A publication of the 502nd Air Base Wing – Joint Base San Antonio

WINGSPREAD

JOINT BASE SAN ANTONIO-RANDOLPH

No. 24 • JUNE 19, 2015

Living legends visit JBSA-Randolph

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COMMENTARY

The Warrior Ethos: Hardiness of spirit, courage

By Lt. Col. Sterling Pendleton
14th Flying Training Wing Staff Judge Advocate
Columbus Air Force Base, Miss.

Former Air Force Chief of Staff Gen. Michael Moseley stated, "The warrior ethos exhibits a hardness of spirit and moral and physical courage."

We logically associate physical courage with the warrior ethos; yet, as Moseley understood, moral courage is just as important as physical courage to the warrior. Moral courage underpins who we are and what we stand for, guiding us in making difficult decisions.

Warrant Officer Hugh Thompson Jr., displayed this courage during the Vietnam War. On March 16, 1968, U.S. Soldiers entered the village of My Lai and killed hundreds of civilians. Many were rounded up, herded to an irrigation ditch and shot at point blank range.

Some of the Soldiers did not participate in the atrocities, yet no one on the ground did anything to stop the killings. Thompson surveyed the scene from his helicopter and seeing the carnage, he immediately confronted the perpetrators and reported their actions.

That decision might seem obvious with the benefit of hindsight, but at the time, he risked alienating his superiors and potential career advancement. It would have been much easier for Thompson to ignore the war crimes like everyone else. But he was impelled to act because it was right.

Of course, moral courage is not limited to wartime. Many years before My Lai, before the founding of this country, John Adams exhibited such courage when he agreed to defend the British soldiers who carried out the Boston Massacre. These soldiers had just killed five colonists, enraging the populace. Although opposed to British tyranny, Adams agreed to represent the British soldiers knowing that taking the case would bring criticism and accusations of aiding the enemy. He also knew that taking the case might cause his practice to suffer or even put his family in danger. He believed so strongly in the rule of law, as opposed to mob justice, he agreed to represent the soldiers. Like Thompson, Adams chose to do the right thing, despite the costs.

These striking examples demonstrate the importance of moral courage. As they show, following the "moral compass" is not always easy, but we have not chosen an easy profession.

At some point in your career, as an Air Force warrior you will be confronted with a situation requiring moral courage, such as politely speaking-up and disagreeing with a supervisor or intervening to prevent potential injury or misconduct. How will you respond? Will you embody the warrior ethos?

Which type of Airman are you?

By Master Sgt. Henry Strozier
92nd Security Forces Squadron
Fairchild Air Force Base, Wash.

There are two distinct types of Airmen who serve: those who are here to make a difference (MAD) and those who are selfish and distracting (SAD).

Each of us was equipped to be MAD once we graduated initial military training and our technical training schools. We had the basic skills in our career fields to be successful Airmen. We were ready to take on any challenge placed before us.

Unfortunately, many of us can think of someone who didn't make it to their first duty station for committing one or more selfish acts. I call those individuals SAD Airmen. Unfortunately, SAD Airmen can be found in any stage of an individual's military career.

SAD Airmen distract us from our daily Air Force mission. They distract us from taking care of other Airmen and their families. They diminish our resources and steal our joy.

As a first sergeant, I've heard it said many times from various Airmen, "Why are we getting the same briefing again and again? Deal with those who get in trouble and let us go our merry way."

Yes, that would be easy to do until the next safety violation, alcohol-related incident, domestic disturbance or sexual assault takes place.

Many times, I've also heard, "First Sergeant, he is a good guy, a true Wingman. He just made a mistake."

Let's be clear: There is a huge difference between making a mistake and committing a crime. More often, SAD Airmen already know their poor judgment or criminal activity could lead to disciplinary actions. I would venture to say the majority of SAD Airmen once thought, "That will never happen to me."

So, what makes great Airmen become SAD? For different reasons, they lost sight of the reason why they joined the Air Force. They lost the sense of pride, belonging and accomplishment they had when they walked across the parade ground. Their lapse in judgment caused them to forget they are Airmen at all times, not just during duty hours.

They lost sight of our basic Air Force core values: Integrity first; service before self; and excellence in all we do.

Yes, most of them can recite the core values without hesitation, but the importance of these values did not resonate enough with them. Time and again, we look at supervisors as the root cause of SAD Airmen. However, each of us must take personal responsibility for our own actions.

Let's reflect on what it means to be a MAD Airman.

