

Talon

THE CADET MAGAZINE OF THE USAF ACADEMY OCTOBER 1971



The
New
Look



Daddy, what did you do in the war against pollution?

Of course you can always try to change the subject.

But one answer you can't give is that you weren't in it. Because in this war, there are no 4F's and no conscientious objectors. No deferments for married men or teen-agers. And no exemptions for women.

So like it or not, we're all in this one. But as the war heats up, millions of us stay coolly uninvolved. We have lots of alibis:

What can one person do?

It's up to "them" to do something about pollution — not me.

Besides, average people don't pollute. It's the corporations, institutions and municipalities.

The fact is that companies and governments are made up of people. It's people who make decisions and do things that foul up our water, land

and air. And that goes for businessmen, government officials, housewives or homeowners.

What can one person do for the cause? Lots of things — maybe more than you think. Like cleaning your spark plugs every 1000 miles, using detergents in the recommended amounts, by upgrading incinerators to reduce smoke emissions, by proposing and supporting better waste treatment plants in your town. Yes, and throwing litter in a basket instead of in the street.

Above all, let's stop shifting the blame. People start pollution. People can stop it. When enough Americans realize this we'll have a fighting chance in the war against pollution.



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People start pollution. People can stop it.

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Charley Baby

Another year begins. I hope you all enjoyed your first month back. Besides, after such a good summer vacation we should all be ready to start school again. So much to look forward to. The Firsties have their cars and with them come tickets, flat tires and getting to play musical chairs with the parking lots. Besides, who wants a 'vette. (?) '73 is happy CQ is over and '74 is busy having fun walking down the middle of the terrazzo and not running on marble strips.

The summer was not without event. Credit must be given to two Air Cruise cadets who successfully E&E'd past the SAC Security (?) Guards and proceeded to take their own personal tour of a flight-line B-52. Unfortunately, Rin Tin Tin's second cousin got wind of their Jade East and at this time they are not available for an interview. How many of you got to play 'Guess where my box is in the SAR' or 'The White Tornado meets Temporary Storage?' '75ers got to clean the rooms up during the summer. Ten Doolies went into room 3-C-17 and only nine came out. All Cadets in First Group are asked to recheck their storage boxes for anything wearing fatigues and a yellow scarf.

Not much really changes around here. (As it was in the beginning, is now and ever shall be, World without end. Amen.) The Diggers and the Fillers are back, I know they're back because I saw Fabulous First right oblique into some of their handy work. It, the hole, has been unfinished the required four weeks so they are now going to slowly fill it back up.

During the summer all the wires to the P.A. system were rearranged. If you listen real carefully you can hear Command Post talking on the Squadron intercom system. I don't think that there is a correct wire combination. Command Post keeps calling Third Sqdn. and getting Twenty-Second. I pushed the call button in 15th Sqdn. and ordered a Jack Cola, french fries and a cheese-burger, easy on the service sauce. The CQ was asked if he would accept charges for a collect call from a Mrs. Neil in Melbourne, Australia. . . That isn't the only wiring which is crossed. When I plugged in my coffee pot the Field House lights shorted out. I think the walls in the new Dorm could use a little sandpapering. The walls have the Nubs. If you throw your nylon socks onto the wall the clean ones stick and the dirty ones fall. At first I thought that just a few walls were like that until I observed that all the Doolies in Sqdns. 25 through 40 have scabs on their right arm.

I would sure like to find out what decides the roommate list. If IBM or ZEROX had anything to do with it then I am selling my stock. My roomo is unique, to say the least. He turns around three times before he goes to bed at night. I got used to that, but my suspicions were rearoused when I saw an empty Sergeants Flea Collar box in the trash can. We get along alright. I just have to remember to open the window when there is a full moon.

The wing certainly came back too early. You know it's too early when someone mentions a Subject-To letter and you wonder what Subject One is. The Dools are still hung up on their summer training. I saw one try to square a corner with a laundry cart on the terrazzo. The dry cleaning didn't make it and fell off the terrazzo. You know it is too early when you find

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yourself titrating NaOH with NaOH in chemistry lab and when you melt your left sleeve with Bunsen's burner (Who's Bunsen?). The final clue to being back too early is when you find yourself tipping the waiters in Mitchs.

Well, my roomo is scratching on the door, I gotta let him out. Be good and don't do anything I wouldn't do.

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Passing thoughts

In a leadership situation where a person gains a certain degree of power and responsibility, he generally changes his techniques and manifests different personality traits. This fact is no less extant here at the Academy. When a cadet is placed in a position of leadership, he must seek to accomplish his job. With cadets now in a position to govern ourselves, there has come a greater freedom to operate. This freedom brings with it many advantages including privileges and for the first time, a genuine opportunity to lead people. With this freedom come greater responsibilities, and an increased possibility of error and mistake.

The paramount issue presented in this situation is whether or not we cadets have the maturity to govern ourselves. This involves cadets regulating ourselves personally and collectively. In addition, it requires us to maintain a mature attitude while in a command position. Unfortunately there are those cadets who take their jobs (or power manias) so personally that they develop into kings and little generals.

I am told that back in the "old" days, cadets had a great deal of freedom to run the Wing. However, by 1961 this freedom had become corrupted. It seems a few cadets in positions of power had taken it upon themselves to decide who would stay and who would leave by intentionally making life unbearable for other cadets. In essence, this minority lacked the maturity to govern themselves without a resort to tyranny nor did they anticipate the possible reaction to their behavior. Their failure brought to an end the freedom they should have used to develop their leadership potential.

The reaction to this situation was the assumption that cadets were not able to lead themselves after all. In fact, although you won't find much mention of this in the official Academy History, the initial reaction of the Com Shop was to assign two AOC's to each squadron so that an officer would be present 24 hours a day. Since then, there has been periodic improvement, but until this year the basic legacy has been the juvenile system and the "them-us" situation we know so well.

With the new system we cadets are not only being asked to regulate ourselves in terms of haircuts, privileges, and command support; but we are also being challenged to maintain controls on those cadets who would surpass professionalism for extremism. Failure of cadets to act maturely can result not only in a return of the AOC's due to insufficient Wing self-control; but it can also produce a "tyranny of the many" that would permeate far deeper than the former "tyranny of the few." The end result will always be the same, but the pain will have been suffered by many more.



Jack D. McCalmont
Editor-in-Chief

. that lingered

THE CODE:

Keystone of Conduct

by

Gary Adriaance
Vice-Chairman of the
Cadet Honor Committee

*We will not lie, steal, or cheat
nor tolerate among us anyone who does.
The Cadet Honor Code*

Probably the most controversial subject in the entire history of the Academy has been the Cadet Honor Code. The recent history is no exception. We find ourselves in a situation with our Code that many, if not all, feel is at a crisis level. One group feels that the Code is becoming meaningless through abuse by the establishment; another group feels that we are losing sight of what honor is and hiding behind the Honor Code, draining it of its protective value and ignoring our responsibility to it; other groups feel that we have no right to establish a code of ethics or morals for others to live by. In fact, if you were to gather any group of three cadets or officers, you could find some mutual opinion that is unique to that group.

What, then, is the real problem? Where does it come from? What can be done about it? A few examples will be helpful in illustrating what the real problem is. In a recent meeting of Honor Representatives, one Rep was so discouraged that he said: "I'd feel like a fool if I were to go into one of my classmates rooms and just discuss honor." While briefing the squadron on improper questions one cadet said (and I hope he said it out of frustration): "If I'm asked an improper question, why can't I lie?" In another briefing about false bumper stickers I was approached with this one: "Well, even if it is a lie, can't you see that most people don't consider it an Honor violation, after all, it's been going on for years." Or how about the people on SERE that filled out weekend leave requests, signed the statements and all the while were fully intent on taking off to all parts of the country. How about the "boys," the GHV club or the 100 club? More simply how many times have *you* gone to the Honor Rep with: "... is that an HV?" Then he replies: "Well, what do you think?" Then comes the standard reply: "Well I don't know, you're the Honor Rep!"

I think the problem, therefore, is many-faceted and comes from many sources. The first major aspect of the problem is that it appears that a large portion of the wing has chosen to look at the Code from the negative point of view. Many of us look at the Code as just one more restriction imposed upon us, against our will and, therefore it is open for "playing the game," skirting around as best as possible and that we are somehow compelled to find loop-holes in it and then jump through those holes with both feet. The source of that attitude is, I submit, a spill-over from the wide-spread revulsion to "the system." Many cadets lump every aspect of this place that prevents us from doing anything we want into one big generalization — The System. Unfortunately, the Honor Code gets shoved in there, too. For some people this process happens quite by accident. It doesn't take much to make people really bitter. After a guy gets a few bad deals from officers, the laundry, or even the dining hall, he can get pretty bitter, then he hears a decision on an Honor Case that he really disagrees with and suddenly he can't see any difference — it's just one more bad deal.

