

MAPS Receives Grants

By Kim Kovesci, MAPS Executive Director

MAPS Air Museum Received a \$75,000 grant from The Henry and Louise Timken Foundation supporting the Repair/Recover part of the Main Hangar Roof and Helping to Paint the Exterior of the Main Hangar. In the past, this foundation has supported our US History Program, the roof repair of the restoration building and the renovation of the Louise Timken Aviation Research Library. We want to thank The Henry and Louise Timken Foundation for their continued support over the years.



MAPS Air Museum received a \$10,000 grant from The Mary S. and David C. Corbin Foundation to help pay for the Banquet Hall HVAC unit. Previously we received a grant to help recover the parking lot and another to help install the sewer system. We want to thank The Corbin Foundation for their generous support of our mission over the years.



Kim's article continued on the following page

HOURS OF OPERATION

Please check our website frequently for details on our limited reopening based on Governor DeWine's directives.

Do not rely on any other internet sites as they may not have the most current information.

ADDRESS and PHONE

Address: 2260 International Parkway
North Canton, Ohio 44720

Phone: 330-896-6332



DIRECTOR'S ELECTION



Information and Candidate Listings

See Pages 8 through 11



Mission Statement



MAPS Air Museum is a non-profit organization dedicated to educating people about the history of aviation and its impact upon society. It accomplishes this mission by acquiring, restoring, preserving, studying and exhibiting the impact of aviation on the culture of man.

Kim's article continued...

MAPS Air Museum received a \$5,000 grant from the **Gessner Family Foundation** for General Operations. They have been supporting us with a grant for the past three years and we want to especially thank them because it was particularly helpful due to our shutdown.

MAPS Air Museum received a \$4,000 grant from the **Keneth L. Calhoun Charitable Trust** to help paint the Main Hangar at MAPS Air Museum. The Calhoun Foundation has provided a series of grants over the years. They include support for the F-84 restoration project and support to place the P-51 on a pole at the Massillon Road Entrance to MAPS. We want to thank them for their support over the years.



MAPS is grateful to all those who support us in so many ways and help us to continue our mission. THANK YOU!

★ MAPS ★ Endowment Fund

A message from Kim Kovesci, Executive Director

Our Endowment Fund has been set up to ensure the long term survival of the organization. If you plan to have a financial review done, MAPS Air Museum would appreciate being considered in your plans. Thank you!

Upcoming Events

AUGUST

WED, AUG 5	DIRECTOR MEETING	3 PM
SAT, AUG 8	MEMBERSHIP MEETING	11 AM

SEPTEMBER

FRI, SEP 4	FUNDRAISER WITH MUSIC BY LAFLAVOUR	7 PM -10 PM
WED, SEP 9	DIRECTOR MEETING	3 PM
SAT, SEP 12	MEMBERSHIP MEETING	11 AM
SUN, SEP 20	PANCAKE BREAKFAST AND VETTS 'N' JETS	8 AM - 1 PM

OCTOBER

WED, OCT 8	DIRECTOR MEETING	3 PM
SAT, OCT 10	MEMBERSHIP MEETING	11 AM
SUN, OCT 25	MILITARY COLLECTORS SHOW	
SAT, OCT 31	TENTATIVE FUNDRAISER WITH MUSIC BY LAFLAVOUR	

NOVEMBER

WED, NOV 11	DIRECTOR MEETING	3 PM
SAT, NOV 14	MEMBERSHIP MEETING	11 AM

DECEMBER

SUN, DEC 6	SANTA FLY-IN	TBA
WED, DEC 9	DIRECTOR MEETING	3 PM
SAT, DEC 12	MEMBERSHIP MEETING	11 AM

A note about events

The first annual Warbird Fly-In scheduled for the weekend of August 15th has been cancelled. The Annual Car Show rescheduled for August 29th has been cancelled as well as the Pancake Breakfast scheduled for August 16th. The Craft Beer Fest rescheduled for November 7th has been cancelled. The remaining upcoming events listed above are subject to cancellation or postponement based on Governor DeWine's directives.

Our ability to host events is completely dependent on the restrictions regulated by the Governor and the status of the Covid-19 pandemic.

Please call MAPS or check our website, Facebook or Instagram for any updates on the events above if you are planning to attend.

MAPS DIRECTORY

EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

Kim Kovesci

DIRECTOR OF EDUCATION

Reed Kimball

EVENT COORDINATOR

Kent Kleinknecht

DIRECTORS

Dennis Bachtel

Rick Hamlet

Bob Hollis

Jim Jackson

Valerie Kinney

Ken Ramsay

Bob Schwartz (Chair)

MARKETING

Doug Perry

MUSEUM DISPLAYS

Scott Denniss

Gary Haight

GIFT SHOP

Bob Hollis

LIBRARY

Barb Johnston

Betty Tober

LUNCH ROOM

Mary Ann Cameron

Julie Ramey

MEMBERSHIP

Bob Schwartz

MILITARY INTERVIEW PROGRAM

Debbie Bussinger

NEWSLETTER EDITOR

Marylou Thompson

OMM DISPLAYS

James Byerly

PR / PUBLICITY

Barb Johnston

RESTORATION MANAGERS

Ron Duplain

Jim Jackson

Jim Schoop

Clay Tober

SAFETY

Ted Mathies

SCOUT COORDINATOR

Jim Felner

SECURITY

Rick Hamlet

TOUR COORDINATOR

Reed Kimball

TREASURER

Mac McFarland

WEBSITE & WEBMASTER

Ron Schultz



Due to Covid-19 restrictions and the unknown in the months to come, MAPS annual Veterans Celebration for 2020 has been postponed to May 29, 2021. The article below is a poignant and emotional chronology of the journey that honored a fallen Ohio veteran and culminated in MAPS Veterans Celebration in 2019.

Looking Back... on A Veterans Celebration

By Valerie Kinney, MAPS Veterans Celebration Coordinator

For me, growing up in the 70's, it was bell bottoms, miniskirts, "Take Me Home Country Roads", "Stairway to Heaven", and the Vietnam War. I grew up in a time when family did not discuss their experiences about the war. American History class was all about matching dates to events. I remember spending every Christmas watching Bob Hope and his cast of guests, entertaining the troops. As they panned the audience, I watched those faces of the troops laughing at his jokes and crying during "Silent Night". What a gift he was to our troops! My dream as a teenager was to be able to do what Bob Hope did! Of course, with no skill set for singing, dancing or telling jokes, that would not be possible.

Life moved on. I went to college, got married, then began my career. Early on in my teaching at Faircrest Memorial Middle School, I learned about the meaning of "Memorial" from retired FMMS principal and Korean War Vet, Mr. Ed Palmer. He was asked by the current principal to share a little bit about the nine individuals who were killed in Vietnam, hence "Memorial". Mr. Palmer had known them as students. Each had a dedication plaque hanging on a wall in the main hallway of the school. In his "radio voice", (*during the years of the "PA system"*), he began to share a moment from the school career of each: Army PFC David Lee Brooks, Army 1LT Sharon Lane, Army PFC Fred D Penland, Army Sp4 Larry Rogers, Army Sp4 William Masters, Marine PFC Frank Sills, Army PFC Benjamin Stoffer II, and Navy Lt. Leonard John Schoeppner, MIA. That moment in time would be a turning point for me.

