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VIRGINIA AIR NATIONAL GUARD

LT COL THOMAS P. GLENN DIES

Lieutenant Colonel Thomas Pollard Glenn, Director of Logistics, 192d Tactical Fighter Group, and Chief of Supply and Services, Air Technician Detachment, Virginia Air National Guard, departed this life on Saturday, 29 July 1972, at the age of 48. He was born 29 January 1924.

Colonel Glenn served the Virginia Air National Guard with great distinction and with complete and enthusiastic dedication for more than 25 years. His passing is a great loss to this unit.

Colonel Glenn was born in Fork Union, Fluvanna County, Virginia. His parents were Vinton Thomas Glenn and Rebecca Pollard Snead of Columbia and Fork Union, Virginia, respectively. He married the former Christine Parrish of Glen Allen, Virginia. They had three sons, Thomas A, 24; Russell B, 21; and Dennis C, 14. He had two brothers, Samuel A. and Robert V. "Skeeter". Skeeter is currently First Sergeant of the 192d Combat Support Squadron of the Virginia Air National Guard.

Colonel Glenn was reared by his parents in Richmond, Virginia. There, he attended the John B. Cary



Elementary School, the Westhampton School, and John Marshall High School. He also attended the University of Richmond. Before entering the Army, he also worked there. He worked for the Westhampton Theater, Colonial Food Stores, and the Richmond, Fredericksburg, and

Potomac Railroad Company.

Colonel Glenn's military career began during World War II, when, at the age of 19, he voluntarily enlisted in the United States Army as a Private. Before being discharged three years later he had attained the rank of Technical Sergeant with principle duty as First Sergeant. Immediately after separation from the Army, he enlisted in the Army Reserve. A year later, on 21 July 1947, he transferred to the Virginia Air National Guard.

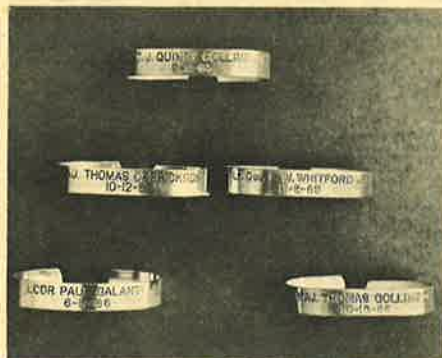
Colonel Glenn's rise in the Air National Guard was quite rapid. Within a year after enlisting as a Staff Sergeant, he was commissioned as a Second Lieutenant. A year and a half later, he was promoted to First Lieutenant. Within five years he was a Captain and six years later he was promoted to Major. Within another four years, at age 40, he had attained the grade of Lieutenant Colonel. He continued to serve as a Lieutenant Colonel from 24 September 1964 until the date of his death. His total commissioned service was over 24 (SEE LTCOL GLENN, Cont'd on Page 4)

ARE YOU WEARING THE LATEST?

Movie stars wear them, little girls wear them, the Thunderbirds wear them. Young people, old people, fighters, lovers, professional ball players, Democrats, Republicans and Guardsmen wear them. The American public, who for so long signed their names to petitions and letters showing their concern for the Americans missing or held by the Communists in Southeast Asia, are now showing their concern for these men by wearing a simple copper or nickel bracelet in their honor. These bracelets are engraved with the POW's or MIA's name, rank, and date he was lost.

If you've ever watched the "Sonny and Cher" show on T.V., you may have noticed that they each wear a POW/MIA bracelet. John Wayne, Bob Hope and Ed McMahon also wear them. In a recent issue of Sports Illustrated, Jim Fregosi of the New York Mets was pictured at a dinner wearing what appeared to be a copper POW bracelet. Roman Gabriel of the Los Angeles Rams and Alabama Governor, George Wallace, are included

in the many other famous and influential people who wear this simple reminder that keeps the POW/MIA problem with them on a personal basis.



With the American involvement in Southeast Asia slowly grinding down, the question of the release of our men who are prisoners and the accountability for those who are missing is still unanswered. As many of you have found out, the American public is very concerned

about the POW/MIA situation and will readily support related programs. But just how far do we have to go, how much longer must we wait, and when will we get a satisfactory reaction from Hanoi? Are the bracelets the last link with these men? Hopefully the bracelet program will be the last such program that is presented to the public and will be a short-lived effort due to the return of these men. But until our men are brought home, these bracelets will serve as a last link and constant reminder to people everywhere that Americans will not forget their missing servicemen.

Already within the 192d TAC Fighter Group, many Guardsmen are wearing these bracelets. This unit can be proud of the work it has done and the concern it has shown for the airmen, soldiers and sailors who are in the hands of the enemy.

The Virginia Air National Guard is now sponsoring a program to promote (See "BRACELETS," cont'd on page 2)

CHAPLAIN'S CORNER

INSTALLING A BURGLAR ALARM
(By Tom M. Olson)

The proprietor of an Altadena, California, Television Shop had an appointment with a man about installing a burglar alarm system. He kept the appointment and discovered that he was a day late installing the alarm. His store had been burglarized the night before the appointment, and \$800 worth of TV and radio sets had been stolen.

The burglar was unable to pry open the front door with its new type lock, so he smashed the glass door and entered the shop. This would have sounded the alarm, had there been one in place.

The proprietor of that shop had no way of knowing that it would be burglarized that particular night; nevertheless he had to suffer the loss of \$800 worth of merchandise for not having installed the alarm system a day sooner than he had planned.

