



192D TACTICAL FIGHTER GROUP

# VANGUARD

VIRGINIA AIR NATIONAL GUARD



27th Year, No. 11

Byrd IAP, Sandston, Virginia

November 1983

## VHA out for tours under 20 weeks

Reservists called to active duty for 20 weeks or longer are entitled to a variable housing allowance at the rate prescribed for the location from which they are ordered to active duty, beginning on the day the member is entitled to a basic allowance for quarters.

The initial rate will end on the day prior to the day the member reports at the duty location prescribed in the active duty orders. Entitlement to a variable housing allowance at the rate prescribed for the duty location begins on the day the member reports at that location.

Members of the Reserve components called or ordered to active duty for less than 20 weeks are not entitled to a variable housing allowance. This prohibition applies to members of reserve components called or ordered to active duty after 30 September 1983.

Payment of variable housing allowances will not be terminated for members of the reserve components on active duty prior to 1 October 1983.

## Loans available

Air Force Aid Society student loans are available to active duty, retired, National Guard and selected reserve members. Their families are also eligible.

AFAS student loans include the Gen. Henry H. Arnold, Gen George S. Brown and parent-student loan programs.

## Military to get 4% raise by spring

A House/Senate conference committee has agreed to a four percent pay raise for all military personnel, except E-1's with less than four months service. The raise will be effective 1 April 1984 unless federal civilian employees get an earlier raise; in that case, military employees will get a raise at the same time.



Chief Jack Maynard presents chevrons to Raymond Foster and Gordon Harris

## Unit gains two Chiefs

By CPT SALLY MORGER

The Virginia Air National Guard has two new "Chiefs". CMS Raymond L. Foster, Jr. and CMS Gordon C. Harris.

Chief Foster is manager of the 192d CAMRON munitions branch. Chief Harris, is group aircraft maintenance manager. He retired from the full-time technician program 31 October with more than 30 years of federal service.

Chief Harris' career parallels the history of the Virginia Air National Guard. He joined the Air Guard in May 1948, was called to active duty in March 1951 during the Korean conflict and served in Korea as an F-47D crew chief. He was released from active duty in May 1952, and rejoined the Virginia Air Guard when it was reorganized early the next year.

In January 1955, Harris joined the Guard's technician force and has worked as a crew chief on a blend of fighters, bombers, and reconnaissance aircraft ranging from B-26's to F-84's.

Along with the rest of the Air Guard Harris was called to active duty again in October 1961 during the Berlin Airlift.

He became aircraft maintenance manager for the group in August this

year, when CMS Harvey Mahoney retired. Chief Harris was promoted to his present rank 3 October 1983.

He is married to the former Mary E. Lane. They live in Sandston, VA, and have one son, Ricky.

Chief Foster served four years with the U.S. Navy before joining the Virginia Air National Guard.

He earned Navy combat wings in Korea in 1952 and amassed 2,900 flying hours during three years on the sea tenders USS Currituck and USS Valcour in the North Atlantic and the Caribbean Sea.

Foster joined the VaANG in 1955, earned his aircrew wings with the 149th Bomber Squadron, and served as LSC crew chief from 1962 to 1982, when he became manager of the 192d CAMRON munitions branch.

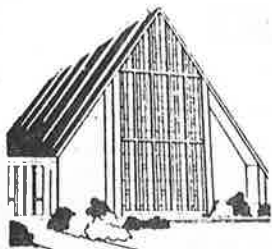
He and his wife, Lillie, live in Quinton and have two children, Steven and Colleen. Chief Foster is active his church, where he is a Sunday school superintendent.

## ID Cards required

Beginning 5 Nov all personnel eating in the Dining Hall must show their military I.D. card before entering the food line.

## Sunday Services

Sunday 0830 - General Protestant  
0915 - Mormon  
1300 - Catholic Mass



Your Chaplain is available to you and your family 24 hours a day. Do not hesitate to call him if you think he can help or assist you in any way. His telephone numbers are: "A"-387, "C"-66, or 737-0635 (Home) and 737-1527 (Church).

## Handicapped children escorted in marathon

The Virginia Air National Guard was asked to supply escorts for 6 handicapped children in wheelchairs who were to participate in this years races. Because of weather conditions on Sunday, 23 October 83 (rain), only 3 of the children actually decided to participate. All of the children were members of an athletic organization in Richmond that is known as "Wheel Wizards".

Those members of the unit who served as escorts for the 3 children were Sandra E. Archer, David L. Hampton, and Gary A. Wood. Sandra was assisted by her husband Franklin. All of those who participated had a good time and established friendships which should endure for some time to come.

Many members of the unit participated in the 3 different races which make up the Richmond Marathon. Clyde Reece and Gary Brooks were two that we know of, but we hope that all of you who ran were able to accomplish the goals you had set for yourself. See you next year, and hope we have better weather.

## Mobility training

There will be a Training Class for all Squadron Mobility Officers and NCOIC's Saturday, 5 Nov 83 at 0830. Class will be held in Room 205 of the Hangar.

## Complaint clarification not complaint investigation

By CPT ANDREW WILLIS

The Social Actions Office is available to assist with creating a positive working environment within the Virginia Air National Guard. The staff helps the base commander eliminate discrimination and resolve differences related to poor human relations. The office also provides a program in drug and alcohol training for all base personnel.

To assist the base commander with equal opportunity and treatment matters, the Social Actions staff follows a prescribed process when individuals file complaint of discrimination. The process is called "Complaint Clarification." Complaint clarification consists of actions required of the base Equal Opportunity and Treatment (EOT) and Human Relations staff for the commander to clarify and document the details of a complaint of discrimination. Complaint clarification procedures do not overlap investigation procedures. The purpose of complaint clarification is to:

a. Determine if a possibility exists that Air Force EOT policy has been violated (Air Force EOT policy is covered in ANGR 30-2).

b. Gather enough information for a commander to determine if an inquiry or investigation is appropriate. If so, an inquiry officer is

appointed by the base commander. The officer will not be the Social Actions officer.

