were thrown into a cafe, killing one person and injuring 17 others.

Other African countries where terrorist incidents occurred, according to the U.S. terms, were Angola, Ethiopia, Liberia, Mozambique, Somalia, South Africa and Sudan.

International Terrorist incidents in Asia jumped from 56 in 1989 to 96 in 1990. The State Department attributed the increase to greater activity by Afghans in Pakistan and by communist guerrillas in the Philippines. Philippine terrorists presented the greatest threat to U.S. interests in the region, as they launched attacks against U.S. facilities and killed five Americans. In addition, domestic violence rose considerably in India and Sri Lanka.

Asian countries highlighted by the report as terrorism sites were Afghanistan, India, Japan, Papua New Guinea, the Philippines, South Korea and Sri Lanka.

Several trends in European terrorism emerged in 1990—the persistence and violence of groups seeking national autonomy, including Spain's Basque Fatherland and Liberty and the Irish Republican Army; a sharp decline in spillover terrorism from the Middle East; and continued attacks on Iranian political dissidents in Europe by official Iranian hit squads. Greek and Turkish terrorists continued to strike U.S. targets.

The State Department reported the most dramatic changes were in Eastern Europe, where the fall of communist regimes undermined the passive or active support provided to terrorist groups. The report discussed terrorist activities in Belgium, Cyprus, Eastern Europe, France, Germany, Greece, Ireland, Italy, the Netherlands, Soviet Union, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, United Kingdom and Yugoslavia.

No new Western hostage was taken in the Middle East; eight previously held individuals were released. Although Iraq encouraged many terrorist organizations, including various Palestinian groups, to conduct operations against the U.S.-led coalition to free Kuwait, no such attacks had occurred by the end of 1990. Domestic terrorism continued in Israel, the occupied territories and Lebanon. There was an increase of violence by Palestinians directed against Palestinians, including 165 apparently politically motivated murders.

Chile was the most common Latin American site of anti-U.S. attacks, 61 in 1990. More than 160 acts of international terrorism were committed in Latin America, but this was minor compared with the region's domestic- terrorism problem. In Peru alone, for instance, more than 3,400 people died in terrorist-related acts; only six were foreigners.

The Latin American countries spotlighted by the State Department were Bolivia, Chile, Colombia, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua, Panama, Peru, Trinidad and Tobago.

"Patterns of Global Terrorism 1990" highlighted terrorist activities in Algeria, Egypt, Israel, Jordan, Kuwait, Lebanon, Saudi Arabia and Yemen.

"State Sponsorship of terrorism remains one of the most important factors in fostering international terrorism," said Penner. "A number of governments afford terrorists safe haven, travel documents, arms, training and technical expertise." In addition, others permit terrorists unimpeded travel and allow them to recruit and to own and operate businesses.

The United States currently lists Cuba, Syria, Iran, Iraq, Libya and North Korea as state supporters of terrorism, he said.

"As part of our overall counterterrorist strategy, the United States works with other governments to identify, apprehend and prosecute terrorists," Penner said. "In 1990, specialized agencies of the United Nations continued their work to combat terrorism in aviation and maritime navigation."

The United Nations did not debate terrorism during the 1990 session, he said, but is scheduled to take up the problem this year. □

"State sponsorship of terrorism remains one of the most important factors in fostering international terrorism"

Vernon Penner, executive coordinator of the Intelligence Community Counterterrorism Board.

People



Major General Richard Alexander presents the Ohio Commendation Medal to Chaplain (Col.) John W. Simons for his work with the Family Assistance Program during Operation Desert Shield/Storm. The Adjutant General also presented a certificate of appreciation to the congregation of the Trinity Episcopal Church in Columbus for allowing Chaplain (Col.) John W. Simons to exercise a portion of his ministry in the Ohio National Guard for 38 years. Simons retired as the State Chaplain in June.

Guardsman uses CPR training

COLUMBUS—On the morning of July 10, while Sgt. David L. Warden was driving to Rickenbacker National Guard Air Base from his home in Thornville, he came upon an auto accident where his Self-Aid Buddy Care Training became invaluable.