You took an oath to protect and defend our American freedom and agreed to live by a set of military rules and standards. You are part of a great brotherhood that has stood the test of time from MAD Airmen like Gen. Carl A. Spaatz, the first Air Force Chief of Staff; Chief Master Sgt. Paul Airy, the first Chief Master Sgt. of the Air Force; and Senior Airman Dustin Temple, who recently received the Air Force Cross for valor while saving 38 lives during a battle in Afghanistan in 2014.

MAD Airmen embody our core values and live by our Airman's Creed. They have respect for authority, themselves and others at all times. MAD Airmen fully embrace our higher standards 24 hours a day, seven days a week and 52 weeks a year.

MAD Airmen understand that being a wingman is more than a cliché. MAD Airmen do not accept the minimum, but strive for the best at all times. MAD Airmen look for ways to improve themselves, their families, friendships, work centers and local communities. MAD Airmen choose to be MAD Airmen at all times.

So I ask you, "Are you MAD or SAD?"

ON THE COVER

Col. Jodi Perkins (left), 12th Flying Training Wing vice commander, greets Dr. Eugene Derricote, an original Tuskegee Airman, during the Tuskegee Airmen Tribute June 11 at Joint Base San Antonio-Randolph. For the complete story of the event, see page 8.
Photo by Joel Martinez

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Editorial content is edited, prepared and provided by the Public Affairs Office of JBSA-Randolph. All photos, unless otherwise indicated, are U.S. Air Force photos.

The deadline for submissions is noon Wednesday the week prior to publication. All submissions can be emailed to randolphpublicaffairs@us.af.mil.

JBSA implements 'Stage Normal' water restrictions

The 10-day average of the Bexar County index well J-17 rose above 660 feet mean sea level as of June 11. This is the trigger level the Joint Base San Antonio Civil Engineer uses to declare "Stage Normal" in the JBSA Critical Period Management Plan.

Certain water restrictions are in effect immediately throughout JBSA-Fort Sam Houston, JBSA-Lackland, JBSA-Randolph and JBSA-Camp Bullis in accordance with the CPMP, as well as the biological opinion issued by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service.

The biological opinion limits JBSA's water draw from the Edwards Aquifer in order to protect eight endangered species which live in the aquifer and its associated springs. These species can only survive when aquifer levels and spring flows are adequately maintained.

In Stage Normal, base residents and personnel must comply with the following restrictions:

• Lawn and landscape watering using an irrigation system or sprinkler is permitted any day of the week between 8 p.m. and 10 a.m., with no more than one inch of water on the turf or landscape at a time.

• People can also water – at any time of the day for five- to 10-minute periods – with a hand-held garden hose with a diameter of one inch or less, by drip irrigation or by using a bucket of five gallons or less.

• No fire hose watering permitted unless hooked into irrigation-type system with appropriate backflow prevention.

• New turf and landscaping may be watered to maintain adequate growth until established.

• Use turf and landscaping featuring indigenous natural plant species.

• Washing impervious cover such as parking lots, driveways, streets or sidewalks is permitted without runoff to avoid water waste.

• Non-commercial washing of vehicles and mobile equipment, such as washing privately owned vehicles at a residence, is permitted any time. Use of an automatic shut-off nozzle or using a bucket of five gallons or less is required to prevent water waste.

• The use of commercial vehicle wash facilities is permitted any day.

• Avoid driving vehicles over turf and landscaped areas, as compacting of the soil makes drainage of water into the soil more difficult and damages root systems.

• Charity and fundraising events using installation water are permitted with base civil engineer approval. Charity car washes must be performed at facilities utilizing onsite water recycling. Dog washes, dunk tanks or other similar activities must be done in the grass if possible and water should be prevented from running off into ditches or storm drains.

• Use buckets, yard pools, or similar equipment to capture and reuse as much water as possible. All excess water should be disposed of in the grass or in the sanitary sewer to prevent storm water contamination.

• Pools used for medical and therapy reasons are exempt from pool restrictions.

• Base personnel should use a glass or cup when drinking water from water fountains and coolers to avoid waste.

• Facilities that utilize recycled water from the San Antonio Water System or Cibolo Creek Municipal Authority will comply with watering set forth in this plan. Irrigation with recycled water is prohibited between 10 a.m. and 8 p.m.

• In the event the recycled water provider cannot provide any or adequate recycled water, Edwards Aquifer water will not be used except in extreme circumstances approved by the 502nd Air Base Wing commander or his designee.

• JBSA personnel will be directed to adopt any stage from this plan at any time when the base approaches the monthly water withdrawal limits.

In Stage Normal, watering days are as follows if address/facility number ends in: 0 or 1, Monday; 2 or 3, Tuesday; 4 or 5, Wednesday; 6 or 7, Thursday and 8 or 9, Friday.

