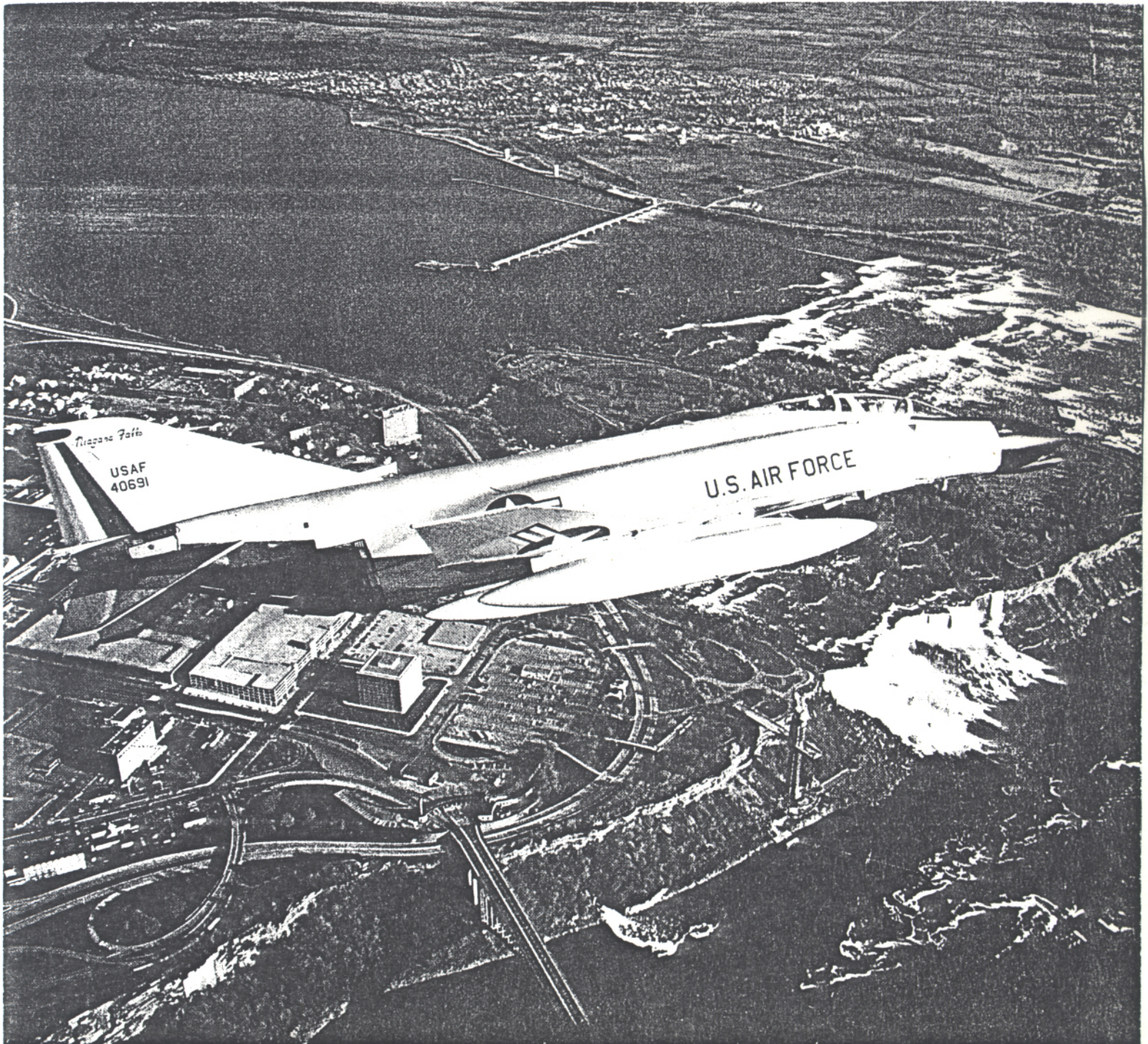


Thunderbird



107th Fighter Interceptor Group (Air National Guard)
Niagara Falls, I.A.P. New York 14304-6000

NOVEMBER 1985





COMMANDER'S COLUMN

DETACHMENT 1, 107FIG

The 107FIG Detachment 1 at Charleston AFB, SC, has been in place and active since 1 July 1985. Major Dennis Sackman, MSgt William Bretzius and their people have been hard at work fixing, painting, and rehabing their new home. They have developed excellent rapport with the active duty "HOST" at Charleston and have things on an even keel.

The yardstick used to measure their performance is the NORAD Alert Force Evaluation (NAFE). They received a NAFE in the latter part of September and were rated excellent. They are to be commended for their superb effort. They have set a standard that is tough to beat and is indicative of the dedication and professionalism throughout the detachment.