The accident occurred at the intersection of State Routes 256 and 188, just east of Baltimore. David, one of four other people coming to the scene, was the only one who had CPR training. He took control of the emergency situation by administering CPR twice to the 18-year-old victim before the emergency medical personnel reached the scene and relieved him. The victim was taken by Lifeflight to Lancaster-Fairfield Memorial then died nine hours later at Grant Medical Center in Columbus.

David is a welder with the 121st Consolidated Aircraft Maintenance Squadron. □

OMR under new command



STRONGSVILLE—Brig. Gen. Fred Lick, Jr. has been promoted to major general and appointed Commander of the Ohio Military Reserve by Gov. George Voinovich.

Lick served in the Far East Command from 1954 to 1956. He is a graduate of several senior military schools including the National Defense University, the U.S. Marine Corps Command and Staff College, the Adjutant General School and also attended Judge Advocate General's School.

He was awarded the Ohio Distinguished Service Medal for his contribution as a member of the State Defense Force Association of the United States. For his leadership in reorganization of the Ohio Military Reserve while serving as Chief of Staff, Gen. Lick was awarded the Ohio Commendation Medal.

During his tenure as Civilian Aide to the Secretary of the Army, Gen. Lick was invited by the Chief of the National Guard to inspect the training of Ohio National Guardsmen in Honduras in July 1988. In 1989, at the request of the Commander of the Fourth Army, he led a group of Cleveland business leaders to observe the construction of the road being built by U.S. Army and National Guard military personnel in Honduras.

He is a graduate of Miami University in Oxford and has a law degree from Cleveland-Marshall Law School. He was recently elected president of the Korean War Veterans' Association for Ohio.

Lick is also Chairman and Chief Executive Officer of Central Reserve Life Corporation with national headquarters in Strongsville, Ohio. □

Volunteering history

by Sgt. Kelli Blackwell

"I haven't opened this book in years," he said as he placed the string-bound photo album on the table. "This should give you some idea of what it was like."

Almost apologetically, he said, "Look at all this dust." He gently brushed off the black cover with his hand.

Chief Master Sgt. (Ret.) John Bill, 65, enlisted in the Army Air Corps in 1943 at the age of 17, and served in World War II. He graduated from high school after the war.

Enclosed within the chipped-edge pages of Bill's photo album was history. There were photos of buildings in Manila, Philippines, that had been bombed by Japan and the United States, and photos of he and his buddies posing and clowning for the camera.

"See our uniforms, and how the sleeves are cut or folded? They were just khaki uniforms. We basically had to make them ourselves. See here?" He points at one picture, "Sleeves all rolled up... and over here, no shirt at all. It was hot there. We did what we could to make ourselves comfortable."

There was a photo of four nuns. "They were held prisoners by the Japanese for almost three years," Bill explained. "The Japanese kept them locked up and would only let them out for air at nighttime. They almost starved them to death." He said his troops overpowered the Japanese and took care of the nuns by bringing them supplies and food.

During World War II, Bill's job description was cryptographer (secret code clerk).

"I remember, we sent this message: Big Boy has been dropped." He paused. "We were young. We were just kids. We didn't know what that meant at the time... It meant the atomic bomb had been dropped on Hiroshima."

After the war Bill returned home to Colorado and later married his childhood friend, Betty. She noted, "We weren't childhood sweethearts, we just grew up together."

Bill said the letters she received from him were unique keepsakes. "During World War II, all mail was censored. And because I'd tell her everywhere I was, they'd read it and razor-blade all the information out," he said. "It's not like I told her things that were top secret, but I'd write: Today we were in 'such-and-such' a place, and they'd cut it out. By the time she'd get my letters, there were holes all over the place. They made no sense."

After the Bill's marriage in 1947, they moved and lived in Denver for three years. All the while, Bill said, reserve recruiters repeatedly called him, asking him to reenlist.

"I finally gave in. In the late 1940s, if 90 percent of the enlisted didn't show up for drill, the officers didn't get paid," he said with a grin. "So, the officers would go and pick everybody up. Things were a lot different back then."

In June 1950, Bill's reserve unit was at Camp Grayling, MI, for training when they heard the word about the Korean Conflict. They were put on active duty shortly after. The Air Force moved his wife and children to housing in Cincinnati. John Bill served in Korea for 1½ years.

He had a photo with two P-51 aircrafts in the background. Big tin unmarked drums lined the foreground. "These 55-gallon drums were filled with napalm," Bill said as he ran his finger along the picture. He said they had enough napalm to create another explosion similar to Hiroshima.

