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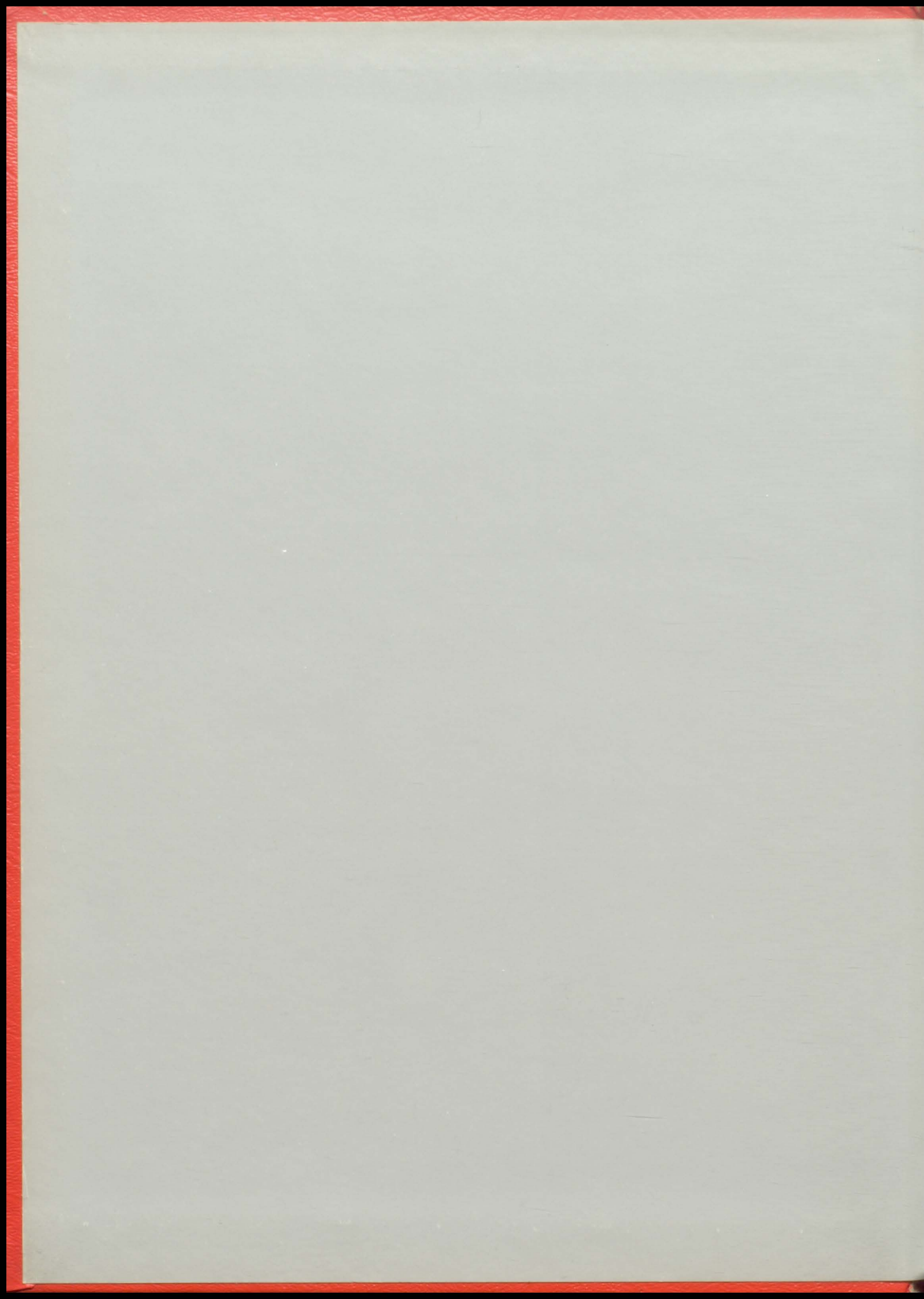
1991

celebrating



100 TURNS

of the tassel



AMERICA AT WAR

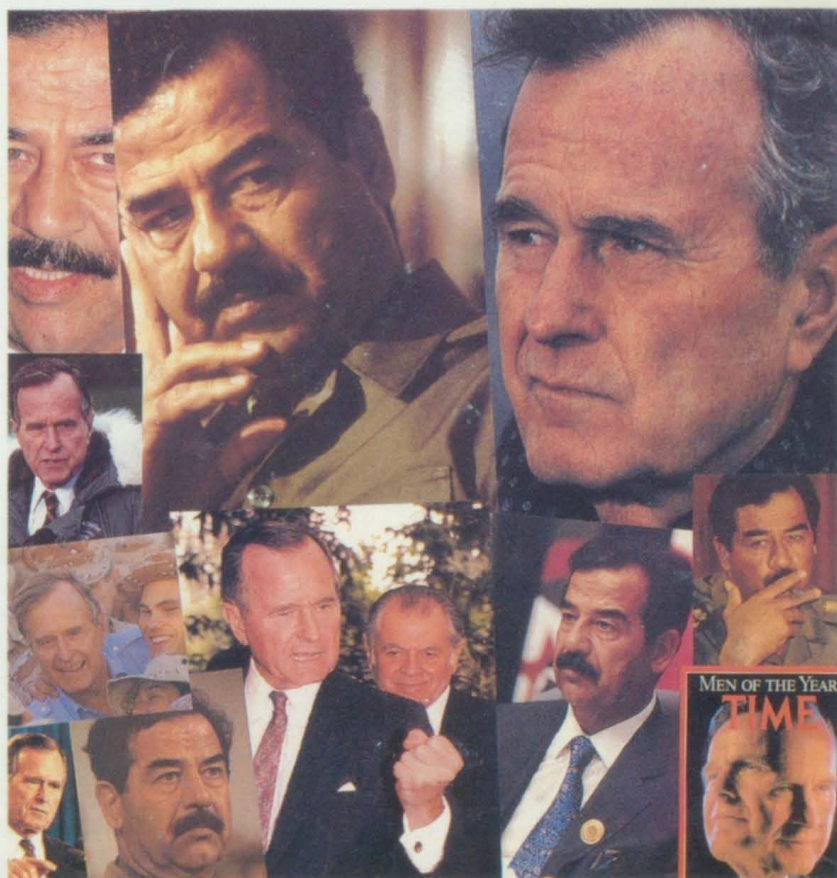
JANUARY 16, 1991

The Berlin Wall crumbled without bloodshed after dividing East and West Germany for decades. Nelson Mandela was freed from a South African prison after serving 27 years as a political prisoner. Mikhail Gorbachev introduced "Perestroika" and "Glasnost" as he made sweeping reforms across the Soviet Union. The Cold War came to an end as the relationship between the United States and the Soviet Union turned into one of cooperation.

The end of the eighties seemed to signal the end of conflict in many areas of the world. Although there were still some troubled spots around the globe, many looked to the nineties as a decade of peace and healing.

On August 2, 1990 Saddam Hussein of Iraq invaded Kuwait.

Saddam Hussein, whose name translates as "one who confronts" threatened the invasion on July 17. Our feelings of peaceful optimism disappeared as the person U. S. News and World Report magazine labeled "The World's Most Dangerous Man" sent 100,000 troops into Kuwait.



H E R F F J O N E S

PROUD TO SUPPORT THE MEN AND WOMEN OF THE UNITED STATES ARMED FORCES

THE WORLD

UNITED

T O F R E E K U V

- Aug. 3, 1990. The United Nations Security Council denounces the attack on Kuwait and orders world-wide economic sanctions against Iraq.
- Only a few days after the brutal attack on Kuwait, Iraqi troops move toward Saudi Arabia's border.
- As a total of 28 nations come together, Operation Desert Shield is born. Allied forces include the U.S., Italy, England, Egypt, Kuwait, Saudi Arabia and Canada.
- Aug. 6, 1990. President Bush commits U.S. forces to the Saudi Arabian desert. Demonstrations in support of troop deployment to Saudi Arabia, and against it, fill streets in America and abroad.
- Aug. 28, 1990. After pleas are made from around the world, Saddam Hussein releases the women and children hostages he held.
- Nov. 29, 1990. The United Nations Security Council gives Saddam Hussein 47 days to unconditionally withdraw from Kuwait. This order sets the Jan. 15 deadline.
- Dec. 6, 1990. Saddam releases hundreds of Western hostages.
- Nineteen hours after the deadline, the night of Jan. 16, 1991, the liberation of Kuwait begins

with massive air attacks on downtown Baghdad and occupied Kuwait. Operation Desert Shield becomes Operation Desert Storm.