The rating is also indicative of the excellent training, guidance and support they received from all sections at Niagara Falls. It was overall excellent pre-planning, training and execution. My personal congratulations to all for a ***SUPER JOB!***

JAMES C. COOK, Colonel, NYANG
Commander

NGB/XO MESSAGE, 011905 OCT 85

SUBJECT: NORAD ALERT FORCE EVALUATION (NAFE)

TO: 107FIG/CC/DO

PLEASE CONVEY MY CONGRATULATIONS TO ALL THE PERSONNEL OF ALERT DETACHMENT ONE AT CHARLESTON, AFB SC FOR THE SUPERB EFFORT DURING THE UNIT'S INITIAL NAFE. THEY HAVE SET A STANDARD THAT ALL OTHER UNIT'S WILL BE STRIVING TO EMULATE. THIS EXCELLENT RATING IS AN ACCURATE INDICATOR OF THE SUPERIOR DEDICATION AND PROFESSIONALISM OF PERSONNEL THROUGHOUT THE UNIT. AGAIN CONGRATULATIONS AND CONTINUE THE GOOD WORK.



NEW-YORK AIR NATIONAL GUARD
HEADQUARTERS NEW YORK AIR NATIONAL GUARD

Stewart International Airport P.O. Box 6900
Newburgh, New York 12550

OFFICE OF THE COMMANDER

23 Oct 85

Colonel James C. Cook
107 FIG/CC
ANGB International Airport
Niagara Falls, N.Y. 14304-6000

Dear Jim,

I have just finished reading the twx reporting on the Excellent NAFE conducted at Charleston on 12 September 1985. Sincere congratulations to you and to the folks in Detachment 1. This is a super job and your people are deserving of the greatest of praise.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Charles S. Cooper III". The signature is written in dark ink and is positioned above the typed name of the signatory.

CHARLES S. COOPER III, Major General, NYANG
Commander

PROMOTIONS

The following people have recently been promoted to the grade indicated. Congratulations to each of you.

To CMSgt (E-9)

SMSgt Robert C. Haring 107 CAMSq

To MSgt (E-7)

TSgt Michael J. Hatala 107 RMSq

To TSgt (E-6)

SSgt John E. Abril, Jr. 107 FIG
 SSgt Carl E. House 107 FIG
 SSgt Randy D. Johnson 107 FIG
 SSgt Stephan R. Kovacs 107 FIG
 SSgt Robert L. Powers 107 FIG
 SSgt Eugene A. Stupski 107 CSSq
 SSgt Alton B. Wells, Jr. 107 FIG

To SSgt (E-5)

Sgt Michael E. Adams 107 ISF
 Sgt Ronald F. Barlow 107 CSS
 Sgt Jeff D. Billings 107 CSS
 Sgt Rene McDaniel 107 CLINIC
 Sgt Patricia J. Platt 107 CLINIC
 Sgt Noel G. Snead 107 CSS

To SRA (E-4)

A1C Darnell Backus 107 CLINIC

To A1C (E-3)

AMN Donald R. Baldwin 107 CAMSq

To AMN (E-2)

AB Dale A. Hess 107 CAMSq

SSgt Lynette E. Chafin 107 FIG
 SSgt David L. Dexheimer 8107 StuFlt
 SSgt Joseph W. Fox 8107 StuFlt
 SSgt Raymond S. Nowicki 8107 StuFlt
 SSgt Daniel C. Ogden 8107 StuFlt
 SSgt Scott C. Pukay 8107 StuFlt
 SSgt Gregory T. Schuey 107 SPFlt
 SSgt Frederic J. Tedesco 8107 StuFlt
 SSgt Dean E. Tuthill 107 CES
 SSgt Howard S. Wharton 8107 StuFlt
 SSgt John J. Zaleski 8107 StuFlt
 SSgt Erwin J. Zmarzly 107 CSSq
 Sgt William B. Ball 107 CAMSq
 Sgt Frank A. Colavecchio 8107 StuFlt
 Sgt Wirt E. Fuller 8107 StuFlt
 Sgt Matthew J. McKeown 107 CSSq
 Sgt David J. Meisenburg 8107 StuFlt
 Sgt Virginia K. Rup 107 CSSq
 SRA Thomas R. Ping 8107 StuFlt
 SRA Thomas C. SanFilippo, Jr. 107 Clinic
 SRA James A. Siwula 8107 StuFlt
 SRA Ronald J. Szpaicher 107 CAMSq
 A1C Carlton L. Cain 8107 StuFlt
 A1C Richard M. Greer 107 FIG
 A1C Eric L. Laughton 107 SPFlt
 A1C Douglas B. Platt 8107 Stu Flt
 AMN Kevin Rogers 8107 Stu Flt
 AB Lawrence M. Burrell 8107 Stu Flt
 AB Carl L. Dinezza 8107 Stu Flt
 AB Brian G. Howes 8107 Stu Flt
 AB Annette Mills 8107 Stu Flt
 AB Darlene L. Perkins 8107 Stu Flt
 AB James T. Pirinelli 8107 Stu Flt
 AB Michelle R. Platter 8107 Stu Flt

WELCOME ABOARD

The following people have recently joined the 107th Fighter Interceptor Group. They include prior service people, palace chase inputs, and non-prior enlistees.