One day often makes the great difference between safety and loss in spiritual, as well as temporal matters. Multitudes of people know they should immediately attend to the exceedingly important matter of their soul's eternal safety; yet many of them say, "Tomorrow, I will attend to that matter." Often they are unexpectedly cut off by accident or heart failure before that "tomorrow" arrives.

Where temporal things are concerned, some delay may be warranted because of the expense involved in installing safety devices, but delay is never justified where the safety of the soul is concerned.

It cost the Father the giving of his beloved Son; and it cost the Lord Jesus the bearing of our sins in His own body on the tree (1 Pet. 2:24) and the enduring of God's righteous judgment against those sins; but it costs the sinner nothing. He believes "to the saving of the soul" (Hebrews 10:39).

Hence, an immediate response is demanded. Behold now is the accepted time; behold now is the day of salvation" (2 Corinthians 6:2).

"Boast not thyself of tomorrow; for thou knowest not what a day may bring forth" (Prov. 27:1). "While it is said, Today if ye will hear His voice, harden not your hearts-- (Hebrews 3:15). Don't delay another day.

"Tomorrow's sun may never rise
To bless thy long deluded sight;
This is the time, O then be wise,
Thou wouldst be saved, Why not tonight?"

SECURITY CORNER

COMMUNICATIONS SECURITY

TRANSEC "TIP" OF THE MONTH

A watchful, patient Third-Man listens and records the current status of military operations. The intelligence data he obtains is the result of your careless use of unsecure radio and telephone systems.

BASE SECURITY

REPORTING AND INVESTIGATING ESPIONAGE, SABOTAGE, AND SUBVERSION

AFR 205-57, required that upon personnel being assigned they will be initially briefed, and will be briefed annually thereafter on the technique used by hostile intelligence services and subversive groups and on the reporting requirements of such activities. Being an annual requirement, your First Sgts will be recording this article on AF Form 572.

TECHNIQUES USED

Because the primary role of the Air Force is that of aerospace, it has become the primary target of Communist and other subversive groups. The ultimate objective of these groups is to obtain military information, to prepare for the sabotage of AF installations, and to weaken the effectiveness of AF by recruiting AF personnel into subversive ranks.

The means in obtaining these objects is primarily through the use of information gathered from AF personnel and those civilians working for the service.

An enemy agent will generally not try to bribe you nor will he directly seek out information from you. He will, however, develop an acquaintance with you, and once established, will be able to obtain the majority of the desired information without alerting you to this fact.

Through carelessness, ignorance, or gullibility, airmen have revealed to enemy agents information which has been detrimental to the mission. Agents also obtain information from AF personnel through the exploitation of a weakness in the airmen, and through bribery and coercion. Threats to one's physical safety, or to the safety of loved ones and relatives are another means of forcing the airmen to provide information.

What information, then, is sought by an agent? It can be stated that agents are after all types of information concerning AF activities.

Information, classified or un-

classified, in printed form is sought. Examples of this are names and biographic data of AF personnel, copies of base telephone directories, rosters, base maps, location of resources and number of personnel on base. Some information, of course, is not as important as others. The one who determines the importance is the agent and not the airman, for as innocent as a piece of information may seem to be, it may be just what is needed by the agent.

ACTION TAKEN BY AIRMEN

The best action to take is not discuss AF activities with unauthorized personnel. If there is any doubt concerning whether or not a piece of information should be revealed, the best course to follow is not to discuss it.

If you should find someone trying to gain information from you, you should take the following action:

1. Each AF member will notify his commander or supervisor immediately upon becoming aware of such activity.
2. Supervisors will report the matter immediately to the unit commander.
3. Commanders will forward to local OSI Office or directly to Hqs, USAF.

INVESTIGATION RESPONSIBILITY

The responsibility of investigating in this area is with OSI. Note, the individual airman is not responsible for investigating. The airman is, however, responsible in reporting the incident and should he deliberately fail to inform his commander or supervisor, disciplinary action may result.

One word of caution: if you should ever be in a situation in which you believe that an enemy agent is involved, do not show your suspicion to the individual, be agreeable but not-committal, report the incident and cooperate with the OSI or other investigators investigating the incident.

BRACELETS (continued from page 1)

note the sale of these bracelets to raise money necessary to keep the public informed about the POW/MIA situation and to honor the men whose return we so earnestly desire. Colonel Claude F. Heath, 192d TFG Commander, has officially recognized this program and has said, "The Virginia Air National Guard has always supported and will continue to support programs aimed at aiding those Americans who are missing or captured."

For those of you who wish to obtain bracelets to sell, contact Major H. F. Coke, 192d Safety Officer. Don't develop the attitude of "let George do it"--let's do it ourselves and help bring these men home. (See related article, pg 5.)

PERSONNEL CHANGES

●Our congratulations go to the following personnel who were promoted or repromoted to the grades indicated during July. The date promoted while on active duty with the regular Air Force is shown opposite the names of those who were repromoted in the Air National Guard.

192D TACTICAL FIGHTER GROUP

A1C JONES, ROBERT D.