- Hours after the war begins, in an attempt to break up the U.S. led coalition, Saddam releases his first Scud missiles at Tel Aviv, Israel.
- In Israel's defense, America quickly sends Patriot missiles to knock out the incoming Iraqi Scuds. The Patriot's performance proves to be exceptional.
- Two weeks into the war, Saddam Hussein violates *The Third Geneva Convention* by parading allied prisoners of war on television. The battered men make statements condemning Allied attacks on "peaceful Iraq."
- Feb. 2, 1991. Saddam torches oil fields and releases more than 6 million barrels of crude from Kuwaiti tankers and offshore terminals (12 times more than the Exxon Valdez spill) in a failing attempt to ward off an amphibious attack and endanger Saudi Arabia's water supply.
- Feb. 21, 1991. Soviet diplomats meet with Iraq's foreign minister, Tariq Aziz, in an effort to draw up a cease-fire proposal that meets the conditions of the United Nations Security Council.
- Feb. 22, 1991. President George Bush,

reaffirming United Nations Security Council resolutions, gives Saddam Hussein less than 24 hours to get out of Kuwait or risk ground war.

- Feb. 23, 1991. The ground war attack to liberate Kuwait is launched. Over 20,000 Iraqis surrender in the first 36 hours of the confrontation.
- Feb. 25, 1991. An Iraqi Scud attack on Saudi Arabia kills 28 Americans and injures over 100.
- Feb. 26, 1991. Kuwaiti Government Officials declare Kuwait liberated.
- Feb. 27, 1991. President Bush orders a cease-fire exactly 100 hours after the beginning of the ground war assault. America suffers 292 casualties, 9 Americans become prisoners of war and 27 planes are lost. Of Iraq's 400,000 troops, 300,000 are taken from action, while 3,008 tanks and 140 planes are destroyed.

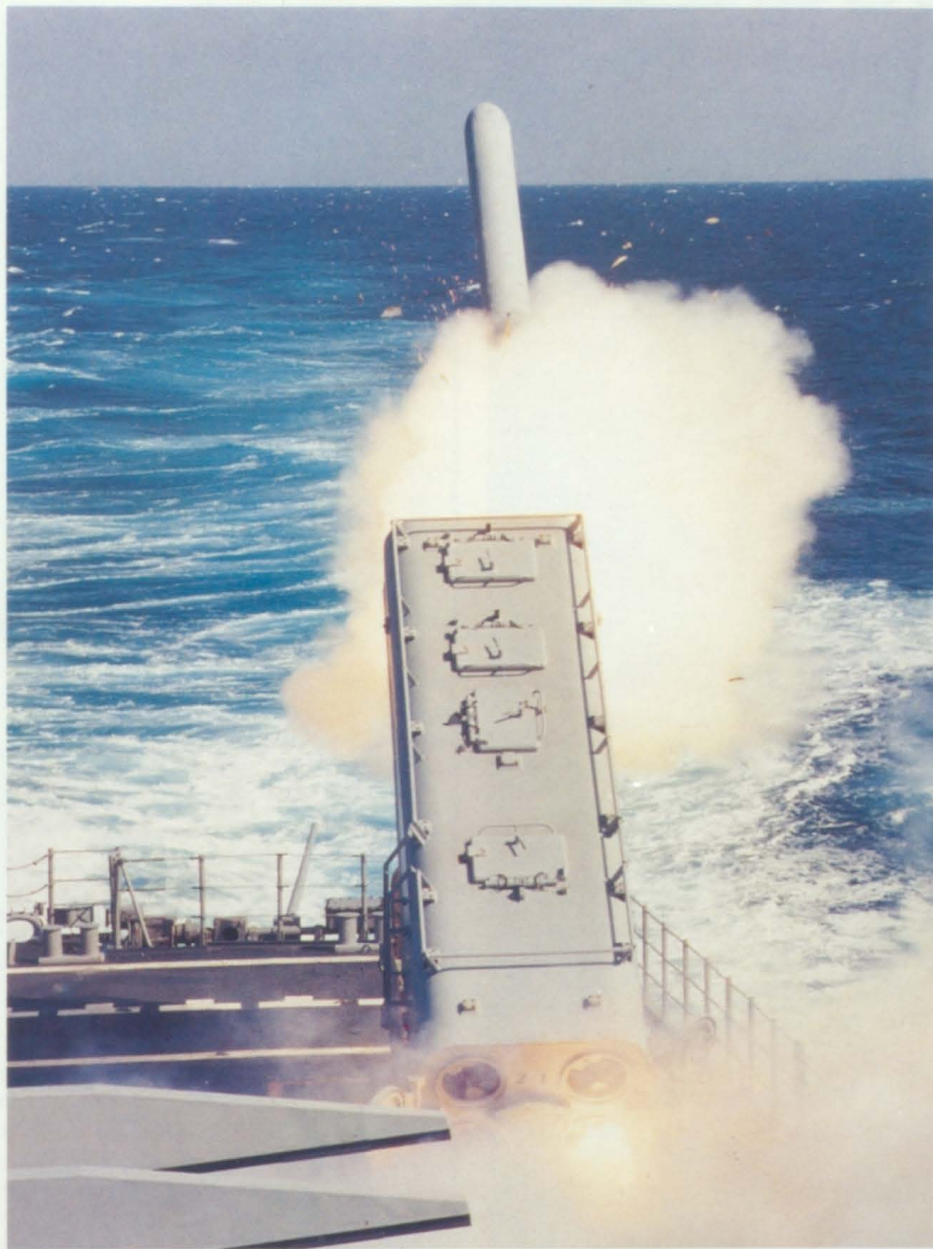
RIGHT: A MEMBER OF THE 1st/325th AIRBORNE INFANTRY REGIMENT DEMONSTRATES A HEAVY ARTILLERY BARRAGE. PHOTO BY SPC SAMUEL D. HENRY.

FARRIGHT: MEMBERS OF THE SAUDI ARABIAN NATIONAL GUARD WATCH AS AN AMERICAN AIRBORNE INFANTRY REGIMENT CONDUCTS AN EQUIPMENT AND HARDWARE DISPLAY. PHOTO BY SPC SAMUEL D. HENRY.

TOP RIGHT: THE USS MISSISSIPPI LAUNCHES A TOMAHAWK CRUISE MISSILE TOWARD TARGETS IN IRAQ. PHOTO BY MMCS (SW) HENDERLIGHT.

ES

VAIT



United States Department of Defense



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THE FORCES

BEHIND THE FORCES



"One of the fondest expressions around is that we can't be the world's policeman. But guess who gets called when suddenly someone needs a cop?"

-General Colin Powell, Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff



"I have seen in your eyes a fire of determination to get this job done quickly so that we may all return to the shores of our great nation. My confidence in you is total. Our cause is just! Now you must be the thunder and lightning of Desert Storm."

-General Norman Schwarzkopf, Commander of Desert Storm



United States Department of Defense

ABOVE: A1C GARY HIGHT, 48 SECURITY POLICE SQUADRON, RAF, LAKENHEATH, GUARDS AN AIR FORCE AIRCRAFT AS IT SITS IDLY IN THE HOT SUN. PHOTO BY SSGT CHARLES M. REGER.



ABOVE: 1st LT KATHY HAMBLETON PLOTS NAVIGATION ON A KC-135 AIRCRAFT DURING A REFUELING OPERATION FOR DESERT SHIELD. PHOTO BY USAF SSGT LEE COCKRAN.

ALL VOLUNTEER FORCE

HIGH TECHNOLOGY GOES TO WAR

Operation Desert Storm was a war similar to wars of the past. Yet it was a war unlike any previous war. Operation Desert Storm added a new dimension to the term "war." Never before had there been laser-guided missiles; never before had women served in a military capacity on such a large scale; and never before had the United States gone into war with an all-volunteer force.

Because of the "smart" weapons being used in Operation Desert Storm, some called this the "Nintendo" war, while others referred to it as "Star Wars." In any case, the comparison was clear. This would be a war of sophisticated technology. The use of high-tech weapons would determine the victor.

The Apache AH-64 helicopter, the M-2 Bradley and the Abram tank all made their debut as a new generation of weaponry. The Apache brought with it the laser-guided Hellfire missile that illuminated targets with a laser beam before destroying them. The 20-foot-long Tomahawk missile (smart bomb), made with small jet engines and on-board computers, was said to have a mind of its own. Programmed by an inertial guidance system, the Tomahawk could fly over 500 miles per hour. By using sensors and gyroscopes to measure changes in direction, it could be fired from a ship or submarine 1,500 miles from its target and hit it with unnerving accuracy. The Patriot missile was said to be the backbone of defense artillery. Many doubted the capabilities of the Patriot; the thought of a bullet hitting another bullet was simply unimaginable. However, like the other sophisticated weaponry used, the Patriot proved exceptional.