SSgt Joni M. Baine 107 CAMSq
 SSgt Daniel E. Burns 107 SPFlt

THUNDERBIRD VOLUME 85, ISSUE 11 NOVEMBER 85

The THUNDERBIRD is a funded, Class I Air Force newspaper published monthly at Niagara Falls International Airport Niagara Falls, N.Y. by and for the members of the 107th Fighter Interceptor Group, NYANG. Opinions expressed herein are not necessarily those of the Air Force or the Air National Guard. The THUNDERBIRD uses materials supplied by the Armed Forces Press Service, Air Force News Service and NGAUS Service.

COMMANDER Col James C. Cook
 PA OFFICER 1st Lt Charles A. Swygert
 EDITOR TSgt David W. Wolffe

DEADLINE NOTICE: All items for the THUNDERBIRD must be received at the Public Affairs office 30 days prior to the drill they apply for no later than 1300 hrs on Sunday of the UTA.



SMOKING INCREASES HEALTH RISKS FOR WOMEN

Additional evidence that women who smoke increase their risk of myocardial infarction, or heart attack, is reported in the Journal of the American Medical Association. The evidence suggests that the more cigarettes smoked per day, the greater the risk.

The study involved women younger than 50 years who had survived an attack and controls who had not. The researchers found that the risk of having a heart attack increased with the number of cigarettes smoked.

The overall risk for heart attack was 1.4 for women who smoked fewer than 15 cigarettes a day, and the risk increased to 7.0 for women who smoked more than 35 cigarettes per day. The study was conducted by Dr. Lynn Rosenberg and colleagues from Boston University School of Medicine and the University of Pennsylvania School of Medicine.

An important finding of the study with preventive health implications was that the relative risk of attack in women who stopped smoking declined to levels similar to those of women who never smoked.

Evidence from this study confirms other reports that oral contraceptive use increases the risk of heart attack in smokers. This effect was most pronounced in heavy smokers.

Women who use oral contraceptives and who smoked more than 25 cigarettes a day had a relative risk of heart attack of 23, compared with a risk of 4.8 in women who had never used oral contraceptives, who who smoked a similar amount.

An accompanying editorial in the Journal of the American Medical Association urged that cigarette smokers be properly informed about the risks associated with their habit, and the strong interactive effects of smoking and oral contraceptive use.

The editorial suggested that instead of advising smokers not to use oral contraceptives, it is more appropriate for women who use oral contraceptives to stop smoking, since the cumulative risks from cigarette use are much greater.

The editorial noted that "cessation of smoking has a dramatic and immediate benefit, with mortality rates from coronary heart disease dropping to those among nonsmokers within 12 months, even after many years of smoking."

FAMILY NEWS
September 1985

FREE PUBLICATIONS

Many facts for consumers are packed into a number of free publications. To receive one or all of the ones listed below write to the Consumer Information Center, Pueblo, Colo. 81009. Reference the title and number. Don't forget to send your return address.

"Cancer Prevention: Good News, Better News Best News," (571N), has advice on what you can do to help protect yourself against cancer, including the latest nutrition information.

"Some Things You Should Know About Prescription Drugs," (560N), will help you and your doctor make sure that the medicines you take are safe for you and don't cause problems with each other.

"Child Support," (501N), outlines the help available from the government to enforce child support obligations, locate missing parents, and establish paternity.

"The Consumer Credit Handbook," (591N), describes how to apply for credit, what to do if denied, and how consumer credit laws can help you.

"The Student Guide: Five Federal Financial Aid Programs," (513N), has information about a variety of government grant and loan programs for college, vocational and technical school students, no matter what age.

If you are interested in going into business for yourself, "Checklist for Going into Business," (516N), will help you decide whether you have what it takes.

FAMILY NEWS (Cont'd)

WASHINGTON, D.C.-- Money for College, where can you find it? Will you have enough?

If you are asking that question for high school graduates in your family, or yourself, the National Guard can help thanks to the Veteran's Educational Assistance Act of 1984, the New G.I. Bill." It's a federal program that can provide eligible Air National Guard members with education benefits worth more than \$5,040.00.

Along with Active Duty military members, persons in the Air National Guard are included in the act that grants money for college or post-secondary school. The Veterans Administration administers the program and pays the money monthly, directly to the Guard member.