Again, after the war, Bill discharged from the service. "After the Korean War, I said that's it. No more. But the recruiters kept calling."

In 1960, Bill once again reenlisted; this time, with the Air Force Reserves recovery group. He later transferred to the 302nd Tactical Airlift Wing at Clinton County Air Force Base in 1962. When that base closed

Retired Chief Master Sgt. John Bill shows his youthful side in a picture of him when he was serving as an 18-year-old during World War II.

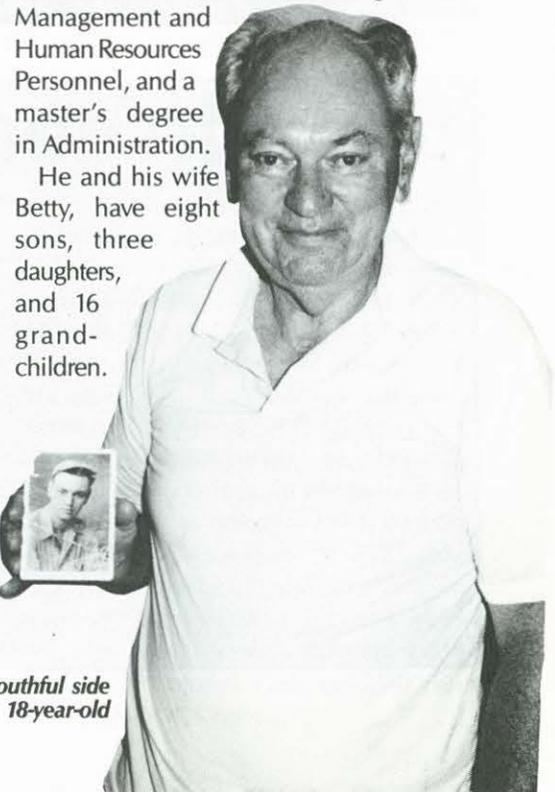
everyone transferred to Rickenbacker. During one of his unit training assemblies, the Chief of Personnel Section Harry Hafler (now lieutenant colonel) wanted Bill to work in reserve recruiting.

"He promised me only 81 days of active duty," Bill said. "Well, it turned into 14 years of active duty."

Bill and his family moved to California, where he helped recruit more than 2,800 people in one year; then to Robbins Air Force Base, GA, where he was Chief of Operations for Air Force Reserve Recruiting; and then back to Ohio, where he worked with the 121st Tactical Fighter Wing. In 1980, General Paul Hoover promoted Bill to Senior Recruiter, Air Guard, for the State of Ohio. Bill retired from the Ohio Air National Guard in 1985, with 33½ years of military service.

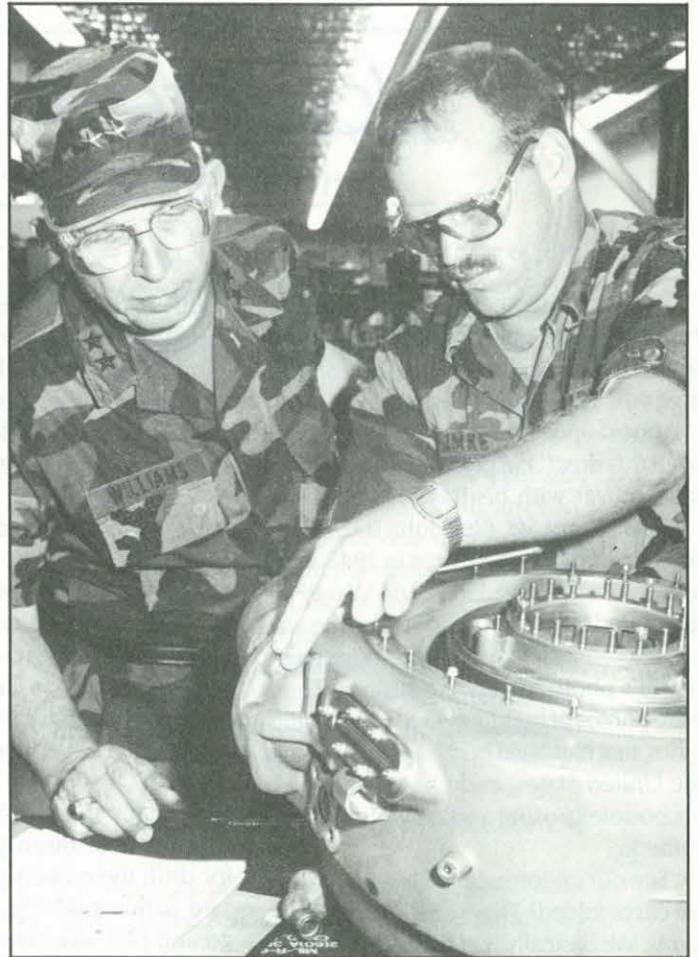
In March 1991, John Bill retired from the State of Ohio. He was the agreements administrator for the Facilities Management office. He has a bachelor's degree in Management and Human Resources Personnel, and a master's degree in Administration.

