

Spokesman

AIR INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

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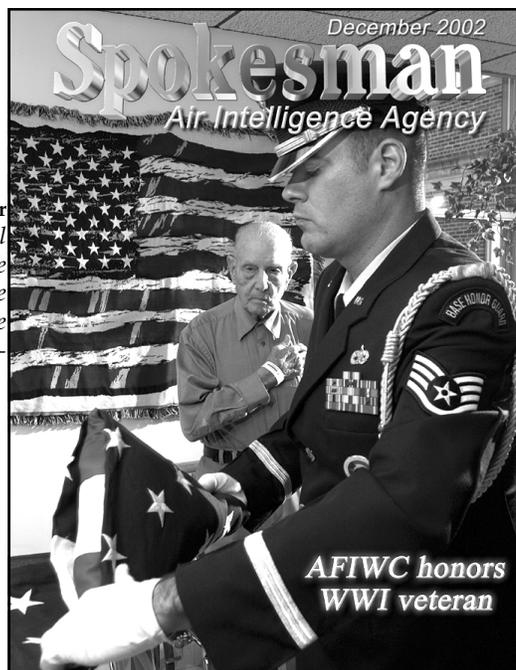
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photo by Boyd Belcher

From left are LCpl Leslie Bond, SSgt Miguel Ochoa, PO2 Joseph Adams and SPC Jose Miguel Flores. All four service members are currently serving in a joint mission at the Medina Regional Security Operations Center at Lackland AFB.



Maj. Gen. Paul Lebras
AIA commander

Maj. Steve Doub
Director, Public Affairs

TSgt. Marilyn C. Holliday
Editor

Special recognition goes to AIA unit public affairs representatives who submitted articles and salute inputs for this issue of Spokesman.

MSgt. David Gast
426th IOS

2nd Lt. Dimitrios Chrisos
451st IOS

SSgt. John Waldron
543rd IG

SMSgt. Valerie Davis
MSgt. Monique Sims
23rd IOS

SSgt. Amy Kerbow
324th IS

A1C Shane Richardson
Det. 3, 544th IOG

Special thanks also to fellow public affairs offices:

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SMSgt. Fred Hagans
TSgt. Will Lindner
AFTAC

MSgt. Rick Corral
SSgt. Kristina Brown
70th IW

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Spokesman magazine serves the men and women of the Air Intelligence Agency, its associate organizations, subordinate units and the Air Force Technical Applications Center, AIA's administratively-supported unit.

Technical director bids farewell

Mr. Alvey looks back on 40-year career

*By Mr. Dennis Alvey
HQ AIA/CA
Lackland AFB, Texas*

When I was asked to write some final reflections for the Spokesman as I close out a 40-year career with the Air Force, the challenge was what to write about.

Reminiscing about those 40 years could be boring to the reader, but seemed to be what was in order. As I reflected, three basic themes seemed to recur: the amazing changes in technology over those 40 years, the constant of extremely smart and dedicated people, and the fact that we have often "returned to the future."

Air Intelligence Agency and its predecessor organizations have always had bright, dedicated and hard-working men and women. The extremely challenging and technical career fields used by our agency require smart people to handle those challenging and technical tasks. The awards compiled by our enlisted people have been second to none and continue that way today. Just witness that AIA has produced four of the 24 Outstanding Airmen of the Year in the last two years. Not bad for an organization that represents less than five percent of the Air Force enlisted population. One of the 14 chief master sergeants of the Air Force was a product of the United States Air Force Security Service, an AIA predecessor organization.

Smart, dedicated, and successful people in our organization have not been isolated to the enlisted ranks. It applies equally to our officers and civilians. I always think about the success of my peers attending the

officers signals intelligence school at Goodfellow AFB, Texas, in late 1962 and early 1963.

From my fellow students at Goodfellow came three general officers and two members of the senior executive service. One of those general officers became commander of Electronic Security Command and the other two became vice commanders. Several others attained the rank of colonel, and one student became head of a national organization outside the intelligence community. From the very beginning of my career I was surrounded by bright and dedicated people, and that fortune has continued to today.

Young people, and even some of us who have lived through it, have a hard time visualizing the magnitude of technological progress over the past 40 years. We also sometimes forget how much prices have changed since then.

In 1962 the cost of a stamp was four cents, a gallon of gas was 31 cents, and a gallon of milk 49. The price of a new home was \$18,200 and the high for the DOW was 767. In 1962 the TELSTAR satellite was launched and became the vehicle for the first transatlantic television transmission.