The Social Actions office is located in Room 504 in the hangar and is open during UTA's only. CPT Andrew Willis is the group Social Actions officer.

## Ceremonial dress available for officers

Washington (AFNS) - The Air Force Chief of Staff has approved phasing in two new ceremonial uniforms for field grade officers. The new uniforms, one white and one blue, are designed to fill the void between the day-to-day service dress uniform and the formal mess dress.

The "dressed-up" look provided by the new uniforms will be especially appropriate for ceremonies, parades, reviews, official visits of civilian dignitaries, change of command ceremonies and similar events.

Colonels and Lieutenant Colonels have until May 1, 1984, to add ceremonial whites to their wardrobes, and until Oct 1, 1984, to obtain the ceremonial blues.

Majors will have until May 1, 1985 to get their whites and until Oct 1, 1985 to get their blues. For officers separating or retiring within 90 days after the effective dates, the uniforms will be optional.

## Year round use of commissaries to be tested

Guardsmen and Reservists in certain areas of the country will be part of a test program to see what impact year-round use of commissaries by Guardsmen and Reservists will have on those establishments. Language in the Defense Authorization Bill Stipulates that participants in the test program may shop the commissaries during any 15 days of the calendar year after completion of annual training, rather than just the 15 days during training currently authorized. The Secretary of Defense has been directed to render a report on the results, with recommendations, by September 1984.

The VANGUARD is an official monthly newspaper published by and for the personnel of the 192d Tactical Fighter Group, Virginia Air National Guard, Byrd IAP, Sandston, Virginia. The opinions expressed herein do not necessarily represent those of the Adjutant General of Virginia or the Virginia Air National Guard.

COMMANDER:

Col Hartwell F. Coke, IV

EDITOR:

Cpt Lawrence M. Fuccella

ADVISOR:

Maj Basil H. Evans, Jr.

CHIEF OF PUBLIC AFFAIRS:

Maj Francis J. McNally

PHOTOGRAPHER:

MSG Robert A. Flournoy

# Editorial

## Military Customs, Courtesy and Appearance to be Evaluated

FROM THE GROUP COMMANDER

From time to time we all need to be reminded of certain uniform requirements, and military customs and courtesies. With the MEI on the horizon (and judging from inspection reports from other units, the inspectors will be paying close attention to military appearance, customs and courtesies), I would like to take this time to give you a few of the most common write-ups.

Saluting officers outdoors is mandatory. Along with this, let's remember to show respect for those of thighter rank or in a position of authority. All individuals should be addressed by their rank and last name while on duty (being such a close knit group here, we all have the tendency to call each other by first names - inspectors sort of frown on that!).

All buttons on the uniform and outerwear must be buttoned and zippers zipped.

The cardigan sweater cannot be worn as an outergarment out of doors.

The pullover sweater must display your rank and can be worn as an outergarment out of doors. Top three NCOs and officers will wear shoulder boards over their epaulets. TSGs and below will wear the metal rank insignia centered horizontally, one inch from the shoulder seam directly on the epaulets.

Old and worn uniform items should be replaced through supply channels.

Hair must conform to standards. Men will have no long sideburns or mustaches; hair must not extend over the ears, and will present an overall tapered appearance. Women will have a feminine, conservative hair style with no more than 3 inches in bulk, and will not extend past the bottom of the shirt collar in length. No hair ornaments will be worn, such as pins, ribbons, etc., however, plain pins, combs and barrettes similar in color to the woman's hair color may be worn to keep hair in place.

No pens, combs, wallets, etc., will be exposed while in uniform.

Shoes will be shined and in good repair. Patent leather shoes will not be worn with fatigues.

A wristwatch and a conservative ID bracelet may be worn. No more than three rings on both hands combined may be worn. Women are only allowed to wear either pearl, gold, or silver ball earrings. All other styles are unauthorized and will not be worn. No other types of jewelry may be worn exposed while in the uniform.

The proper headgear will be worn outside. All required accouterments will be worn on the uniforms (i.e., rank insignia, badges, emblems, name tags or strips, USAF strips, etc.).

Know the rules - let's follow them. It would surely be senseless to receive write-ups on things that we mentioned here that are easily avoidable. All supervisors should double check their personnel to insure that they conform to these standards. Let's work hard to make this the best MEI ever! Good Luck!

**Thanksgiving**  
★ November 24 ★ **Day**

## Zero Overpricing Program underway

As you may be aware, there has been national attention given material overpricing in DOD. What is often overlooked is that the most recent celebrated case, as well as many others, has been a direct result of the USAF Zero Overprice Program (the E-3A Plastic Cap for Navigator's Stool Leg). Within the ANG, participation has steadily increased and there have been many successes. Throughout the USAF 22 percent of the challenges have resulted in reduced prices or correction of catalog data. Customers of supply and contracting are encouraged to challenge apparent overpricing. The avionics technician that receives a \$100 1/2 watt resistor, the vehicle maintenance technician that sees a \$20 common automotive oil filter or the clerk typist that finds paper priced higher than the local market must be encouraged to initiate the challenge process. However, it is necessary that these challenges be responsible and provide specific comparative data for either commercial or DOD like items. Supply price monitors, in their correspondence to the source of supply, must insure that the characteristics of the item being compared, as well as its vendor, are provided. The item being compared may or may not be identical, but must meet form, fit, function and quality equivalency. Do not simply state that the item appears overpriced. At a minimum, provide local manufacture estimates.

The unit price monitor is TSG James Hague, Ext. 350. Price challenges should be forwarded by letter through channels.