During 1990-91, Desert Shield/Desert Storm was in the headlines. I wanted my multi-handicapped students to be able to do their part to help our troops. So, I created a prevocational project for us to raise money to provide other teachers the cash flow to send packages overseas. I was told by the Red Cross, the 43-day war was over. Keeping veterans in mind, the \$1200 raised was used to provide funding for a one-time school wide Veterans Day Program. This was a new experience for me. I invited the families of the nine for whom the school was named, to honor each of them, along with veterans and guests. Following the emotional program, I shook the hands of our guests as they thanked me and asked "Are you going to do this again next year?" I now knew what I needed to do. Leading this event over the next 20 years, I met thousands of local veterans who kept me informed of the local veteran activities. One event in particular

Val's article continues on the following page

Looking Back continued...

would again be a turning point for me. This was the only Veterans Convention they had in Stark County. I knew most of the organizations there, except the Honor Flight. I walked up to their table, and asked them what they were about. They told me they are flying WWII veterans to Washington, D.C. at no cost to the vets. I was listening intently until he mentioned a medical background. I said, "I'm a teacher, does that count?" I chuckled, thanked him and moved on. As I was eating lunch, Al (an HF volunteer), came over and ate lunch with me and a friend. He invited us to go on a flight out of Dayton, OH in 2007. They were still a young organization, learning the ropes. I was hooked! Later that year, I was approached by Earl Morse, one of the cofounders, to run the HF at the CAK airport. With encouragement from friends and family, the HFCaK began!

Where does MAPS come in? During my teaching career, I would bring my students to MAPS for field trips. MAPS brought displays to Faircrest during the Veterans Program week and Kim Kovesci dedicated his newly restored A-7 aircraft to the Lt. Cabral family. Some MAPS members also took the Honor Flight CAK trip to DC.

Then came retirement. I had already been a member at MAPS and a Director for a year or so. On my last day of school, I packed up my car and moved into my little piece of heaven in MAPS Headquarters. What better place to serve veterans! I wanted to start a Veterans program at MAPS. With some experience behind me, I knew we could make this happen. So began my journey at MAPS...

Like MAPS, the Veterans Celebration has evolved every year. Last November at our celebration, we had the opportunity to honor F-16 pilot Lt. Col. Kevin "Sonny" Sonnenberg from the 180th Fighter Wing, 112th Fighter Squadron, Ohio Air National Guard located near Toledo. Thirteen years ago, Kevin was listed as KIA on June 15, 2007. On November 9, 2019, his story was told at MAPS. For Jim Jackson and I, the story was a year in the making...

How do we select the military member(s) that we honor on aircraft?

- ◆ We identify the aircraft to restore and a Crew Chief to be in charge.
- ◆ Identify the pilot(s) to honor.
- ◆ Ask permission from the branch of service if the aircraft is on loan to MAPS.
- ◆ Ask permission from the family.

All steps must be fulfilled before we proceed.

MAPS acquired the F-16A and Jim Jackson volunteered to be the Crew Chief. For those already acquainted with aircraft, please bear with me. There are different models of aircraft. In the case of the F-16 that we acquired, it is an A model. Sonny flew the F-16C model. What does this mean? For Jim, it meant doing research to make this look as close to Sonny's aircraft as possible. Resizing lettering, markings, armament, etc. never quite matches up. But the National Guard was gracious enough to give guidance and send one of the airman to help with the markings, even creating lettering and emblems at the base.

Before MAPS asked permission from the USAF, I researched more on Sonny. I contacted the 180th Fighter Wing and spoke with SMSgt Beth Holliker. I explained what we wanted to do and asked her about Sonny's character and service. She became very emotional, for she was on the base in Iraq when he was killed. After our conversation, I knew that we made the right choice and that this celebration was going to be special. Little did I know how true that would be. The US Air Force gave us permission to restore it as Sonny's aircraft.



In April of 2019, Beth made arrangements with his family to meet with us at the 180th Fighter Wing. Jim and I made our first journey to Toledo. We needed to fulfill the most important step and that was to get permission from the family.

We were escorted into a room and the introductions began. We started talking about our mission at MAPS, the past Veterans Celebrations and how we wanted to honor their son, brother, husband and fellow airman. We spent several hours while they shared many stories about Sonny. We also mentioned to them the idea of getting memorial signage to put along Rt. 65 in McClure, OH. We agreed that MAPS would submit the paper work, and the family would come up with the wording. By the time we left, we felt they were comfortable with us doing this. We were given approval by the family, and the planning was put into action.

Val's article continues on the following page

Looking Back continued...

Sonny's youngest sister, Jennifer became the family/friends contact and Beth continued to be my 180th Fighter Wing contact. They both gathered lists of friends, family, and fellow airmen that knew Sonny. Those I had the opportunity to contact by phone or email all described him as living by his faith, family, friends, and country. Along with other descriptions of humorous, hard worker, humble, and farm boy. They all followed up with his love for his wife, Loren and stepson Carson. You see, they were only married for 10 months.

In June of 2019, we traveled back to the 180th Fighter Wing, where we were given a tour of the whole facility. We were shown the oak bar that Sonny built, the building on base dedicated to him, and his locker that remains empty still today. We met others that worked with Sonny and they shared some funny moments and other moments where they could not say anything while they gathered their emotions. We even had an opportunity to watch the F-16's taking off from the runway. This was a once-in-a-lifetime experience I wasn't going to miss!

In July of 2019 we went to the Sonnenberg farm in McClure where Sonny grew up. We sat around the kitchen table with his mom, dad, sisters and Loren. They shared lots of stories as we were served Sonny's favorite dessert - a German coffee cake. Located in the house were walls of family pictures, wedding pictures, military pictures and memorial plaques. His dad brought out Sonny's flight jacket and proudly showed it off. When we left, I was so grateful for the visit. I left with a feeling of sadness for their loss, wishing I never had the need to meet this wonderful family, for I wished they had their son, brother, husband back. I also felt the love of Sonny outpouring from every laugh, tear, picture, and moment they shared with us.

Fast forward to the November 9, 2019 Veterans Celebration - 400 reservations, the most we have ever had. We reached our capacity this night. We made reservations at a local hotel for over 30 guests each night for family, childhood friends, and the 180th Fighter Wing. We had an 80-piece orchestra, New Horizons, perform patriotic music plus an F-16 was flown in from the 180th. Our POW-MIA table ceremony was performed beautifully! Our guest speaker was Gen. Steven Nordhaus. I was told he was an excellent speaker and everyone would love him! He exceeded my expectations! He did not speak as a General, but spoke as Sonny's friend when he said, "Where he goes, Sonny's dog tag goes". And that night was no different as he held it up to show it to the guests.



POW-MIA Table Ceremony



The Sonnenberg Family



F-16 outside MAPS hangar, L-R: Jim Jackson, Crew Chief, Valerie Kinney and Maj. Poor from the 180th FW

After most of the guests left, the family and National Guard remained for their traditional toasting to Sonny with "Jeremiah Weed". No, it's not what you think! It's cheap whiskey! Very cheap! But a tradition by F-16 pilots. During the evening, the family handed me an envelope containing a check for \$1000 to add to the Veterans Celebration account as a thank you for what we did for Sonny. But our story was not complete.

On March 4, 2020 we were invited by the family to the Ohio Statehouse for the signing of House Bill 276 by Governor DeWine which approved the "Lt. Col. Kevin Sonnenberg Memorial Highway" signage. It was followed up by dinner with the family in Columbus.

Val's article continued on the following page

Looking Back continued...

On June 15, 2020 we were invited to attend the unveiling of Sonny's road signage on Rt. 65 in McClure. At 4:00 pm it was unveiled on a cornfield that Sonny used to farm and his sister Diana lives on today. Family and military family were both present. Jennifer and Jim said a few words. Jennifer told me this was the hour, U.S. time, that Sonny died in Iraq. This sent chills right through me. Following the unveiling, everyone was invited back to the farm for a picnic. We visited with the family and fellow airmen. Later, Jennifer approached me with an envelope in hand. She said the family got together and decided it was time to close Kevin's Memorial Fund. Again, this sent chills right through me. They wanted a third to go to MAPS, where Sonny will be shared with our visitors. We hugged and we cried. The signage became the last "Memorial" for Sonny. But the Sonny Smiles Foundation will continue.