192D CAMRON
MSG COUCH, JOHN R., JR.
TSG EGAN, DONALD L.
SGT ADAMS, STEPHEN F.
A1C BARROW, COURTENAY B. (May 72)
A1C BUTLER, SHERALD W.
A1C CARR, WILLIAM S.
A1C DAVIS, RALPH J., JR.
A1C LAZENBY, RICHARD A.
A1C LEDFORD, BRUCE H. (May 72)
A1C LIPSCOMB, LEONARD W.
A1C OSBORNE, LAWSON W., JR.
A1C WALSH, HAROLD L., JR.
A1C WINGO, ERNEST J., JR.
AMN NOBLES, DAVID L. (Mar 72)
AMN OSBORNE, LAWSON W., JR. (Oct 71)
AMN RADVANY, DONALD A. (Mar 72)

192D COMBAT SUPPORT SQUADRON

MAJ FISHER, EARL M.
SSG BECKSTOFFER, RICHARD H.
A1C CHRISTIAN, JOHN R., III
A1C COULTER, TIMOTHY C.
A1C DRISCOLL, JAMES S.
A1C GATES, DAVID M.
A1C GOLDSMITH, STEPHEN L.
A1C HULCHER, LAWRENCE W., JR.
A1C PLANER, THOMAS E.
A1C WILLIAMS, WILLIAM C., III
A1C WINGFIELD, EDWARD C., JR.

192D TAC DISPENSARY

A1C MANASCO, MARK C.

192D SUPPLY SQUADRON

SSG SCHOOF, MICHAEL D.
A1C JAMES, DAVID A.
A1C WELTON, JOHN M.

192D CIVIL ENGINEERING FLIGHT

SSG CLARK, ROBERT C.

●The following airmen extended their enlistments in the Virginia Air National Guard for the period of one year.

192D CAMRON

TSG HODGES, GEORGE W., JR.
TSG WALTON, WILLIAM S., JR.
SSG ELLYSON, GERALD G.
SSG MELVILLE, MARTIN E.
SSG MORECOCK, FRANKLIN B.

192D COMBAT SUPPORT SQUADRON

TSG HAMLETT, GARLAND L.

192D SUPPLY SQUADRON

TSG BROWN, THOMAS E.

●The following personnel were enlisted or appointed into the Virginia Air National Guard during the month of July. Those identified with (1) are prior servicemen, those with (2) are members of the active Air Force transferred to the Virginia Air National Guard under the "Palace Chase" Program, and those with (3) are non-prior service personnel. WELCOME, Y'ALL! GLAD TO HAVE YOU.

192D SUPPLY SQUADRON

CPT BRENT, WILLIAM F., III (1)
A1C ZORRILA, GEORGE M. (2)

192D CAMRON

SGT BOWES, CHARLES R. (2)
SGT DANDRIDGE, JUNIUS F., JR. (1)
SGT HARPER, WAYNE S. (2)
SGT MOSES, NORMAN W. (2)
SGT ROSE, NORMAN E. (2)
SGT SAUNDERS, RICHARD M. (2)
SGT STANLEY, BRUCE C. (2)
SGT WAMPLER, THOMAS N. (2)
A1C BOAZE, BRUCE B. (2)
A1C SILVER, ARNETTE, SR. (2)
A1C SPRUILL, VANNIE A., JR. (2)
A1C YOUNG, HENRY T., JR. (2)
AMN TUNSTALL, MICHAEL S. (3)
AB ALLPORT, JOHN H., JR. (3)
AB ASHBURN, LEMUEL R. (3)
AB ATKINS, WILLIAM C. (3)
AB BARBOUR, JOSEPH S., JR. (3)
AB BULL, JOHN L. (3)
AB CLOUGH, WILMER W. (3)
AB COOK, EDWARD O. (3)
AB JACKSON, CLYDE W. (3)
AB KELLEY, RONALD K. (3)
AB MARTIN, ROBERT S., III (3)
AB NEW, STEPHEN L. (3)
AB SMITH, MICHAEL J. (3)

192D COMBAT SUPPORT SQUADRON

A1C GEORGE, JEROME L. (1)
A1C KIMMELSHUE, DAVID M. (1)
AB BROOKS, WILLIAM I. (3)
AB LEFTWICH, DENNIS J. (3)

192D CIVIL ENGINEERING FLIGHT

SGT WHITE, FREDDIE L. (2)
A1C McLAIN, ROBERT F. (2)

192D COMMUNICATIONS FLIGHT

A1C GLYWA, LEONARD (2)

●The following personnel were discharged from the Virginia Air National Guard during the month of July. (*Ordered involuntarily to active duty for failure to participate satisfactorily.)

HEADQUARTERS, VaANG

LTC WITHERINGTON, JERRY C.

192D TAC DISPENSARY

MAJ BROWN, JOSEPH D., III

192D CAMRON

SSG JOHNSON, THOMAS D.
AB STANLEY, DENNIS A.

192D SUPPLY SQUADRON

SGT EDMONDSON, LARRY W.
A1C TILMAN, EDWARD L.

192D COMBAT SUPPORT SQUADRON

*AMN BOGLE, CHARLES R.

CAPSULE LAW

(An AFNS Feature)

Eight-year-old Jimmy took his kite into an open field to try his luck. Using a thin copper wire for a string, his box kite was soon airborne. Then, tragedy—Jimmy's kite crossed a high-tension power-line and deadly voltage crackled downward, killing him instantly. Could the power company be held legally liable by the boy's family?