For some of the others who hold this attitude, the path is quite different. Some just like to take the easiest way they can find, and it's awfully easy to be negative. It is a lot easier to sit smugly in a room and point up the flaws in an imperfect system. It is somewhat more difficult to think of ways to correct those flaws and to work to see that they are corrected. It's a strange phenomena, but these negativists seem to congregate in groups and revel in reassuring each other that the whole system is so fouled up as to be worthless and anyone who cares about preserving and refining that system must be out of their heads. Look, for example to the guy who last year, in the security of a "gang" of his buddies said to a guy on staff: "yea, and I'll bet you even believe in the Honor Code, don't ya?" A very peculiar characteristic of this group is that they like to give the

impression that they really know what they're talking about and that they are genuinely concerned about honor. But the next time you hear one of these people, ask him a few questions about our honor system: What guidelines are looked at in deciding on discretion? What exactly are the options open to a guy found guilty by an honor board? What is the real legality of a decision of an honor board? If you really want a surprise, ask this concerned person if he has ever been to see an honor hearing. You will find that the chances are 8 in 10 that he doesn't even have enough real concern about honor to get up out of his room and go to an honor hearing.

Another fraction of the wing is made up of those who "turn off" the Code as soon as something happens that they disagree with. A guy hears a decision that he disagrees with and, because he would not have decided that way he starts claiming that Honor is being dictated to the wing by the Honor Committee and "If that's the way it is, I'm not going to have anything more to do with it!" When you think about it, it sounds surprisingly like: "If you're not going to play my way, I'm going home." Another good one that these people like to stump the Honor Rep with is "You get my stereo back for me, then come and talk to me about Honor." Is it right to completely turn off the Honor Code and the whole Honor System because something goes wrong?

There are, however, many Cadets who are not nearly so childish. They have genuine, rational objections to the Honor System as we know it: Is it right to establish a moral level and require others to maintain that level? Isn't Honor a purely personal thing? On the other side: "Since the Honor Code is everybody's business, and since the Honor Code is as much mine as it is the Honor Committee's, why don't I have a more direct voice in making decisions?"

In trying to answer some of these questions, and in an effort to propose ways to correct the ills of the situation

we all face, let me make a few points and supply some food for thought. I know we've all heard it before and it may sound corny to some but sooner or later all of us must come to the realization that our job is one of National defense. General MacArthur explained our situation most clearly:

"Yours is the profession of arms, the will to win, the sure knowledge that in war there is no substitute for victory, that if you lose, the nation will be destroyed, that the very obsession of your public service must be duty, honor, country."

We are no different from any other profession that deals in the lives or well-being of other people. Other professions too have codes of ethical, moral and professional behavior and these codes require enforcement by the others of the profession — they have a toleration clause.

Honor is, indeed, a personal thing. The establishment of a code of honor and the maintenance of that code is the responsibility of the individual. But it is indicative of civilized people that when the actions of one involve others, his "code" becomes the concern of everyone involved. Again, we are not nearly unique in that respect.

The honor system is not perfect. Honor Reps are, after all, only human. The most that anyone could do is to be as fair as possible. Also, the Committee is working to correct the systemic flaws: ways to involve more of the wing in the decision-making are in the process of being incorporated. In the meantime, however, it is important to realize that even though imperfect, there is a viewpoint that is positive and can work to improve the strength of the Code. Many feel that the Code is good and worth preserving and refining — worth protecting from cynics who only criticize. Some people are working to make the Code better. But, most importantly keep in mind that 80 Honor Reps cannot enforce the Honor Code and make it work.

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The Military Profession— One Man's Appreciation



By Wing Commander R. A. Mason
Associate Professor, Department of History

General Sir John Winthrop Hackett gave the 1970 Harmon Memorial Lecture at the Academy, under the sponsorship of the Department of History.

General Hackett was not a product of a military academy. He was graduated from Oxford in 1931 *summa cum laude* in classics and history before choosing the military as a profession. He retired in 1968 not only after reaching four star rank, after being three times wounded in combat and heavily decorated as a paratroop general, but also after establishing a reputation as an extremely distinguished academic. He delivered the internationally known Lees Knowles lectures at Cambridge University in 1962 and on his retirement was appointed to be Principal (Chancellor) of Kings College, London University. In his three years tenure he has already established another reputation: an ability to understand and communicate with a generation of students whose interests lie far away from any military career.

He is a man who has always combined a strong individuality of character with a deep loyalty to his chosen profession, a path which is not always easy to follow. His outspokenness frequently caused flurries among his colleagues — on one occasion, for example, he tangled with the equally forthright Field Marshall Montgomery when he appeared to be implying that he could make better use of good NCOs than could the Field Marshall (Sir John was a major at the time).

Consequently, when he says, "Knowing what I do now, given the chance all over again, I would do exactly the same," it might just be of interest for a US Air Force Academy cadet to read why. There seems to be a perpetual conflict of attitudes in a military organization in a democratic society between the need for discipline and conformity on one hand, and the need to perceive the individual's identity on the other.

The following is an extract taken from General Hackett's concluding remarks in the Harmon Lecture, "The Military in the Service of the State":

I am myself the product of thirty-five years military service — a person who, with strong inclinations to be the academic, nonetheless became a professional soldier. Looking back now in later life from a university, I can find nothing but satisfaction over the choice I made all those years ago as a student — a satisfaction tinged with surprise at the good sense I seem to have shown as a very young man in making it. Knowing what I do now, given the chance all over again, I should do exactly the same. For the military life, whether for sailor, soldier, or airman, is a good life. The human qualities it demands include fortitude, integrity, self-restraint, personal loyalty to other persons, and the surrender of the advantage of the individual to a common good. None of us can claim a total command of all these qualities. The military man sees round him others of his own kind also seeking to develop them, and perhaps doing it more successfully than he has done himself. This is good company. Anyone can spend his life in it with satisfaction.

In my own case, as a fighting man, I found that invitations after the World War to leave the service and move into business, for example, were unattractive, even in a time when anyone who had had what they called on our side "a good war" was being demoted and, of course, paid less. A pressing invitation to politics was also comparatively easy to resist. The possibility of going back to Oxford to teach Mediaeval History was more tempting. But I am glad I stayed where I was, in the Profession of Arms, and I cannot believe I could have found a better or more rewarding life anywhere outside it.

The military profession is unique in one very important respect. It depends upon qualities such as those I have mentioned not only for its attractiveness but for its very efficiency. Such qualities as these make of any group of men in which they are found an agreeable and attractive group in which to function. The military group, however, depends in very high degree upon these qualities for its functional efficiency.

A man can be selfish, cowardly, disloyal, false, fleeting, perjured, and morally corrupt in a wide variety of other ways and still be outstandingly good in pursuits in which other imperatives bear than those upon the fighting man. He can be a superb creative artist, for example, or a scientist in the very top flight and still be a very bad man. What the bad man cannot be is a good sailor, or soldier or airman. Military institutions thus form a repository of moral resource which should always be a source of strength within the state.

I have reflected tonight upon the relationship between civil and military in the light of past history, present positions, and possible future developments and have offered in conclusion my own convictions that the major service of the military institution to the community of men it serves may well lie neither within the political sphere nor the functional. It could easily lie within the moral. The military institution is a mirror of its parent society, reflecting strengths and weaknesses. It can also be a well from which to draw refreshment for a body politic in need of it.

'Sgt' Coltrin Remembers



The prospect of operating a bank established almost exclusively for USAFA cadets would undoubtedly arouse a mild panic in the most grizzled of bankers. It didn't panic Bill Coltrin (CMSgt. Ret. William H. Coltrin), but it did send him scurrying. In January of 1970, the job of managing the Cadet Banking Facility was offered to Bill, shortly after his retirement from a 29 year career in the military. The offer came as a total surprise. In his words, "I didn't know a thing about the banking business." But Bill Coltrin liked challenges, and he set about to learn all he could about the complex workings of a bank. After a three-month apprenticeship as executive assistant to the chief cashier at the Air Academy National Bank, and many long hours spent studying for finance courses at night school, he found himself in charge of the Cadet Bank. This facility, located in the new dorm, is actually a part of the Air Academy National Bank.