All water restriction measures and details are listed in the JBSA CPMP at http://www.jbsa.af.mil/shared/media/document/AFD-130809-013.pdf.

To report any misuse or waste of water or for more information, call 671-5337 or 671-4299. Those found not abiding with the JBSA CPMP may face potential disciplinary measures. Reports will remain anonymous.

(Source: Joint Base San Antonio Utility Manager)

NEWS

Swimming safety depends on skill level, adult supervision

By Robert Goetz
Joint Base San Antonio-Randolph Public Affairs

"Each year, 1,000 children under the age of 14 drown, and another 16,000 are rushed to hospitals for near-drownings. Children under 4 are at greatest risk."

Marvin Joyce
502nd Air Base Wing occupational health and safety specialist

Photo by Airman 1st Class Stormy Archer
Baylie Kraft, 502nd Force Support Squadron lifeguard, warms up before her shift June 12 at the JBSA-Randolph Parr Club Pool.

Copious rainfall this spring has swelled area lakes and rivers, providing ideal conditions for a variety of water sports as the calendar turns over to summer.

Swimming is one of those popular summertime diversions, but it's also an activity that can turn deadly: More than 3,500 people in the Unites States die each year from unintentional drowning, according to the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention.

Children are especially at risk, Marvin Joyce, 502nd Air Base Wing occupational health and safety specialist, said.

"Each year, 1,000 children under the age of 14 drown, and another 16,000 are rushed to hospitals for near-drownings" he said. "Children under 4 are at greatest risk."

Swimming safety is an important theme of the Air Force's annual Critical Days of Summer campaign, and it all begins with learning how to swim, Joyce said.

American Red Cross-certified swimming lessons for children are underway at Joint Base San Antonio-Fort Sam Houston Aquatic Center and JBSA-Randolph's south pool, while lessons for children and adults are provided at JBSA-Lackland's Skylark Aquatics Center. Other options include YMCA and San Antonio Parks and Recreation facilities.

Children and adults who are not strong swimmers should use life vests, Joyce said, but he cautioned that inflatable armbands, also known as floaties and water wings, are not a substitute for life vests.

Keeping children safe during swimming – whether they're at the pool, lake, river or ocean – requires supervision, Joyce said.

"Parents should never allow their children to swim alone," he said. "They should always be supervised, especially if they're under the age of 10."

Public pools typically have lifeguards, but Joyce said parents or other adults should still provide supervision.

"I wouldn't expect a lifeguard to watch over my children," he said.

Joyce said even inflatable kiddie pools can endanger small children.

"Parents should supervise their children and drain the pools when they're not in use," he said.

Joyce also advised swimming with others in case someone needs help.

"It's being a good wingman," he said. "Watch out for each other."

Additional precautions should be taken when children and adults are swimming in rivers, lakes and oceans.

The weather is one factor, Joyce said.

"Rivers can turn deadly just like that, so always check the weather," he said. "Make sure the conditions are not hazardous if you're planning to swim."

Swift water, undercurrents and rip currents are other dangers for swimmers, Joyce said.

"Never fight the current," he said. "Swim with it or parallel to it. Even a lake can have undercurrents if water is being released."

Alcohol consumption can also prove hazardous to swimmers, impairing judgment, balance and coordination; affecting swimming and diving skills; and reducing the body's ability to stay warm, according to the American Red Cross.

"Keep alcohol consumption to a minimum, if at all," Joyce said.

Spending time at the pool or at the beach poses another danger, Joyce said.

"Make sure you and your children are wearing sunscreen," he said. "That sun is a killer, especially here in Texas."

Knowing how to respond to an emergency is another important component of swimming safety. The American Red Cross offers these guidelines:

- If a child is missing, check the water first. Seconds count in preventing death or disability.
- Know how and when to call 9-1-1 or the local emergency number.
- If you own a home pool or hot tub, have appropriate equipment, such as reaching or throwing equipment, a cell phone, life jackets and a first aid kit.
- Enroll in Red Cross home pool safety, water safety, first aid and cardiopulmonary resuscitation/automatic external defibrillator courses to learn how to prevent and respond to emergencies.

DOD updates equal opportunity policy

By Cheryl Pellerin
DOD News, Defense Media Activity

The Department of Defense has updated its military equal opportunity program to protect service members against discrimination because of sexual orientation, Defense Secretary Ash Carter said June 8.

Speaking at a DOD-Pentagon Pride Month event, the secretary said the department has made a lasting commitment to living the values it defends, including treating everyone equally.