L-R: Valerie Kinney, Jim Jackson, Pam McFarland, Beth and Keith Holliker, 180th Fighter Wing



Sonny's parents (front center) and members of his family with a replica of the road sign which they gave to MAPS.

As I reflect back on this journey with the Sonnenberg family, I know they are comforted that Sonny's story will be told to many visitors in the years to come at the MAPS Air Museum. They will continue to celebrate his birthday and toast him on June 15th.

For me, I have gained a family of Sonnenberg's, friends from the 180th FW and the opportunity to tell the story of a Henry County farm boy who flew F-16's. As we gathered in the barn, I watched the family eat, drink a few beverages, laugh and tell stories. On the wall was a Gold Star flag that has Lt. Col Kevin "Sonny" Sonnenberg - Honoring Our Hero. Outside there was a yellow ribbon tied around a tree. On the windmill, was the name Sonnenberg, washed out from time, but put there by Sonny and his dad.



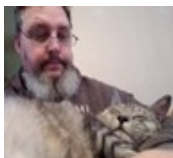
Lt. Col. Kevin "Sonny" Sonnenberg

This is a journey I will always remember. The night of the program, I was handed a Challenge Coin by General Steven Nordhaus. He was kind with his words and told me he only brought one with him that night. I was humbled by this gift. I now carry it with me as a reminder of who Sonny was and what he represents. We can never forget those who have served and those who did not come home.

This year, we were to honor two Vietnam veterans, William Foster and Robert Weiss, who were killed in an OV-1 Mohawk in 1968. Due to the pandemic, we are planning on honoring them May 29, 2021.

On November 13, 2021, we will honor one Navy pilot and one Radar Intercept Officer who flew in the F4J Phantom. If you remember earlier on, I mentioned a Lt. Leonard John Schoeppner MIA from Faircrest Memorial Middle School in Canton Local. His crew called him Chops or Jack. In 1969-70, Jack flew the F4J (converted later to an F4S) Phantom from the USS Ranger over the Gulf of Tonkin. Now it sits on our very own tarmac. Coincidence??

Looking back, I can say that Bob Hope captivated my interest for entertaining and thanking the troops so many years ago. On that note, I say, "Thanks for the memories!" and looking forward to making many more!



THE CORNERED CURATOR

By Scott Denniss, Curatorial Staff

An amateur attempt at journalistic edification by a reluctant raconteur.

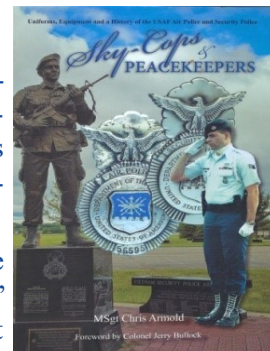
Wow, what crazy times we are currently living in. I hope all who read this are safe and healthy as are their loved ones.

Given the current state of affairs in our world, things are considerably different at the Museum. Having been closed now since early March, things have been pretty quiet in the big steel box. The only silver lining has been the ability of the essential crew to get a considerable amount of work done. They've been busier than hippies at a tie-die contest and that's been no less true in the Curator's Department.

SKY-COPS

Visit just about any military installation and you'll be met by a sharp looking military police officer providing security while controlling entry and exit. One of my personal pet projects has always been to assemble a Gate Guard display at the main entrance to our Museum. With all of this down time I finally had an opportunity to do just that. Being that we are primarily a military aviation museum, I thought it only fitting that our guard be United States Air Force Security Police.

Once I committed to the project, the question then became what era to use. Luckily for me, the foremost expert on USAF Air & Security Police and the author of "Sky-Cops and Peacekeepers" is also a good friend. Chris Arnold, USAF MSGT, Ret., was a Security Police Law Enforcement Specialist and a current military historian. Chris offered several different ideas but when all was said and done, the model I wanted was on the cover of his book. Senior Airman Tony Hetrick served as a USAF Security Police LE Specialist in the early 90's and is currently the Chief of Police of the Bowling Green, OH Police Department.



The Security Policeman depicted in the display is a modern era version of an "Elite Guard" sentry. The original elite guards were established in 1956 by direct order of General Curtis LeMay. He wanted a dedicated force to protect the assets of the Strategic Air Command. Nothing less than the best trained, best dressed, highly motivated and dedicated Airmen would do. They had a distinctive uniform featuring among other things a stag handled S&W Model 10 revolver in a cross draw holster. They were some tough looking hombres. So tough in fact, that they were featured in an episode of Star Trek. None of those guys were wearing red shirts, if you know what I mean.

Putting together the Museum guard was a fairly straight-forward exercise. We had most of the uniform and gear already in inventory. The missing pieces, including a beautiful era correct badge were graciously donated by MSGT Arnold. Probably the hardest part was getting a good shine on his boots. Fortunately I had plenty of "expert" advice from several MAPS members. That's three hours of effort right there, but the results are not too bad for an old civilian flat foot.



So the next time you come through the front doors, give a tip of the hat to our new greeter. Incidentally, his nickname is "Wild Thing". You'll notice he shares the same last name as my favorite character Rick Vaughn played by Charlie Sheen in the movie Major League. "Juuuuuuust a bit outside"

Until next time, I remain your ever humble raconteur.





DIRECTOR'S ELECTION 2020



At the June and July Membership Meetings, nominations were accepted for the three (3) Director's seats that are up for election at the Annual Membership Meeting to be held on Saturday, August 8, 2020 at 11:00 AM. The seats up for re-election are currently held by Rick Hamlet, Val Kinney and Bob Schwartz. We will be voting for three (3) positions.

Five nominations were received and accepted. The nominees for these positions are:

Jim Boyea, Bill Cody, Scott Denniss, Val Kinney, and Bob Schwartz.

IMPORTANT INFORMATION: If you can't attend the election meeting, proxy votes will be accepted in person, by e-mail or by postal mail. Per the MAPS Code of Regulations, only one ballot per family membership will be accepted.

Mail votes must be signed and must reach MAPS no later than Friday, August 7th. Please mark "Proxy Vote" on the envelope and mail to MAPS Air Museum, 2260 International Parkway, North Canton, OH, 44720.

Proxy ballots and a ballot box will be available at the MAPS office starting on Sunday, July 12, 2020.

Email proxies will also be accepted by sending them to mapselection@mapsairmuseum.org. Place your name at the end of the e-mail and make the subject as "Proxy Vote."

An email with detailed information will be sent to all members with current email addresses when nominations close after the July 11th membership meeting. If MAPS does not have your current email address, please send to Bob Schwartz at schwartz.robert@mapsairmuseum.org



CANDIDATE BIOS FOLLOW



JIM BOYEA

MAPS: I've been a member of MAPS for eight years and I have enjoyed every day I've been here. I have volunteered here as a tour guide, worked in the gift shop, and have been involved in taking our aircraft to off-site locations. The most outstanding feature of MAPS is like Kim says, it's the members. From the time I first joined I felt accepted and welcomed. Our job here at MAPS is important. We need to share our rich heritage with those who otherwise would never experience it.

Personal: I've been married to my wife, Jan, for 51 years and she is also a MAPS volunteer. We have two grown sons and five grandchildren. My granddaughter, Gretchen, has been heard singing the National Anthem at MAPS events.

Military Service: I served on active duty in the US Army from 1969 to 1971. I was a helicopter pilot in RVN 1970-71, and achieved the rank of CW2. I joined the Ohio National Guard from 1971 to 1974 and flew out of the hangar that is now MAPS during that time.