Although his position at the bank is relatively new, USAFA is by no means new to Bill. For nearly eleven years, from 1957 to 1968, Sgt. Coltrin served as NCOIC of Cadet Operations. As

Cadet Wing "Sergeant Major," he was responsible for planning and supervising all cadet parades, award ceremonies, honor guards, and graduation exercises. He also directed cadet march-ons at Academy football games and accompanied cadets on ZI field trips. Needless to say, "Sergeant Bill," as he came to be known, can relate many amusing anecdotes about cadets, their problems and experience. He recalled one incident that occurred while he and a group of cadets were on a ZI field trip to Wright-Patterson AFB in Ohio. A dinner dance had been planned for the cadets, and they had all signed up for blind dates. "On the night of the dance," he said, "after all the cadets had been matched up with their dates, I saw one girl left standing alone. I asked her who her date was and went to look for him. I had seen him only a few minutes before. I searched the building and couldn't

find him. Then I walked outside, and something caught the corner of my eye. I went over to a group of trees, and there perched in the top of one of them was my missing cadet (in full dress uniform, of course). I ordered him out of the tree (told him to get down out of there or I'd throw rocks at him), and then took him to meet his date." Bill added that the cadet must have been the shy type; because the girl was certainly no candidate for the "ghoul pool."

Sarge takes his job at the bank very seriously. "The Cadet Banking Facility," he stated, "was established to improve service to the Cadet Wing. The cadets found it difficult to come all the way to the Academy Bank, so we brought the bank to them." To Bill, service to the Cadet Wing also includes personal assistance to cadets and even some instruction in the field

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The

Suicide

Gun

By
Don
Peppers

If you ever plan on murdering someone, be very careful to choose the right place. Murder can be really difficult in some locations – the moon, for example. After all, what are you going to do with the body? If you shove it out somewhere, it won't decay; it will just stay there ready to be discovered. You can't bury it, because the moon's surface has not been disturbed since its birth – any attempt to conceal a grave would be useless. And what about the murder weapon?

But Ben had the plan. Infallible. As far as he knew, no murder had ever been committed here. So it was high time to leave Man's mark on the universe.

Ben had decided to murder this person almost a week ago. Four hundred qualified, perfectly capable young men and Ben's mining partner turned out to be the lowest, most detestable, self-centered narrow-minded son-of-a-bitch in the lot. A simply unlikeable character – you know the type. What I'm trying to say is that Ben had definitely decided to kill Larry. Why he decided isn't so important, and it's too complex for me to explain in a short short anyway. It was a question of Larry's life or Ben's sanity. So what could he do?

The only thing left for deliberation was the method. But he had the perfect plan, now.

"Hi, Larry." Innocent enough.

"You left the meter running on my sounder, Ben." Everything was always *his*. It would be such a pleasure to get rid of him once and for all.

"I'm sorry. Doesn't seem that critical to me, though. What's wrong?"

"But it *is* critical. The batteries run down for one thing. And what if you had forgotten to switch off on something we couldn't recharge?"

"Okay, okay."

"Look, I don't want that kind of thing to happen again, so don't just shrug it off!"

"I said 'okay' dammit!" Such a pleasure.

Larry hung his suit up in the cabin equipment locker, being careful not to get too much dust on the floor, and bounced in the moon gravity over to the console to monitor mining. A frown still wrinkled his face, showing the proper amount of distaste for Ben's irresponsibility. You know the type.

It is Consolidated Systems, Inc., company policy to keep a loaded .38 caliber revolver mounted on the walls of its mining shacks. It's called the Suicide Gun. If a rupture occurs in the double wall of a shack, normal procedure calls for a quick patching job, using the sheet metal kept in the locker. But if the rupture is too big to be patched, or not detected in time, then without the Suicide Gun the men in the shack would die a very painful death. Total depressurization is a most unpleasant thing. Your ears explode, your eyeballs pop. Usually a lung will explode. At any rate you don't die immediately, but with a rapid suffocation, and lots of ugly squirming. So Consolidated places a Suicide Gun in each of its two-man lunar mining shacks. Really it's only a psychological reminder to be careful not to rupture walls. Ben remembered only one instance where it had actually been used, and that had been a long time ago.

Now, however, he was planning on using it, and not for suicide. Using a gun on Larry, of course, complicated his plans. But for the same unknown reasons that Ben had decided to kill him, he had decided to do it with a gun. A gun, after all, is a one-on-one weapon. Larry would know who does him in. After Larry was dead, Ben would place his body over a charge of mining explosives, make his way out to the return craft, and set off the bomb. Then all the evidence would be eliminated – body, gun, everything – and Ben would say gee he was sorry but accidents do happen and it would be his sworn testimony against no one else's. *That's* how to commit a murder on the moon. Infallible.

But first he had to arrange some things. Ben went over to the locker and locked it.

"What are you doing with my locker, Ben?"

“Just locking it up tight.”

“Why? Scared someone will break in and steal our suits?”

“Yeah, sort of.” Ben walked as casually as he could over to the Suicide Gun, and removed it from the place on the wall. He was wildly excited. This was it. The Rubicon. He felt his heart thumping. Something really satisfying about this, but he couldn't place the feeling.

“You really shouldn't fool around with the gun, Ben. You know Consolidated frowns on that.” Larry had turned in his chair and was now facing Ben across the twenty-foot floor of the shack.

Ben had been dreaming all week of this, and now he just wanted to get it over with. Damn it, he had already made up his mind. The first shot deafened them both as it went a foot or so from Larry's head into the console. Ben hadn't really wanted to shoot him, yet — he had to reduce Larry, and let him see what was going to happen. So the first shot was random, but Larry did not take long to deduce what was happening at all. In an awkward, 1/6 g lunge he was on the floor and rolling sideways.

“What the hell are you doing, Ben?” Larry's voice cracked, and Ben delighted. He knew he was the villain in this scene and he thoroughly enjoyed the drama. But he didn't say a word. Something excruciatingly satisfying about the whole thing — that was it. He was doing something creative. That is, he was creating permanency. From this moment on it would always be true that Larry Brock had been killed — ended permanently — at the hands of Ben Crist. But first he would humble him some more. The second shot nicked Larry's elbow, and he clutched it in pain as he rolled again. A random shot, but it couldn't have been better.

“Ben, why? What's the matter?” This time Larry's voice revealed that he no longer viewed the situation as a grotesque joke. It was real. Very well, let him consider it a while.

Whatever Ben's original motive — and we will never know what it was — he was utterly caught up in something else now. It was the act of taking a human life, and the act was reason enough to go on. He was going to kill Larry Brock: he was going to completely reject every principle of human decency in favor of Ben Crist. It wasn't really too late, he knew. He could quit now and hope for the best. The thought crossed his mind, but he shut it out quickly. Die, Brock, die.

The writhing man looked up at Ben, and a querying face turned to stone. It was resolution. Suddenly Larry leaped up and charged Ben across the cabin. The whole movement was absurd in that gravity. His head clanged the ceiling, but Ben had seen it coming. This time the shot was in earnest. It missed.

The fourth shot caught Larry solidly in the chest as he was on his way down, propelling him backwards into a graceful roll. The lunar gravity gave the whole scene an appearance of an underwater ballet. Bright living blood poured along the floor. Gory, but necessary, reasoned the villain. Ben emptied the last two bullets into Larry quickly, so that he would feel them before he died. Each shot jerked the body across the floor, leaving a reddened trail. Larry's body twitched once, and stopped.

What was that? He tore his eyes from his accomplishment and searched the cabin. What *was* that? His ears popped again, and he could hear more clearly. Hissing — loud hissing.

Jesus! The misses! He had *missed* Larry two or three times! He looked to the ceiling where his third shot had punctured the shack. He began to feel dizzy. The patching equipment — where was the equipment?

He jumped over to the locker. It wouldn't open. Of course. Where was the key? Too late. His head felt as if it would burst, as he had his lungs sucked of their air. It was all escaping into the vacuum. Too late.

His stomach convulsed in maddening pain as he held the still warm Suicide Gun to his own head, and clicked through six empty chambers. . .



COLTRIN (Cont'd from page 9)

of finance. Just as he came to be the cadet's father confessor and counsellor in his "sergeant major" days, Bill is rapidly earning a reputation as teacher and financial advisor today. As he put it, "I think that's part of my job — teaching financial responsibility." He has explained the intricacies of checking accounts to many confused doodies, unscrambled accounting records for upper classmen, and tracked down missing paychecks for countless USAFA graduates. "So many times," he said, "I have heard cadets and graduates say, 'If somebody had only told me.' Well, I am trying to tell as many as I can, all that I can."