I recently addressed several groups of high school juniors who are entering a computer education curriculum. They had never heard of several technologies used in the 1960s. High speed duplicating machines and printers were non-existent then. Most personal printing was done on a Mimeograph (a trade name). A coated paper was used as a stencil for reproduction of written or typewritten



*Dennis Alvey
AIA executive director*

material.

Today's collection operators use computers with CRTs, but 40 years ago operators used manual (non-electric) typewriters to document their real-time intelligence collection, and their aids were hardcopy documents and acetate overlaid on maps. Recording tape was reel-to-reel and hand-operated. Intelligence collection materials were forwarded by courier, versus today's high-speed communications over satellites. Communications center messages were hand-poked and encrypted by paper tape or by daily manual code changes. There were no cellular or digital phones. Long distance calls were placed through operators. Radio receivers were manually operated. Secretaries used manual typewriters and had to place a new sheet of paper in the typewriter every time they made a

commander's comments

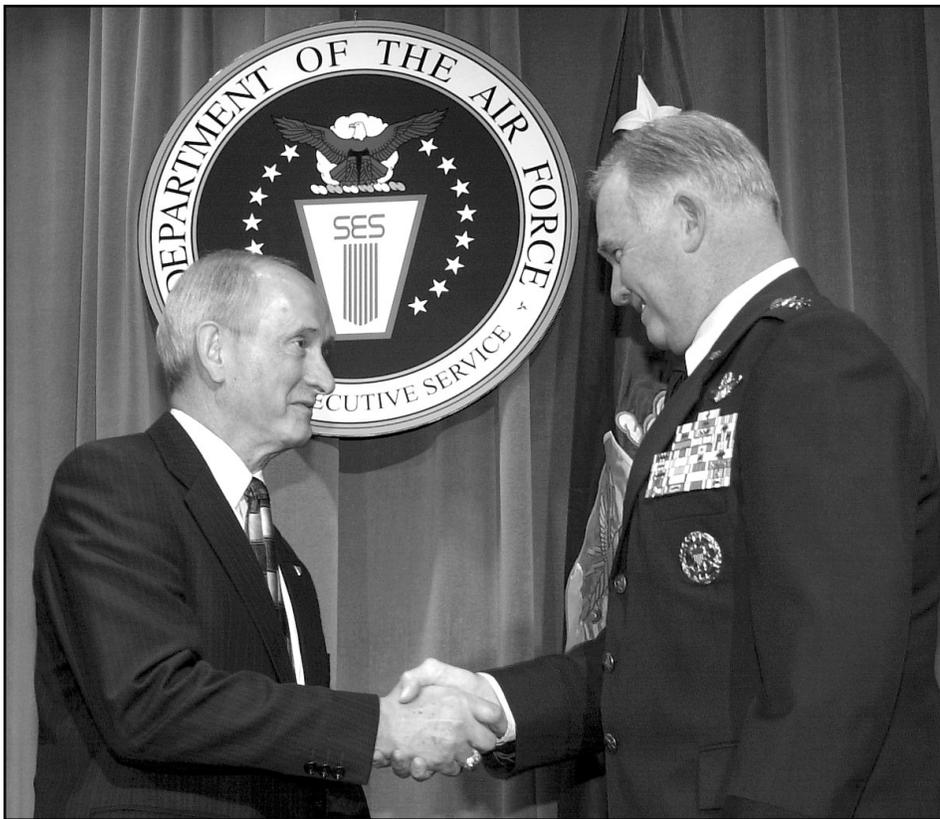


photo by TSgt. James Varhegyi

Gen. Michael Ryan, Air Force chief of staff, at right, congratulates Mr. Dennis Alvey on his Presidential Rank Award of Meritorious Executives during ceremonies at the Pentagon April 27. Mr. Alvey has been the executive director at AIA since 1998 and is retiring in January.

mistake; or, if quality was not a criterion, they could use a white chalky fluid to "white out" the mistake and type over the white spot. Secretaries typed almost everyone's staff work, as opposed to today when action officers prepare correspondence on personal computers.

Today we are heavily involved with remote operations for both ground site and airborne operations. That technology did not exist in 1962 and, therefore, we had more than 50 sites in overseas locations.

Today's ability to provide near-real-time information to operators through "reachback" facilities has significantly enhanced our force protection capabilities and enabled consolidated operations. While most of us think of the RC-135 as an old airborne platform, it was actually preceded by C-130s and other platforms, and we are now at Baseline 7 in

upgrades to the Rivet Joint system on the RC-135. One constant is the U-2, which was in operation when I entered the Air Force and still is a workhorse today.