Work Experience: I worked as an operations supervisor for Holland Motor Express for 30 years and contributed to growing our terminal from 3 drivers to over 160 drivers.

Remarks: I have been involved in several volunteer organizations through the years, but I believe that I have found my home here at MAPS and feel it's time that I start giving back what MAPS has given to me.



Candidate bios continued on following page

*Candidate bios continued...***BILL CODY**

Personal: I was born and raised in Salem Ohio and graduated from Salem High School in 1966. I started working in a machine shop, Winona Mfg., the day after high school. I was married to my wife, Mary, in 1968 and have been married now for 52 years. We have two daughters; Amy who lives in Florida and Beth who lives here in Jackson Twp, plus two grandchildren, Alexander and Lane.

Military Service: I entered the US Army in 1969 and after basic training was stationed at Ft. Lewis Washington in a MASH Unit - the 47th Surgical Hospital where my training took place.

In 1970 I was sent to Vietnam to serve with the 5th Special Forces Group Airborne in their medical division. That is where I took Airborne Jump School.

I attended Kent State in the early 70's on the GI Bill after I got out of the Army.

Work Experience: After getting out of the Army in 1970, I went back to work at Winona Mfg. and in 1977 became the shop foreman, responsible for hiring and training new employees as well as tool making and problem solving.

I left Winona in 1993 and started my own machine shop which I ran for 5 years until an accident left me unable to work for nearly a year.

In 1999, I started working for Buckeye Packaging Company and retired from there in 2015.

MAPS: I have been a member here at MAPS for about 9 years and have been involved in many projects such as Tour Guiding, painting aircraft, building stairs for the C-47 and the Cobra, painting parts of the building inside and out, and I have been involved with the construction on the second floor since March of this year.

My wife, Mary, got involved several years ago and she started with the gardens in the front of the building and, as most of you know, she will paint anything that is not moving. She has also been involved with the second floor construction since March. The two of us have worked events from weddings, birthday parties, corporate events and most MAPS events.

Volunteer Experience: In the early 80's I joined the Vietnam Veterans of America, Columbiana Chapter 40 where I was secretary for two years, Vice President for two years and finally President for two years.



Candidate bios continued on following page

*Candidate bios continued...***SCOTT DENNISS**

Personal: I've been married to my beautiful bride, Jennifer, for over 32 years. I'm the fiercely proud father of two gorgeous daughters, (who took after their mother) and one ruggedly handsome son that takes after his old man and cat-dad to five needy fur balls. I retired after 22 years in law enforcement and I've been a purveyor of military antiques for over 20 years. I was a student of history while still in the womb and it has been my lifelong passion ever since.

MAPS: I joined MAPS in 2017 and it has become my second home and family. Or as my wife refers to it, my Mistress, but in a good way. I produce the Military Collector's Show that occurs twice a year at MAPS. Each show gets better and better and this is in no small part because of the museum and the members. I have been part of the curatorial staff since 2017 and have enjoyed creating displays that honor our veterans, most especially the Medal of Honor displays.

Guiding Beliefs: A board of directors is a team of leaders working together towards a common set of goals. A good leader has many important qualities but there are three that stand out to me as it relates to the museum. First is an unbridled *passion* clothed in enthusiasm for the MAPS mission and goals. Secondly, a shared clear *vision* of where the museum has been, where we are now and where we need to go. And finally, *dedication*, a commitment to the hard work necessary to achieve the goals we strive for as an organization.



In my brief time as a MAPS member, I believe I've demonstrated those and other important qualities required for the position of Director. I believe that I can add to the collage of success that is MAPS. I look forward to the opportunity to serve in an even larger capacity (no pun intended) should I be given the confidence of the members. But either way, you're stuck with me for the long haul....

VALERIE STREET KINNEY

Education: MS in Computer Education from Ashland University; BS in Education from University of Akron.

Work Experience: 35 years teaching kids with special needs; last 28 years at Canton Local Schools, Retired; 20 years creating and expanding the Veterans Program at Faircrest Memorial Middle School. Was chosen VFW's Ohio Middle School Teacher of the Year during my career and went on to become the VFW National Middle School Teacher of the Year.

Volunteer Experience: MAPS volunteer since 2012; MAPS Board of Directors since 2014; Executive Director of Honor Flight CAK from 2007- 2013.

Family: I have two sons (both married), one in the US Air Force, one working at the Naval Air Station in Pensacola. I have 2 grandchildren who I adore. It is difficult not being able to travel to see the family. On the other hand, I am grateful to be able to use technology to visit!

Remarks: For the past 8 years, I have been a member at MAPS. My passion for aircraft along with working with veterans made this the obvious place for me to volunteer! I like to organize events and work with families of Veterans to help tell their story and honor them at our Annual Veterans Celebration: such as LTCR Stu Powrie (Blue Angel), and Lt Col Kevin Sonnenberg (F16).

I am excited and proud to see the growth MAPS has made in the past 8 years! Most of all, I enjoy working with volunteers where being part of something is bigger than any one of us alone!



Volunteers are key to our success!

*Candidate bios continued...***ROBERT SCHWARTZ**

Education: Air Force, enrolled at Indiana University taking several math classes.

Work Experience: Retired from First Energy in 2004 as a Transmission Operations Supervisor with over 34 years of service. Operated the transmission, generation and distribution systems.

Volunteer Experience: I've been a member of MAPS since March, 2006 and on the Board of Directors since 2008. My current position is Chairman, Board of Directors; Membership Committee, maintaining our membership data base. I also tabulate volunteer hours (last year we had about 59,000 volunteer hours) and coordinate the publication of our newsletter, the Briefing. Previously a volunteer fire fighter/EMT and Rescue Squad Chief. Coach and umpire with the Northwest Youth Baseball league. Volunteered with the Stark County Park District.

Military Service: 8-year Air Force veteran, serving as an Air Traffic Control Ground Radar Technician. Viet Nam veteran 66-67.

Remarks: Pilot, inactive, with commercial, instrument and flight instructor ratings. Ham Radio Operator and hold a commercial radio operator's license. I have 6 kids, 14 grandkids and 2 great grandkids. MAPS Life member. Participated in many management classes and seminars.

This is a great time to be a MAPS member and we have made great strides over the past several years. I really appreciate volunteers taking time to talk to me, explaining and showing what they are working on and at times they will go into great detail. This tells me they love what they are doing and are happy to be a MAPS volunteer. I spent many hours over the past several months working with a great bunch of volunteers on the class room, rest rooms, kitchen and banquet hall on the 2nd floor.

**Fundraiser...Fun-raiser!****SWISS STEAK
FUNDRAISER FOR MAPS**

WITH

MUSIC BY LAFLAVOUR

MAPS
AIR MUSEUM
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*Once a hero...*

★ Celebrating A 100-Year Anniversary ★

Since 2020 is an election year, it is fitting that we celebrate the 100th Anniversary of the ratification of the Constitution by addition of the 19th Amendment.

Passed by Congress June 4, 1919, and ratified on August 18, 1920, the 19th Amendment granted women the right to vote, ending almost a century of protest. The 19th Amendment guarantees all American women the right to vote but achieving this milestone required a lengthy and difficult struggle and victory took decades of agitation and protest.

The woman suffrage movement actually began in 1848, when a women's rights convention was held in Seneca Falls, New York. The Seneca Falls meeting was not the first in support of women's rights, but suffragists later viewed it as the meeting that launched the suffrage movement. The principal organizers of the Seneca Falls Convention were Susan B. Anthony, Elizabeth Cady Stanton, a mother of four from upstate New York, and the Quaker abolitionist Lucretia Mott.