He noted that graduation always brings a rash of correspondence and many disgruntled second lieutenants. Upon leaving the Academy, most graduates assume that their pay checks will continue to be sent to the bank. "But," he asserted, "that's not the way it works. By regulation, when a man is transferred to a new duty station, pay checks cannot be sent anywhere until the man directs the Finance Center where to send them. Naturally, when pay checks aren't being deposited, the man's account is quickly depleted. That's when I start getting the frantic phone calls."

Testimony to his avid desire to please his customers can be found in letters written to Bill at the bank. One begins, "I wanted to write you this letter to apologize for all the trouble we have given you, and thank you for all the help you have given us." Another asserts, "It seems that the

only time you ever hear from me is when I'm in trouble. . . I would like to ask a couple of favors. . ."

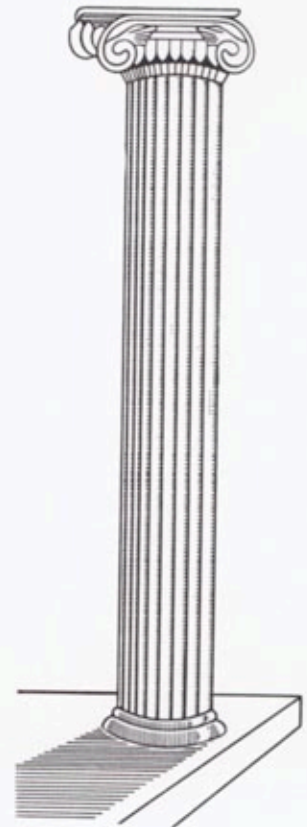
And almost without exception, the favors are granted. Bill recalled an incident that occurred this past summer. A cadet who was traveling in Europe called him from a London hotel. The cadet did not have his checkbook with him; the hotel would not let him write a check on anything else, and was virtually holding him prisoner until he paid his bill. Would Mr. Coltrin please wire the money to the hotel? He did.

A graduate stationed in Switzerland wrote Bill asking him to transfer \$500 from his savings account to his checking account. In his letter, he mentioned that he hadn't been paid in three months, and still had not been able to straighten out the problem. The story had a familiar ring, and Sarge took it on himself to try to help the man out. He contacted the Finance Center and learned that not only had the graduate not been paid for three months, but he hadn't received a housing allowance due him for an entire year. Bill had the matter resolved, collected the graduate's back pay, and deposited it to his account. Needless to say, the graduate was delighted, and later wrote Sarge thanking him for accomplishing in two days what he himself had been unable to accomplish in three months.

On another occasion, a graduate stationed in Southeast Asia called him from Tokyo. His wife was ill, and he needed immediate funds to send her back to the U.S. Could Mr. Coltrin

wire the money to Tokyo? Again, he did.

When asked if he had ever gotten into trouble extending "favors" to graduates, he replied, "Never. We believe in our graduates." The Academy Bank evidently believes in Bill, too. J. D. Ackermann, president of AANB, recently said of him, "Bill Coltrin probably knows more cadets and USAFA graduates than anybody else in the entire world. We're proud to have him on our staff."



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Talon Salutes

Wing Staff, 1971

The *Talon* salutes the most progressive Wing Staff in the history of the Air Force Academy.

Admittedly each Wing Staff has goals which it hopes to achieve and policies by which it commands during the semester. Likewise each Wing Staff possesses a character which is reflected by these goals and policies. If one word could sum up the character of this Fall's Semester Staff it would have to be "dynamic."

When the Wing returned to start the Fall semester it was surprised to be informed by the Wing Commander about some of the changes which had been decided on during the summer, concerning the operation of the Cadet

Wing. In essence these changes challenged every Cadet to accept the responsibility and discipline necessary to transform the Wing into an organization in which the Cadet chain-of-command could function with minimal supervision and guidance from the AOC's.

Seemingly hampered by administrative duties, the primary role of AOC's had too often appeared to be discipline rather than progressive leadership. This tended to reduce Officer-Cadet relations to the "Them-Us" malady, which was reflected in reduced Officer confidence in Cadets, as was likewise denoted by Cadet juvenality.

This lack of communication and harmony in strained relations produced many bitter Cadets and less-than-happy Officers.

Under the guidance of the Commandant of Cadets, General Galligan and the Deputy Commandant, Colonel Dahl, Cadet Looney and Cadet Ollie Hardman devised part of a solution to the situation. The plan attempted to make the Wing run more like a "Real Air Force" organization in which Cadets operate because they want to be Cadets and future Air Force Officers. Their plan attempted to provide Cadet Staffs with the tools needed to run their own operation.

The motivation in this organization
(Cont'd on Page 18)



WING STAFF



The Fall semester Wing Commander is C/Col. William Looney. Bill is from a military family and he likes to call Las Vegas, Nevada, his home. He came to Wing Staff from 15th Squadron. When he can find time between his duties as Wing Commander and his academics (which isn't too often) he likes to ski and Scuba dive. One of his pet peeves are those people who continually demand improvement and are unwilling to work for improvement themselves.

Ron Quinton, the Wing Admin Officer, comes to us all the way from Peru. That's Peru, Indiana. Besides Admin, Ron is known around staff as Doc Quinton. He hopes to go on to Med school so he is never too busy to talk about his pig. He came to staff from 3rd Squadron and keeps his squadron ties alive by running cross country in intramurals. Despite all his work load, Ron still finds time to help out a certain school-marm in the Springs. She's a real nice girl who likes party shorts better than anything (?).



F.M. Stall: Butch is another one of the "brats" on staff. Home has been all over, but right now it is Newport News, Virginia. A man of words not numbers, he is an International Affairs major. He is also a 36th Pink Panther. As Wing O&T, Butch supervises athletics, training and operations.



C2C David L. Thomas from FRAT FIVE is serving as this semester's Wing Materiel Sgt. His home is Waterloo, Iowa. Dave is a History and American Studies major with a special interest in law school after graduation. His extracurricular activities are kayaking and just about any form of sports (alcove hockey, alcove basketball, or coke drinking contests).



Roy Hendrickson. Shifting Sands escaped from Berlin, Germany, in the extreme late 40's and came over on the boat. The "Big Dune" alias Dad decided to retire on the sunny shores of Monterey Bay, Aptos, California. As a member in high standing in the "Deep Six," he deserves a lot of credit for what is going on now. His primary concern is bettering the wing and secondly working on a lovely lass from his home town, who is presently a cheerleader for one of our oncoming foes — Oregon. When Intramurals roll around, Roy can be found on the tennis courts with 14th Sq. Being somewhat responsible in academics, Roy is trying to get his BS in Basic

Sciences. He says that Life Science is where it's all at.

Bill Faucher hails from the sunny and warm climes of Phoenix, Ariz. After the life of a "service brat," Bill finds nothing new in service life at USAFA. As materiel officer, Bill gets stuck in the everyday problems of nuts and bolts. His real thrill, however, comes from being Cadet Fire Warden for the Wing. This is because, as he confesses, he's always liked chasing fire engines. On Intramural afternoons, Bill can be found down on the football field playing for 34th Sq. As an engineering management major, Bill has found many applications in his job on Wing Staph. He plans on going to UPT after graduation, flying fighters, and making his present relationship with his girl a little more permanent.



C1C Conklin feels that he has the most interesting and exciting job on Wing Staff. It's only fair because he has never done an interesting or exciting thing in his life. He began by being raised in the hog capital of the U.S. — Independence, Iowa, and hasn't shaken it off yet. He hopes that this year will be his year, though, as he is planning the best schedule of activities you have ever seen. Why don't you come over sometime and find out about them?



Dana Ideen was born in Casper, Wyoming and comes from 37th Smilers. His hobbies are hunting, fishing, bicycling, and sports (tennis, basketball, milk war, Desenex shower parties, etc.). Once an animal husbandry major, he is now a History major and hopes to go to Indiana after graduation for a master's degree. The *only* illustrious son of Casper who NEVER was in the "Casper Trooper." He hopes to become MAC's greatest "truck driver."



Wing Sergeant Major C2C Michael P. Harmon (CS-28) was born in Cleveland, Ohio and brought up in the "beautiful state" of Ohio. Mike has strong ties with the state of Ohio —

her name being Kathy. He is a Military Arts and Sciences major and his main ambition is to fly and believe it or not he is going to chopper school after graduation. Mike is interested in all sports but in particular football.



C2C James (Skip) Vogler (CS-03) the Wing Operations and Training Sergeant was born in Houston, Texas but claims to be from Raleigh. Skip is presently a Life Science major and is struggling (desperately) to get to Med School upon graduation. He has no attachment to anyone right now — so here's your chance girls. Skip enjoys skiing and lacrosse and various other extracurricular activities.