Contact your Supply Price Monitor TSG JAMES HAGUE EXT. 350

## Retirement of ANG enlisted members

By CMS JACK MAYNARD  
Senior Enlisted Advisor

ANG enlisted members retire under either 10 USC 8914 or 10 USC 1331. Section 8914 applies to those members eligible for an active duty retirement. Section 1331 applies to a typical reserve or "weekend status" retirement.

By law, 10 USC 8961, a Regular or Reserve enlisted member who retires for other than disability is retired in the Regular or Reserve grade held on the date of retirement, unless entitled to a higher grade under some other provision of law. Consequently, ANG enlisted members who retire under provision of 10 USC 8914 (active duty) are retired in the Reserve grade they hold on the date of their retirement. They are not entitled to advance on the retired list (under provision of 10 USC 8964) to a higher grade held on active duty satisfactorily, as are Regular enlisted members.

ANG members eligible for retired pay at age 60 IAW Title 10 USC 1331, require a highest grade held determination by the Secretary of the Air Force. This is normally initiated by ARPC at the time a member applies for retired pay (approximately age 59 1/2). If approved the member will receive retired pay at age 60 in his/her highest grade held.

## Inactive duty medical coverage okayed

Medical coverage for National Guard and Reserve personnel during inactive duty training has been expanded to include the period of time a member is traveling directly to or from his place of duty. This coverage includes the hospital benefits, medical and dental care and subsistence costs now provided to active Army or Air Force personnel for an injury incurred in the line of duty. Pay and allowances are not, however, included in the new section of law.

Portal-to-portal medical coverage for members of the National Guard, a NGAUS 1983 legislative priority, was agreed to in conference over the Defense Authorization Bill for Fiscal Year 84.

## Logistics opening

There is an opening in the Logistics Office for a TSG 66170. This opening can be filled by a 5-level from one of the career fields listed below.

Interviews will be held during Nov drill. Please call Major Neergaard, Ext 405, for an appointment. Selection will be made prior to 1600 on 6 Nov 83.

### CAREER FIELDS

Vehicle Maintenance  
Transportation  
Fuels  
Supply  
Contracting  
Accounting  
Avionics  
Maintenance Management Systems  
Aircraft Systems  
Aircraft Maintenance  
Munitions & Weapons Maintenance

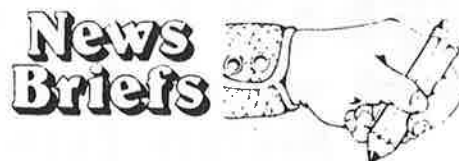
## Fraudulent travel claims watched

Everyone who travels, whether in a military or civilian status, should be aware of their entitlements under the Joint Travel Regulations. It is the travelers responsibility to see that their voucher is properly prepared and that they claim only what they are entitled to. An example of a fraudulent claim would be when traveling to a high cost area you claim meals and lodging totaling to the full per diem rate when in actuality you spent less.

This irresponsibility only hurts the individual in the form of higher taxes and the chance of legal action being taken. Be sure you consider the consequences when you file your next travel voucher.

## Audio Visual training

The Audio Visual Services Section will conduct Projectionist Training classes on a regular basis beginning with the November UTA. Instruction will be given in 16mm film projection and videotape playback equipment. All sections which require this type of equipment for training purposes should have at least one qualified projectionist. To schedule individuals for the projectionist training class contact MSG Robert Flournoy or TSG Marshall, Ext. 342.



CMS Bernard E. Carbon has succeeded CMS Lynn Alexander as the Air National Guard Senior Enlisted Advisor. Chief Carbon's previous assignment was Customer Support Branch Chief at the 184th Tactical Fighter Group, McConnell AFB, Kansas. Chief Alexander is now Assistant Executive to the Guard Director.

ST PATRICK'S DAY  
MARCH 17, 1984  
SAVANNAH, GA

A WINN 44 Passenger Luxury Coach will leave from the Club 149 parking lot on March 16, 1984 at 7 a.m.

The cost per person will be \$130.00. A \$50.00 deposit is due by December 31, 1983. The remaining \$80.00 per person, for two nights accomodation, at the Best Western-Riverfront, is due by January 31, 1984. The motel rate is based on two (2) people per room, which seems high, but remember what Savannah is like on St. Patrick's Day.

Contact:  
Bill Saunders - 737-0799 (H)  
355-7961 (W)  
Ed Smith - Ext. 345

Reserve your seat today!



### \*\*SATURDAY LUNCH\*\*

Spagetti with Meat Sauce  
Green Beans  
Salad Bar with Assorted Dressings  
French Bread  
Coffee Iced Tea Milk  
Devil's Food Cake

\*\*\*\*\*

### \*\*SUNDAY LUNCH\*\*

Roast Turkey with Dressing  
Mashed Potatoes Cranberry Sauce  
Buttered Peas Apples  
Salad Bar with Assorted Dressings  
Bread and Butter  
Coffee Iced Tea Milk  
Fruit Cake

# OPSEC Update .....

By LTC GEORGE W. DAVIS

With the MEI and several overseas deployments scheduled for the coming year, this month's OPSEC UPDATE will address the purpose and objective of a strong OPSEC program. OPSEC is applicable to all areas of military activities which contribute to our national security efforts, both during peacetime and war.

The purpose of OPSEC is to prevent the disclosure of information containing intelligence indicators that can be used to degrade operational effectiveness. The successful accomplishment of the mission and of OPSEC is greatly dependent upon each individual recognizing what information and action needs protection, and then providing that protection. However, there is a point of diminishing return in applying OPSEC. This point is reached when overall security measures detract from oper-

ational effectiveness. In order for OPSEC to be effective, unit personnel must be aware of the balance between security and mission accomplishment.

One of the basic principles of war deals with the element of surprise. OPSEC is concerned with keeping tactical and strategic advantage on our side by protecting information and activity affecting this principle. We must protect knowledge of our plans, resources, and limitations. The proper protection of classified information and material is part of it; so is the protection of seemingly trivial or insignificant, unclassified information and actions which are related to this element. In other words, we must protect information or actions that are sensitive.