The maximum benefit for a full-time student is \$140.00 per month for 36 months -- \$5040.00 total. Students attending three-quarter time receive \$105.00 monthly and half-time students receive \$70.00.

To earn the benefit, a new Guard member, or those with prior military service, MUST enlist for six years. Current Guard members MUST have six years of service remaining in the National Guard. A recipient must be a high school graduate (or equivalent) prior to the end of initial active duty training and a person must have served at least 180 days in the National Guard, including initial active duty, to start participating in the program. A person may use the benefit for 10 years from the first day of entitlement, or until separation from the National Guard, whichever comes first.

For example, a person may join the Air National Guard starting at age 17 and before high school graduation. The enlistment process and initial active duty (basic training and a military skill school) typically take up to six months or longer and allow a person to finish high school. Once the 180-day milestone is reached, the Guard member may apply for the educational benefit.

Regular pay and benefits for attending monthly training and two weeks of annual training continue, including any other state or federal programs open to the individual such as the bonus program.

Air National Guard recruiting and retention officials located on the Niagara Air National Guard Base have complete details of

this program and other benefits. Point of contact:

EDWARD A. CRAIG, MSgt, NYANG
Base Career Advisor, 107 FIG
CBPO, Telephone: 236-2436

TRAINING

The Base Training Office has the 1986 General Services Administration (GSA) Training Center catalog/calendar. The catalog/calendar is an invaluable tool for identifying training opportunities that can best service your particular needs. The courses are designed to enhance employee's knowledge and skills needed to accomplish our mission more cost-effectively.

This year the GSA Training Center has expanded its offering of interagency training courses. GSA provides quality training programs to help governmental employees increase their work-related skills in areas in which GSA has experience and expertise.

The GSA has an abundance of experience and knowledge in information resources management, procurement and supply management, real and personal property management, and travel and transportation management.

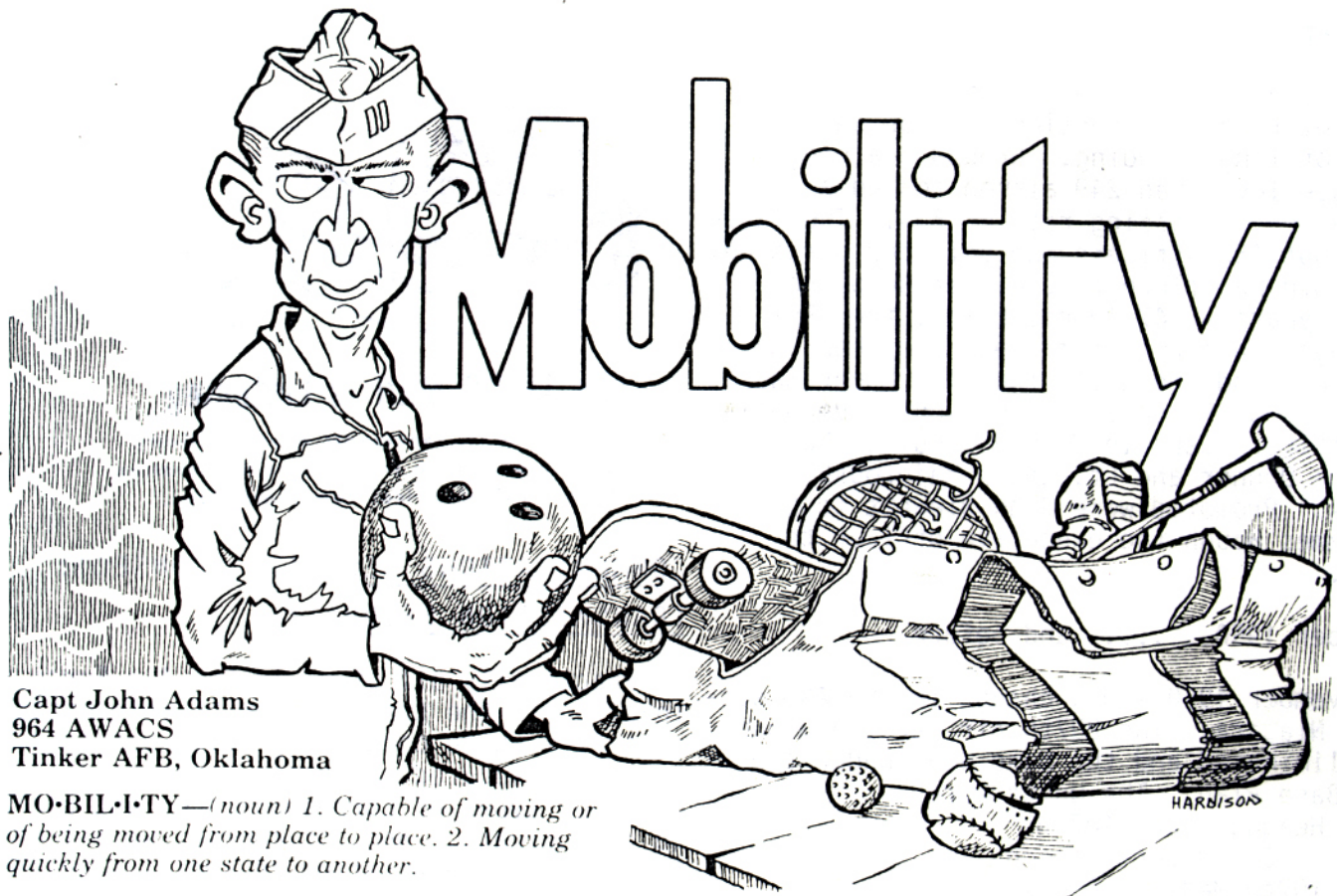
The courses offered by the GSA Training Center will keep your staff abreast of not only the policy changes but also the reasons behind them. The training also presents alternative operating techniques to enhance each participants job skills.