"We have to focus relentlessly on the mission, which means the thing that matters most about a person is what they can contribute to it," Carter said.

The update, he said, "ensures that the department, like the rest of the federal government, treats sexual-orientation-based discrimination the same way it treats discrimination based on race, religion, color, sex, age and national origin."

"With this policy revision, we are now ensuring that service members are afforded protection against discrimination in the department's military equal opportunity program, provided to all military members," said DOD spokesman Navy Lt. Cmdr. Nate Christensen. "Service members now will be able to use command channels, the DOD Inspector General's Office and the military equal opportunity process, just as DOD civilians are able to use civilian equal employment opportunity programs to resolve discrimination complaints based on sexual orientation."

The department's experience during the years since the "Don't Ask, Don't Tell" policy was repealed indicates that the military equal opportunity program gives complainants greater access to resolution options, Christensen added, and gives commanders access to trained equal opportunity advisors during the complaints process.

"I'm very proud of the work that the military services have put into this over the last several months," Carter said, "because discrimination of any kind has no place in America's armed forces."

Mental Health teams foster resilience in AF communities

By Robert Goetz
Joint Base San Antonio-Randolph Public Affairs

Fostering resilience in Air Force members, civilians and contractors exposed to potentially traumatic events is the mission of special teams found on installations around the globe.

Composed of mental health professionals, chaplains and community readiness consultants, Disaster Mental Health teams accomplish their mission through pre-exposure preparation training, education, screening, psychological first aid, intervention and referral.

Air Force Instruction 44-153 defines disaster mental health as "the coordinated response typically at permanent in-garrison locations, initiated by unit leaders in which the DMH team provides psychological first aid to individuals and groups who may have or who have had direct exposure to an all-hazard incident. An all-hazard incident is any incident, natural or manmade, serious enough to warrant action to protect the life, property, health and safety of military members, dependents and civilians at risk, and minimize any disruptions of installation operations."

Events that DMH teams typically respond to range from "class-A mishaps" and line-of-duty deaths or injuries to natural disasters affecting a large number of military members as well as large-scale search-and-rescue and search-and-recovery operations, Col. Denise Thompson, 359th Medical Operations Squadron clinical social worker, said.

Class-A mishaps are defined as non-combat accidents that result in death, a permanent total disability or damage of at least $1 million.

Pre-exposure preparation training is an important tool of DMH teams, Tech. Sgt. Helen Trota, 359th MDOS Alcohol and Drug Abuse Prevention and Treatment Clinic NCO in charge, said. Briefings are presented to Airmen and civilians more likely to respond to traumatic events, including firefighters and paramedics, security forces and medical professionals.

"We want them to be prepared and know what to expect when they face a stressful situation," she said. "Other units can have these briefings on request."

Preparation for potentially traumatic situations also comes in the form of classes provided by the 359th MDOS Mental Health Flight at the Joint Base San Antonio-Randolph Human Performance Resource Center, Trota said. Topics include anger management, stress management and managing emotions.

When people are exposed to traumatic events, the DMH team provides an array of other services, from intervention and screening to psychological first aid.

"For people who are experiencing more than the normal or expected stress reactions, referrals to base agencies such as the chapel, mental health clinic, military and family life consultant and the military and family readiness center are provided," Thompson said. "Necessary civilian resources would be accessed for civilians or family members who may need additional support."

People who have been exposed to these events are allowed up to four free one-on-one meetings with DMH team members for education and consultation, Trota said.

"After that, they are referred to the appropriate agency," she said.

The wingman concept is an important part of the process, Thompson said.

"The wingman concept is emphasized during pre-exposure preparation training and following an event so unit members can assist one another and be able to assist family members," she said.

Each JBSA location has its own DMH team, but members may be called to the other locations to provide support, Thompson said.

JBSA teams also provide support to installations outside the San Antonio area, Thompson said. Examples are hurricane relief efforts on the Gulf Coast and helping tornado victims in Oklahoma. In addition, the M&FRC hosts and supports the Emergency Family Assistance Control Center in times of disaster response.

DMH teams are important because of the resilience they foster, Thompson said.

"Resiliency to deal with critical and traumatic incidents is shown to decrease stress reactions," she said. "Support focused on education and normalization of reactions provided immediately after an incident helps those affected to understand stress reactions and incorporate positive stress management."

Force Protection Condition Bravo and upcoming Fourth of July holiday

By Bill Hurt
502nd Security Forces and Logistics Support Group anti-terrorism officer

Reporting suspicious activity is as simple as making a call on your cell phone. To report suspicious activity on Joint Base San Antonio, call the Base Defense Operations Centers 24 hours a day as follows: JBSA-Lackland, 671-2018; JBSA-Fort Sam Houston, 221-2222; and JBSA-Randolph, 652-5700.