The OPSEC program is conducted on a full time basis, as are Air Force programs for physical security and

communication security. OPSEC is also similar to those programs in Key elements, such as individual responsibility and in the need to know.

The main objective of the OPSEC program is to enhance mission effectiveness by achieving and maintaining an optimum level of overall security in all Air Force operations and activities. We must always remember that the OPSEC program is a team effort, and for the program to be successful, all members of this unit must give 100% of their support, to ensure that mission objectives are accomplished.



## Cash shows hot gun in pistol tourney

By SSG ED KELLEHER

Competition pistol shooting is loaded with frustrations, says TSG R.K. Cash, but you'd never guess it by looking at Cash's results in the Annual Adjutant General's Small-Arms Tournament.

This year, competing at Fort A.P. Hill against the best shooters in the Virginia Army and Air National Guard, Cash won his fourth pistol title in the 12-year history of the tourney.

"It's just something I've always liked to do," said Cash a stocky, 52-year-old former Marine who keeps his hair cut in traditional close-cropped Marine Corps style. "And it's a good way to enhance one's survivability in wartime."

Cash, non-commissioned officer in charge of the 192d Tactical Fighter Group's parachute fabrication shop, has been a perennial competitor on the base pistol team since he joined the Air Guard in 1975.

He brought to the 192d TFG a strong background as a marksman. In 1948, a year and a half after he first joined the Virginia National Guard, Cash enlisted in the Marine Corps for what was to be a nine-year hitch. He rejoined the Army Guard in 1960 and was instrumental in setting up the Guard's competitive shooting program in 1961.

TSG Ray Bassetti of the 192d placed third in this year's pistol shoot.

The pistol competition, a "modified combat course," consisted of three events -- one from the prone position and two from the standing position. The prone event calls for slow, deliberate aiming, allowing two minutes for 10 shots.



R.K. Cash shows his wares

Cash won the adjutant general's pistol title the first and third years of the competition. He resumed his winning ways last year and captured the pistol competition again this year.

The standing events are quicker. In one, the shooter must fire one shot in five seconds at a turn-around target 25 yards away. He repeats that 10 times. The second standing event is military rapid fire, calling for the shooter to get off five shots at the turn-around target in 10 seconds.

Cash scored a 284, four points ahead of his nearest competitor. Bassetti was edged out by a percentage of one point for second place.

Competition shooting is "expensive, time-consuming and very frustrating," Cash said. Shooters pay their way to meets, which are usually on weekends.

Cash is married and has three sons and a daughter, all of whom shoot "but not competitively," he said. His wife, Faye, lets him indulge in his hobby. "She's a very patient lady," Cash said.

Because regulations require that 10-man base pistol teams have five new shooters each year, the 192d team is constantly on the lookout for prospective shooters, he said.





## Keep shots current

Aircrew and support personnel anticipating deployments to foreign countries are required to keep their immunizations current. This practice will reduce unnecessary delays in processing.

## DP stands ready

Tensions are currently building throughout the world. Now is a good time for each of us to evaluate our readiness concerning chemical warfare training. If you are unsure of your readiness, contact your Squadron Disaster Preparedness Representative to be scheduled for a Chemical Warfare Refresher class. Your life may depend on it.



### Now see here....

CAMRON Commander, Major Harold Yeary appears to be reluctant in presenting the Outstanding Maintenance Person award to TSG Marty Melville. He shouldn't be. Melville was instrumental in establishing automated tracking records for up-to-date reporting of maintenance conditions.



Unit members fire machine gun under watchful eyes of army guardsmen

## Security Police qualify on M-60

By TSG LOU PARIS

"Is the line ready?"

"The line is ready. Commence firing!"

Those words are familiar to anyone who has trained on a military firing range. During the October UTA, 24 security policemen from the 192d WSSF heard them again at Fort A.P. Hill.

The SP's made the 52-mile trip to the Caroline County base to fire the M-60 machine gun as part of the training required for the establishment of a Base Defense Force. MAJ William Schwartz, 192d WSSF, Commander, said that with the authorization of the 7.62 mm weapon, "we have picked up a combat role." According to Schwartz, security police will use M-60's to secure the area around the flight line.

At A.P. Hill, the SP's trained under the supervision of marksmen from Company A, 3rd Battalion, 116th Infantry (Separate), Virginia Army National Guard from Manassas. Qualifiers were required to hit pop-up targets at ranges varying from 400 to 1100 meters.

The M-60 is capable of cycling more than 500 rounds per minute. However, there were no "John Wayne-type" bursts of extended machine gun fire because: Such rapid firing would heat the guns barrel to extremely high temperature, and each trainee was allotted only 100 rounds of ammunition to hit eight targets.

Most of the trainees qualified on their first attempt. SRA Robert Estes of Chesterfield County scored a perfect 80 on the range.

At the other end of the scale, SSG Tim Sturges, an Enfield, NC, city policeman and an avid hunter, failed

to hit any targets on his first try. "Put some bushes around it," he said. "I'll hit 'em then." He did, without the bushes.

The M-60 machine gun is designed to keep a barrage of lead going in the direction of base infiltrators to keep them scurrying for cover and prevent them from further penetrating base defenses.

The Base Defense Force is authorized another piece of equipment. An armored vehicle, dubbed the "Peacekeeper," is designed to transport as many as six fully-equipped personnel to any point on base.