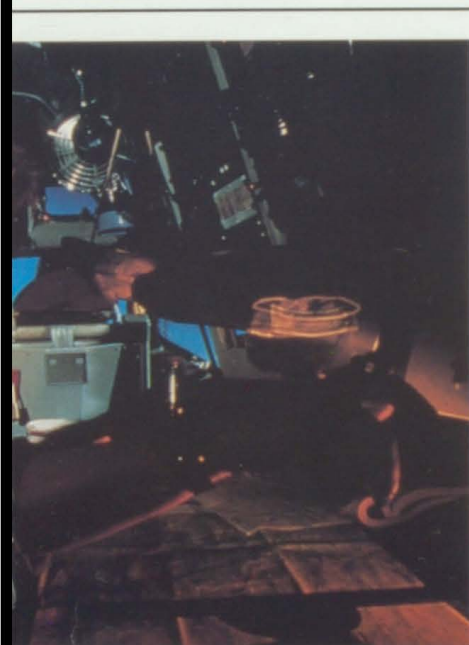
This conflict was unlike any other in recent history for more reasons than just the use of high tech equipment and the presence of women in military roles. Perhaps the most unique thing about Operation Desert Storm was the use of the National Guard and Reserves. Many joined these organizations for patriotic reasons, while others joined to help pay for a college education or gain job experience. It was fairly safe to assume that few ever imagined that they would end up involved in a Middle-East war.

The most frightening aspect of the conflict with the Iraqi troops was the constant threat of chemical and biological warfare. No other leader in recent history had been as threatening in this respect as Saddam Hussein. Throughout the conflict military forces and civilians scrambled to get into gas masks as air raid sirens sounded. Iraqi missiles were frequently aimed at heavily populated military and civilian locations in Saudi Arabia and Israel. Precedent had shown that Hussein would not hesitate to use chemical and biological warheads.

While facing this threat, the troops involved in Operation Desert Storm had the support of the entire country. And while many may have questioned the motives behind the conflict, none questioned the valor of those who served.



United States Department of Defense



United States Department of Defense

TOP: MEMBERS OF THE 1ST/325TH AIRBORNE INFANTRY REGIMENT MOVE TOWARD AN OBSTACLE COURSE DURING A LIVE-FIRE ASSAULT DEMONSTRATION. PHOTO BY SSGT CHARLES M. REGER.

THE DRAFT

OF THE WAR

The impact of Iraq's invasion of Kuwait was first felt by Americans at the gas pumps. Gasoline prices skyrocketed immediately after the invasion. The inflated prices were only temporary, however, and by the beginning of the ground war on February 23, gasoline prices averaged five cents a gallon less than the day before the invasion.

As the days dragged on with Iraqi forces still in Kuwait, people began to fear more than high fuel prices. When President Bush committed U.S. forces to the Middle East, the conflict hit home. Saddam Hussein had not only invaded Kuwait, but he had also invaded American homes. Men and women who had never imagined going to battle were sent to the Saudi Arabian desert. Suddenly this was our war. Our fathers, mothers, husbands, wives, siblings and friends were leaving the safety of home and traveling to the Middle East. Children were being left with relatives and friends as both parents were assigned to Operation Desert Shield. Reservists and National Guard members were being called upon to take an active role in the effort to free Kuwait.

As more and more civilians were being sent to the Middle East, we remembered hearing about the draft during the Vietnam War. If this conflict dragged on would the draft be reinstated? Would we be called on to go to war half a world away?

We held our breath with every news report. Months dragged by as the world waited for economic sanctions to force Iraqi troops out of Kuwait. We waited anxiously as the January 15 deadline passed. Just as the generation before us remembers JFK's assassination, we remember where we were on January 16 when we heard that the war had started. We watched in horror as Iraqi television broadcast footage of brutalized allied POWs. We stared in disbelief as the ecological balance of the Middle East was deliberately destroyed by an oil spill and oil fields that had been set ablaze. We were constantly amazed by reports of atrocities that were reported by eyewitnesses from Kuwait.

While we worried for our loved ones and friends in the Middle East, an amazing thing happened here at home. Patriotism reached an all-time high. American flags were everywhere. The country was covered with many yellow ribbons, our symbol that our thoughts and prayers were with our fellow countrymen in the Saudi desert. Not everyone agreed that we should be involved in the Middle East conflict, but nearly everyone supported the men and women who were part of the allied coalition.

The impact of Desert Storm will be with us for years to come. We will remember the waiting, the fear, the sorrow and the patriotism. We will remember how it felt to be part of the most serious conflict since Vietnam. We will also hope that this will be the only war story that we will have to tell our children.





United States Department of Defense



Alabama Army National Guard



Alabama Army National Guard

ABOVE: CREWMEN TRAIN WITH CHEMICAL WARFARE PROTECTIVE GEAR DURING OPERATIONS IN THE PERSIAN GULF ABOARD THE USS SARATOGA. PHOTO BY CWO ED BAILEY.

FAR LEFT: ANXIOUS WIVES AND MOTHERS SAY GOODBYE TO DEPARTING TROOPS. PHOTO BY SGT CLEVE DOWELL.

LEFT: WITH ONE LAST HUG, A SOLDIER PREPARES TO LEAVE FOR THE PERSIAN GULF. PHOTO BY SGT CLEVE DOWELL.

OPERATION
DESERT
STORM

AMERICA WELCOMES BACK THE **HEROES** OF DESERT STORM

On February 27, 1991, President Bush ordered a cease-fire exactly 100 hours after the beginning of the ground war assault. Kuwait was liberated. The mission of the allied coalition was complete.

The American people are proud of their military. It was time to concentrate on the safe return of the men and women of Operation Desert Storm. The removal of U. S. forces from the Gulf was predicted to be complete within six months.

My Thoughts About Desert Storm

What were your hopes and fears when you heard about the beginning of Operation Desert Storm?

Do you have any relatives or friends serving in the military?

Has the war brought people together in this country?

How has the war affected you?

What is your prediction for the future of this area?

H HERFF JONES



Alabama Army National Guard - Sgt. Buddy Stewart



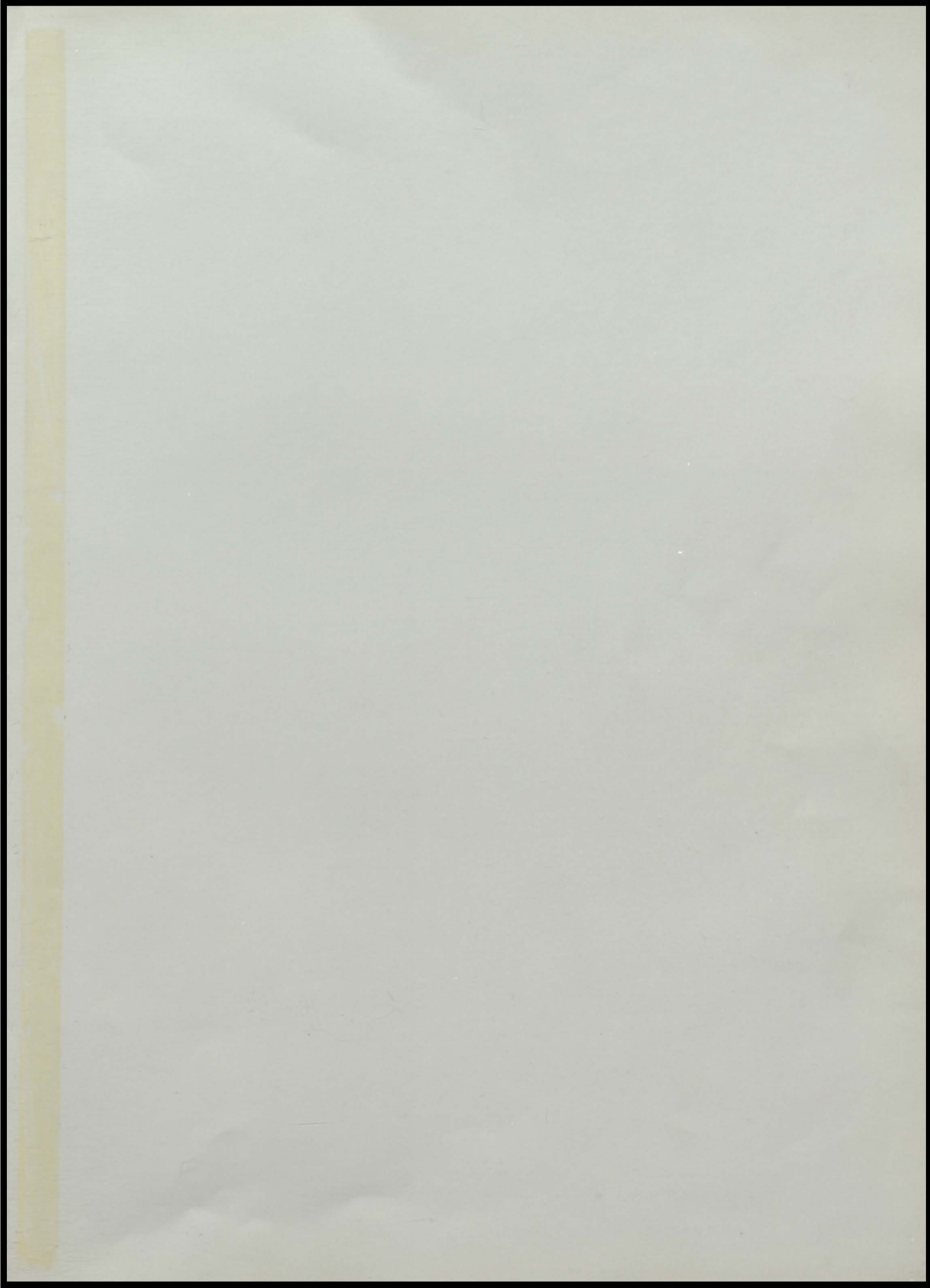
Alabama Army National Guard - Sgt. Buddy Stewart