**Seneca Falls, New York
1848**



**Susan B. Anthony
1820 - 1906**



**Elizabeth Cady Stanton
1815 - 1902**



**Lucretia Mott
1793 - 1880**

For the next 50 years, these women and other suffrage supporters worked to educate the public about the validity of woman suffrage. Women's rights pioneers circulated petitions and lobbied Congress to pass a constitutional amendment to enfranchise women. By the way, the term "suffrage" has nothing to do with suffering but instead comes from the Latin word "suffragium," meaning the right or privilege to vote.

Many politicians were unwilling to listen to this disenfranchised group. Over time, women began to realize that in order to achieve reform, they needed to win the right to vote. For these reasons, at the turn of the century, the woman suffrage movement became a mass movement.

In 1869, Anthony and Stanton founded the National Woman Suffrage Association. Anthony was tireless in her efforts, giving speeches around the country to convince others to support a woman's right to vote. She even took matters into her own hands in 1872, when she voted illegally in the presidential election. That year, the 22nd president, Ulysses S. Grant, was elected.

After nearly a century of organization, protestation and imprisonment by women outraged by inequality, the "Anthony Amendment" extending the vote to women through constitutional amendment was introduced into Congress in 1878. In 1887, the Senate took its first vote on the amendment and soundly defeated it. The Senate would not vote again on the amendment for another 25 years.

On September 30, 1918, President Woodrow Wilson gave a speech before Congress in support of guaranteeing women the right to vote. By 1919, women had mostly beaten down the arguments that their voting would imperil female fertility, men's masculinity or the nation's vitality!

After both the Democratic and Republican parties endorsed the women's right to vote, the 19th Amendment was passed by Congress on June 4, 1919. On August 18, 1920, the female suffrage amendment was ratified after getting the necessary three-fourths majority of states to ratify it. Eight days later, the 19th Amendment officially went into effect on August 26, 1920.

Sadly, Anthony, Stanton and Mott did not live to see the results of their tireless efforts.

The End or The Beginning?

By Reed Kimball, MAPS Director of Education

Japanese Perspective

The spring of 1945 found the Japanese Empire in a desperate situation. After losing the Mariana Islands and the Battle of the Philippine Sea in July of 1944, Japan realized that the decisive battle was likely to be fought on Japan's main islands. In January of 1945, Japan's high command anticipated exactly what the U.S. would do. Japanese strategists predicted correctly that Americans would assault the islands of Iwo Jima and then Okinawa, where the Japanese hoped fierce resistance would force a negotiated peace. The Japanese also prepared for an invasion of Japan from Okinawa. The successful U.S. invasions of Iwo Jima in February and Okinawa in April had brought the Pacific War to the Japanese Home Islands' doorsteps.

Devastating air raids had destroyed the industrial and residential districts of most urban areas. The U.S. Navy's ever tightening submarine blockade, as well as the joint Navy-Army Air Forces aerial mining campaign, had brought about rapidly increasing shortages of food, fuel, and strategic materials that left both the Japanese military and civilian populace in dire straits. The Imperial Navy no longer had enough fuel reserves to go to sea and many ships had been relegated to the role of portside anti-aircraft platforms. Strict conservation of available aviation fuel grounded most of Japan's still considerable numbers of combat aircraft. Moreover, the Soviet Union had refused to renew its neutrality pact with Japan. Although the Japanese did their utmost to forestall immediate conflict with USSR, the country's possessions on the Asian mainland (the South Manchuria Railway Zone and the Korean Peninsula were under the control of the Japanese Empire since the Russo-Japanese War of 1904 with the rest of Manchuria conquered by Japan in 1931) and the maritime territories to the north of the Home Islands were now vulnerable to a daunting potential foe.

These circumstances strongly pointed toward defeat and destruction. Secret assessments that Japan would not survive another year of war circulated in the highest levels of the Japanese government and it was realized that the Home Islands would likely be invaded before the end of 1945. However, the country's leadership remained divided over immediate courses of action with the emperor and a minority of his closest advisers from the Supreme Council tending to favor a peace agreement negotiated via the still-neutral USSR or another non-belligerent nation. The Japanese government never believed it could

defeat the United States, but it did intend to negotiate an end to the war on favorable terms. On June 22nd, 1945, Emperor Hirohito did something highly unusual. He opened a conference with his war cabinet by announcing he wanted to send a special envoy to Moscow. The war cabinet agreed for different reasons. The peace faction hoped it would lead to peace. The hard-liners hoped it would keep the Soviet Union, which had recently ended a neutrality agreement with Japan, from declaring war. Peace feelers are communicated to the Soviet Union, which merely strung along Japanese diplomats and provides no concrete response to their overtures. The USSR had other plans. On July 27th, when Japan's government ignored an allied ultimatum from Potsdam, warning of "prompt and utter destruction" unless it surrendered unconditionally, it was still waiting to hear from Moscow.

At the other end of the spectrum, the Japanese Imperial Headquarters formulated a guardedly positive assessment of the immediate strategic picture. It was felt that allied (specifically American) war weariness would preclude a lengthy blockade and costly aerial bombardment campaign and still had the potential to lead to a negotiated settlement. For 2,000 years Japan had never been defeated. There was no word for "surrender" in the Japanese dictionary. Much of the Imperial Army's leadership vowed to fight to the end. The humiliation of surrender and the possible abdication of the emperor and the abolition of imperial reign still was impossible to accept. The Japanese High Command planned to fight a decisive battle that would bloody American forces, forcing the U.S. to negotiate a peace and leave Japan's old order, the emperor and the military government, in power.

If Allied forces did, in fact, invade the Home Islands and the initial assault could be repulsed or made too costly for Western governments to bear, Japan would still be able to retain its honor. This view led to the formulation of a master defense plan, which was completed in early April. American fighter planes' range indicated where the landing would be -- on the island of Kyushu. From Kyushu, Japanese planners predicted the Americans would try to launch an invasion of Tokyo. Japanese strategy was to destroy the invader's landing vessels before they hit the beaches. For this purpose, Japan had reserved about 5,000 conventional aircraft and a variety of suicide vehicles, including about 5,500 kamikaze planes, 1,300 suicide submarines, and several hundred piloted bombs. There were

Reed's article continued on the following page

The End or The Beginning? continued...

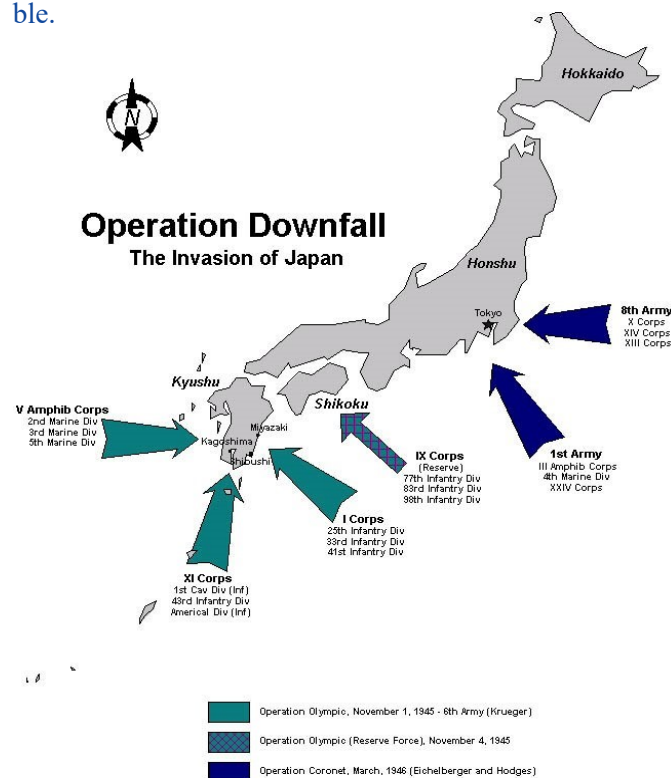
even frogmen, wearing explosives, who would blow up landing craft — and themselves. The invaders who made it to shore would face Imperial Army divisions expected, as always, to fight to the last man. Civilians were recruited to fight alongside the soldiers with sharpened bamboo spears. The government held up as a model to the civilians on the main islands the civilians on Saipan who had jumped off cliffs rather than surrender. In their war gaming, the Japanese had worked out that they could destroy up to a third of the invasion force while it was still afloat. With these estimates, the Japanese still held out hope that the “final” defense could deliver something better than unconditional surrender.”