### JOG TODAY



### LIVE TOMORROW

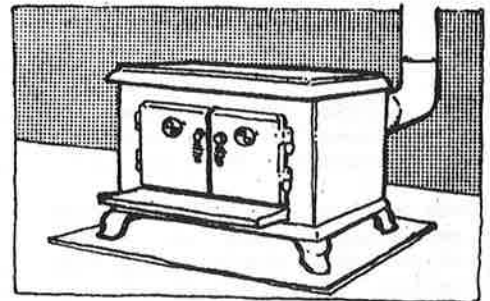


### Fearsome foursome

The unit pistol team recently captured the NGB Small Arm Pistol State Tournament held in Savannah, GA. Members are (L to R) TSG Ray Bassetti, TSG Earl Bergener, SSG Karl Mercer, and Sgt Perry Hornbarger. The team is awaiting results from its participation in the nationals.

### Safety Tips for Kerosene, Oil, or Woodburning Space Heaters:

1. These too must be properly vented, to prevent the accumulation of carbon monoxide.
2. Use only the fuel for which the heater was designed. Don't use kerosene in an oil heater, and vice versa.
3. Never use highly flammable liquids like gasoline to get a wood stove started.
4. These heaters have open flames: keep flammable liquids and fabrics away!



## Check reissues for Reserves causes concern

### From THE ACCOUNTING & FINANCE CENTER

Under an agreement with the US Treasury effective 1 March 1982, AFAFC began reissuing treasury checks to Air Reserve Forces (ARF) members claiming nonreceipt, loss, or destruction of original pay checks produced by the Air Reserve Pay and Allowance System (ARPAS).

Our reissue policy has been more liberal than the treasury's was and certainly faster. But one troublesome statistic causes us to question our liberal policy. Thru 31 July 1983, ARF members requested reissue of 2,199 checks and the letter reported that 979 or 44.5 percent of the original checks were cashed. Only 63 (2.9) percent ARF members have claimed a forgery of the original check. We are at a loss to explain why so many ARF members cannot remember negotiating a UST check. To date, we have not pursued the false official statement or fraud routes but will be required to assess interest, processing, and appropriate penalty charges once we receive implementing procedures for the debt collection act of 1982. We notify every recipient of a reissued check that these charges may be assessed.

We ask your help.

Sure Pay. When we send money directly to an account via electronic funds transfer, a check cannot be lost or destroyed and that eliminates check problems for everyone. We mail AF Forms 1965, Air Reserve Forces Earnings Statement, early enough for Sure Pay participants to know the amount of their pay on the day of deposit. 85.6 percent of active, 78.2 percent of retired, and 80.0 percent of civilian total force members use sure-pay while only 25.1 percent of the Air National Guard and 26.7 percent of the Air Force Reserve do.

We have heard, but have no documentation, that financial organizations in some parts of the country either do not participate in direct deposit or do not accept ARF member requests for direct deposit participation. Let AFAFC/XSGB, Mr. Ken Chandler, Autovon 926-7471, know the names of such banks, savings and loans, credit unions, etc., so that he can contact them and encourage a policy change.

There is a high percentage of original and replacement checks cashed, and AFAFC is not in the loan business. Knowingly making a false official statement is a crime, and AFAFC will soon start checking for interest, processing and appropriate

penalty charges. Before asking for a replacement check, make certain that the original check has not been deposited by another family member, signed over to someone else in payment of a debt, cashed at an unusual place—a convenience store rather than a financial organization—or stuck in a book, desk, or glove compartment. Also when your check mailing address is not current, delays occur while the post office attempts to find a forwarding address. Since 1 January 1983, we have had 3,890 checks returned by the USPS as undeliverable because ARF members moved and left no forwarding address.

Sure Pay eliminates all the guess work - try it - you'll like it!



## 'I.M. Broke' has a problem

by 1LT Harvard C.S. Kim  
15th Air Base Wing  
Hickam Field, Hawaii

MSG and Mrs. I.M. Broke have no financial problems. Mrs. Broke's income, combined with Sergeant Broke's military income, allowed the family to live quite comfortably. With the combined incomes, they could more than afford to pay all their monthly bills.

Then Sergeant Broke and family went to Hawaii on a permanent change of station. Consequently, the family found themselves with only one income to satisfy those monthly bills.

Now, compound that problem with the adjustment to the expensive Hawaiian economy. Where to now? Bankruptcy?

Many families enjoy the benefits of two incomes but are not prepared to adjust to a single income when situations change, such as an assignment change. Many families rely on the second income and expect to continue working at their new assignment if jobs are available and if they get hired and if, if, if....

If you are dual income family, then consider these questions:

- Do you have time payments that will not be paid off before your tour ends? If so, what are the monthly payments and how long will you be able to keep up the payments on a single income during the actual move?

- What other situations, besides a PCS, will force one of the incomes to stop? Are you prepared to meet such contingencies?

- What are your marketable skills? How flexible are you to work at different types of jobs?

- Here are a few ways to prepare for changes in income levels:

- Save! While you are enjoying the benefits of two incomes, be sure to have a regular savings plan. A military allotment could really help. Be sure your savings will be adequate to cover the loss of an income from three to six months.

- Plan to pay off your credit card balances by the time you expect to PCS.

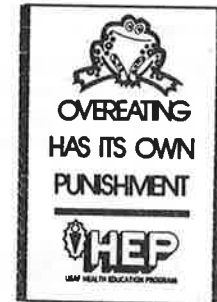
- Stay out of debt, especially before a PCS.

- Seek self-improvement in a marketable skill and establish a professional resume. Encouraging letters from present employers are very helpful as backups to a resume.

- Budget, budget, budget! Plan ahead. Many embarrassing situations, including protecting your Air Force career, can be minimized by just looking ahead and planning properly.

## Temporary help needed

Data Automation will have a temporary (AGR) technician position opening in the grade of Technical Sergeant, effective in December 1983, for a period of approximately six months. Duties will include the operation of the currently installed Honeywell 700 computer equipment and working with management in the implementation/conversion of the new Sperry System 80 Computer System. Applicants from any career field will be considered. Contact CPT Fuccella, Ext. 382, or CMS Buttner, Ext. 312, for interview and more information.