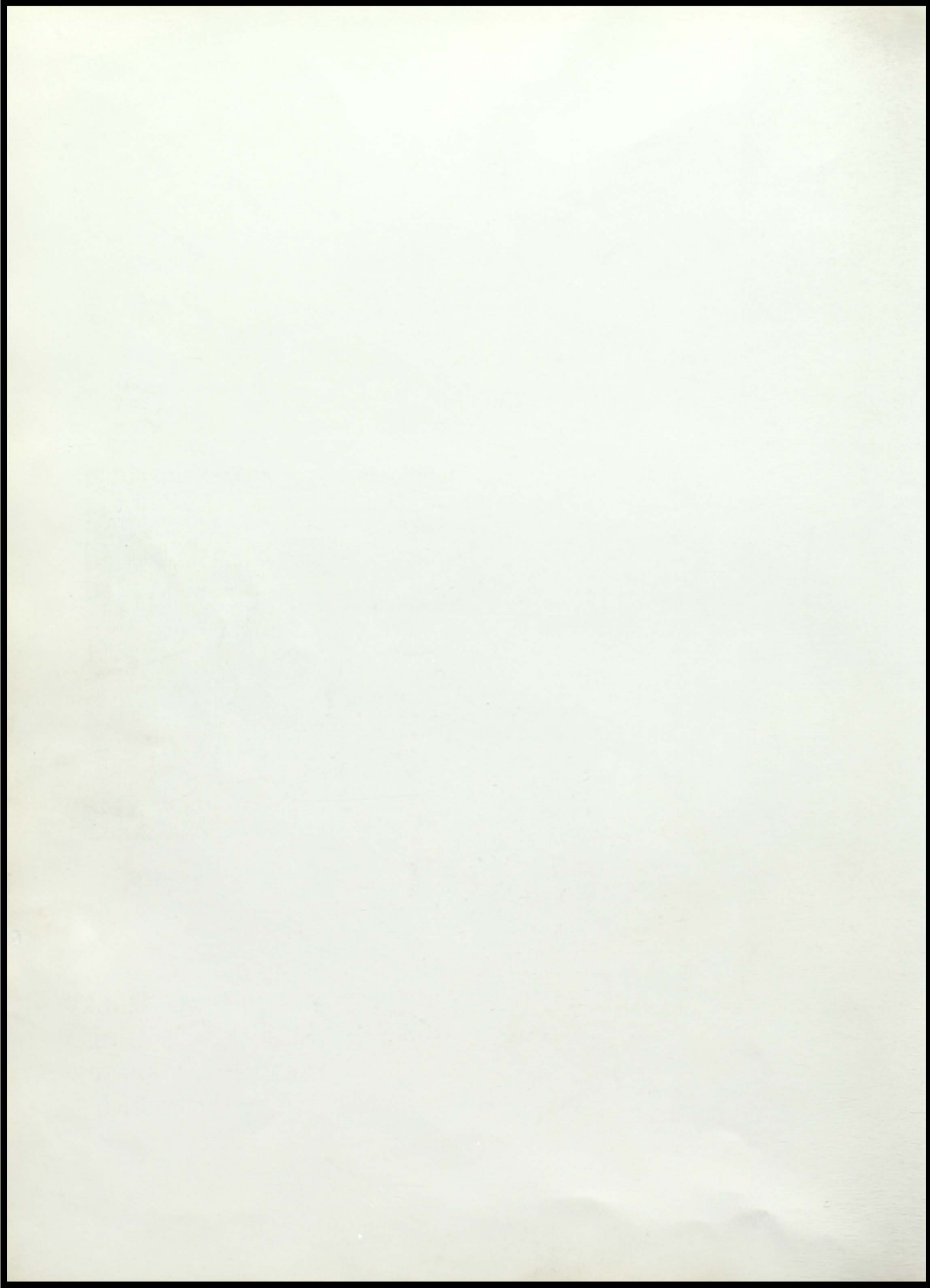


Alabama Army National Guard

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*Special Thanks to the Alabama Army National Guard and the Department of Defense for photography assistance.



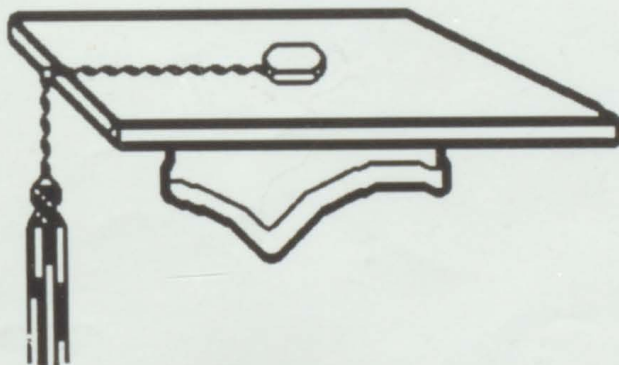




celebrates
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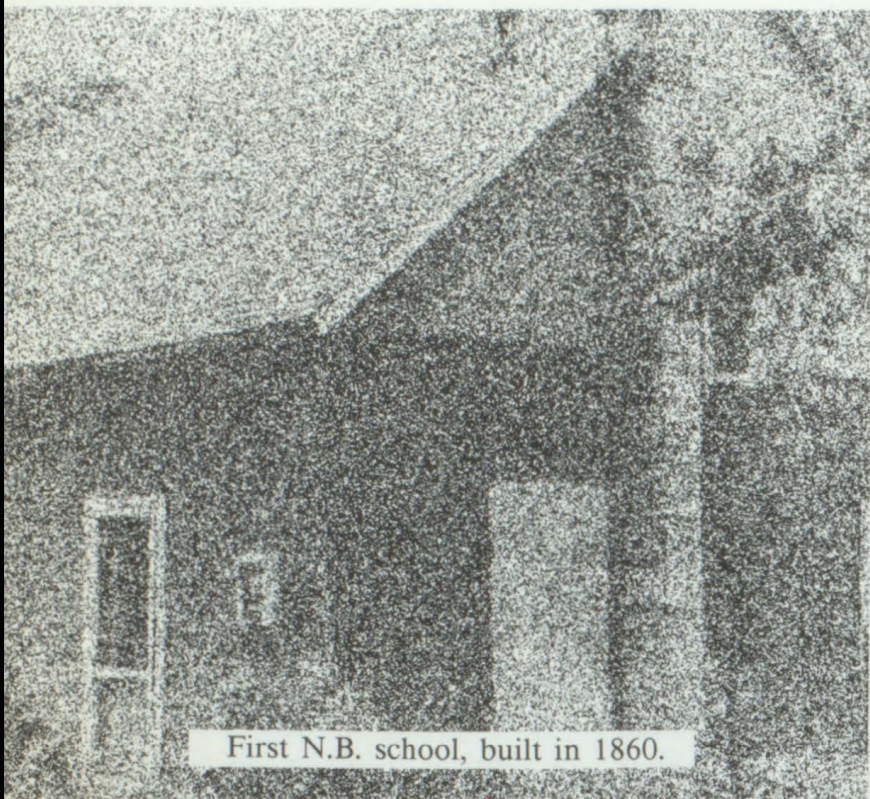
**Dedicated To The Class
Of 1890**



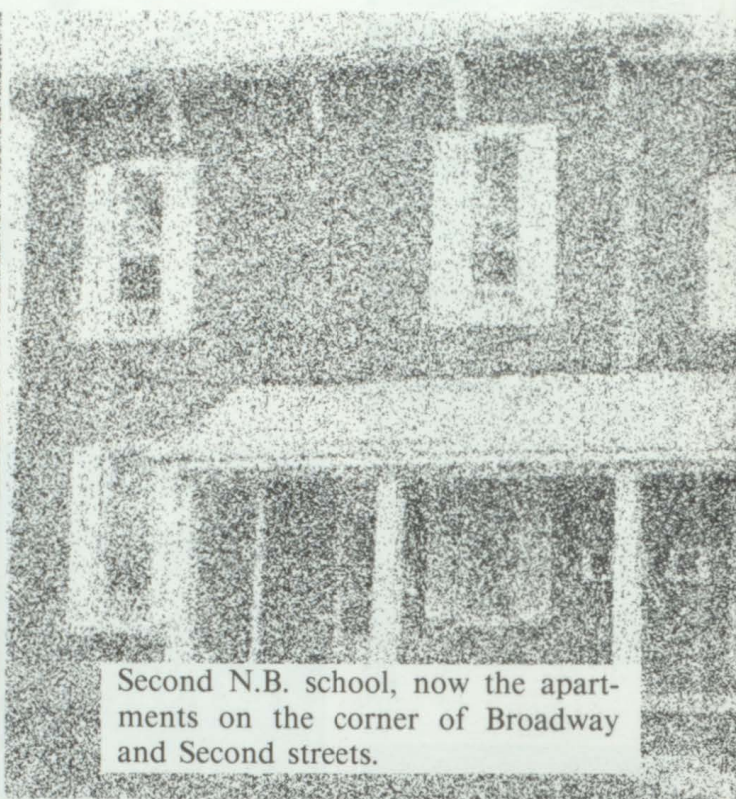
**Nellie Adams Rockwell
Kershner Dillinger
Harold Katzenmeyer
Laverd Smith**