An old adage says that what goes around, comes around. We have all lived through numerous reorganizations, realignments, and restructures. In some cases, reorganizations have simply returned organizational constructs to ones that existed in years past.

As with organizational structures, I've witnessed the cancellation of countless programs, only to see them reinstated later. Cobra Judy and the WC-135 programs were both programatically cancelled twice, but both are still alive today.

Likewise, over those 40 years, many processes have been implemented, subsequently discarded, and then re-implemented later in some

form. NSA's current CMM project is very similar in some respects to a system developed by USAFSS in the early 1970s by the late Brig. Gen. Ben Ardisana, the man for whom HQ AIA Building 2000 is named.

That process was later adopted by NSA for use worldwide, but then subsequently done away with. The Air Staff did away with its Air Force Board and Council structure in the early 1990s, only to see it reinstated several years later. We are now pushing something called national tactical integration, but it has the earmarks of something we did on a routine basis during the late 1960s and 70s, albeit at that time we had nothing called SIPRNET.

The 40-year ride has been fantastic. Barbara and I have made friends throughout the world that we still stay in contact with. We will miss the daily challenges that the intelligence business brings to all of us, but most of all we'll miss the people. The former we can't do much about, but we do plan to stay in touch with the people of Air Intelligence Agency and hope to attend social events for years to come.

We thank you for your friendship and for the privilege of serving with you. We will always be grateful for your dedication to the Air Force way of life and preservation of our country's freedom. We hope our paths continue to cross. God be with all of you.

67th IOG welcomes new commander

*By: SMSgt Bill Watley
67th IOG/DO
Lackland AFB, Texas*

Col. John D. Wright assumed command of the 67th Information Operations Group at Lackland AFB, Texas, during a ceremony Sept. 27.

Col. Roger Gaebel, 67th Information Operations Wing commander, presided over the ceremony.

"It is indeed a pleasure for me to preside over this assumption of command ceremony today," Gaebel said. "This is one of the most diverse groups in our Air Force. The men and women of the 67th Information Operations Group have been at the forefront of the global war on terrorism providing trained and ready forces who provide multi-source intelligence, electronic warfare, communications security, information warfare, computer network defense, threat warning, tactics analysis, operations training, linguist training and system maintenance training.

"This occasion is made even more pleasurable because it marks another significant milestone in a remarkable career of Col. John Wright and his family," Gaebel said. "I've seen John in action and I can tell you that he epitomizes the Air Force's core values.

After receiving the organizational guidon, Wright addressed his command for the first time.

"Our group has a proud history as flying observers starting over 60



At left, Col. Roger Gaebel, 67th Information Operations Wing commander, passes the 67th IOG guidon to Col. John D. Wright during an assumption of command ceremony Sept. 27 at Lackland AFB, Texas.

years ago in a period of conflict in 1941," he said. "The 67th (IOG) has performed anti-submarine recce along the east coast ... overseas from England taking flak over France to support the Normandy invasion, and then the thrust into Germany. Later in the Korean War.

"Respecting history, I'm here to tell you our mission is all about information – pre, during and post conflict, information applied at the precise moment inside the right function," Wright said. "It is about controlling our information and controlling somebody else. This is also all about coordinating with others. Building relationships where information is integrated and relationships where functions and operations become fully and mutually aware. Complete situational awareness because the 67th is there, because you are there.

"We must be there because we must bring light from the darkness of evil, evil that threatens our society, our families, our friends our nation ...

America.," Wright said. "You see we must never let our guard down ... always understand we are in a period of conflict again, and there are people that really want to kill us ... and kill us simply because we are Americans. Let us never forget what happened Sept. 11, because don't think that there are not people out there right now, that want to do similar things to us ... again.

"I am humbled and honored to be the commander of such a proud group, at such a critical time in our nation's history, where we must be ever vigilant, ever present, ever aware of threatening situations both here and abroad," he said. "I look forward to working hard with each and every one of you to make our group even better. Better than when we signed in. For that, I am going to need your time, your talents, and your energy and commitment to deal with both the terrorists and those with weapons of mass destruction and the information threats to America and her allies of peace and freedom."

Cyber warriors protect AF computer network

By **SSgt. C. Todd Lopez**
Air Force Print News
Pentagon, D.C.

Air Force computer systems around the globe are kept safe from viruses and unauthorized users by a dedicated group of computer network defenders.

Because the Air Force computer network is a weapons system and is under constant attack by viruses and illegal entry attempts by adversaries, defending that weapons system has become an ongoing war, said the director of operations for the 33rd Information Operations Squadron, home of the Air Force Computer Emergency Response Team at Lackland AFB, Texas.