As we approach our nation's birthday, it's important to remember there are those in this world who threaten to harm our way of life and those that protect it.

More recent threats, revealed through various intelligence and law enforcement sources, indicate that this Fourth of July – like many key national holidays and anniversaries – may present an enticing target or opportunity for publicity through violence.

Our nationwide increased Force Protection Condition Bravo should already engender a heightened sense of awareness in our military and local communities throughout Joint Base San Antonio.

This raised level of awareness should prompt military and law enforcement members and their families to be vigilant at all public mass gatherings on or off military installations. If anyone sees something suspicious (e.g. an act, item or person), call or inform the nearest law enforcement officer.

All Department of Defense employees should review their force protection training and incorporate awareness and protective measures at work, at home, during travel, and in your communities.

It is equally important to share this information with family members as they likely don't have ready access to the same level of information.

Below are some recommended individual protective measures you may find helpful:

- Be sure to keep close hold of DOD-affiliated credentials such as Common Access Cards and building passes at all times.
- Remove any DOD/military/law enforcement decals/identifiers from clothing and vehicles.
- Increase situational awareness when in or near large gatherings or celebrations.
- Be careful and deliberate when using and sharing on social media such as Twitter, Facebook, etc. Remember, social media is just that: social. It's an open source information for anyone to look at.

Reporting suspicious activity is as simple as making a call on your cell phone. To report suspicious activity on Joint Base San Antonio, the Base Defense Operations Centers operate 24 hours a day. Their numbers are: JBSA-Lackland, 671-2018; JBSA-Fort Sam Houston, 221-2222; and JBSA-Randolph, 652-5700.

To report suspicious activities off the installations, call your local police department or dial 911 if it appears to be an emergency.

Staying vigilant, situationally aware, and saying something when you see something may make a difference and will go a long way in helping secure our homeland.

Motorists, pedestrians must stop at JBSA-Randolph south taxiway

The Joint Base San Antonio-Randolph south taxiway intersection with Golf Road, located just north of Randolph Oaks Golf Course, requires motorists and pedestrians to stop as directed at the intersection.

The taxiway and Golf Road intersection is marked on both sides by large stop signs with blinking red lights, warning pedestrians and private motor vehicles to look both ways and yield to crossing airfield traffic.

Taxiway traffic can include varying aircraft, airfield support vehicles such as fuel trucks and ground equipment vehicles and emergency vehicles responding to an emergency on the flight line. Failing to yield to any of these vehicles puts both parties at risk of a collision or delayed assistance should there be an emergency situation.

JBSA community, 99th FTS celebrate Tuskegee Airmen legacy

Photo by Joel Martinez

From left: Theodore Johnson, Dr. Eugene Derricotte and James Bynum, documented original Tuskegee Airmen, pose for a photo in front a T-1 Jayhawk aircraft during the Tuskegee Airmen Tribute June 11 at Joint Base San Antonio-Randolph.

Photo by Joel Martinez

Photo by Joel Martinez

Above: James Bynum (left), documented original Tuskegee Airman, speaks to Capt. Mark Thompson, 99th Flying Training Squadron instructor pilot, during the Tuskegee Airmen Tribute June 11 at JBSA-Randolph.
Right: Lt. Col. Jason Kelly (left), 359th Medical Group flight surgeon, assists in preparing James Bynum (right), Tuskegee Airman, for his flight on a T-1 aircraft, as Lt. Col. Daniel Rohlinger, 99th Flying Training Squadron director of operations, looks on June 11 during the Tuskegee Airmen Tribute at JBSA-Randolph.

By Senior Airman Alexandria Slade
Joint Base San Antonio-Randolph Public Affairs

Members of the 99th Flying Training Squadron and Joint Base San Antonio community had the opportunity to meet and greet five barrier-breaking documented original Tuskegee Airmen through multiple events during a two-day visit to JBSA-Randolph June 11-12.

During the first day, the 99th FTS honored the legacy of the Tuskegee Airmen by taking the members of the first all-black unit of the Army Air Corps over San Antonio and its surrounding areas in multiple T-1 A Jayhawk aircraft formations, followed by a "fini flight" celebration to symbolize a successful mission.

"We were given an amazing opportunity and when the squadron was asked for volunteers, 99th FTS members stepped up to the plate to fly with the Tuskegee Airmen," Maj. Kevin Justice, 99th FTS department of training officer, said.