CONSTANCE B.S. CLARK, 2 Lt. NYANG
OIC Base Training, 107 FIG

ARMED FORCES CRYPTOGRAM

A random "code letter" has been substituted for each letter of the alphabet in the message below. Discover the correct letters for those shown and you will "break the code" and decipher the cryptogram.

QJ QG YXCKZ, ZNWDGK QG:
QJ QG RXKZT'G YXCK, AQSU
QG DA; NTR QJ HXD SNT'G
AQSU QG DA, ANQTG QG.--
XWR NGYH NIQXY



Capt John Adams
964 AWACS
Tinker AFB, Oklahoma

MO-BIL-I-TY—(noun) 1. Capable of moving or of being moved from place to place. 2. Moving quickly from one state to another.

My squadron recently had a mobility exercise (Ugh!) in which five of our ten crews were picked to man the alert facility. Five out of ten means 50-percent chance of not going. **FINGERS CROSSED.** Three of the five would spend one night; the other two, two nights. **WORST CASE.** My luck—I drew the latter. Oh well, two nights in the alert facility. **NO SWEAT.** After all, I was well prepared. The week before had been spent checking all required items: shot record, passport, **LES,** dog tags, badge and ID card. I was ready for anything. **WRONG. CREWDOG BREATH.**

Those sneaky Russians. Right in the middle of a boringly routine exercise my crew was placed on real-world alert for a contingency deployment. **PANIC.** The day before payday, less than \$20 cash, no checks. No TDY orders—no advance per diem. No civilian clothes either. Can't wear bags off base; can't use plastic money on base. **STARVE.** A quick call to my wife would bring cash, checks and clothing. It would also bring a score of questions. Would I need summer or winter clothing? Would I be back for my daughter's birthday? What bills needed to be paid? How long would I be gone? Should she go visit her mother? What about the car parked at the squadron?

Would it hail while I was gone? **WHO KNOWS?** Of course, none of this could be discussed over the phone since the third man hears everything.

Lesson learned: Mobility means more than just dragging a bag through a processing line. More than keeping items current. It means being ready—**ANYTIME,** to move—**ANYWHERE.** It means packing your bag with more than just the essentials but also the nice-to-have stuff. It means being financially prepared for unexpected expenses. It means having a supportive spouse fully capable to function in your absence. It means having a game plan that covers all "what ifs" while you are away.

Being ready means having not only your bags and shot records up to speed but also having your home affairs in order. When your mind is at ease about family matters on the home front, your energies and attention can focus on thinking smart and flying smart during the deployment.

The next day I was released from alert and returned to normal duty. As I threw my mobility bag back into the closet, I thought, *I won't need this again for awhile, or will I?*

Be ready. It is our profession.

HISTORY (Cont'd)

November 1960.....25 years ago

The security fence was installed at the base motor pool correcting a major deficiency of long standing. Ground training at the base level had 249 airmen tested and 209 passed, a passing rate of 60%. The 136th has about 450 officers and enlisted personnel. The 136th has flown five different planes in twelve years - F47 Thunderbolts, then F51 Mustangs, then F94 Starflies, and then F86 Sabrejets and presently the F100 Super Sabres. Major Joseph Puleo Jr. is preventative medical officer, Captain Harold Schultz, Major Laverne Donner and Lt. Louis Majerouski are pilots. Promoted were John Blewett to LTC and James Hough the executive officer to Major.