Allied Perspective

Allied war aims in regard to Japan, which were restated at numerous strategic planning conferences, had one goal: the enemy’s unconditional surrender. A lack of understanding of Japanese culture and the role of the emperor in Japanese society may have biased some of the decision-making process. Understanding of the uncertainty and internal debate within the Japanese leadership seemed to be missed by the allies despite excellent intelligence derived from intercepts of encoded Japanese diplomatic and military message traffic (Magic and Ultra). Thus, the worst-case scenario—that of an unyielding foe who would fight to the death - had to be assumed and the invasion of the Home Islands planned in this light. This view was reinforced by the extremely fierce fighting and correspondingly heavy losses experienced during the battles of Iwo Jima and Okinawa coupled with mass kamikaze attacks on Allied shipping. On June 22, 1945, Okinawa was declared secure; total Allied personnel killed in action exceed 60,000; estimates of Japanese military and civilian deaths range from 110,000 to 250,000. The high civilian casualty rate was the result of totality of the Japanese mobilization effort, coercion of the civilian populace, and effective propaganda.

In preparation for the invasion of Japan, the U.S. Navy drew on some aspects of the pre-war War Plan Orange, which envisioned a steady Pacific advance leading to blockade and bombardment of the Home Islands. In contrast, the Army developed plans for an actual invasion. Throughout early 1945, inter-service disagreements over the varying approaches slowed integration of the Navy and Army concepts into a unified planning effort. On May 25th, 1945, just over two weeks after the surrender of Germany, the Joint Chiefs of Staff issued the general invasion order, leaving details to Army and Navy theater commanders. General Douglas MacArthur, Southwest Pacific Area supreme commander, submitted a more specific plan—which

included input from Admiral Chester W. Nimitz, Jr., Pacific Ocean Areas commander in chief—on May 28th. The dual-phase OPERATION DOWNFALL was to encompass an amphibious assault on the southwestern Home Island of Kyushu (OPERATION OLYMPIC in November of 1945), eventually followed by landings directly in the Tokyo–Kanto Plain area on Honshu (OPERATION CORONET), in the spring of 1946), exactly what the Japanese High Command expected. Although the latter operation was touted as a “knock-out blow” to Japan, planning assumptions explicitly did not exclude the possibility of fighting dragging into 1947. Moreover, OPERATION DOWNFALL would require redeployment of forces previously engaged in the European Theater. Continuing build-up of Japanese forces on Kyushu gradually exceeds Allied planning assumptions, leading to a reevaluation of the human costs associated with OPERATION OLYMPIC and injecting uncertainty into the OPERATION DOWNFALL timetable.



At the end of the Potsdam Conference held near Berlin, Germany between July 17th and August 2nd, 1945, new American President Harry Truman, new British Prime Minister Clement Attlee and Soviet Premier Joseph Stalin issued a joint declaration that reiterated the call for Japan’s unconditional surrender. Specific terms of the

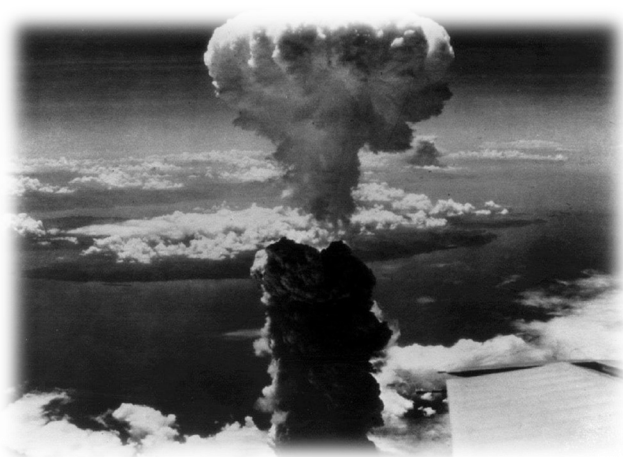
Reed’s article continued on the following page

The End or The Beginning? continued...

surrender included the loss of all Japanese territories outside the Home Islands, complete disarmament, and Allied occupation of Japan. During the conference, President Truman was informed of the successful atomic bomb test on July 16th. Truman approved the schedule to employ atomic bombs on July 25th. Target lists had been drawn up since April.

The atomic bombing of Japan at the end of World War II by the United States is one of the most debated and controversial topics in all of history. Since the bombing in 1945, historians have debated whether or not the United States was justified in using the two atomic bombs to end the war. Some have argued in favor of the use of the bombs for a range of reasons, including: it ended the war, it saved the lives of millions, and it was necessary for the emerging Cold War with the Soviet Union. Others have argued against the use of the bombs, with evidence such as: it was not needed, it was inhumane and it led to the modern atomic age and threat of nuclear war. Still others argue that perhaps the first bomb used against Hiroshima was justified but that the second used against Nagasaki was not. Years later, Julius Robert Oppenheimer, often called the "father of the atomic bomb" for leading the Manhattan Project, would explain that, during the first testing of the atomic bomb, a verse had come to mind. The verse: "*kālo'smi lokakṣayaḥpravarḍdho lokānsam-āhartumiha pravṛttaḥ*" which he translated as "I am become Death, the destroyer of worlds."

The Result



On August 6th, the U.S. dropped the world's first deployed atomic bomb on the Japanese city of Hiroshima. An estimated 90,000 to 120,000 Japanese are killed. Despite recognizing the weapon's destructive potential, the Japanese leadership estimated that the United States had

only one or two additional bombs ready and decides to continue hostilities. Two days later, on August 8th, the Soviet Union declared war on Japan and invaded Japanese-held Manchuria. The war cabinet met to consider peace terms for the first time the next morning, learning while they were in deliberations that the Americans had used a second atomic weapon on Nagasaki. An estimated 129,000 to 226,000 Japanese are killed. However, the Japanese High Command and full Imperial Cabinet still could not arrive at the necessary unanimous decision to accept the Potsdam terms and to surrender. Emperor Hirohito called an imperial conference of all high-level advisers, and indicated that he would accept the Allied terms with the proviso that the imperial house be preserved (a point left open in the Potsdam Declaration). On August 10th, Emperor Hirohito made the decision to surrender. The emperor had to intervene twice, on August 9th and August 14th, to break deadlocks in his war cabinet and get it to accept the Allies' terms. Government hard-liners still held out, hoping not only to maintain the imperial system, but also for other terms designed to preserve the old order. They even hoped to avoid a U.S. occupation.

On August 14th, 1945, Emperor Hirohito recorded a surrender announcement to be broadcast to the Japanese people. Despite an attempted last-minute coup by radical militarists, the message was broadcast. Japan agreed to surrender unconditionally. On August 15, Japanese citizens heard the emperor's voice for the first time, broadcasting news of the nation's capitulation -- without once using the word surrender.