He and his wife Betty, have eight sons, three daughters, and 16 grandchildren.



People

Spec. Daniel Imke of Company D, 137th Aviation Battalion explains the interworkings of a T53-L13 helicopter engine to Maj. Gen. James Williams during annual training in Corpus Christi, Texas. Members of the 137th performed maintenance and repairs on Cobras, Hueys and Blackhawk helicopters.



Brigade goes out

COLUMBUS—Members of the 112th Medical Brigade reflected on the brigade's previous year of accomplishments and service and spoke of what challenges lie ahead at the annual Medical Brigade Dining Out.

Brig. Gen. Jackie Stephenson was honorary speaker at the event and highlighted the brigade's past performance record and participation in the Joint Medical Evaluation Exercise with reserve and active components at Rickenbacker Air National Guard base. The 112th was presented with a plaque to commemorate the successful competition of the evaluation training by organizers of the exercise.

Another special presentation was given to (Ret.) Col. Earl O. Smith (see photo) for his 35 years of service in the Ohio National Guard. Smith was recognized for his exceptional management and dedication to the military as well as designing the shoulder patch worn by 112th Brigade members.

Spec. Cynthia Wakefield, 385th Medical Unit was also recognized for her outstanding performance and selection as the State Enlisted Soldier of the Year. Wakefield joined Stephenson for the ceremony cutting of the cake used to symbolize the cooperative effort necessary in the military. □





The 2/107th and 4/107th ACR as well as members from AASF #1 were actively involved in Aviation Days '91 at the Akron-Canton Airport on June 22 and 23.

It was estimated that more than 16,000 people attended this two day aircraft exhibition.

Chamber creates military committee

FINDLAY—The Findlay/Hancock County Chamber of Commerce has a Military Affairs Committee. The mission of the committee is "to promote awareness of the United States Armed Forces and allied organizations." This includes promoting the patriotic role of both active and reserve components.

As part of this effort, they sponsored an event on Armed Forces Day last May at the Hancock County Fairground. The event was open to the public and attracted 2,000–3,000 people from the tri-state area.

The program opened with an authentic G.I. Breakfast that was prepared by the Mess Team, several retired members, and several wives of the Findlay National Guard Family Support Group. The breakfast was served to over 300 distinguished guests.

Following the breakfast an awards ceremony was conducted. During the ceremony, the National Guard Armory in Findlay was officially renamed as the Col Francis B. Folk Armory, in honor of Col. Francis B. Folk. Folk originally enlisted in the Findlay Armory (then Co. C 148th Infantry) in

1939. He was commissioned in 1940. He went with the 148th to the Pacific Theater and was awarded the Silver Star for heroism in the Island Campaign.

Later that evening the soldiers enjoyed a USO show put on by a local stage group. □

HB 93 extends tax payment

COLUMBUS—House Bill 93, effective Sept. 9, 1991, grants an extension for paying taxes on real property owned by members of the National Guard or Reserves activated for Operation Desert Shield/Storm.

With the extension, an eligible applicant does not have to begin paying real property taxes during activation and six months following the termination of active duty status. Payment resumes on the first day of the seventh month after deactivation.

The bill, introduced by Rep. Robert Hagan, D-Youngstown, expands on the protection and benefits under the Soldiers' and Sailors' Civil Relief Act.

To receive the extension, a member, the member's spouse or the member's dependent parent would have to apply to their county treasurer. □

Hall of Fame inducts officer

TOLEDO—Retired Ohio National Guard Col. Charles Conner, Jr. was inducted into the U.S. Army Officer Candidate School Hall of Fame on May 24.