In a court hearing, Jimmy's parents blamed his death on the fact that the high-tension line had not been insulated. However, the court held the company not responsible. The judge said Jimmy's use of copper wire instead of an ordinary string was too unusual to have been foreseen and guarded against. Courts generally agree that power companies can not be expected to take precautions against freak accidents. Nevertheless, since electricity is such a dangerous product, they do carry a higher-than-average burden of responsibility.

Example: A boy's kite snagged on a powerpole. When he climbed the pole to retrieve his kite he touched an uninsulated line and suffered a severe burn. The court considered the fact that the pole was next to a playground; that no "danger" signs had been posted; and that it had low steps, easy for children to climb. Therefore, a court duly awarded damages to the injured boy, saying the company could fairly have foreseen this kind of an accident.

AIR FORCE ADVISORY UNIT EXPANDS

With the recent assignment of five AF Advisers, the 192d TFG Advisory Unit now has nine personnel assigned, according to Major George A. Bogert, Senior USAF Adviser.

In addition to Major Bogert, the following are currently assigned:

MSG CECIL NORTON	Personnel Supv
TSG WAYNE GENTRY	Acft Maint
TSG RICHARD L. FORTNEY	Acft Eng
SMS CECIL C. HENRICK	Maint Supt
TSG JUAN B. ARRIOLA	Supply
TSG MARION L. BRITTON	Wpns Cont
TSG HENRY A. SYKES	Avionics
TSG DONALD C. WOODS	Acft Elect

The unit is authorized 24 advisers and Major Bogert anticipates 15 more to be assigned shortly. Each of these advisers will be fully integrated into his proper position and will be a part of the 192d TFG for the next two years.

Besides the 24 advisers from Tactical Air Command, the unit is also authorized one from the AF Communications Service. TSgt Burnell Jarman filled that slot in the Comm Flight on 17 June 1972.

COMMANDER'S CORNER

The Air National Guard has been noted for its ability to get the job done with far less expenditure of money than the active establishment. That is the name of the game and we must continue to do so if we are to survive in the present austere environment. The tax payer has the right to expect us in the military to get as much out of every dollar expended as possible. It is our responsibility, each of us, to see that funds are used wisely and that equipment and supplies are not abused and wasted.

Willful abuse and wastefulness costs money that could and would be spent on other things that are desperately needed by the Virginia Air National Guard. For every item that must be repaired or replaced because of destruction or damages through carelessness and neglect costs us double in the long run and could detract from the combat effectiveness of the Unit.

I bring up the above because it has become evident that we are repairing and replacing far too much damage that has been caused from carelessness. We must all realize that "Uncle Sam's" pocket does have a bottom and the money we take from his is in fact ours.

We can no longer have the attitude that "that's good enough for government work". Work must be performed in the most efficient and economical way and most of all we must use and protect the U. S. Government facilities and equipment we work with in the performance of our duties as Air National Guardsmen and Air Technicians as if they were our own and we would bear the cost of repair and replacement of them from our own individual pay checks if they were damaged or destroyed.

GUARD BILL MOVES UP

WASHINGTON - A Senate-approved bill to improve retirement benefits for National Guard technicians has moved another step toward enactment.

The measure, which would give technicians full credit toward retirement for service prior to 1968, has been reported out of the subcommittee on retirement, insurance and health benefits and now goes to the full House Post Office and Civil Service Committee for action.

[FEDERAL TIMES, July 19, 1972]

NEXT UTA
19-20 AUGUST 1972

LTCOL GLENN (continued from Page 1)

years; his total enlisted service was over five years.

During his long military career, Colonel Glenn had served many tours of active duty. He served in the European Theatre of Operations during World War II and on extended active duty with this unit during both of its mobilizations--the Korean conflict and the Berlin crisis. His active duty also included completion of the two highest military professional schools in the Air Force, the Air Command and Staff College and the Air War College, both at Maxwell Air Force Base, Alabama. He served on active duty at the National Guard Bureau from time to time because of his expertise in the field of logistics. His service there was considered so outstanding that he was awarded the Air Force Commendation Medal. His supervisor, Colonel Claude F. Heath, had said of him early this year that "he is without a doubt the most 'outstanding, almost never equaled' officer I have had the pleasure to serve with." Colonel Heath also commented last year that the conversion of this unit to F-105 aircraft went much faster and smoother because Colonel Glenn volunteered to go on active duty to Southeast Asia to coordinate the packing and shipping of F-105 equipment.

Colonel Glenn was deeply involved in many military-associated activities. He was instrumental in the formation of the Virginia National Guard Association and served as its first treasurer. He had since served as Secretary, Vice President, and President. He also served as chairman of many of the Association's standing committees. He was to have been presented the Association's Outstanding Service Award on the day he died. It was awarded posthumously. He was also a member of the National Guard Association of the United States and served as its Chairman of the Publications Committee. He was also active in the American Legion and the Air Force Association.

Colonel Glenn was buried in the Forest Lawn Cemetery with full military honors. A fly-by of F-105 Tactical Fighter Aircraft from the 149th Tactical Fighter Squadron was part of the ceremony as hundreds of his comrades from both the Virginia Army and Air National Guard paid their last warm tribute to a great Guardsman.

GLENN FAMILY SENDS LETTERS OF THANKS

LtCol Thomas P. Glenn's family sent the following letters of thanks to the Editor for publication in The VANGUARD:

The family of LtCol Thomas P. Glenn extends their sincere thanks and appreciation to the military and civilian personnel for all the many deeds of kindness shown to us during Thomas' passing.