The formal signing of the Japanese Instrument of Surrender took place on-board the battleship *U.S.S. Missouri* in Tokyo Bay on September 2nd, 1945. Victory over Japan Day (also known as V-J Day, Victory in the Pacific Day, or V-P Day) is the day on which Imperial Japan surrendered in World War II, in effect bringing the war to an end. In Japan, August 15 usually is known as the "memorial day for the end of the war" the official name for the day, however, is "the day for mourning of war dead and praying for peace". This official name was adopted in 1982 by an ordinance issued by the Japanese government. August 15th is the official V-J Day for the United Kingdom. The name, V-J Day had been selected by the Allies after they named V-E Day for the victory in Europe.

The Celebration

The news of the Japanese capitulation began early celebrations around the world. Allied soldiers in London danced in a conga line on Regent Street.

Reed's article ends on the following page

The End or The Beginning? continued...

Americans and Frenchmen in Paris paraded on the Champs-Élysées singing "Don't Fence Me In". American soldiers in occupied Berlin shouted "It's over in the Pacific", now that they would not be transferred there to fight the Japanese. Germans stated that the Japanese were wise enough to, unlike themselves, give up in a hopeless situation, and were grateful that the atomic bomb was not ready in time to be used against them. Moscow newspapers briefly reported on the atomic bombings with no commentary of any kind. While "Russians and foreigners alike could hardly talk about anything else", the Soviet government refused to make any statements on the bombs' implication for politics or science. In Chungking, Chinese fired firecrackers and "almost buried Americans in gratitude". In Manila, residents sang "God Bless America".

The largest crowd in the history of New York City's Times Square gathered to celebrate. The victory itself was announced by a headline on the "zipper" news ticker at One Times Square, which read "**** OFFICIAL TRUMAN ANNOUNCES JAPANESE SURRENDER ****"; the six asterisks represented the branches of the U.S. Armed Forces. In the Garment District, workers threw out cloth scraps and ticker tape, leaving a pile five inches deep on the streets. The news of the war's end sparked a "coast-to-coast frenzy of kissing . . . everyone in skirts that happened along," with *Life* publishing photographs of such kisses in Washington, Kansas City, Los Angeles, and Miami. One of the best-known kisses that day appeared in *V-J Day in Times Square*, one of the most famous photographs ever published by *Life*. It was shot on August 14, 1945, shortly after the announcement by President Truman occurred and people began to gather in celebration. Alfred Eisenstaedt went to Times Square to take candid photographs and spotted a sailor who "grabbed something in white. And I stood there, and they kissed."



The Aftermath

President Truman was much more suspicious of the communists than Roosevelt had been, and he became increasingly suspicious of Soviet intentions under Stalin. He and his advisers saw Soviet actions in Eastern Europe as aggressive expansionism that was incompatible with the agreements that Stalin had committed to at Yalta the previous February. This led to what is commonly referred to as the "Cold" War. The Cold War was a period of geopolitical tension between the Soviet Union and the United States and their respective allies, the Eastern Bloc and the Western Bloc, after World War II. The term "cold" is used because there was no large-scale fighting directly between the two superpowers, but they each supported major regional conflicts known as "proxy" wars. The conflict was based around the ideological and geopolitical struggle for global influence by the two powers, following their temporary alliance and victory against Nazi Germany in 1945. The proliferation of nuclear weapons led to a doctrine of mutually assured destruction which discouraged a pre-emptive attack by either side. Aside from the nuclear arsenal development and conventional military deployment, the struggle for dominance was expressed via indirect means such as psychological warfare, propaganda campaigns, espionage, far-reaching embargoes, rivalry at sports events and technological competitions such as the Space Race. The first phase of the Cold War began immediately after the end of the Second World War in 1945. The United States created the NATO military alliance in 1949 in apprehension of a Soviet attack and termed their global policy against Soviet influence *containment*. The Soviet Union formed the Warsaw Pact in 1955 in response to NATO. Major crises of this phase included the 1948–49 Berlin Blockade, the 1927–50 Chinese Civil War, the 1950–53 Korean War, the 1956 Suez Crisis, the Berlin Crisis of 1961 and the 1962 Cuban Missile Crisis. The USSR and the US competed for influence in Latin America, the Middle East, and the decolonizing states of Africa and Asia.

"Only the dead have seen the end of the war."

George Santayana, *Soliloquies in England*, 1922

"Those who cannot remember the past are condemned to repeat it."

George Santayana, *The Life of Reason*, 1905

MAPS Anniversaries

May 1, 2020 to June 30, 2020

**** designates Family Membership**

20 YEARS

Maternowski, Craig**
Cartledge, Charlie**
Kleinknecht, Kent**

15 YEARS

Mayer, Don**
Mcfarland, Mac
Petti, Ernest

10 YEARS

Green, Mary
Hastings, Jack**
Holland, Roger**

5 YEARS

Dean, Mike**
Graham, Glen
Grant, Charlie**
James, William**
McAfee, Gary**
Monter, Richard**
Shapiro, John
Shayler, William**
Shury, Don
Sitts, Don
Snelly, Adam
Stewart, Jesse**
Ungashick, Christopher
Vasco, David**
Wagner, Jeremy**

Congratulations!

Thank You For Your Continued Support!

New Members

May 1, 2020 to June 30, 2020

**** designates Family Membership**

Allensworth, Christine
Mansuetti, Leo
Neugebauer, Stephen **
Saltsman, Carl **
Walker, Chase



A Warm MAPS Welcome!



A MAPS membership makes a great gift for a family member or friend! The form can be downloaded from the MAPS website and mailed to us. That way, when MAPS reopens, you and family and friends will be able to enjoy all that MAPS has to offer. We look forward to seeing you!



Chairman's Notes

By Bob Schwartz, Director Chair

Because of the corona virus pandemic, MAPS was completely closed to the public and volunteers beginning the middle of March. We opened for "volunteers only" on June 11th after the membership meeting and a Coved-19 training session. Needless to say, our volunteer hours decreased by a significant amount but did not go to "0". A small core of volunteers logged 6,648 hours compared to 20,687 hours during the same time frame last year. Almost all the hours were spent on the second floor, constructing a new banquet hall, rest rooms, kitchen and store rooms. New large double sliding doors were also added to the restoration building to accommodate larger aircraft parts.

The areas worked by the core group of volunteers are large and it was rare to have two volunteers in the same area at the same time. Work for the most part went on 7 days a week with individuals taking one or two days a week off.

Membership renewals took a big dip during April and May, picking up again in June when we had the best month since last August. We did have a loss of 60 memberships in that time period and only 9 new members compared to 41 new members during the same time frame in 2019.

We are beginning a slow recovery and things are starting to look up. Hopefully we have a steady recovery that will enable us to return to normal.

Did you know...?

MAPS now has its own YouTube Channel. We are steadily adding new videos on a variety of subjects: Military History Program, Educational (History and S.T.E.M subject matters), Military Aircraft History Series, and a Speaker Anthology Series. Access through our website under News & Notices or [YouTube.com/mapsairmuseum](https://www.youtube.com/mapsairmuseum). Subscribe and enjoy!



Salute to Our “Docs”

By Doug Perry, MAPS Marketing Director

Well, really this is a salute to all the medical people serving in our military in all branches. And, in honor and respect of all the “Docs”, Nurses, and anyone who served in the medical field here at MAPS.

July 27th is the birthday of both the US Army Medical Department and the US Army Medical Corps. By act of the Continental Congress in 1775, the first Army Hospital was created. The hospital operated until 1789 when it was disbanded and a system of “Regimental Surgeons” was established.

From 1789 through 1818, Congress provided for a medical organization only in times of war or emergency. In 1816, medical officers were given uniforms for the first time. However, they were not given rank.

In 1818, a permanent, and continuous, Medical Department and the first Surgeon General were created. Physicians did not receive rank until 1847.