## Quotas set for Air University courses

The Air Command and Staff College at the Air University, Maxwell AFB, Ala., will conduct the annual Reserve Forces Course for the 1984 academic year from July 23 to August 3, 1984.

The number of positions allotted to each state is based on the O-3 through O-4 state-authorized UMD positions. The 192d Tactical Fighter Group was authorized one position for FY 84.

State Headquarters has the responsibility of selecting the officer to fill its quota. The selected attendee and alternates will be endorsed by State Headquarters and submitted via NGB Form 65 to ANGSC/TET by April 1, 1984.

Course requirements are:

- Grade O-3 through O-4.
- Final secret security clearance.
- Individual should not have attended this course within the last three fiscal years ('81-'83).

Applications must be forwarded to State Headquarters by March 1, 1984.

## FRAUD-WASTE & ABUSE

FRAUDE - WASTE - AND ABUSE

LOCAL HOT LINE

EXT 368

NATIONAL TOLL FREE NUMBER

1-800-452-7500

### A holiday recipe

from the kitchen of

GARNETT WOOD

GOOEY BUTTER CAKE

1 yellow cake mix

2 eggs

1 cup margarine

Beat and spread in 9 x 13 or 2 8 x 8

cake pans.

1 lb powdered sugar

2 eggs

1 tbs vanilla

8 oz cream cheese

Beat and spread on top,  
bake at 350° for 45 minutes.



Drive  
Thankfully



## SECURITY EDUCATION/MOTIVIATION

Security education/motivation is every airman's responsibility. You should know and practice security at all times. Read, answer and know the following questions regarding security education. If you have any questions pertaining to security education, contact your unit security manager.

1. Who is your unit/staff security manager?
2. Is security of priority operational resources in a restricted area solely the responsibility of the security police?
3. What is the nickname used to report a suspected hostile act?
4. What is the telephone number to report a suspected hostile act?
5. What is the nickname used to indicate a condition that exists or an event which has occurred at your base in connection with operational resources as a result of actual or probable hostile action?
6. A large letter "E" to the right of numbers 1 through 10 and to the left of numbers 11 through 20 on the USAF Restricted Area badge indicates the bearer to be an \_\_\_\_\_.
7. What simulated priority are the operational resources at our base or what priority would they assume if our unit was to mobilize or be activated?
8. What is the nickname used to report a nuclear accident?
9. Who is responsible for the security of the restricted area in which you are working?
10. You are working within a restricted area and discover some unexplained cut wires in the wheel well of an operational tactical aircraft. This incident is caused for a:
  - a. Helping hand report.
  - b. Covered wagon report.
11. After notification of an incident to Security Police, what is the first action you should take?
12. Which of the following would best describe a "Covered Wagon" situation?
  - a. An unidentified individual walking along the perimeter carrying a rifle.
  - b. An unidentified individual within your work area who does not have an AF Form 1199B, USAF Restricted Area Badge.
  - c. An aircraft in maintenance because of two flat tires.
  - d. An unexpected fire or explosion aboard an aircraft that is parked within a restricted area.

ANSWERS TO SECURITY/MOTIVATION QUIZ

1. 192TFG - MAJ F.J. McNally  
192RMS - MAJ C.H. Orndorff  
192CAMS - CPT F.W. Baylor  
192CEF - MAJ A.J. Penley  
192 WSSF - MAJ W.J. Schwartz  
192CSS - 1LT R. Barker  
149TFS - CPT B.C. Mclean  
192COMFLT - CPT W.E. Jones  
192TAC CLINIC - 1LT C. Brown
2. No, It is the responsibility of everyone working in the restricted area.
3. Helping Hand.
4. Seventy-seven (77).
5. Covered Wagon.
6. Escort official.
7. Priority "C".
8. Broken Arrow.
9. Personnel working in the area.
10. Covered Wagon report.
11. Remain or return to the area and wait for the security police alert area response team to respond and give them all necessary information.
12. D. An unexpected fire or explosion aboard an aircraft that is parked within a restricted area.

## "THE HOSTILE THREAT"

Because it has nuclear weapons and can strike quickly at any attacker, the Air Force is at the top of the target list for communist countries and other enemy groups, both in the U.S. and abroad. These groups seek to weaken the power of the Air team in many ways, such as secret attempts to get military information, to sabotage Air Force bases and equipment, and to weaken the Air Force by encouraging disloyalty on the part of its men and women.

The history of secret action against the Air Force shows that our enemies most often work, or try to work, through the help of our military and civilian personnel. No matter what type of enemy group or threat is involved, the Air Force member can play a key role, if he or she is not careful. The enemy sees each of us as a prime target to get information. They are interested in all Air Force people, no matter what their rank or job. After all, an airman or sergeant may, and often does, have access to the same information as an officer. The enemy is not concerned about the source of information as long as he or she gets it. That is why no one in the Air Force should think that he or she is not important enough to be the target of an enemy agent.

After enemy agents make friends with an Air Force member, they will try to learn if this new "friend" has any kind of problem that they can use to help turn that member into a spy. The agent will look to see if that person would be willing to work as a spy or as a source for information, in return for money, gifts, sex, etc. They may also threaten to harm the member's relatives who live in a communist country, if the member does not give them the information that they want. However, if you go along with the enemy agent, your "friendship" may develop into a business deal, full of secret meetings for passing classified information. "ESPIONAGE IS A SERIOUS CRIME."

The primary threat to the security of the Air Force comes from the Intelligence services of the Soviet Union and other communist countries. These agents are constantly engaged in espionage activities to obtain information that will be useful in building their own military potential. Therefore, it is very important for Air Force members to notify AFOSI or their commander on any contact with any citizen of a communist country even when it may seem to be harmless. The Air Force members who failed to notify AFOSI or their commander of contacts may think it's too late for help. This is not true; it is what the enemy wants you to think. Anyone in this spot should provide all the facts as soon as possible. A late report is better than none, and it may stop an enemy agent.