The duties you performed at his services were so lovely and quite a tribute to him. We are most grateful to each and everyone. I know he would have been so pleased as his dedication to the Guard was there to the very end.

Christine & Boys

Dear Fellow Air Guardsmen,

I would like to take a moment of your time, to say thank you.

With the recent loss of my brother, THOMAS P. GLENN, I cannot begin to truly express my innermost feelings, as to the warmth in my heart. This was surely generated by the kindness expressed by you through your personal condolences, as well as cards, flowers, and phone calls.

Also I would like to commend all of the personnel who participated in conducting the funeral services. I am proud to be a part of your team.

I am sure that Thomas, would also have been proud of each of you. As you know, Thomas, was completely dedicated to the Virginia Air National Guard, and lived each day of his life, ever striving for its advancement.

GOD BLESS,

Skeeter Glenn

TSG VAN OCKER IS RECRUITER

To improve our recruiting/retention program TSgt Albert W. Van Ocker of the 192d Supply Squadron has been appointed as the Virginia Air Guard Recruiter. Sgt Van Ocker said he will be selective in obtaining only the best people for the unit and will guarantee equal opportunities for male, female, veterans and recruits.

Lets everyone work along side Sgt Van Ocker and "Keep Them In Blue After 72".

The VANGUARD is an official monthly newspaper published by and for the personnel of the 192D Tactical Fighter Group, Virginia Air National Guard, Byrd Field, Sandston, Virginia.

The opinions expressed herein do not necessarily represent those of The Adjutant General of Virginia or the Virginia Air National Guard.

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MOBILITY EXERCISE SCHEDULED

A mobility exercise will be conducted on Saturday, 19 August 1972, UTA. All personnel on IST 1 thru 8, EST A, EST B, PFT (8 ea) and TFE (8 ea) will process on Saturday as per schedule of events.

Personnel processing thru the PDMU in the O & T Building must have in their possession their I.D. Cards, Dog Tags and Mobility Position Cards (TAC Form 400). The fatigue uniform will be worn. Be prompt and follow the schedule of events. If you do not know what you are required to do, contact the Information Center located in the main hangar near the northeast corner, telephone #62.

IST 1 thru 8, EST A, EST B and ATD equipment will be marshalled and manifested as per schedule of events.

All operating sections will be in full operation during this practice ORI Exercise.

There will be a meeting of all Squadron Mobility Officers and NCOIC's, Operating Section OIC's and NCOIC's and Information Center Personnel in the Group Mobility Control Center at 0815 Saturday, 19 August 1972. Suggest these personnel be excused from Roll Call.

There will be a Mobility Exercise Critique in the Mess Hall at 1500 on Sunday, 20 August 1972.

PaANG HONORS FAMILIES OF POW/MIA IN SOUTHEAST ASIA

On 23 July 1972, Major James P. Gunter of the 149th Tactical Fighter Squadron, Virginia Air National Guard, flew an F-105D to Pittsburg for display during a Pennsylvania Air National Guard Open House. The event honored 101 people from families whose fathers or sons are prisoners (POW) or missing (MIA) in Southeast Asia.

The families were served a luncheon at which each table had a photograph of the POW or MIA and a large reproduction of a bracelet bearing the POW/MIA's name. After lunch they viewed the static displays. For many it was the first time they had seen the aircraft in which their POW/MIA had been lost. Displays included the RF-4, A-4, F-105, F-102, and HU-1 "Huey," and the personal and survival equipment associated with each. The families expressed a great interest in the latter.

The 112th Fighter Group, PaANG, Commanded by Colonel Edward J. Bollen, is currently sponsoring the sale of POW/MIA bracelets. Colonel Bollen announced to the POW/MIA families that his Guardsmen have sold or distributed over 17,000 bracelets in the Pittsburg area and have turned in \$38,000 to keep the public aware of the POW/MIA situation.

COL HEATH PRESENTS TROPHIES

In the photos below, taken during the July Unit Training Assembly, Colonel Claude F. Heath, Group Commander, hands out trophies won for sporting events held during the unit's Annual Field Training Camp.



Team captains (l to r) SSG Donald Duke, Supply; ALC Tommy Nance, Supply; SSG Chuck Miffleton, Combat Support; and MSG Vivian Mann, Combat Support hold trophies for softball, basketball, volleyball, and horseshoes, respectively.



Maj Hugh Meilinger, Tennis Champion



Sgt Terry Towler, Golfing Champion



SSG Larry Knox, Golfing Runner-up

CONFEDERATE AVENUE GATE CLOSES

Due to the increased requirement for airport security, the Confederate Avenue Gate has been closed.

However, to alleviate traffic problems during Unit Training Assemblies, the Confederate Avenue Gate will be open from 0730 to 0800 and from 1630 to 1650 hours. (UTA's only) The gate will remain locked at all other times.

The Confederate Avenue Gate will be manned by Security Police during the periods mentioned above and entrance will be restricted to vehicles with current base vehicle decals. All others must use the Beulah Road Gate.

OVERTIME PAY FOR TECHNICIANS?

Maj. Gen. Francis S. Greenleaf, Chief of the National Guard Bureau, told a house subcommittee on employee benefits that paying overtime to technician personnel - now prohibited by law - would be more efficient than the present practice of granting compensatory time off.

The general explained to the committee that technicians were considered as soldiers under the law and, therefore, not entitled to premium pay. He was testifying on the proposed technician reclassification proposals.