Project

By
Frank
Klotz

“New Look”

The Shape of

Things to Come

For the past several months a number of rumors have been circulating around the Academy concerning certain “radical” revisions to the cadet training program. Supposedly first-classmen would be cordoned off in a separate area of the cadet dormitory and allowed to live the free, licentious, hirsute existence that every cadet reportedly dreams about. These rumors — as is unfortunately the nature of virtually all rumors — are misleading exaggerations resulting from repeated retellings of the original facts. Significant changes in the present training program are definitely in the offing. However, these changes, if properly instituted and administered, would not ultimately lead to the degeneration of those qualities of character and leadership traditionally expected of cadets and Academy graduates. Rather they promise to challenge each cadet with the sole responsibility for the management of his personal affairs and the operations of the cadet wing. Hopefully, such a challenge would better fulfill the Academy’s stated mission of graduating career motivated officers with substantial leadership experience.

The proposed changes in the military training program to which this article addresses itself have been generally designated as aspects of “Project New Look.” For several reasons the *Talon* is admittedly treading on questionable grounds of journalistic freedom by discussing ‘New Look’ at this time. First, the *Talon* is not, nor will it ever claim to be, the author of the proposals contained in this article. These proposals are largely the result of the foresight and initiative of several academy graduates, members of the Commandant’s Ship and the faculty, the Cadet Chain of Command, and notably the Superintendent, Lt. Gen. Clark. Several officers have provided their own “New Look” proposals to the *Talon* and this article is an attempt to summarize their ideas. Consequently, the ideas expressed here are not totally original, but are distilled from other sources. Second, there is no guarantee



that any of these proposals will ultimately be adopted. Many factors — including inside and outside guidance, specific Air Force directives, and the experiences derived from the cadet leadership of the wing this academic year — will certainly lead to the modification of these proposals, as well as to the formulation of altogether different policies.

However, the *Talon* has a definite responsibility to the Cadet Wing to bring to light just what ideas are presently being discussed and in what directions "New Look" might move. The possibilities are exciting. The Wing must realize of course that whatever shape "New Look" does take, it will not merely be offered as a "gift" to cadets. The Wing must demonstrate during this critical year that we are capable and indeed worthy of the challenge and responsibility afforded by "Project New Look."

Much of the proposed "New Look" policy seems to have been provoked by a widespread dissatisfaction with the overall results of the Academy training program. One Academy graduate, who has served with both the faculty and the COC, is quoted as saying that his experiences at the Academy have led him to believe that "as presently constituted, our training program is not focused accurately on the dual aspects of leadership training and motivation for an Air Force career, with the unfortunate consequence that we are not fully exploiting the potential of our students and facilities, nor living up to our mission." Consequently, many promising cadets are "turned-off" by the apparent waste and irrelevance of some aspects of the Academy program and ultimately disrespect the system and the officers who direct it. The upshot of the attitude is twofold: the cadets either resign or develop a "we-they" syndrome concerning officer-cadet relations and seek to simply endure their four year stay at the Academy by "playing the game." Unfortunately, many who discern this disappointing attitude quickly assume that cadets are *inherently* incapable of

accepting responsibility and are, therefore, reluctant to provide cadets with leadership opportunities. Such a situation rather obviously defeats the Academy's mission.

Most officers and cadets realize that the real challenge of leading an effective training program is to earn the respect of the cadets and to channel their initiative and energy into the successful accomplishment of relevant and worthwhile goals. However, the task of developing such a program is often dealt with in piecemeal fashion which gives the appearance of concern with the situation, but fails to strike at the root of the real problems. All too often many changes result from cadet pressure for "change for change's sake," or the hasty reaction to the overpowering need for change.

Comparing the criteria for leadership development and career motivation with current behavioral patterns and attitudes within the wing suggests very definite areas of immediate concern. The major issues are directly linked to the overall design of the military training program. Because of accreditation requirements, a four year academic program is a virtual necessity. However, it is tacitly assumed that the military training program must parallel the academic program in length and in ranking the cadet. Consequently, the military training program has been tied to a time-schedule which does not necessarily satisfy its particular needs. As one officer has commented: "By trying to artificially stretch the military training program to mirror one year academic intervals, it has become encumbered with makeshift programs and punctuated with slack periods which breed disgruntlement and boredom." The vapid, lifeless second semester of the present fourthclass system and the emptiness of the third class year are directly attributable to this grafting of the military training timetable to the academic. Certainly the academic program is an integral aspect of the Academy mission, but it does not logically follow that the equally important military training

program, with its own unique priorities and problems, must continue to be wed to an artificial timetable and to suffer the demoralizing, disappointing consequences of such a marriage.

These considerations lead directly to the general proposals of the New Look project which are presently under consideration.

To see the project in perspective, one must first look at the cadet's last year at the Academy.

During their last academic semester at the Academy, Firstclassmen would undergo an accelerated transition from the traditional cadet to the commissioned officer way of life. It should be emphasized, however, that Firstclassmen would not be totally isolated from the remainder of the Cadet Wing. Rather, they would merely shed many of their cadet obligations, and assume more commissioned officer oriented duties and responsibilities. The Firstclassmen may not, for example, be subject to the normal cadet schedule of calls. They would instead be free to manage their time at their own discretion, even as far as classes are concerned. In addition, Firstclassmen would be included in more commissioned officer professional and social activities. When viewed with their total impact in mind, these and other actions would serve to provide the graduating class with a greater appreciation for and a working knowledge of Air Force life, as well as a more responsible and mature outlook toward duty and personal conduct.

The present training program would, as a result of the above changes, be "moved back" in time — possibly as much as a full semester. Consequently, the full impact of New Look would be felt not only by the Firstclass, but by the lower three classes as well. Second and Thirdclassmen would be required to accept leadership positions and responsibilities at an earlier point in their cadet career than is presently the case. This action would allow the members of these classes to feel a greater sense of responsibility toward the actual operation of the Cadet Wing, thereby con-

siderably reducing the detrimental effects of the "game mentality" and "Thirdclass limbo."

The cadet training would still begin with a physically demanding Basic Cadet Training program, followed by a challenging and informative Fourth-class Training program effectively compressed into one, hard-hitting semester. After Christmas Break, many aspects of the Fourthclass mode of training would be reconstructed. For example, Fourthclassmen would no longer be required to restrict their movements to certain areas of the terrazzo or hallways. Also, stressful situations in the dining hall would be considerably reduced in number and in scope. These proposed changes would allow for a more gradual and meaningful transition of Fourthclass cadets into the Cadet Wing, and its duties and way of life.

Certainly these proposals are a definite departure from the traditional manner of administering a training program at any of the service academies. However, the changes do not lie in goals of the Academy, but only in the means of achieving those goals. The stated Mission of the United States Air Force Academy remains to be of paramount importance. Project New Look promises to challenge the cadets with the duty and responsibility of leadership, but at the same time significantly increasing their morale, their pride, and their sense of accomplishment.

Project New Look, as discussed in this article, is presently only a tentative plan for structuring the military

training program along functional lines. However, these and other proposals are definitely under the serious consideration of those who determine Academy policy. The eventual outcome of the present discussions concerning New Look ultimately depend upon the performance and the constructive inputs of each, and every cadet.

WING

(Cont'd from Page 13)

would come from the *individual's* desire to perform his job responsibly and completely. Mission accomplishment and responsibility would be rewarded with the freedom to determine the use of a Cadet's own free time within a system of increased privileges and options.

The "changes" we speak of in the Cadet system were not really changes at all. They were a reversion to the days when the Cadets ran the Wing. At that time squadron operations and disciplinary action, when possible, were handled on the Cadet level and the AOC's then acted as advisers and overseers. The return to this system will hopefully make the job of the AOC more meaningful to himself and his Cadets.

The response Wing Staff has received from both the Officers and Cadets concerning the increased Cadet responsibility has been gratifying. Discipline has not lessened. In fact Wing Staff feels that internal correction and increased individual responsibility have done much to raise the standards set by the upperclass as well as to facili-

tate smooth operation of the Wing.

Wing Staff also feels that as long as the Wing accepts its own responsibilities and supports the policies handed down by Wing Staff, Cadets should contract benefits commensurate with this responsibility. To this end the Staff has probably done more than any other Staff before them to increase the freedom of choice given to individual Cadets.

Approved thus far this semester are optional breakfasts, Friday night ODP's, week night privileges, and fewer mandatory training weekends and inspections. The Wing Activities Officer is planning Second Class beer call and upperclass parties in Arnold Hall. Wing Material has worked to better services offered to the Cadets and Wing Training has replaced "fill up the time" Saturday morning training with the option for squadrons to provide more meaningful and responsive training programs of their own.