The second day included a social where all members of the JBSA community had been invited to attend. The event featured a combination of live music from the 1940s and members dressed in Tuskegee Airmen uniforms, providing an authentic World War II era setting for the event. The festivities included a time for guests to mingle with the Tuskegee Airmen and hear their stories.

"The 99th FTS has been remarkably supportive of the Tuskegee Airmen since I've been in San Antonio and even more so in the past couple years," Dr. Eugene Derricotte, documented original Tuskegee Airman, said. "I'm pleased and honored that we've received such respect."

The segregated flight-training program for the Tuskegee Airmen was created in 1942 and based at Tuskegee Institute and Tuskegee Army Air Field in Alabama; its graduates took part in more than 15,500 sorties and more than 1,500 missions in Europe and North Africa.

"There are a lot of things you can take away from the Tuskegee Airmen's service, just by looking at the adversity they had to go through," Justice said. "If you look at the courage these men showed every day while going out with people who didn't really want them to succeed, you realize they overcame every obstacle put in front of them and showed that they could not only overcome but excel past what the expectations were of them at that time period."

"What I take away from their experiences is that I can go much further than anyone expects and if I continue to work hard I can do great things," he said.

The 99th FTS traces its lineage back to the 99th Pursuit Squadron and 99th Fighter Squadron, the first of four African American fighter squadrons in World War II whose aircrews and support teams were based at Tuskegee Institute and Tuskegee Army Air Field in Alabama.

"There are a lot of things you can take away from the Tuskegee Airmen's service, just by looking at the adversity they had to go through. If you look at the courage these men showed every day while going out with people who didn't really want them to succeed, you realize they overcame every obstacle put in front of them and showed that they could not only overcome but excel past what the expectations were of them at that time period."

Maj. Kevin Justice
99th Flying Training Squadron department of training officer

The Tuskegee Airmen in attendance at this event were as follows:

• James Bynum was born in Lexington County, S.C., but grew up in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. It was there he joined the Army in 1941 until his initial discharge in 1945. In less than six months, Bynum was back in his uniform at Fort Meade, Md., and then he was assigned to the 332nd Fighter Group at Lockbourne Air Force Base, Ohio. His varied assignments included Washington, Japan, Vermont, ROTC duties at Tennessee State University; Texas and then the Supreme Headquarters Allied Powers Europe in Paris, France before a return to Texas. His 30-year military career culminated in 1971.

• Dr. Granville C. Coggs is a native of Arkansas. He earned military badges as an aerial gunner, aerial bombardier, as well as a multi-engine pilot, while serving in the Army Air Corps from 1943-1946. After receiving his bachelor of science degree and doctor of medicine degree, Dr. Coggs led a distinctive medical career as the first African American staff physician at Kaiser Hospital, San Francisco (1959); the first head of the Ultrasound Radiology Division, University of California, San Francisco (1972); and inventor of several patented cancer detection, treatment and research devices.

• Dr. Eugene Derricotte, who grew up in Defiance, Ohio, entered the University of Michigan in 1944. He was drafted into the Army in December 1944 and shipped to Fort Bragg, N.C. as an artillery cannoneer. Midway through training, he was told of the pilot training program at Tuskegee; volunteered, and graduated in Class 46-B in May 1946. In 1950, he earned his pharmacy degree and ended four years of varsity football to include winning the 1948 Rose Bowl. With a second degree in dentistry in 1958, he returned to the military, serving in Vietnam, South Dakota, Massachusetts, Texas, Hawaii, Virginia, Illinois and the Air Force Academy before retiring in 1985.

Photo by Johnny Saldivar

Members of the JBSA-Randolph community listen to Thomas M. Ellis (seated), documented original Tuskegee Airmen, speak about his time serving with the Tuskegee Airmen during the Tuskegee Airmen Tribute June 12 at JBSA-Randolph's Parr Club.

• Thomas Ellis, a native of San Antonio, Texas, had only been married for six months when he was drafted into the Army in June 1942. He was transferred to the Army Air Corps after basic training. Upon his completion of administrative clerk training, he was reassigned to Tuskegee Army Air Field, Ala., as the only enlisted member in the newly activated 301st Fighter Squadron orderly room. Ellis was involved in the 332nd Fighter Group's move to Taranto, Italy, and distinguished himself in his duties in Salerno, Montecorvino, Anzio, Foggia, Naples and Rome, being awarded seven battle stars before his discharge in September 1945.