North Baltimore High School
124 South Second Street
North Baltimore, Ohio 45872

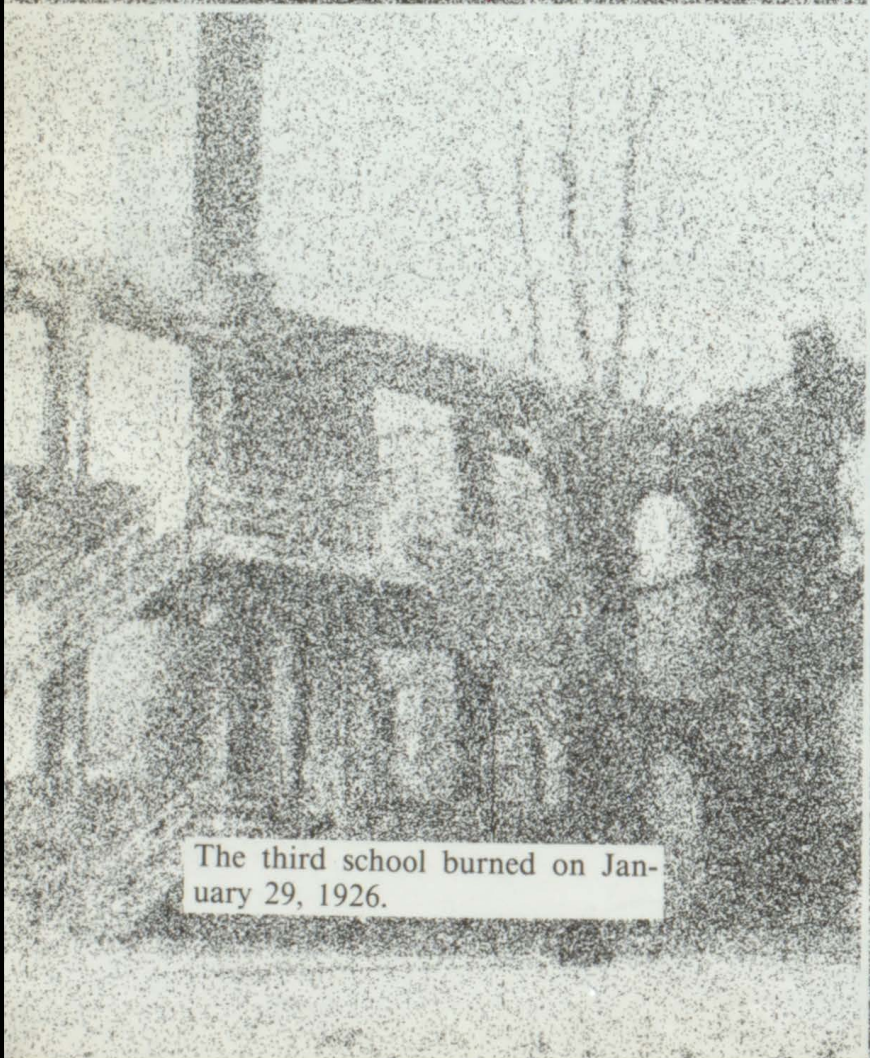
Yesterday



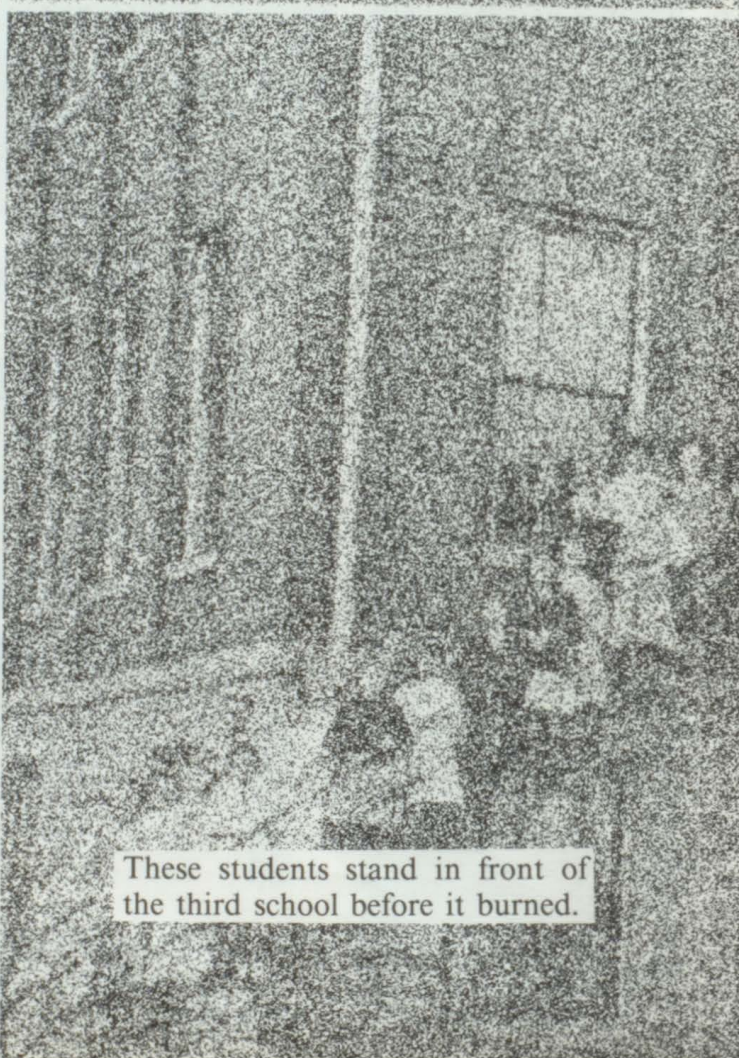
First N.B. school, built in 1860.



Second N.B. school, now the apartments on the corner of Broadway and Second streets.

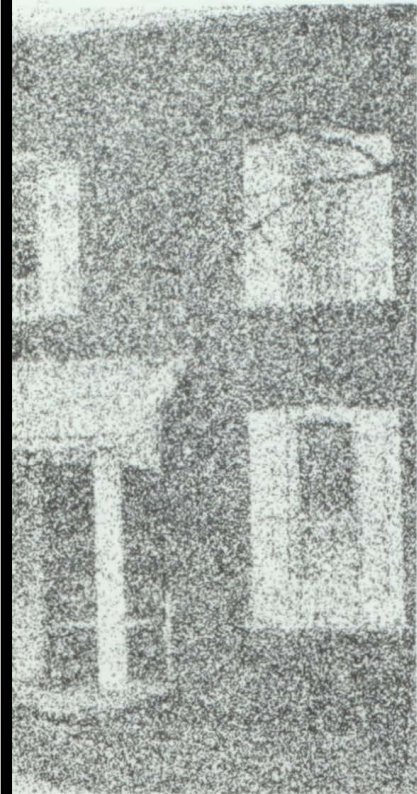


The third school burned on January 29, 1926.



These students stand in front of the third school before it burned.