Wing Staff has also encouraged input by Cadets in order to revise and rewrite outdated or meaningless regulations. Finally in response to Cadet support for their policies, the Staff recognizes its responsibility to take action as is necessary on any Cadet problem large or small.

In conclusion it should be noted that the Commander and his Staff are not out to change this Academy into just another male college. Their goal is to retain the highest standards of military proficiency and at the same time to allow the individual to exercise an expanding responsibility to himself and the Academy.

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Talon

Girl of the Month

Talon Girl of the Month for October is Miss Susan Bender a 22-year old blonde from Los Angeles. Many cadets will remember Susan from last year when she appeared with the New Christy Minstrels at a wing pep rally.

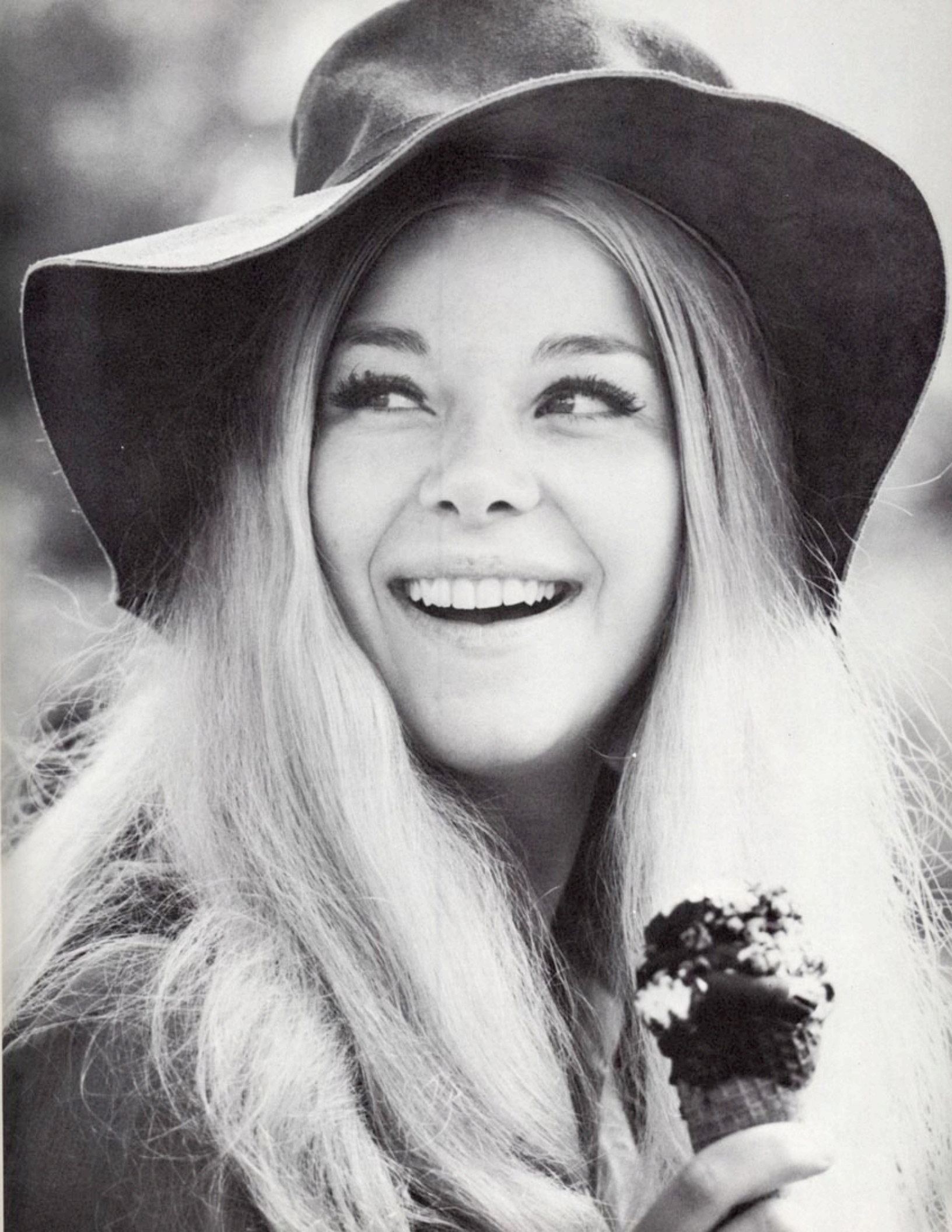
Both a singer and a dancer, Susan has been a professional entertainer since high school.





Susan attended Purdue University where she majored in theater arts. After college, she moved to LA and began an engagement at the Horn, a supper club. It was at the Horn that she was spotted and signed for the Christy Minstrels. During her year with the Christy's she toured both the US and the Orient.







Book Review

Lewis, Clive Staples *THAT HIDEOUS STRENGTH* (New York: The MacMillan Co., 1969) Pp. 382.

Reviewed by: RICARDO CUADROS

It is no secret that life in this world has many faults. If, however, we believe in evolution, Man should be able to develop into a more perfect being than he presently is. In the book, *That Hideous Strength*, we find some people at odds as to what Man should evolve into, if we are to achieve a more perfect world.

C.S. Lewis had originally written *That Hideous Strength* as the culmination of a fantasy trilogy which began with *Out of the Silent Planet* and was continued in *Perelandra*. These first two books were applauded by critics for being well-written stories depicting the unloosed fantasies of the author's mind. But, the reviewers' opinions varied on the third book of the trilogy when it was first published in 1946.

If it had not been for a colleague and good friend of Lewis's, J.R.R. Tolkien, *That Hideous Strength* would have not been published. Professor Tolkien had read the manuscript of the book when it had been finished in 1943 and from that moment on he had insisted that it be published. After reading it, you too will agree that it is a book that certainly deserves to be read.

The book really lacks a central character of any stature, even though most of the action is viewed through the eyes of Mark Studdock, and the remainder through that of his wife, Jane. Mark is the more important of the two since it is with his thoughts and actions that Professor Lewis tries to answer many questions concerning good and evil.

Mark is the only character that is not entirely stereotyped. All of the others lack that vital spark of life that incites involvement by the reader. The

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"bad guys" are all aptly portrayed as sadistic, cynical, morbid, and omniscient, and most especially so their leader, Mr. Wither. Of course, the heroines and heroes are the exact opposite. They are all blessed with all of the virtues, and with correspondingly virtuous names like Dimple, Grace, and Ransome. Even though this may seem to be a fault in style, one realizes upon reading the book that such characterization suits the purpose of the author as he attempts to present a very complicated subject as clearly as possible.

Like many young men, Mark Studdock is driven by the ambition to reach a position of wealth and fame within his own realm of endeavor. When the book commences, he is a rapidly advancing young sociology fellow at Bracton College of the University of Edgestow, in England. He is approached by the highly reputable and powerful National Institute of Co-ordinated Experiments who desire his services as a sociologist. The lure of pay and academic fame, as well as a top echelon position in the directory, makes him take a fatal step in their direction even though he disagrees with their basic tenet — that Man is the greatest obstacle in the path of world progress and should, therefore, be eradicated.

Inwardly disagreeing, Mark complies with his orders and reaches the

pinnacle of importance when he is to be introduced to the head of the organization. Little does he know that it would literally be the head of a decapitated criminal, called Alcasan, which he is to meet.

Up to this point in the book, the evil power that emanates from the head of N.I.C.E. seems to be unopposed. But for some reason, its hideous strength is incapable of controlling more than Edgestow. Fortunately for England and the world, the band of people who are aware of the threat posed by N.I.C.E. receive in their ranks Jane Studdock who will lead them to an ally, the awakened magician of Bragdon Woods, Merlin.

With their patience draining, the N.I.C.E. decides to go ahead without waiting to destroy Merlin, and to at least double their power, by making Mark into another Alcasan.

Before Mark is decapitated and reborn as an evil head, Merlin is sent by the forces of good (led by Mr. Ransome from St. Anne's cottage near Edgestow) to the N.I.C.E. headquarters. There he saves Mark, who had by then shed the cloak of materialistic objectivity for the more powerful spiritualism embraced by the band at St. Anne's.

As you can see, the plot is incredible. Yet it is so entertaining and so subtle that the reader can easily be trapped by the imaginative fantasy and

consequently, he may let the more valuable allegory go by.

Whatever else you do, when you read this book, try to enjoy Professor Lewis's highly polished style of writing and don't get too bogged down by the varying depths of meaning encompassed in the countless symbols which occur throughout the book.