• Theodore Johnson was inducted through selective service in 1943 and sent to Fort Benning, Ga. After three days of processing and being classified as general service, he was sent home for 21 days in reserve status until new recruits could be accommodated. Upon returning for active duty, he was sent to basic training in St. Louis, Mo. After training, he was sent to Fresno, Calif., followed by Tenopah, Nev., and on to Camp Kilmer, N.J. On Easter of April 1944, he began a journey through Europe, where he would serve in Scotland, France, Belgium, Holland and Germany.

Along with the 99th FTS, the San Antonio Chapter of Tuskegee Airmen Inc., an organization that preserves their legacy and seeks to inspire young people through education, co-sponsored this year's events. The 99th FTS headquarters in Hangar 12 is filled with photographs and other mementos that celebrate the legacy of the Tuskegee Airmen.

JBSA Sexual Assault Prevention, Response

To report a sexual assault, call the 24/7 Joint Base San Antonio Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Hotline at 808-7272 or the Department of Defense Safe Helpline at 877-995-5247.

Joint Base San Antonio-Randolph News Briefs

Main Gate testing

The Joint Base San Antonio-Randolph Main Gate will be undergoing routine maintenance at 9 p.m. Tuesday. Maintenance should be approximately 15 minutes in duration and will not close any outbound or inbound traffic lanes. Drivers entering or exiting JBSA-Randolph's Main Gate may experience a minor delay.

ID cards

All ID card locations at Joint Base San Antonio operate by 100 percent appointment only. All members are reminded to make an appointment appropriately before their IDs expire. Remember to plan ahead for dependent ID cards and Defense Enrollment Eligibility Reporting System updates. DEERS updates also require appointments even if no new IDs are being made. Appointments can be made online at https://rapids-appointments.dmdc.osd.mil.

Clinic closed

The Joint Base San Antonio-Randolph Clinic will be closed noon to 4:30 p.m. Wednesday and July 29. The JBSA-Randolph base exchange pharmacy will remain open during this time.

Stars and Stripes 5K

Runners are invited to take part in a 5K at 7:30 a.m. July 1 at Eberle Park. For more information, call 652-5971.

Drinking water quality report

All water suppliers must prepare a water quality report for their customers. The report tells customers where their drinking water comes from, what is in it and how they can protect it. This year's analysis was made by using data from the most recent U.S. Environmental Protection Agency required tests and will be available no later than July 1 at the following link: http://www.jbsa.af.mil/shared/media/document/AFD-150615-050.pdf.

The drinking water on JBSA-Randolph meets or exceeds all federal drinking water requirements, and the overall quality of the water is excellent.

Sports physicals

The 359th Medical Group will perform sports physicals 8-11 a.m. Saturday and Aug. 8. These exams are by appointment only for children between the ages of 10-18 years who are enrolled with the 359th MDG. Participants are asked to wear athletic attire and must be accompanied by a parent or guardian 18 or older. Required forms include:

- Completed school sports physical forms, available for download from http://www.uiltexas.org/files/athletics/forms/preparticipation-physical-evaluation.pdf.
- A current copy of shot or immunization record, which can be printed from https://imr.afms.mil/imr/MyIMR.aspx.

Other medical issues or medication refills will not be included in the sports physical.

Sports physical appointments can be booked by calling 916-9900 between 6:30 a.m. and 4:30 p.m. Monday through Friday.

Check us out on . . .

- Facebook: Joint Base San Antonio, JBSA-Fort Sam Houston, Lackland JBSA and JBSA-Randolph
- Twitter: @JBSA_Official, @JBSAFSH, @JBSALackland and @JBSARandolph
- YouTube: Joint Base San Antonio

Programs provide opportunities for internships, jobs

By Janis El Shabazz
Air Force Personnel Center Public Affairs

Recent college graduates interested in federal employment can take advantage of current open recruiting for the Recent Graduates Program as well as three other programs offered by the Office of Personnel Management to make becoming a federal employee easier.

The Recent Graduates Program, the Air Force Summer Internship Program, the Internship Program and the reinvigorated Presidential Management Fellows Program are developmental programs collectively known as the Pathways Program.

Recent Graduates Program: This program offers careers positions in the civil service for individuals who graduated in the last two years from a qualifying educational institution with an associate's, bachelor's or master's degree; professional, doctorate, vocational or technical degree or certificate. Program selectees receive developmental experiences in the federal government, guided career planning, professional development and competitive opportunities for career advancement.

To be eligible, applicants must apply within two years of completing a degree or earning a certificate, with the exception of veterans who have up to six years after degree or certificate completion to apply. For more information about federal employment information for veterans, go to OPM's Feds Hire Vets website.