November 1950.....and before

November 1950 saw a change in the ANG set-up in Niagara. The 207th Air Service Group was eliminated and the base went under the Wind Base Plan. The units were:

Headquarter, 107FW
Col Robert Kirsch
107th Medical Group
Col Wade Ellis
107th Air Base Group
Col Henry Harper
107th Maintenance and Supply Group
LTC Joseph Manske

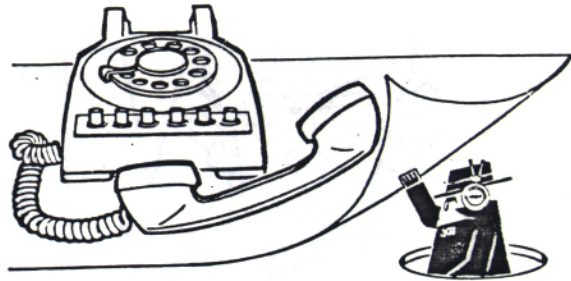
These changes were announced by Major General Karl Hausauer. Other Commanders are 107 FW, LTC Max Wolfson, 136 FS, Major Richard Hintermeier, 138th, LTC Michael Malone (Syracuse) and 139th, Major Frederick Zilly (Schenectady). On November 26, 1948 it was announced that Major Frederick Ploetz would be the new instructor for pilot training for guardsmen. This was announced by Major General Kenneth Cramer, Chief of the National Guard Bureau.

DAVID CUMMINGS, TSgt, NYANG
107th FIG, Historian

Are you putting me on?



TELEPHONE SECURITY



The THIRD MAN is Listening

THIRD MAN represents enemy activity engaged in obtaining intelligence information from USAF electrical communications.

COMMUNICATIONS SECURITY (COMSEC):

TRANSMISSION SECURITY

Practically all of us in the Air Force are involved in the transmission of information in some form while conducting daily business. We use the unsecured telephone, prepare messages or other types of correspondence, and use radios to communicate. And, of course, we all enjoy interesting conversation in social situations.

None of us would knowingly give classified or sensitive information to potential enemies, but many do--just by talking too much. In spite of all the security regulations, knowledge of these regs, and constant reminders, human weakness still causes most security violations.

Disclosure of Essential Elements of Friendly Information (EEFIs) is common over unsecured telephone systems and in public places. Although an individual conversation may not be classified, parts of several conversations could reveal classified information. Each of us should be familiar with list of EEFIs that apply to our areas of work and make a continuing, conscious effort to safeguard this information.

Significant amounts of intelligence information is lost daily. Joint studies by the National Security Agency (NSA) and military services of transmissions to Southeast Asia provided an alarming account of the enemy's ability to obtain advance information of allied operations. One prime example was the large amount of sensitive information on B-52 strikes that was passed over unsecured voice systems.

TIG BRIEF



Services Join in AIDS Battle

You've been injured in combat and are in desperate need of a blood transfusion. A medic turns to another service member as a blood source--only to find he's had contact with the AIDS virus. Should that medic go ahead with the transfusion?

Your unit is scheduled to be vaccinated in preparation for overseas deployment. The same vaccine that might prevent most unit members from getting a disease might give it to an AIDS victim, who can't build up immunity to the disease. Do you deploy or discharge that service member?

These are among the issues the Armed Forces Epidemiological Board will consider during a full review of the impact of AIDS--the acquired immune deficiency syndrome--on the military.

The board members, representing the country's leading research hospitals, will sift through the medical and ethical issues surrounding AIDS, a deadly disease that leaves its victims defenseless against infections, as well as some forms of cancer.

AIDS has frustrated and perplexed the medical community. Although its first manifestation in the United States was among homosexuals, AIDS has overstepped every sexual, social, economic and national boundary to become a modern-day epidemic.

Three years ago, 1,200 AIDS victims were diagnosed in the United States. Today, more than 6,000 Americans have died from AIDS, and another 6,000-plus suffer from the disease. What particularly troubles medical experts is the unknown number of others who have yet to show symptoms.

AIDS has struck military personnel, dependents and DoD civilian employees. DoD health officials have diagnosed about 100 cases of AIDS among active duty personnel, many of whom have already died.

DoD health officials say that AIDS victims usually remain on duty as long as they are physically able to do their jobs. Victims whose health has begun to deteriorate generally are placed on temporary disability retirement, they said.

These victims usually receive treatment at Walter Reed Army Medical Center, Wilford Hall (Air Force) Medical Center, and Bethesda and San Diego Naval Hospitals, as well as Veterans Administration hospitals.

Costs, according to Dr. (Lt. Col.) Ernie Takafuji, Army disease control consultant, are astronomical--\$250,000 to \$500,000 per AIDS victim. For the military alone, that means tens of millions of dollars in medical costs, costs with little chance of decreasing or even leveling off in view of current trends.