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Falcons Face Knights In Fifth Contest

by Ray Swider

West Point's Black Knights journey to Colorado this year as the Falcon's opponent in the fifth game. This will be the sixth meeting between the two service academy rivals with Air Force winning the last contest by a 13-6 tally. The Falcons were heavily favored two years ago, and should be again this year. Hopefully, the winning margin will be more substantial as in any service academy contest, the Air Force/Army game promises to be a real battle with an element of traditional unpredictability.

Last year the Cadets from West Point ended a disappointing 1-9-1 season with a shutout (26-0) victory against Holy Cross and a 22-22 tie with Oregon. Coach Tom Cahill feels his team will improve on this record, and he may very well be right. Missing from Army's schedule are three of the toughest teams in college football: Nebraska, Notre Dame, and Tennessee. Considering the fact that the West Pointers took a 28-0 beating from Nebraska, a 48-3 defeat from Tennessee, and a real 51-10 shellacking from Notre Dame: they are bound to fair better this season against weaker opponents.

Returning with 13 starters from last year, are defensive ends Steve Bogosian and John Roth (captain) whom Coach Cahill considers "possibly the best pair of defensive ends in the East." Also on the field is junior Dick Atha at quarterback with a year's varsity experience. Three runners - Bob Hines, Bruce Simpson, and Ray Ritacco - provide Army with a solid ground game while John Simar returns to the corps as the only experienced pass receiver. In his speciality are three other promising receivers - Mike Farrell, Chris Wotell, and Joe Miller. The only outstanding defensive veteran from last year is Gary Topping at linebacker.

The Falcons appear to have a definite edge in talent. Offensively Brian Bream returns at tailback. After leading the nation in scoring last year and having a chance at All-American honors this year. Orderia Mitchell is another Falcon vying for a spot on an All-American team at center. The "Big O" looks like he'll be one of the nation's top linemen for the next couple of years. The rest of the offensive line looks strong with Paul Bassa returning at tight end. Paul caught a total of 40 passes last year including a touchdown toss in the Sugar Bowl. Kevin Brennan will again be the fullback and it appears that Kevin will absorb much of the heavy-duty infantry chores. Joel Carlson starts his first year at quarterback with a flashy running style that makes him a dangerous outside threat.

On defense, last year's standouts of the interior line, (Eugene Ogilvie, John Greenlaw, and Willie Mayfield) will again insure the Falcons of strength up front. Meanwhile, Darryl Haas at linebacker, and Charlie Richardson, Kent Bays, and Jimmy Janulis bring considerable experience to the defensive backfield. Overall the Falcons appear to be a mature and experienced squad.

This year's October 16th Army-Air Force battle will be the tie-breaker in the series between the two. The Falcons earned 14-3 and 13-6 victories in 1964 and 1969 while the Black Knights were winners in 1963 and 1967 by scores of 14-10 and 10-7. The only tie occurred in 1959 at 13-13. All these games have been the hard-fought, low-scoring, close battles characteristic of inter-service academy games where rivalries are fierce. This year should be no exception despite Air Force's apparent edge. Look for a fierce game and a spirited week's activities beforehand.

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Talon Interview

Martin Discusses '71 Season



The Talon felt that the best way to analyze this year's Falcon football team was to go right to the coaching staff. So we spoke to Coach Ben Martin and got some very positive remarks concerning the team, bowl possibilities, and college football in general.

Ben Martin is one of the nation's most best known coaches, and a much sought after speaker on the banquet circuit. This year Coach Martin seeks his fourth straight winning season and feels the 1971 Falcons are possibly as good as last year though they will have a different style of play than the '70 Falcons.

We also interviewed Coach "Butch" Metcalfe, one of the offensive line coaches. Coach Metcalfe is a former tackle for the Oklahoma Sooners and played in the 1963 Orange Bowl and the 1965 Gator Bowl.

Both Coach Martin's and Metcalfe's remarks indicate the winning attitude

of the Air Force football organization. And they relate some interesting information about individual Falcon gridgers and what the fans can look for this season.

Talon: Coach, in your estimation, how would you compare the 1970 Falcon football team with the 1971 team?

Coach Martin: That's pretty difficult to compare them at this stage because we haven't performed against an opponent but we feel the squad has almost as much potential to be successful as the one we had in 1970 although without the same type of personality. I use that word objectively because I think the key performers of the 1970 football squad were very exciting players. Bobby Parker at quarterback and Ernie Jennings at flanker were the explosive offenders for us, and they're gone by graduation, so it's very difficult to say how *successful*

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we'll be in 1971, but we certainly won't look the same because those key performers are no longer with us.

Talon: Does this mean that Cadets, Air Force personnel and other boosters can expect the excitement of last year's team?

Martin: I don't believe it will be in the same form because we were a very opportunistic football team last year on offense. Almost every opportunity we had in good field position was taken advantage of by the skillful quarterbacking we had and the great pass receivers that we had. It's difficult to lose skills like Ernie Jennings and Mike Bolen at the wide receivers and then the tactical mind that Bobby Parker added to the offense. We'll be exciting, yes, because we believe in that kind of offensive football, but as far as having the thrills of the real long gainers and the spectacular plays as a matter of course, I don't think we'll have that but I think we'll have excitement in one form or another.

Talon: How would you replace the Parker-Jennings scoring punch or are you planning different tactics for this year?

Martin: It's very difficult to replace in kind the experience and skill of those two players and we're not really going to try to because what we do is to take the natural skills of the players we have and then try to give them weapons so that they can play naturally and effectively. That means that right now we're talking about Joel Carlson at quarterback, who is a very good athlete but a completely different type than Bobby Parker was. We don't have a replacement for Ernie Jennings. We've never had an athlete of his skill level in the program and we're really not going to try to emulate him. But we'll have some real good football players in all of the positions that were vacated by graduation but their skills will naturally be different than those that departed and we'll just try to exploit their

natural tendencies.

Talon: Coach, could you name a few of the standout offensive and defensive players for this year?

Martin: Well, offensively we kind of build right down the middle of our I-formation and this year starting with our center "O" Mitchell. We feel that "O" is a tremendous offensive lineman. He's been mentioned as an All-American prospect and we feel that he is. He starts all the offensive plays for us, does a lot of the calling of the blocking assignments up front and is 100% football player, very strong. Then behind him, Joel Carlson is No. 1 quarterback and Joel has quick feet, he is a strong arm passer, but doesn't quite have the finesse we feel he can have, but he is very effective at running the ball on the bootleg and action type runs and can also run the option-play. Behind him in the I-formation is Kevin Brennan perhaps the best blocking fullback we've ever had. Kevin, a year ago, protected our passing expertly and this year we plan to add some running to his fundamental approach to the game. And then behind him in the I-back is Brian Bream who a year ago was the top-scorer in the nation. Brian should have another great year as his skills were very apparent. He's a powerful runner for a relatively small running back, has great quickness, and also his threat as a pass receiver cannot be overlooked. So offensively down the middle of our formation we feel we have great strength. The only returning pass receiver with any experience is Paul Bassa who plays at tight end and last year came along strong at the end of the season to catch almost 40 passes including a touchdown pass in the Sugar Bowl game. Paul is real good at getting open in a crowd and he's a great target because he's 6'5" tall and has good hands. Those will be the outstanding offenders that we have, and from the ones I've mentioned you see we have to develop wide receivers from a new



crop of athletes and also to rebuild the offensive line.

Talon: Coach, "O" Mitchell was mentioned as an All-American candidate this year or the next and *Playboy* magazine and their football prediction for the year mentioned Joel Carlson as an outstanding young quarterback prospect. However, many people are disconcerted over the fact that Brian Bream is not mentioned in many of the football polls despite the fact that statistically he's one of the finest runners ever to play service academy football. How do you think he compares to the former greats from other academies who have received all the acclaim.

Martin: We think that Brian is an All-American type football player and have so stated in all of our publications and in our handouts to the media. It's a difficult thing for a running back to be chosen All-America without having tremendous publicity put behind him. I think Brian's contributions to our 1970 Falcon football season, our bowl team, were tremendous as far as Talon: What are the possibilities in the near future for another bowl bid?

Martin: Well, I think anytime we have a team that is of championship calibre and the won-lost record indicates that, and to my mind that means you have to win at least seven football games in your schedule and more frequently you have to win eight or more in order to be a championship type football team. I think the Falcons will be an attractive addition to the bowl picture — and any time we do have a record like that we'll be considered and so I'd say it all depends on the success of our team against our opponents as the schedule reflects and then we'd once again be a bowl contender. I think the policy of the Air Force and the Air Force Academy is just as I've stated it. When we do deserve a bowl invitation and one is offered then we'd normally accept it and go.