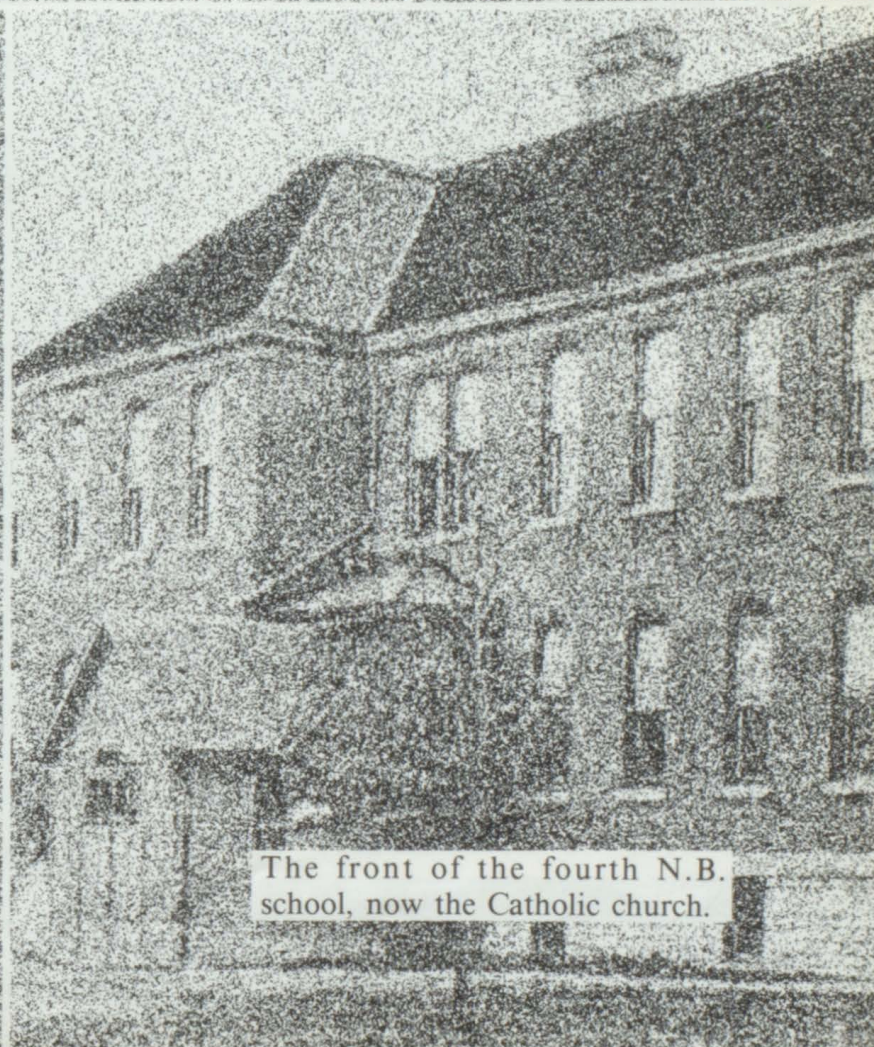
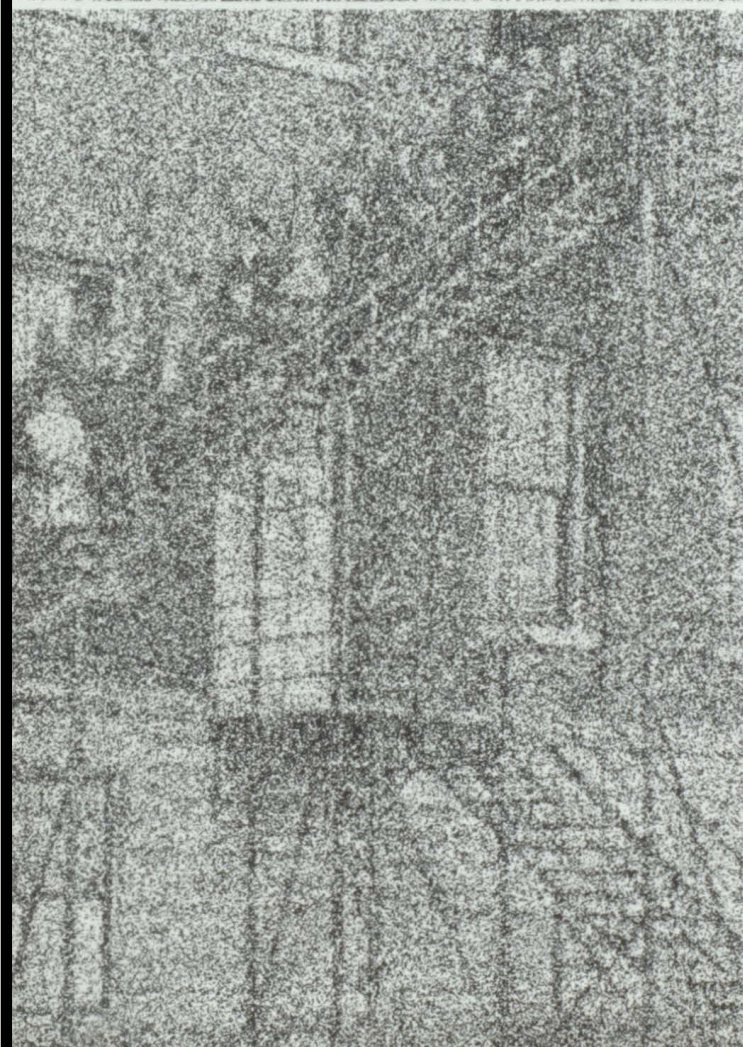
Yesterday's child has grown up
and gone, leaving the knowledge of ...



This is the back of the third school.

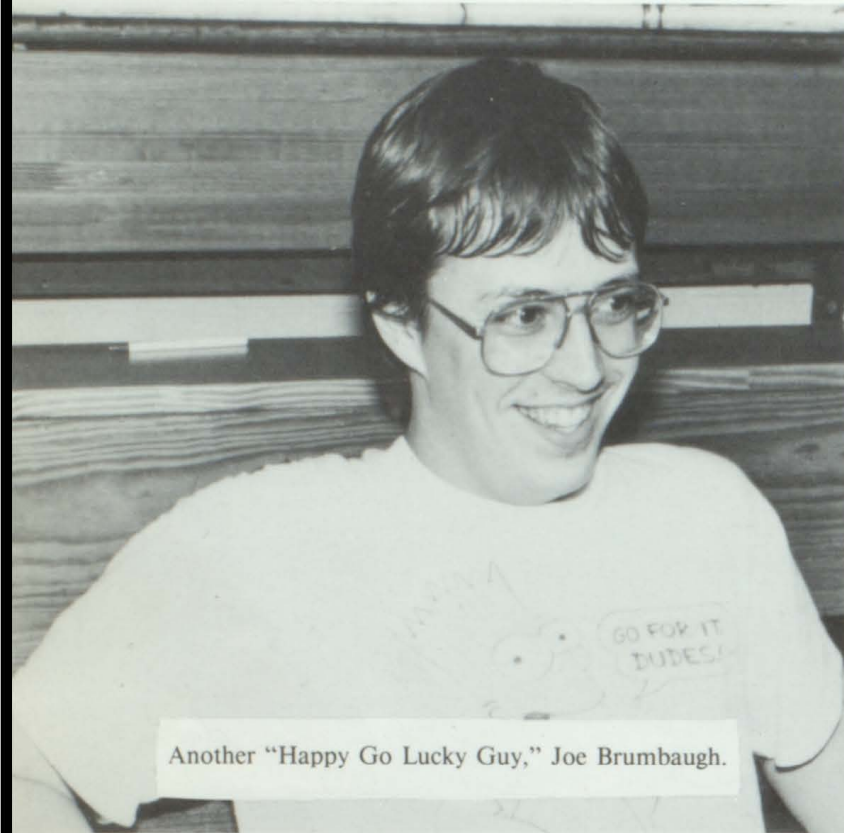


This is the present building when it was first built in 1927.

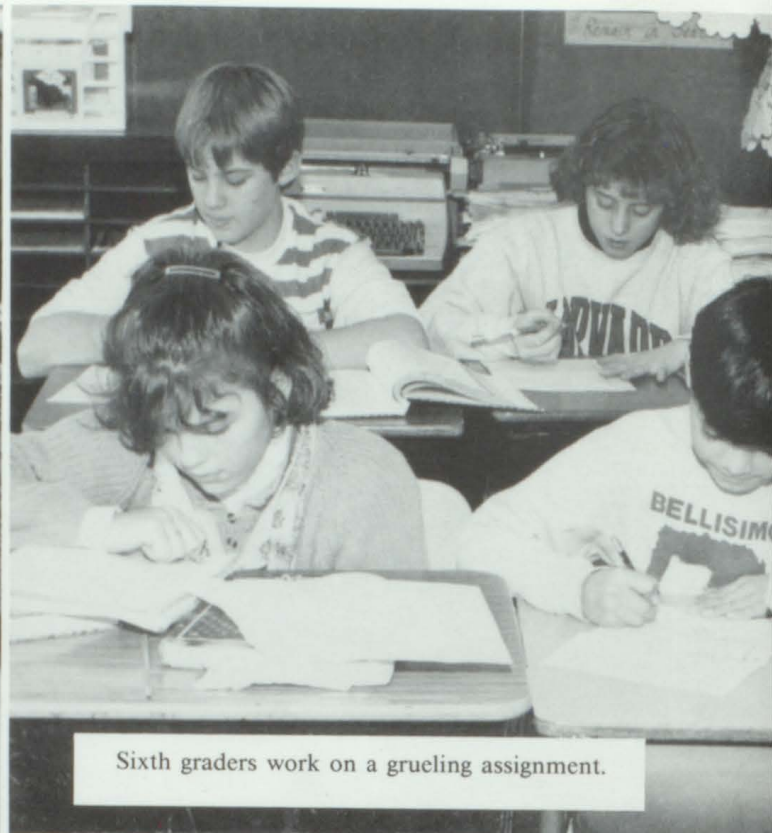


The front of the fourth N.B. school, now the Catholic church.