Terrorist groups like to blow up airplanes, take hostages, cause embarrassment to our government, etc. They often use the same tricks that the enemy spies use. They do this because, to plan their operations, they must have good information upon which they can act. Terrorist agents will try to find out about base activities, location of arms, and other sensitive facts. They will often go to places where Americans "hang out", to ask questions and try to buy ID cards and military uniforms. These acts are just as serious as those done by enemy espionage agents.

If you plan to travel abroad, be extremely careful. It is a common occurrence for the rooms of travelers to be entered and their baggage searched by hostile security personnel. The Soviets have also made significant technological advances in photography. Not only are cameras installed in hotel rooms, and used through mirror windows and other concealment devices, they can also be used with infrared equipment to take pictures at night, or in darkened areas without the knowledge of the individual. Mail to communist countries is also subject to censorship. Therefore, you should be careful when writing to relatives and friends. Avoid revealing any information that may be of value in any hostile intelligence collection effort. Also report any such correspondence to AFOSI.

The point we are trying to make is you don't have to have access to classified information, nor be of any specific rank to be an enemy target. All Air Force personnel are vulnerable targets. Give classified and sensitive information only to those who have a need to know. Be careful in accepting friendship or gifts from citizens of communist countries, no matter how innocent or humane the gesture may seem. If suspicious of any new friends, contact AFOSI or your commander as soon as possible. We must have the best communications security possible to protect TAC's mission...

# Woodstove Fire Safety Check List

Use the following check list to help in the selection, installation, use and maintenance of your woodstove. If you can't honestly check off a point as meeting fire safety requirements, remedy the fault before lighting a fire. This action could save your life and the lives of everyone in your house.

## Local Authorities — A Good Resource

- ☐ Check with local authorities to make sure your woodstove and fireplace (site constructed or factory-built) are in compliance with local fire and building codes. Do this before purchase and installation.
- ☐ Ask local authorities for names of qualified persons who can install and repair your woodstove.

## Choosing Your Woodstove

- ☐ When shopping for a new stove, consider only models "listed" by a testing laboratory.
- ☐ Although it is not recommended, if you must choose a used stove, check closely for cracks, punctures and other dangers. Make all repairs before starting to use a stove.
- ☐ The stove should be of cast iron or heavy steel and must have a damper for draft control.
- ☐ Make sure your stove and the installation you are planning meet local fire and building code requirements before you move ahead. If you don't know who to contact locally, call your fire department for advice.

## Installation

Since safety is your primary concern, make sure that your stove is installed only by a person qualified to perform such installations. Here are some guidelines for you to check the installation.

- ☐ For listed stoves, have all manufacturer's instructions been followed exactly?
- ☐ Unless otherwise specified in manufacturer's instructions, is there a minimum clearance of 36 inches between stoves and combustible walls and ceilings?
- ☐ Is the stove positioned on a base of non-combustible material (metal, brick, etc.) extending at least 18 inches beyond the stove in all directions?
- ☐ Listed stoves include guidelines concerning combustible floors, but if you do not have guidelines, check with local authorities and follow these recommendations:
  - for 2-6-inch legs on a stove, allow 4 inches of hollow masonry laid to provide air circulation. Cover with 24 gage sheet metal;
  - for more than 6-inch legs, allow 2 inches of masonry construction covered with or placed over 24 gage sheet metal.

- ☐ If these clearances must be changed, have the procedures in NFPA 211 — **Chimneys, Fireplaces and Vents** been followed?

## Chimney

- ☐ Use only a chimney properly designed for the intended heating device. Refer to NFPA 211 for specific instructions.
- ☐ If the chimney is factory-built, make sure that it is a model listed by a testing laboratory.
- ☐ In general, it is best not to connect a woodstove to a chimney burning another kind of fuel.
- ☐ Make sure that any unused flues have been sealed off with non-combustible materials that provide the same degree of fire resistance as the chimney.
- ☐ Before and after each heating season, have the chimney cleaned and checked for crumbling bricks, loose mortar, obstructions and creosote build-up. Use only qualified personnel to perform the cleaning and repairs.

## Chimney Connector/Stove Pipe

(Single-thickness metal pipe that conducts flue gases from the stove to the chimney.)

- ☐ Is pipe of at least 24 gage corrosion resistant steel?
- ☐ Is there a minimum clearance of 18 inches between pipe and any combustible material?
- ☐ Has proper ventilation and clearance been provided if connector is extended through combustible wall, floor, ceiling or roof? (see NFPA 211)
- ☐ Is pipe as short and straight as possible with no more than two 90-degree turns? Remember that horizontal pipe needs ¼-inch rise in every foot of its length from the stove to the chimney.
- ☐ Are pipe sections connected with several sheet metal screws per joint or by other approved means?
- ☐ Is pipe installed so that inside edges of joints point downward allowing creosote to drip down into stove rather than outside pipe?
- ☐ Has a collar or high temperature cement been used to fasten pipe to chimney?
- ☐ Is connector pipe extended through the chimney, flush to inner face of chimney?
- ☐ If stove does not have a damper, has a connector pipe damper been used? Make

sure it does not obstruct more than 80% of the flue area.

## Using the Right Fuel

- ☐ Burn only hardwoods such as maple, elm, oak and birch, etc. They give the most heat efficiently.
- ☐ Season wood — preferably for a period of 12 months. Split large pieces and provide shelter from rain to promote drying for efficiency purposes.
- ☐ Never use trash as a fuel.
- ☐ Never use charcoal as an indoor fuel.
- ☐ Store wood at least three feet away from the stove (or fireplace).