Talon: Who do you think will be the top contenders, and who will be the number one team in the nation this year?

Martin: Everything being considered I think there will almost be a repeat of the major powerhouses on the national front and right at the present I think my vote has to go for Nebraska. I think they finished the season very strongly a year ago and they have all their key people back including their first two quarterbacks. They have great momentum going over the past two seasons and I think they're champions not only physically but in their minds and their schedule is such I think they can go all the way. If they don't then there are other powerhouses in the wings. Certainly the University of Texas has to be looked upon highly.

Talon: What do you think an approximation of our won-lost record will be?

Martin: It really is a difficult question. I think in generalities and that's the only way I can answer a question like that. As I said at the outset I think we have the potential to be nearly as good as we were a year ago although not as explosive on offense. We have added a couple

of toughies in Penn State and Arizona State. So I would say that hopefully we would win more games than we'd lose which means a 6-4 season is pretty much what comes into focus at this time.

Talon: Thank you, Coach Martin, for your time and valuable comments.



CODE (Cont'd from Page 6)

They alone cannot stop stealing in the dorm or false names on the terrazzo. The attitude that it's "none of my business" created the atmosphere that caused the '65 and '67 honor scandals. Today it creates the atmosphere that lets the 100 Club, the GHV Club and the Boys operate.

The Code is only dead when the wing lets it die. We only have Gross Honor Violators when the wing lets them get away with it. It takes everyone, to the last doolie, to make the Honor Code work — to find how it operates — to find out the flaws and to work constructively to correct them.

It is obvious that the Honor Code prevents us from taking the easiest way out of a situation, it is obvious that the Honor Code is mixed in with the process of enforcing regulations. I think, however, that if most of us thought about what this place would be like without the Code, how limits would be enforced, how accountability would work if there wasn't an Honor Code at work, we would agree that it was well worth the cost. The quickest, but the most painful, way to gather nearly 100% support for the Code would be to abolish it completely.

FAR EAST STUDIES GROUP

By Dave Weese

The Far East Study Club is a cadet club designed to promote interest in the culture of Far Eastern countries. It was organized in the spring of 1968 under the name of the Academy Chinese Club. However, it was changed to its present name in 1970 due to the increasing interest in other Asian countries, notably Japan.

Under the guidance of the OIC, Lt. Col. Wakafuji, the president, C1C Dave Weese, vice-president, C2C Masaki Yamato, and secretary-treasurer, C2C Roger Winburg, this organization is becoming one of the most rapid growing clubs at the academy, as is the Far East major becoming increasingly popular. The Club welcomes any cadet interested in the Far East and who in his own judgment has the time to devote to the further study of the Far East.

The Far East Study Club, being one of the most active clubs at the academy, kicked off the new year with a Field Trip to San Francisco during the Labor Day Weekend to study the culture offered by the Asian communities there.

The T-29 puffed along for nine hours to get to Hamilton AFB, but the culturally filled fun weekend we had in S.F. made it all worthwhile. The club held a banquet in Chinatown and visited the oriental collections of the De Yowg Museum and Japanese Tea Garden in the San Francisco Golden Gate Park. Some of the more enthusiastic cadets also went to the Chinese Wax Museum and roamed around the Chinatown and the Japanese Trade Center.

Other activities for the year include trips to New York and Washington, D.C. and a proposed trip to Hawaii. In addition, several interesting speakers are being asked to speak at the club meetings on relevant aspects of the Far East. The Academy club is working closely with the Colorado College Far East Study Club in this respect. Also, several of the cadets are preparing seminars that will be presented to the club in preparation for this year's Academy Assembly, whose topic will be U.S.-Japanese relations.



ALLIED ARTS, 1971-72

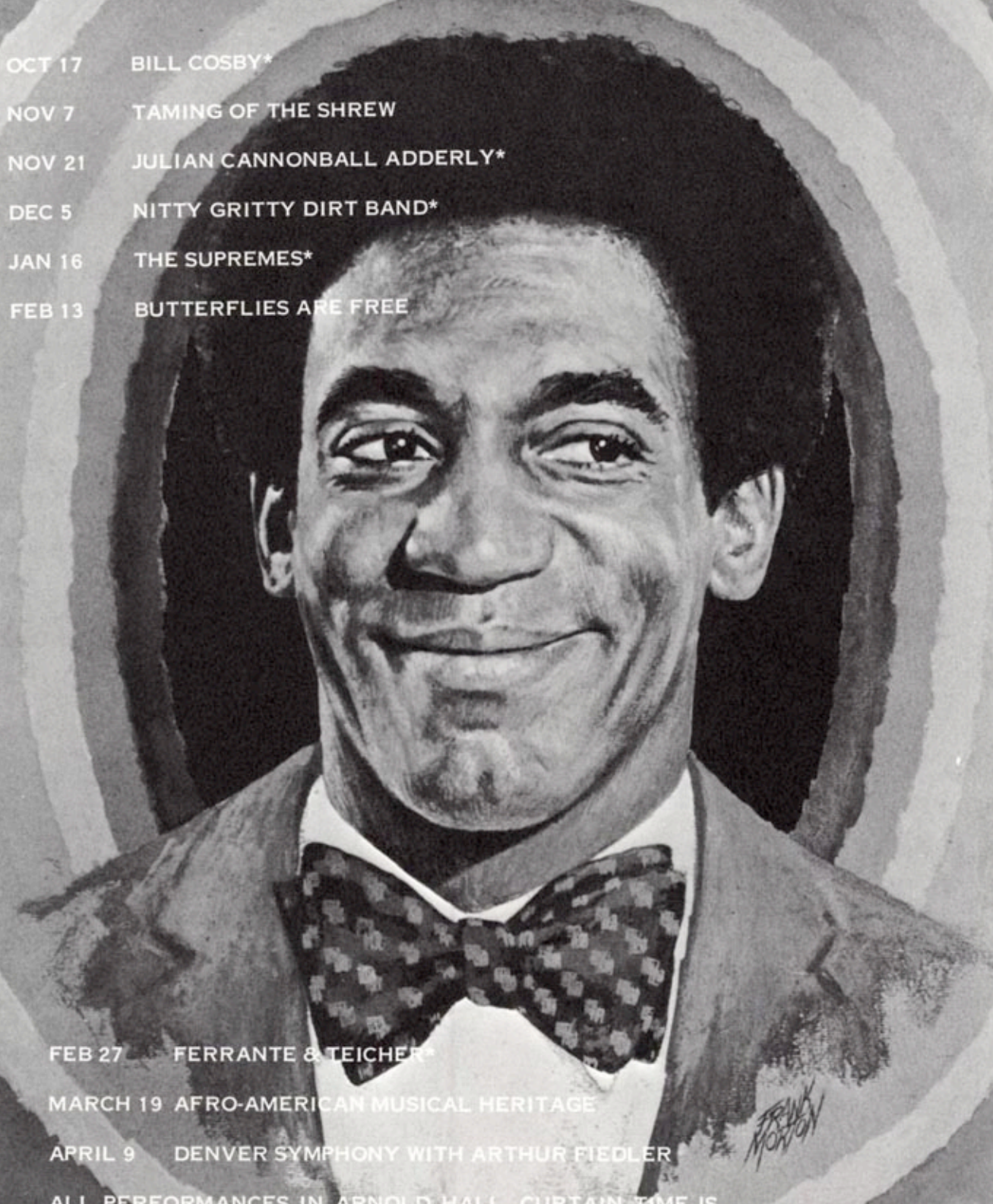
- OCT 17 BILL COSBY*
- NOV 7 TAMING OF THE SHREW
- NOV 21 JULIAN CANNONBALL ADDERLY*
- DEC 5 NITTY GRITTY DIRT BAND*
- JAN 16 THE SUPREMES*
- FEB 13 BUTTERFLIES ARE FREE

FEB 27 FERRANTE & TEICHER*

MARCH 19 AFRO-AMERICAN MUSICAL HERITAGE

APRIL 9 DENVER SYMPHONY WITH ARTHUR FIEDLER

ALL PERFORMANCES IN ARNOLD HALL. CURTAIN TIME IS 6:30 P.M. UNLESS THERE IS A MATINEE WHICH IS INDICATED BY * AND BEGINS AT 3 P.M.



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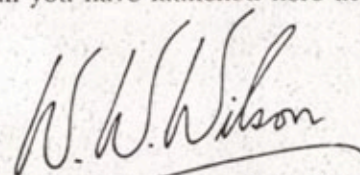
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