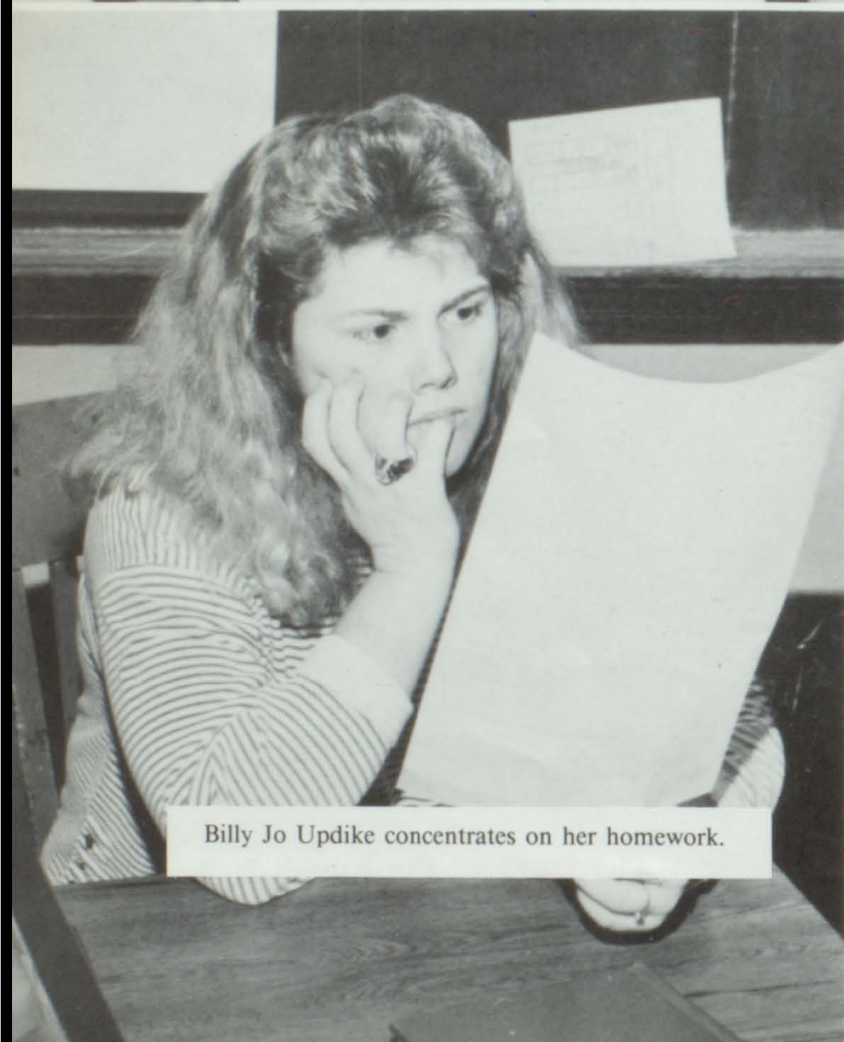
Today



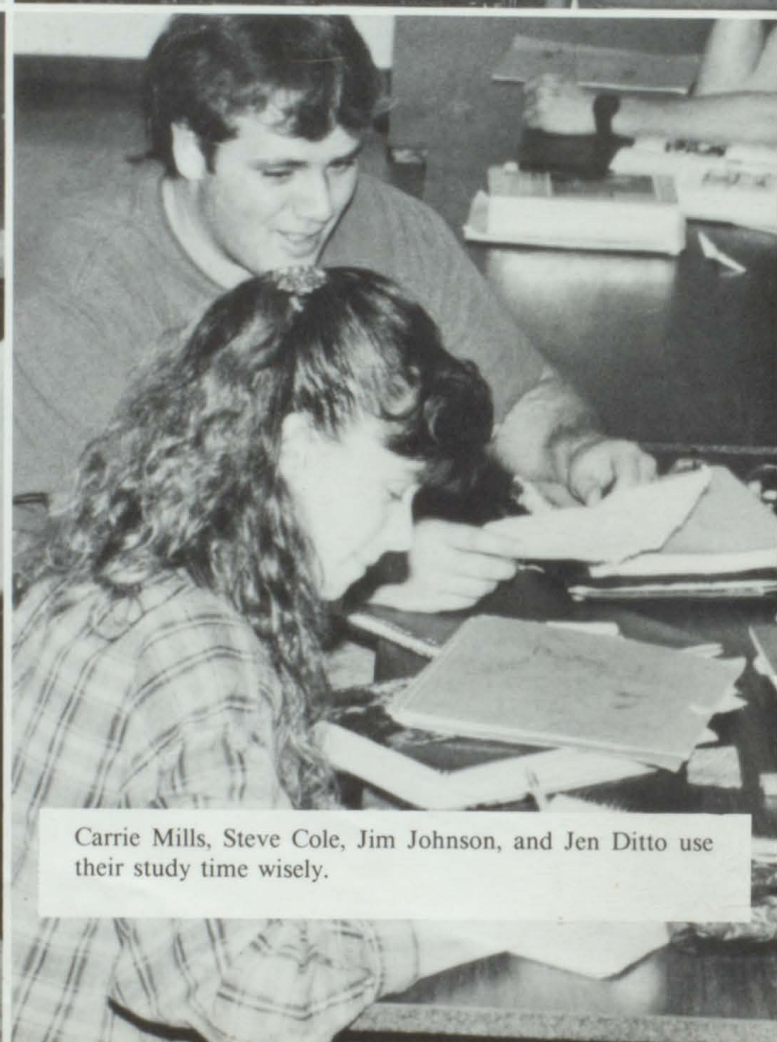
Another "Happy Go Lucky Guy," Joe Brumbaugh.



Sixth graders work on a grueling assignment.

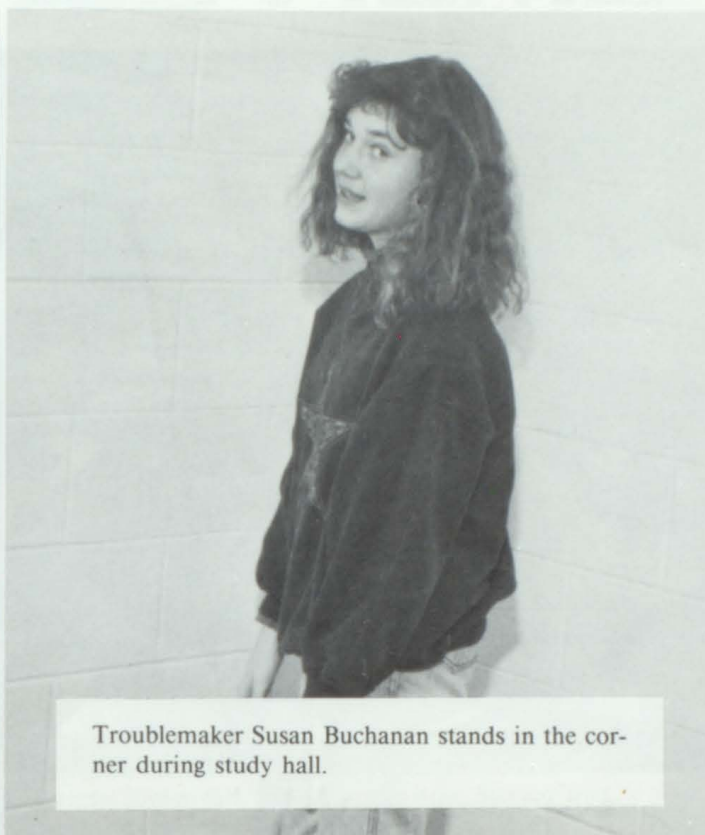
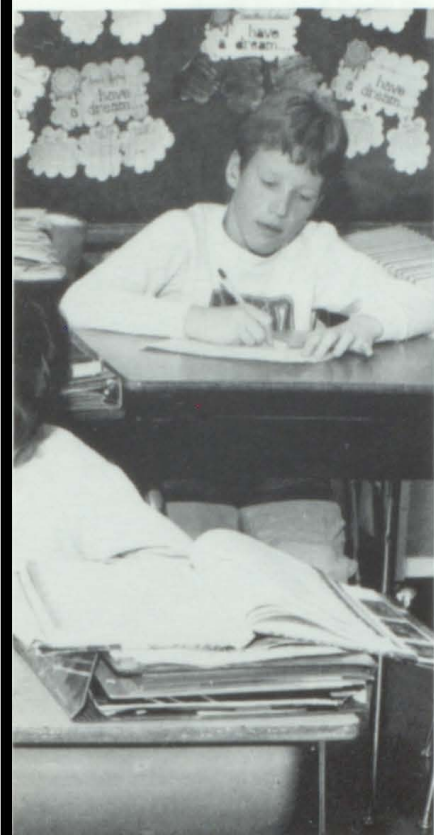


Billy Jo Updike concentrates on her homework.



Carrie Mills, Steve Cole, Jim Johnson, and Jen Ditto use their study time wisely.