Air and Army Guard technicians are employed as civilians as part of the nation's Civil Service force, and are believed to be the only members of that service who are not permitted overtime work.

[MASS ANG AIRSCOOP]

GROUP SEEKS BOSS SUPPORT

WASHINGTON - President Nixon has named former General Motors boss James M. Roche to head the National Committee for Employer Support of the National Guard and Reserve Forces.

Obvious aim: to win businessmen's sympathy for the Reserve Forces beef-up so employees can participate without being hassled by their bosses.

Reserve manpower problems include both getting needed numbers of members and winning the understanding of employers. Reserve/Guard members are easier to recruit if their employers go along with the program. Active participation requires regular drills and usually two weeks per year of "summer camp" training. Some employers allow additional paid leave for reservists to meet the requirement.

Roche's committee will be made up of prominent business and labor leaders, public employers and representatives of the military associations.

Roche was, until recently, chairman of the board of General Motors Corporation.

[AF TIMES, July 12, 1972]

Inseparable, Deadly Pair

Two drugs in modern society—nicotine and alcohol—seem to be inseparable in social settings. In bars, the ash tray is as much in use as the drink glasses, and at cocktail parties, conversational groups always seem to consist of people with a drink in one hand and a cigarette in the other.

Combination

What does this combination of drugs do to the workings of the human body? All too often, studies of the effects of drugs on the body confine their attention to the single drug, without considering the context in which the drug enters the body. If each of two drugs affects the body in particular ways, what is their effect when they enter the body almost simultaneously?

This basic question is what Dr. Henry Murphee of the Rutgers University Center of Alcohol Studies wanted to answer by a careful research project in which he controlled the intake of the drugs and

measured the performance of the subjects who volunteered to drink and smoke for science.

Working with 16 subjects, he provided each with enough of a mixture of vodka and orange juice to raise the blood alcohol content to about 0.07 per cent. A person with 0.15 per cent blood alcohol is legally drunk; a person with 0.10 per cent is legally impaired.

He then tested the subjects for their ability to concentrate, to duplicate geometrical figures or symbols, and to see and react to a stimulus under several conditions: not smoking, smoking cigarettes with a low nicotine content, and smoking cigarettes with a high nicotine content.

The difference in the two commercial brands of cigarettes represented an eightfold difference in nicotine levels. The low-nicotine cigarettes had 0.2 milligrams of nicotine; the high-nicotine cigarette had 1.6 milligrams of nicotine.

The first task confront-

ing the subjects was to duplicate geometric symbols 15 seconds after seeing them. Next, they had to try keeping a pointer on a spot on a slowly moving turntable, and to do it for two minutes. Each person had three tries at following the point on the turntable.

The results serve to point up the value of knowing nicotine contents of cigarettes, if all other factors in enjoying smoking are kept equal.

Decrease

For example, there was a marked decrease in ability to perform tests when shifting from a low-nicotine to a high-nicotine cigarette. The shift from a high-nicotine cigarette to no smoking produced a gain in test performance. The reverse, shifting from no smoking to a high-nicotine cigarette, tended to confirm the previous finding, because test performance was markedly and adversely affected.

The shift from a low-nicotine cigarette to no smoking produced a

change so small as to be nonsignificant. Similarly, the shift from no smoking to low nicotine produced a nonsignificant change in test performance.

Before beginning the study, Dr. Murphee had assumed that he would find nicotine improving the performance of an intoxicated person. But the results did not confirm this. Instead, nicotine accentuated the detrimental effect of alcohol on coordination.

Another interesting finding from the study was the persistence of the effect of a high-nicotine cigarette in the body. After smoking one of them, several subjects were tested immediately and again after a half-hour rest period.

The half-hour was not long enough to allow the nicotine effect to dissipate. Test performance continued to be adversely affected, despite the rest period.

The flavor may not last, but the effect certainly did.



How To Cut Down Your Smoking

GEORGE S., 40 years old and a pack-a-day smoker since he enlisted 20 years ago, had tried numerous times to break the cigarette habit, without success. "I guess I'm hooked," he told his wife. "But at least they don't seem to hurt me."

He faced his reenlistment examination with confidence. Until the doctor lowered his stethoscope and shook his head. "I don't like the sound of that left lung. We'll check it on your x-ray. But, if I were you, I'd stop smoking."

To George's relief, the x-ray proved negative. But the scare was real enough to pull him up short. On leaving the doctor's office, he dropped his cigarettes in the nearest trash basket—and hasn't smoked since.

Like George, about a million and a half Americans swear off smoking each year. Some on

Is there anything such a person—perhaps you—can do to slow down the harmful effects of smoking?

Actually, there are five things. But remember, doing these will not make smoking "safe." Anything you may do short of quitting completely is merely a compromise. So first ask yourself if cigarettes really mean enough to you to take risks such as:

LUNG CANCER EMPHYSEMA AND CHRONIC BRONCHITIS CORONARY HEART DISEASE

What can you do to lower your intake of all cigarette smoke? Here are five positive steps:

1. Choose a cigarette with less tar and nicotine.

One way to cut down your smoking is to switch to a cigarette with less tar and nicotine.