"The federal government benefits from a diverse workforce that includes students and recent graduates," said Susan Long, assigned to the Air Force Personnel Center Civilian Force Integration Directorate. The Pathways Program lessens the complexity of the rules governing recruiting and hiring for entry-level jobs to promote employment opportunities for students and recent graduates."

The other Pathways recruit programs are as follows:

Summer Internship Program: The Pathways' Summer Internship Program provides the flexibility to appoint students to jobs that may or may not be related to the student's academic field. These appointments may be extended in one year increments as needed for as long as the intern meets the definition of student. The Summer Internship Program does not offer life insurance or retirement benefits, but it does offer vacation and sick time, and paid holidays.

Recruitment is currently underway for this program. The closing date for announcements is July 31 and the program ends Sept. 25. Participation in the program varies from base to base.

Internship Program: This program is for current students. The program provides students in high schools, colleges, trade schools and other qualifying educational institutions with paid opportunities to work in federal agencies and explore federal careers while completing their education.

Presidential Management Fellows Program: For more than three decades the PMF program has been the federal government's premier leadership development program for advanced degree candidates. Executive Order 13562, "Recruiting and Hiring Students and Recent Graduates," expanded the eligibility window for applicants, making it more "student friendly" by aligning it with academic calendars and allowing those who have received a qualifying advanced degree within the preceding two years to participate.

"Pathways Programs have significantly improved our recruiting efforts by offering clear paths to federal internships for students from high school through postgraduate school and to careers for recent graduates," Long said. "These programs provide meaningful training and career development opportunities for individuals who are at the beginning of their federal service. The Pathways Programs have proven to be a great success placing more than 700 students and recent graduates during fiscal year 2014."

Announcements for all programs will be posted at http://www.usajobs.gov.

For more information about the Pathways Programs, visit http://www.myPers.com.

STRAIGHT TALK

For inclement weather notifications, information on the upcoming 2015 Joint Base San Antonio air show and open house, and current information on base operating status during a natural disaster, crisis or emergency, call your local Straight Talk line: • **JBSA-Randolph: 652-7469**

Check the JBSA Facebook page for updated announcements at:

• **http://www.facebook.com/JointBaseSanAntonio**

To advertise in the Wingspread, call 250-2440.

Congratulations to JBSA's newest technical sergeant selects

Group photo by Benjamin Faske

Photos by Tech. Sgt. Elizabeth Anschutz

Joint Base San Antonio's newest technical sergeant selects were recognized June 9 at various celebrations throughout the joint base. More than 363 staff sergeants from JBSA were selected for promotion.

Handwashing: Clean hands save lives

Keeping hands clean through improved hand hygiene is one of the most important steps we can take to avoid getting sick and spreading germs to others.

Many diseases and conditions are spread by not washing hands with soap and clean, running water. If clean, running water is not accessible, as is common in many parts of the world, use soap and available water.

If soap and water are unavailable, use an alcohol-based hand sanitizer that contains at least 60 percent alcohol to clean hands.

When should you wash your hands?

- Before, during, and after preparing food
- Before eating food
- Before and after caring for someone who is sick
- Before and after treating a cut or wound
- After using the toilet
- After changing diapers or cleaning up a child who has used the toilet
- After blowing your nose, coughing, or sneezing
- After touching an animal, animal feed, or animal waste
- After handling pet food or pet treats
- After touching garbage

How should you wash your hands?

- Wet your hands with clean, running water (warm or cold), turn off the tap, and apply soap.
- Lather your hands by rubbing them together with the soap. Be sure to lather the backs of your hands, between your fingers, and under your nails.
- Scrub your hands for at least 20 seconds. Need a timer? Hum the "Happy Birthday" song from beginning to end twice.
- Rinse your hands well under clean, running water.
- Dry your hands using a clean towel or air dry them.

What should you do if you don't have soap and clean, running water?

Washing hands with soap and water is the best way to reduce the number of microbes on them in most sitvuations. If soap and water are not available, use an alcohol-based hand sanitizer that contains at least 60 percent alcohol.

Alcohol-based hand sanitizers can quickly reduce the number of microbes on hands in some situations, but sanitizers do not eliminate all types of germs. Hand sanitizers are not as effective when hands are visibly dirty or greasy.

How do you use hand sanitizers?

- Apply the product to the palm of one hand (read the label to learn the correct amount).
- Rub your hands together.
- Rub the product over all surfaces of your hands and fingers until your hands are dry.

(Source: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention)

ICE
Interactive Customer Evaluation

One of the best things about ICE is that people can let service providers know when they do a great job, not just for poor service. It takes five minutes or less to submit a comment at http://ice.disa.mil.