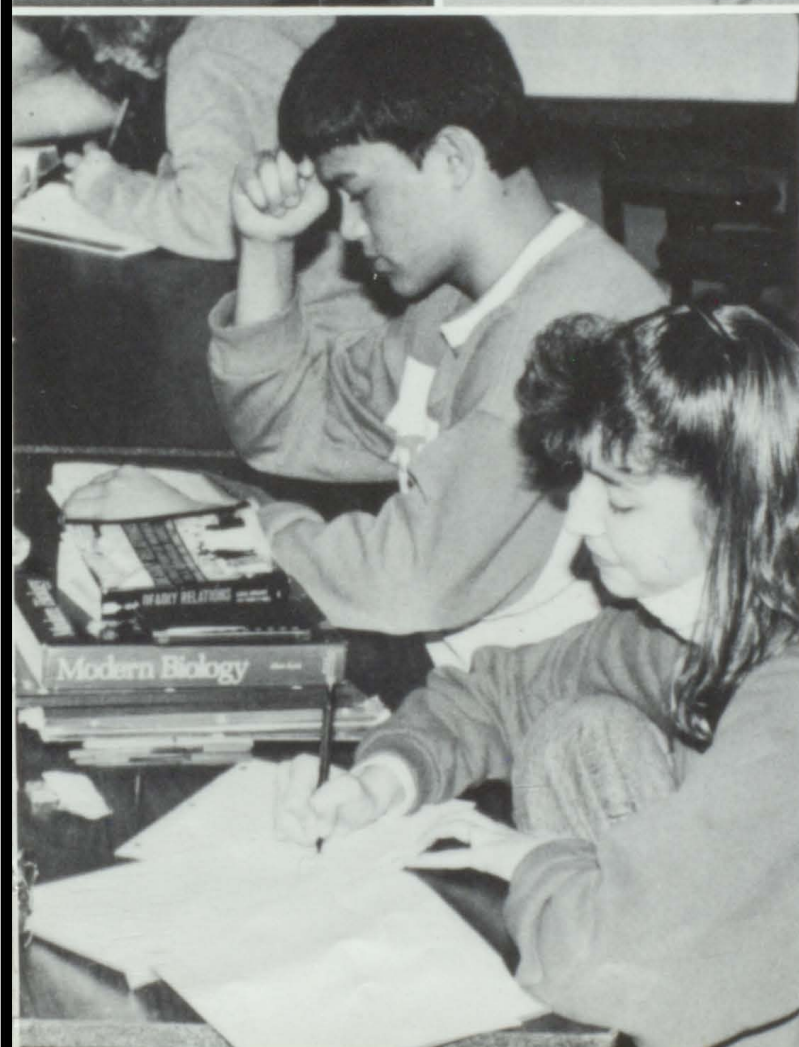
Today's child one day will take that knowledge
and create the world of. . .



Troublemaker Susan Buchanan stands in the corner during study hall.



Denise Hosler "vogues" in Phys. Ed.



Lucy Vandemark (Laquita) enjoys an exciting day in American history.

Tomorrow



Class advisor Carol Reed hands a rose to graduate Brian Houdashelt.



Kevin McCartney accepts his diploma from School Board President Jon Downs.

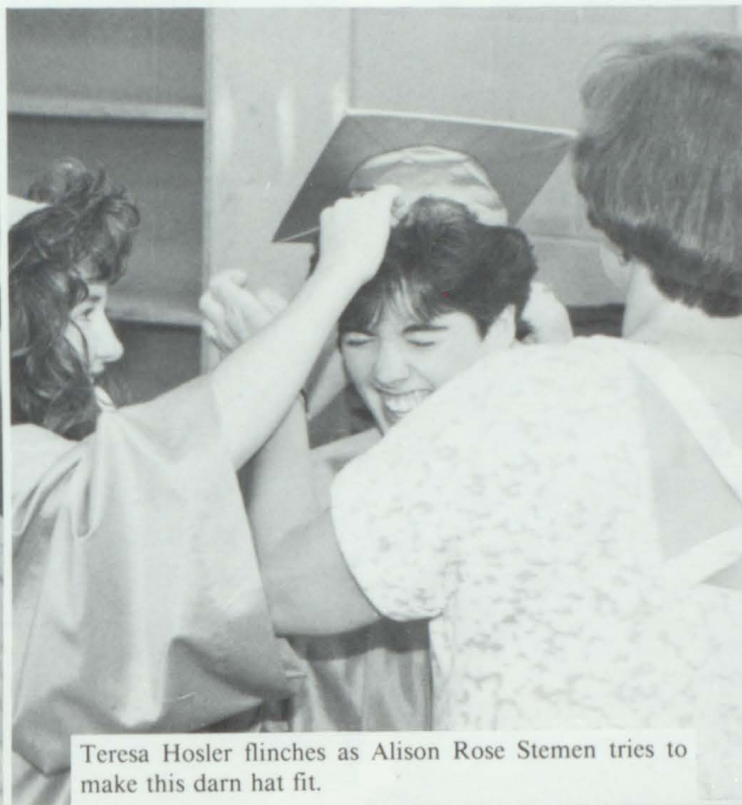


Jenny Engard and Carmen Fintel are trying to listen to Principal Don King's last-minute instructions.



The Brat Pack clowns around one more time before reality swallows them up.

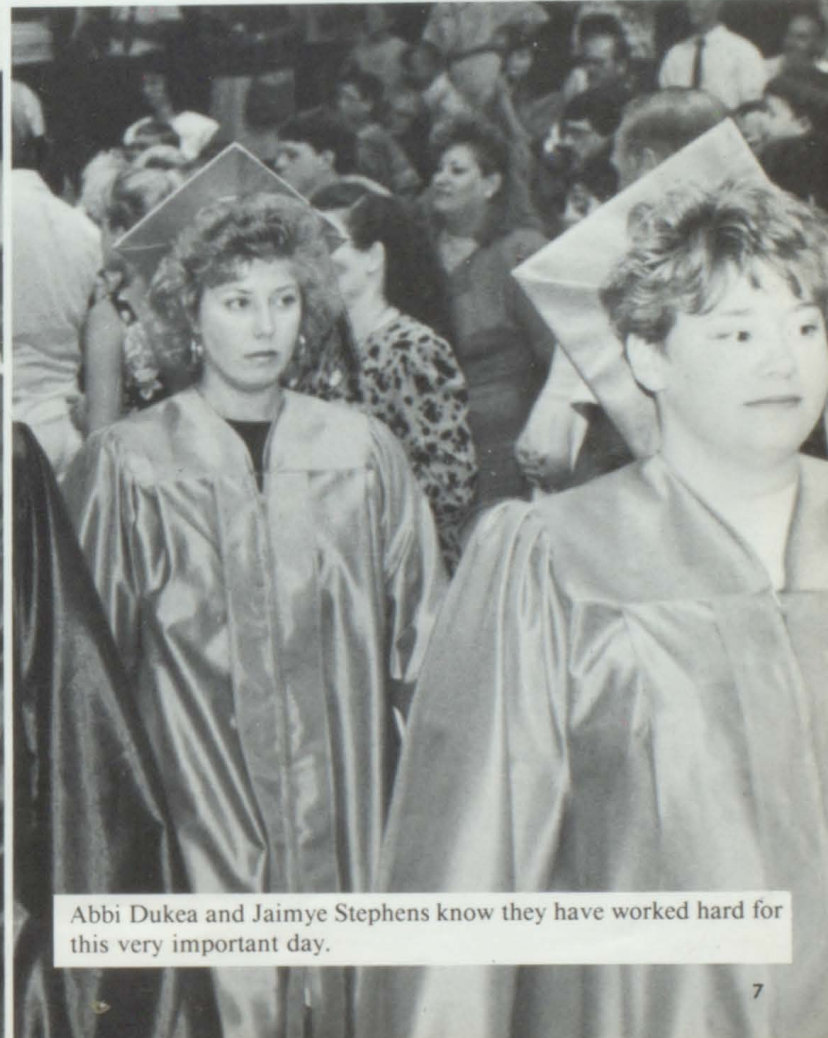
Because We Are America's Tomorrow



Teresa Hosler flinches as Alison Rose Stemen tries to make this darn hat fit.



Brandy Mills faces tomorrow with positive attitude.



Abbi Dukea and Jaimye Stephens know they have worked hard for this very important day.



Class officers. Senior officers: Brian Swartz, vice-president, Brandy Mills, secretary, Ryan Brumbaugh, treasurer. Junior officers: Tracey Rister, president, Tiffenee Nigh, vice-president, Kim Bretz, secretary, Shelly VanScoder, treasurer. Sophomore officers: Mary Kerr, president, Rhonda Thomas, vice-president, Ladonna Broeker, secretary, Chris Baltz, treasurer. Freshmen officers: Chad Boggs, president, Claudia Trevino, vice-president, Amanda Clark, secretary, and Tim Phillips, treasurer. Not pictured: Chris Boggs, senior class president.