## Starting the Fire

- ☐ Open dampers before lighting any fire.
- ☐ Set the fire with small amounts of paper and kindling. Build it up slowly adding larger pieces of wood as the kindling ignites.
- ☐ Never use lighter fluid, kerosene, gasoline or other flammable liquids to help ignite a fire.
- ☐ Stay with the fire until it is burning properly, and avoid "overfiring" — letting the fire get too big.
- ☐ Never leave a fire unattended.
- ☐ Keep an extinguisher or a supply of sand on hand to control flames if the fire gets too large or escapes its boundaries. Use the extinguisher only if you have been trained and know how to use it properly. Avoid applying water to a hot stove or chimney as thermal shock can cause damage.

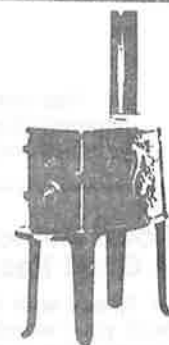
## Good Housekeeping

- ☐ Keep the woodstove free of excess ash build-up. Follow manufacturer's instructions. Excessive build-up prevents good circulation of air needed for combustion.
- ☐ When removing ashes, use metal container with a tight-fitting cover.
- ☐ Never place the ash container on a combustible floor.
- ☐ Move hot or even warm ashes to an outside location to cool.
- ☐ Keep ashes well away from the house and other combustible material while they cool.
- ☐ Don't dump ashes into other containers unless coals are completely extinguished.



# Home Heating Fact Sheet

A Guide to Wood Burning Safety  
From The National Fire Protection Association



**Alabama** — A piece of burning wood rolled out of a fireplace that had no screen in front of it. The resulting fire killed seven family members and burned the entire house to the ground.

**Pennsylvania** — A woodstove used to heat a mobile home ignited vapors from a gasoline chain saw that was inside the dwelling. The explosion and ensuing fire killed a house guest and completely destroyed the mobile home.

**Massachusetts** — An improperly installed woodstove located in a wood frame house resulted in a fire causing \$20,000 damage. Smoke detectors alerted the residents in time for their safe escape.

These fires have one thing in common — they started because of human error. Someone was careless or didn't know the right thing to do to avoid the dangers of fire. In fact, when it comes to home heating fires, it's usually human error, not equipment malfunction, that's to blame.

According to a recent study by the National Fire Protection Association (NFPA), there appears to be an increase in fires resulting from solid-fueled heating devices. With energy conservation concerns now paramount to home owners, woodstoves and other alternative heating methods have become widespread. And with this increased usage come increased risks.

The major risks associated with wood-burning stoves include:

- Inadequate clearances between combustible material and stoves and chimney connectors;
- Improper installation;
- Improper operation; and
- Improper maintenance of equipment including chimney systems.

If you own a woodstove or are contemplating purchase, you must be aware of these risks and take careful steps to avoid them. Use the woodstove check list on the reverse side of this sheet as your guide for selection, installation, use and maintenance of your woodstove.

Remember — safety should be your first consideration when heating your home. Make sure you consult with local authorities (fire marshal, fire chief,

building inspector, etc.) and check your local codes before your woodstove is installed.

If you are careful, follow directions and recommendations, and keep your heating system well maintained, you will reduce the chance of a fire in your home.

## Creosote

Creosote is a chemical substance that forms when wood burns. Some creosote escapes in smoke, but part condenses and builds up within a chimney.

The most common form of creosote is dry and flaky; other types range from a clear or yellowish substance to a thick, tarry substance. All forms are flammable, have a high ignition temperature and a high fuel content.

Newer, air-tight woodstoves produce heat efficiently, but the slower rate of combustion in these devices can result in particularly heavy amounts of creosote. Other factors contributing to build-up include heavy smoke, smoke that does not escape from the stove or chimney quickly, and a cold chimney.

The following are some ways to help avoid creosote build-up and possible ignition:

- Have your chimney inspected and cleaned.
- Keep your fires small but burning at a steady, brisk rate. Add fuel often rather than piling too much on at one time. You will reduce chances of keeping smoke within the chimney for too long a time, as well as possible creosote ignition due to high temperatures or "overfiring."

## Fireplaces

If you use your fireplace, make sure the opening is covered with a sturdy metal screen or heat-tempered glass doors. This will reduce chances of a fire starting from escaping sparks or wood.

The fireplace must have a non-combustible hearth made of approved non-combustible material. The hearth should extend to the front and sides — for dimensions, see **NFPA 211 — Chimneys, Fireplaces and Vents**.

If you have a factory-built fireplace, it should be one listed by a testing laboratory.

## Keep Your Chimney Clean

Chimney fires are a major concern to all homeowners and residents. Whether you use a woodstove or just your fireplace, you should be very careful to avoid fires caused by ignition of creosote and carbon deposits in the chimney.

Before the heating season begins each year, have your chimney cleaned to rid it of obstructions (nests, broken mortar or brick, etc.) and creosote accumulations. If you use a woodstove, chimney connections and chimney flues should be inspected for needed repairs. A professional chimney sweep should clean connections and flues periodically. Creosote accumulations can be removed safely only by a mechanical process such as scraping or brushing.

## Be Prepared

No matter how you heat your home, you should be prepared for a fire emergency. Every member of your household should know how to behave in case of fire.

- Make sure your family knows about **EDITH — Exit Drills In The Home**. Sit down with family members and map out an escape plan for every room. Diagram at least two exits to the outside for each room, especially bedrooms.

- Choose a meeting place outdoors — safely away from the house — for everyone to gather for roll call. Locate the call box or nearest telephone for notifying the fire department.

- Tell your family members that once they are outside, they must stay out. People have died returning to a burning building.

- Practice your escape plan. Remember to feel the door for heat before attempting to open it. Pretend there's smoke and practice crawling low.

- Smoke detectors are a must. I sure there is one for each level of your residence. If the bedrooms are not all grouped together, put a smoke detector outside each sleeping area.