In 1862, an Army Medical School was established but it was not until 1893 that the Army Medical School became the precursor to today’s Walter Reed Army Institute of Research.

Thousands of women served as volunteer nurses during the Civil War. After the Battle of Bull Run, Clara Barton and Dorethea Dix realized the vast need and created an informal nursing corps to better care for wounded troops on either side. While these names may be known for those efforts, some may also recognize the name of a famous female author by the name of Louisa May Alcott. She volunteered as a nurse after the Battle of Fredericksburg.

Clara Barton started the Red Cross in 1881. In 1861, Dorethea Dix was named Superintendent of nurses assigned to the US Army by Secretary of War Cameron. Ms. Dix was also known as someone who wanted to see more enlightened care for the mentally ill.

In 1908 congress made the term “Medical Corps” official as it had only been used informally prior to that action. By World War I, the need for more formal medical education was needed. In 1920, the first hospital “internships” were started and in 1921, a Medical Field Service School opened in Pennsylvania. The school was transferred to Texas in 1946 during World War II. In 1973 it became the Academy of Health Sciences and finely transformed into the AMEDD Center & School in 1991.

Women, along with some men, had been providing services to our sick and wounded soldiers as early as 1775. However, it was not until 1901 that the US Army Nurse Corps was established as a permanent corps within the

Army Medical Department. Not until 1943 did the first woman receive a Regular Army Commission and was assigned as the Chief Surgeon to the Woman’s Army Corps.

74,000 women served during World War II in the Army and Navy Nurse Corps. The Navy Nurse Corps was created in 1908. It is said about 359 nurses lost their lives during World War I and over 500 in World War II.

Many owe their lives to the Army Medic, Air Force Medic, or Navy Corpsman. These are the people in the field under fire whose job it was, and is, to get to the wounded as fast as possible and then get them out of harms way in the same manner. An estimated 830,000 medic cards were issued during World War II. The Combat Medical Badge (CMB) was authorized in March 1945 to recognize those medics who served under fire.

During Vietnam there were shortages of medical personnel. Medic numbers were so slim that medics were forced to cram the medical knowledge they would need in much less time than the course would normally take to complete. And then they were rushed off to Vietnam and their units, many times without even finishing other basic type training given to other personnel. Thanks Ted!

These dedicated men were not only in harms way but there was a price on their heads as they were the number one target in the field for the other side. This is true today as well. Twenty received the Medal of Honor from service in Vietnam.

No matter the branch, these folks are routinely called “Doc”. They are called this out of respect from those whose lives are in their hands - a respect well-deserved. No one messes with “Doc”.

I do not want to forget those pilots and crews of the “Dustoff” Air Ambulance helicopters. This term was first coined in 1963. Working with the medics on the ground, in a big target under fire, they helped save many lives.

I also want to mention all those personnel, no matter their medical specialties or support personnel of any branch, that served in the MASH units, Field Hospitals, Evacuation Hospitals, General Hospitals, Hospital Ships, Air Ambulances (both rotary and fixed wing).

This article may have rambled and I am sure I may have missed someone. This subject is huge and deep in history. If I did miss someone, an assignment, or areas of service - my apologies.

Many thanks to all those who served, or are serving, in a medical capacity in uniform.

Focus on Volunteers

Our volunteer for this issue is well-known to MAPS members! As a matter of fact, if you have read Doug Perry's article on the previous page of this issue, you'll understand what an important role Ted Mathies played during his tour in Vietnam.

Ted Mathies was introduced to MAPS after helping to set up a show for the Marlboro Volunteers. He joined in 2013 and has been an active member ever since.

Ted participates in the high school history program and also educates grade school students. He loves being involved with the Boy Scout Camps and summer camps and he is also the Safety Officer for MAPS.

Ted was born in Akron and now lives in Marlboro with his wife of 47 years, Judy. They met at a house party and were married 8 months later! Although they had no children of their own, when Judy's sister passed away, they adopted her 7-year old daughter. She now lives in AZ but has blessed Ted and Judy with 4 grandchildren who live in the area. Of the 4, one is a Marine and one is in the Air Force.

According to Ted, he was "invited" to join the Army in 1968. He was also "invited" to become a Medical Specialist. After a whirlwind training on how to save lives as a Medic, and after only 5 days of combat proficiency training, he was shipped overseas to Vietnam where he served as a Medical Specialist until 1970 when his tour of duty ended. He left the Army as an SP5. He received many awards during his tour, among them the Army Commendation Medal - awarded twice, Combat Medical Badge, the Air Medal 26 assaults by chopper and the Bronze Star. Of all his awards, Ted says the highest award he received was the title of "Doc."

Ted's career path after the Army spanned 40 plus years. He worked for 20 years as a corporate facility engineer and was responsible for environmental safety and maintenance for 4 plants in Ohio and one each in CT and Mexico. Ted's most recent position prior to retirement in 2014 was also as a corporate facility engineer where he was responsible for 8 facilities.

Ted has also been involved with the Civil Air Patrol and Boy Scout Explorers.



You may have had the wonderful experience of visiting the Medic's Corner Exhibit which is just outside the hangar. It encompasses more than 1000 square feet and replicates a Vietnam Era Field Hospital. Ted has been collecting artifacts for this display for well over 10 years. It includes 250 major pieces of equipment in addition to smaller pieces such as scalpels, IVs, clothing and food items.

In 2017, Ted dismantled the entire exhibit and took it to Cleveland for the 42nd Annual Military Vehicle Preservation Association convention. He walked away with first prize for the "Best Overall Display."

When asked about the best thing about MAPS, Ted responded that it's the camaraderie. He adds that MAPS doesn't just have members, MAPS is family - each person bringing their skills, professionalism, leadership and of course, the military brotherhood. Ted has seen phenomenal growth at MAPS since he has been a member and feels it has been done with the utmost thought and professionalism.

Our thanks to Ted for his contributions to the ongoing success of MAPS!

A special note: Many of you know that Ted recently had surgery. We are happy to report that he is doing well and is looking forward to returning to MAPS. His exhibit will be closed to the public until his return.



THANK YOU!



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MAPS - The First 30 Years - 1990 to 2020

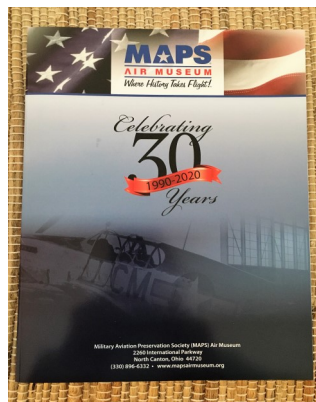
Because there are still so many unknowns with respect to when restrictions on group gatherings will be lifted, we are hopeful we will be able to host our 30th Anniversary Open House before the year is over. Fingers crossed!

But that doesn't mean you can't help us celebrate! The gift shop now offers 30th anniversary gifts for everyone to enjoy. Our current hours are 1 PM - 4 PM on Wednesday for members and volunteers only. We will also be open during our limited reopening hours.

Please visit our website and/or Facebook pages for updates on the Anniversary Open House and the latest information on all the MAPS events.



Commemorative T-shirts featuring MAPS B-26 Marauder, Charley's Jewel. Available in two great colors!



"Celebrating 30 Years" commemorative book with over 300 full-color photos and 84 pages chronicling the phenomenal growth of MAPS over the last 30 years. A treasure you will want to read again and again! This would also make a wonderful gift for someone in your circle of family and friends.

Since front license plates are no longer required in Ohio - show your support for MAPS by putting one on your car!



Just for fun! See our new display of vintage aircraft yard spinners. A must for the aviation enthusiast!