As an officer in the National Guard, Conner served with infantry, military police and support units throughout Ohio. He finished his military career as commander of the 371st Support Group in Dayton in 1983.

Conner is a 1952 graduate of the OCS at Fort Benning, Georgia. After receiving his commission in the active Army, the Toledo native trained soldiers for the Korean War for two years. He switched over to the National Guard following his four years of active duty to command an Infantry company.

The 61-year-old advertising service manager for the Toledo Blade earned his spot in the Hall of Fame for his years of service, his military record and his achieving the rank of Colonel. Only colonels can receive the OCS honor. □

Curiosity soaked the sergeant

If you want to earn recognition in the military, you must prove your dedication to this country through service and attitude.

But if you want to earn a really neat nickname, you have to do something people are going to taunt you about for the rest of your life or their lives—whichever is sooner. Comprene?

Except for the military greats who have nicknames for storming enemy nations or standing firm like a wall against an enemy attack, some of us have been labeled for any action not worth remembering though everyone still does.

So thank goodness I don't have one (knock on wood), but I did witness the ceremonial naming of a sergeant first class and was actually a part of what happened to him—a very small, but very wet part of it.

It's human nature to touch what says "DON'T TOUCH" or push "ONLY IN CASE OF EMERGENCY" when there is nothing of urgency. Some get away with it. Some don't. A certain NCO—who asked not to be named, though we call him Sgt. 1st Class Robert Jennings—got caught wet handed.

My unit, the 196th Public Affairs Detachment, recently switched locations from Beightler Armory to the Don Scott flight facility. The area we were given to set up our darkroom in was formerly a battery recharging facility with vents, sinks and an emergency shower.

Often times, the members of my unit have pondered the possibility of the shower working should someone apply pressure to the emergency lever. Everyone talked about turning the lever, but nobody ever did.

I was working in the darkroom one afternoon with the door propped open to air out the lab. Jennings, our unit administrator, happened to be passing by when

Nephew of Sam



the bright red letters caught his attention. He had seen the markings before, as had all of us in the unit, and also, like all of us in the unit, he acted as if it was the first time he had ever really noticed the shower.

"I wonder if this thing really works," he joked as we all joked several times before. It was common to talk about pushing the lever, but no one was every really serious. We've all touched it, but never, never put much pressure on it.

Jennings was different. Jennings was an adventurer. Jennings didn't mean to flood the hanger.

The sound of rushing water through pipes echoed through our ears like distant thunder escorting in a heavy rain. The sergeant had hardly applied pressure to the lever, but occasionally a little goes a long way.

The poor fellow never had a chance.

Before he could seek shelter, he was doused by what looked in quality and quantity like Lake Erie. As water sprayed ten feet across the room, Jennings started dancing. Studying his moves more closely I realized he wasn't actually dancing, but his muscles were suffering from a debate between his "fight or flight" instincts:

"Stop the water, Robert.—No, get out of the way.—Stop the water, Robert.—No, head for high ground."

I immediately, however, reacted to the situation. I laughed. Then I laughed again. I probably would have continued laugh-

ing except that my boots were filling up with water. I leaped to the sergeant's aid, helping him turn the lever back, but the "rains kepta' comin'!"

As we resurfaced for air, Jennings noticed a large silver ring attached to a chain above the shower. "Pull it!" he gurgled.

I did and somehow released the Atlantic Ocean on top of us. The ring was attached to an overhead shower jet. Paddling through the Great Lake and ocean quickly filling the darkroom and now flooding the airplane hanger, we could not fight the torrid waters to shut off the shower. Spectators gathered as Jennings and I dove into the waterfall only to be washed out unsuccessful of our diving mission.

Suddenly, the sergeant remembered something—something important. "I have to make a call," he said as he picked up his notebook and walked away, leaving me to single-handedly fight off the forthcoming Pacific Ocean. I tried to call to him, but I was slowly drowning in the photo lab.

The audience watched in amusement as I continued to work at the lever and claiming "guilt by association" to new members of the congregation. "I'm innocent," I pleaded. "If you think I'm wet, wait until you see the sergeant."