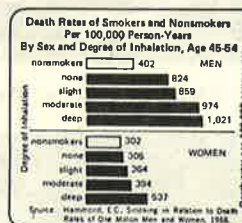
Learn the tar and nicotine content of your cigarette. The Federal Trade Commission gives the latest tar and nicotine ratings for all leading brands of cigarettes. Note how much one brand varies from another—by as much as 2 to 1, or even more. See how your brand compares. Find out how much you can reduce your tar and nicotine intake by switching to another brand, or to another version of the brand you are presently smoking.

Will such a switch result in your smoking more? Probably

not. Most smokers who make such a change either continue to smoke at their previous rate or even smoke less.

2. Don't smoke your cigarette all the way down.

No matter which cigarette you smoke, the most intake of tar and nicotine occurs in your last few puffs. This is because the tobacco itself acts as a filter, retaining a portion of the tar and nicotine that pass through it. Thus, smoke from the first half of a cigarette yields only about 40 per cent of the total tar and nicotine.



But the last half—where the tobacco-filtered tars and nicotine are stored—yields 60 per cent. So the sooner you put your cigarette out, the lower your dose of these harmful ingredients. This fact also points up the added risk of the new "longer" cigarettes. Their "extra puffs" are really "extra perils" for you.

3. Take fewer draws on each cigarette.

Even if you can't stop smok-

ing, try reducing the number of times you puff on each cigarette. With practice, some people find they can substantially cut their actual smoking without really missing it.

4. Reduce your inhaling.

Easier said than done? Perhaps. But remember it is the smoke which enters your lungs that does most of the damage. It is this smoke that injures the cleaning mechanism of the lungs and accelerates the development and progression of emphysema. And it is largely this smoke that promotes the cardiovascular changes which can bring on heart attacks.

Death rates of cigarette smokers increase with degree of inhalation. Make an effort to reduce the depth of your inhaling and its frequency. (Cigar and pipe smokers are not so apt to inhale; this is probably why they are less likely to have lung cancer and many of the other diseases associated with cigarette smoking.)

5. Smoke fewer cigarettes each day.

For some people this is surprisingly easy, but for others it may be the most difficult step of all. Here are some ideas that may help:

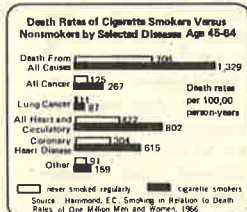
Pick a time of day when you promise yourself not to smoke. It may be before breakfast. Or while driving to work. Or after a certain hour each evening.

It's always easier to postpone a cigarette if you know you will be having one later.

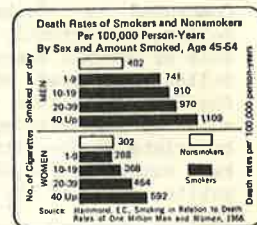
Maybe you're a pack-a-day smoker. Try buying your next pack an hour later each day. Stretch your supply by stretching the periods between each smoke. It may also help to carry your cigarettes in a different pocket. Or, at work keep them in a drawer of your desk or in your locker—any place where you aren't able to reach for one automatically.

The trick is to change the habit patterns you have established. Make a habit of asking yourself, "Do I really want this cigarette?" before you light up. You may be surprised at how many cigarettes you smoke that you don't really want.

One final thought. If you must smoke, by all means follow these simple rules. Then add another precaution: if you spot such warning signs as constant coughing, chest pains, shortness of breath and wheezing, don't wait—see your doctor at once.



their doctor's advice, others because their own common sense tells them it is ridiculous to take the risks involved. Yet tens of thousands continue to smoke, either because they are unable or unwilling to quit.



GENERAL MILITARY TRAINING

Beginning with this issue, VANGUARD will feature two pages of general military training (GMT) subjects each month. This is required reading for all personnel and will be posted to each individual's AF Form 572, "General Military Training Record." If the

Training Office determines that delivery of the VANGUARD has not been made, it will get it to the individuals concerned during the next unit training assembly.

This month's GMT subjects are "Ground Safety," page 8, and "Code of Conduct for Members of the Armed

Forces of the United States," on this page.

Every member of the Armed Forces of the United States is expected to measure up to the standards embodied in the Code of Conduct while he is in combat or in captivity. God help us always to remember it!



I am an American fighting man. I serve in the forces which guard my country and our way of life. I am prepared to give my life in their defense.



I will never surrender of my own free will. If in command, I will never surrender my men while they still have the means to resist.



If I am captured I will continue to resist by all means available. I will make every effort to escape and aid others to escape. I will accept neither parole nor special favors from the enemy.



If I become a prisoner of war, I will keep faith with my fellow prisoners. I will give no information nor take part in any action which might be harmful to my comrades. If I am senior, I will take command. If not, I will obey the lawful orders of those appointed over me and will back them up in every way.



When questioned, should I become a prisoner of war, I am bound to give only name, rank, service number and date of birth. I will evade answering further questions to the utmost of my ability. I will make no oral or written statements disloyal to my country and its allies or harmful to their cause.



I will never forget that I am an American fighting man, responsible for my actions, and dedicated to the principles which made my country free. I will trust in my God and in the United States of America.

GENERAL MILITARY TRAINING

GROUND SAFETY

BE A SAFE SKIPPER

(Reprinted from TIG BRIEF)

In this TIG BRIEF safety article, we are dealing with boating, one of the most popular of the water sports. With warm weather (almost) upon most of the nation, there will be a dramatic surge in the number of pleasure boats in use.

The following rules of courtesy and safety will insure a bon voyage for the "skipper" and his crew:

● Check the weather before you set out on the water. Each summer fatal boating accidents occur when FORECASTED heavy winds swamp pleasure boats.