But AIDS presents a bigger challenge to the military--one of mission readiness. Takafuji pointed out that by its very nature, the military requires its members to be deployable worldwide. If increasing numbers of service members are unable to fight off simple infections, this places them at increased risk in combat and ultimately affects readiness.

Controlling the spread of AIDS has stumped medical experts, who have little optimism about developing a vaccine within the next several years. Even if a practical vaccine is developed one U.S. Center for Disease Control official pointed out that it would have to be administered to every resident of the country--even the world--to curb the disease's spread.

Meanwhile, educating the public about the disease appears to be the most promising method of preventing its spread. Takafuji said AIDS can afflict anyone who has sexual contact with many different partners--whether they are male or female, gay or straight.

"AIDS" is no longer just a homosexual issue. It's becoming more and more recognized as a heterosexual disease also, explained Takafuji. The more sexual partners someone has, the greater their risk of AIDS. The real issue is frequency of (sexual) contact with different partners.

Medical experts say the AIDS virus can also afflict drug users who share needles, infants born of AIDS victims, and patients who receive blood transfusions containing the AIDS virus.

Nearly 60 military blood donor centers and all other U.S. donor centers have taken steps to prevent the AIDS virus from entering the nation's blood supply. Since April, these centers have been using a new test to screen blood donors for the presence of AIDS antibodies in the blood. No blood identified as "positive"--meaning its donor has been exposed to the virus--is added to the blood bank.

(Cont'd)

AIDS (Cont'd)

A new agreement between DoD and civilian blood agencies that collect blood on military bases will require these agencies to notify military physicians if blood donated by active duty personnel tests positive.

Service members labeled "positive" during testing are counseled by a trained physician reducing the risk of spreading the virus and recognizing symptoms of AIDS. Medical officials stress that exposure to virus does not necessarily mean that a potential blood donor has or will acquire AIDS.

Under the agreement, these civilian groups may require donors to complete a form worded to screen out AIDS victims or possible AIDS victims. Those who object may leave without an explanation, according to health officials.

Medical officials say these precautions offer the most promising methods of preventing the spread of AIDS through the nation's blood supply, but do not guarantee that blood transfusions will be free of the virus.

DONNA BOLINGER
American Forces Information Service
Sept. 16, 1985

BASE CONTRACTING

UNAUTHORIZED PROCUREMENT ACTION

We continue to occasionally experience instances of individuals committing unauthorized procurement actions for supplies or services, without first contacting the Base Contracting Office.

The Base Contracting Office is responsible for the purchasing of supplies, equipment, and services for all base organizations. All other personnel are without authority to obligate the Government and will refrain from contracting or initiating any actions with vendors or contractors that may result in such obligation.

Unauthorized actions on the part of Air Force/Air National Guard personnel result in misunderstanding and deterioration of community relations.

The ratification of an unauthorized purchase is a lengthy, time-consuming process, and the person committing the unauthorized

action may be held pecuniarily liable for his/her action. As we have said before, leave the contracting work to the trained specialists at your Base Contracting Office. LGC/2492.

ROBERT L. ARMBREWSTER, SMSgt, NYANG
Base Contracting Officer, 107 FIG

CRYPTOGRAM (Solution)

If it moves, salute it: if it doesn't move, pick it up; and if you can't pick it up, paint it.--Old Army axiom

History

DO YOU REMEMBER

November 1980.....5 years ago

Ten new people have joined the 107th this month including A1C Kim Bradley, AB Stacey M. Lewis, TSgt Lester Osti, and SSgts' Allen Clark and Arthur Norgrove Sr. Several promotions were announced with the following being a few: To SMSgt - William Montagna, to TSgt Samuel (Sal) Messina and Robert Werth, To SSgt Andrew Kerr and Norman Matuszewski and to E-3 Richard Duval. The 107th participated in the annual SAC Interceptor Competition. TSgt Ray Dickinson and SSgt George Moore, Jr. are in charge of CBPO/DPMAP.

November 1970.....15 years ago

Capt. Carl Hauseholder and Capt. Leo Henderson are the most recent additions to the pilots' roster. TSgt Peter Cavallero and MSgt Irwin Doctor are looking for Basketball players for the base team. The 107th TFG is an ANG Unit assigned to augment regular USAF units of the TAC, Langley Air Force Base, Virginia, and Ninth Air Force at Shaw Air Force Base, South Carolina. Aircraft consisted of 24 F-100C models and 2 F-100F models, 25 F-100 authorized with 26 on hand providing a Combat Readiness Rating C-2. The unit has 86 officers and 648 enlisted personnel. 21 Pilots are Operational Ready providing a C-2 rating.

(Cont'd)

PHOTO PAGE

ARE PRACTICE

Capt. Barry Hosking and Maj. Bob Dobrasz shelter supervisors



1ST SGT BRIAN S. HAUSE, 107 Resource Management Squadron, briefs personnel on procedures to be followed during the ARE exercise.