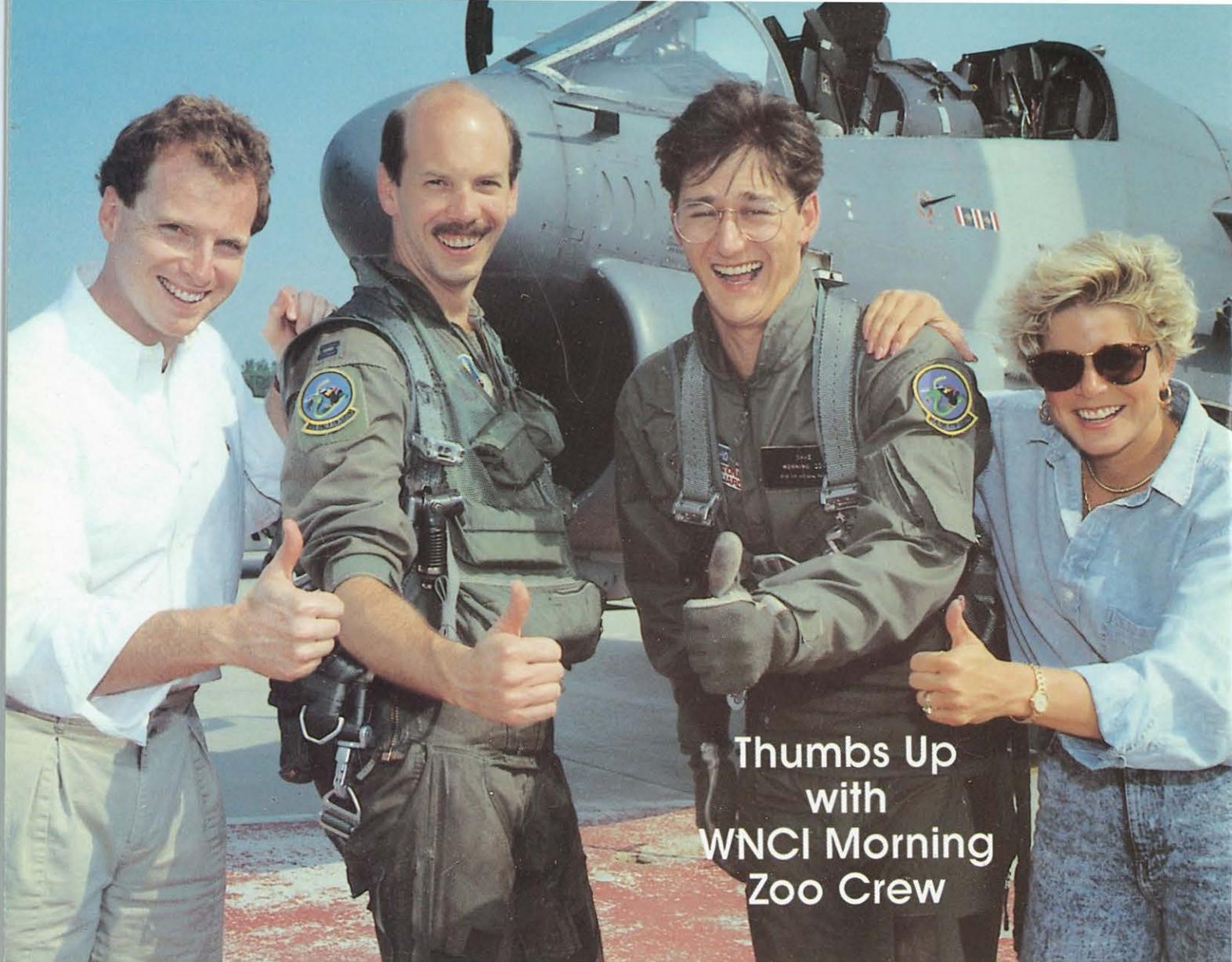
Jennings' "urgent" call resulted in the directions to shut of the shower—"Just shut off the main water line for the building."

This ended the flood, but attracted more people who wondered what happened to the water fountains in the building. The sergeant returned to the scene of the crime ignoring the heckles of the crowd on the other side of our man-made lake.

Jennings looked distraught so I tried to console him: "Sergeant Jennings, I'm just glad it wasn't me." I handed him a mop to cry on. □



Sign of
the times



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