● Carry a Coast Guard approved life preserver for each person aboard. INSIST all persons wear their life preservers, especially the children and nonswimmers.

● Load the boat, and seat passengers properly BEFORE getting underway. NEVER overload the boat.

● Always carry a paddle or oar, and provide the necessary running lights for nighttime operations. Also, carry a flashlight, anchor, tool kit, first aid kit, bail bucket, and some spare parts.

● Use only approved safety gas cans to carry extra gasoline. Do not smoke while refueling cans or motor tanks. Gasoline at temperatures above 140° F. will cause low density plastic containers to disintegrate.

● Never stand or permit standing in the boat unless you are SURE it is large enough and stable enough to do so safely. Wear light rubber-soled shoes rather than brogans or boots. Besides being better to prevent slipping, they allow for easier swimming in an emergency.

● Do not disturb persons who are fishing; steer clear of them.

● Give sailboats, canoes, and rowboats the right-of-way. Your wake may upset them.

● NEVER motor through areas where there are swimmers.

● Keep an eye on the weather and get to shore before a storm breaks.

● Know the general rules for barometer and wind observations.

● Learn to handle your craft by practicing near shore in quiet, shallow water. Know the rules on right-of-way, channel markings, anchorages, and use of lights.

● Always instruct at least one other person on board how to operate the boat.

● Use an observer if towing a boat.

● If there is an approved course in boat safety and handling that is

Each of the substances in the following list has a number following its name which corresponds with a number in the boxes below. To find the antidote or counterdose of each substance match up the numbers. For example, the counterdose to Acids, (numbered 18), is in the lower right box (also containing the number 18).

Alcohol -- 9	Acids -- 18	Insect & Rat Poisons
Barbiturates -- 3	Bichloride of	with arsenic -- 2
Belladonna -- 15	Mercury -- 6	with sodium
Bromides -- 11	Camphor -- 1	fluoride -- 14
Codeine -- 13	Carbon Monoxide -- 16	with phosphorus -- 5
Headache & Cold	Chlorine Bleach -- 8	with DDT -- 11
Compounds -- 9	Disinfectant	with strychnine -- 15
Salicylates	with chlorine -- 8	Iodine Tincture -- 15
(Aspirin) -- 9	with carbolic	Lye -- 10
Iron Compounds -- 7	acid -- 12	Mushrooms -- 11
Morphine, Opium -- 13	Food Poisoning -- 11	Oil of Wintergreen -- 9
Paregoric -- 13	Furniture Polish -- 17	Pine Oil -- 17
"Pep" Medicines -- 2	Gasoline -- 17	Rubbing Alcohol -- 9
Sleeping Medicines -- 3	Kerosene	Turpentine -- 17
	Household Ammonia -- 10	Washing Soda -- 10

1 - Induce vomiting with an emetic such as: -Finger in throat, or -Tablespoon of mustard in half glass of water, or -Salt and warm water	2 - Give glass of milk, "universal antidote" (obtain from pharmacy and keep on hand at home). -Induce vomiting. (See number 1.)	3 - Induce vomiting. (See number 1). -Give two tablespoons (tbsp) of epsom salt in 2 glasses of water -Then give large quantities of hot coffee or strong tea.
4 - Give two ozs. thick starch paste. Mix cornstarch (or flour) with water. -Then give 2 ozs salt in quart of warm water. Drink until vomit fluid is clear -Finally, give milk.	5 - Induce vomiting. (See number 1.) -Then give 4 ozs mineral oil. Positively do NOT give vegetable or animal oil. -4 oz hydrogen peroxide. -1 tbsp sodium bicarb in qt of warm water.	6 - Give glass of milk or universal antidote (See number 2). -Induce vomiting. (See number 1.) -1 oz epsom salts in a pint of water.
7 - Induce vomiting. (See number 1.) -Give 2 tsp of sodium bicarb in a glass of warm water.	8 - Give a glass of milk. -Hot coffee or strong tea plus white of raw egg.	9 - Give a glass of milk. -Induce vomiting. (See number 1.) -Tbsp sodium bicarb in quart of warm water.
10 - Give 2 tbsp vinegar in 2 glasses of water -Give white of 2 raw eggs or 2 oz of olive oil. -Do NOT induce vomiting	11 - Induce vomiting. (See number 1.) -Give 2 tbsp of epsom salt in 2 glasses of water.	12 - Induce vomiting. (See number 1.) -Then give 2 oz castor oil. -Next give glass of milk or whites of 2 raw eggs.
13 - Give glass of milk or universal antidote. (See number 2.) -2 tbsp epsom salt in 2 glasses of water. -Keep patient awake.	14 - Give 2 tablespoons of milk of magnesia. -Give glass of milk. -Induce vomiting. (See number 1.)	15 - Give glass of milk or universal antidote. (See number 2.) -Induce vomiting. (See number 1.) -Give artificial respiration. -Keep patient quiet.
16 - Carry victim into fresh air. -Make the patient lie down. -Hot coffee or strong tea.	17 - Give water or milk. -Give two oz vegetable oil. -Do NOT induce vomiting	18 - Give 1 oz milk of magnesia in large quantity of water. -Do NOT induce vomiting

offered in your area, attend.

A boat, like an automobile, can be lethal if the rules of safety

and courtesy are not followed.

BE SMART . . . BE SAFE!