2LT DAVID DeGENNARO -- Weapons Systems Officer stands ready for an immediate response to ARE requirements.



DEPARTING A "HARDENED SHELTER" required special preparations as witnessed in this photo of S/MSgt D. Ransom & MSgt R. Sadano, both members of 107 CE Squadron.



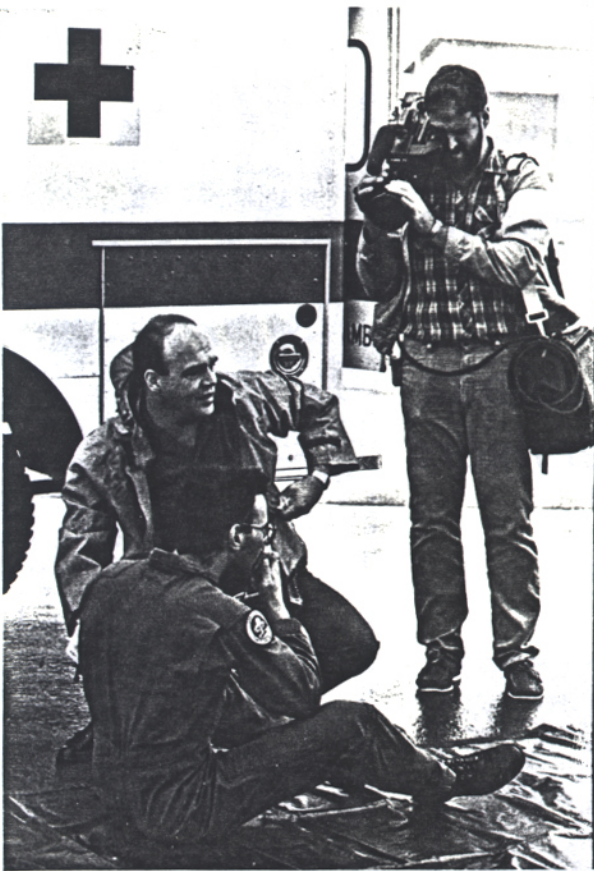
REGISTERING AT THE CE PRODUCTION CONTROL CENTER -- Are personnel possess vital AFSCs utilized in the ARE test.



THE ARE COMMAND CENTER -- This area was the main focal point for the directing and coordinating of the Air Response Exercise taking place during the 6 October 1985 UTA.

PHOTOS BY TSgt Harvey

THUNDERBIRD NOV 85



SSGT MARK P. DZIARNOWSKI--Administers to the needs of a crew-member of the 914th TAG. Cameramen of a local news media recorded portions of the joint Guard-Reserve exercise.



BASE FIRE FIGHTERS -- Escort "victims" from the C-130 aircraft during the recent joint Guard - Reserve Emergency Egress Exercise on 9 October 1985.

Photos by
SSgt MYERS
 and
TSgt HARVEY



THE ROGERS FAMILY -- AP Kevin Rogers enlisted with the Guard program thru the urging of sister, SSgt Madonna Rogers, 107 Combat Support Squadron. Educational benefits was a strong selling point in his enlistment decision.

Selected as 107 Civil Engineering Squadron "Airman of the Quarter" for the period of July thru September was SSgt Michael J. Trabold.

A refrigeration and Cryogenic Technician SSgt Trabold has been a member of the Guard since 15 April '80.

He hails from McKean, Pennsylvania.



SSGT MICHAEL J. TRABOLD

107TH INFORMATION SYSTEMS FLIGHT
NEW YORK AIR NATIONAL GUARD BASE
NIAGARA FALLS IAP, N.Y. 14304-6000

FROM: 107TH ISF/SIM/MSGT Boyd

4 Sep 85

SUBJECT: Intrabase Radio Vulnerabilities


TO: All Radio Users

Do you know who is listening to your Radio Transmissions? Needless to say, anyone in the surrounding area (40 mile radius) with a scanner or receiver tuned to our Frequencies which are not classified and easily obtainable.

It is not the curious or amature that I am concerned about, it is Hostile Intelligence services and Terrorist Organizations that do. On any given day our Frequencies can be monitored from a high rise in Toronto or Buffalo.

Cursory spot checks of Radio Nets often reveal unclassified conversations that can indirectly reveal such Essential Elements of Information as unit Identification, Weapons, Aircraft Readiness, Hours of Operation and readiness conditions.

The future may bring Encrypted Radio Transmissions with Digital Voice Protection, until that time comes, it is essential that proper radio net discipline be practiced, including limiting radio communications to only essential transmissions.



Ramon D. Boyd, MSGT, NYANG
Intrabase Radio Manager