"We believe we are on the front lines of the cyber war every day," Lt. Col. Rob Kaufman said. "Our crews are well-trained, motivated and committed to stopping network intrusions and viruses."

AFCERT has strong allies in its fight to protect the global Air Force computer network, he said.

"In this fight, we are not alone," Kaufman said. "Fellow computer network defenders at major command network operations and security centers and base-level network control centers are in the fight with us. Together we are able to fight off malicious hackers that range from the nuisance 'script kiddies' to the professional hackers."

Kaufman and other cyber warriors use an arsenal of software and hardware to defend the Air Force computer network.

"We have a sensor out there at every single one of our bases and even

some non-Air Force bases," Kaufman said. "That is our primary defensive mechanism."

Computer experts at Lackland's Air Force Information Warfare Center developed the current sensor platform, which has been acknowledged as a "one-of-a-kind" capability second to none. The sensors scan network traffic for virus signatures — telltale strings of ones and zeros that indicate the presence of malicious logic. When they find such a string, AFCERT moves quickly to let everybody know about it.

"What we will do is put out advisories to the field so they will understand what an exploit or vulnerability can do to a computer and what mitigating steps they can take to protect themselves," Kaufman said. "If the threat is very bad and we think it is a system-wide type of threat, we will release a time compliance network order, which directs field units on what steps to take to protect themselves."

AFCERT monitors the network traffic for some 500,000 Air Force computers, he said. Those machines generate around 10 billion network events each year, including e-mail messages, Web page views, telnet sessions and other network traffic. That opportunity allows AFCERT to be the first to come in contact with a lot of potential viruses.

"We can actually get viruses 'in the wild,' tear them down and see what they do," Kaufman said. "We reverse engineer the viruses and, based on what we see in those viruses, we are able to build alert strings for our sensor so we can get an indication or warning when a new virus comes

out. It also allows us to develop countermeasures for those viruses."

In addition, countermeasure engineers at the AFIWC help develop more robust and long-term solutions against the emerging threats, he said.

Those countermeasures and alert strings are not just sent to local bases. Sometimes they are sent to commercial anti-virus software developers so they can be added to the global database of computer viruses.

In this way, Kaufman said, results of AFCERT's work reach beyond the Air Force. "There is a community of interest out there that will feed information to commercial vendors, and we have specifically fed them information that they have not seen elsewhere," he said. "We have identified technical threats and have passed them off to commercial vendors so they can protect the nation."

Although more than 100 individuals at AFCERT work in conjunction with major command NOSCs, base-level NCC personnel, the AFIWC, and the Air Force Office of Special Investigations to secure Air Force computer systems worldwide, Kaufman said the computer user is still the key to network defense.

"Air Force computer users can help by using strong passwords and by ensuring their anti-virus software is current on both their work machines and home machines," Kaufman said. "They should only open attachments they are expecting and ensure new systems are properly configured and patched to the latest revision levels."

AFCERT's efforts to defend the Air Force network are proving successful, he added.

"Three years ago, we had close to

10,000 Air Force computers that were compromised with viruses. That was about the time the Melissa virus came out. It was a very bad situation," Kaufman said. "In 2001, we had fewer than 700 Air Force computers compromised by viruses and the number is down even more in 2002."

Kaufman said he believes AFCERT is ready to handle future threats as well.

"Like fighting an air war, the cyber environment is extremely dynamic," he said. "It is changing constantly as technology improves and new vulnerabilities and tactics are discovered."

Air Force communications, intelligence and engineering professionals understand the dynamic nature of the network, and Kaufman said he believes they are equipped to

deal with whatever comes along.

"We are trained to do the in-depth analysis, event correlation, incident response, and countermeasure development necessary to secure our networks," he said. "Every hour of every day, we Air Force network defenders are standing watch."

NCO makes most of time at sea

By TSgt. Bill Lindner
AFTAC/PA
Patrick AFB, Fla.

TSgt. (then SSgt.) Todd Williams of Air Force Technical Applications Center made the most of a deployment on board a United States Navy ship. While on the ship from December 2001 through March 2002, Williams committed himself to four more years in the Air Force and also earned a promotion.

Last fall, Williams learned he was going to deploy on the Navy ship before the end of the year. Prior to getting on the ship, however, he had to go to the USAF survival school at Fairchild AFB, Wash.

The 16-year NCO had to get used to life at sea, but he quickly adjusted to it.

Rough weather was the one big challenge faced by Williams and the other Air Force members on the ship.

"I woke up a few times and found everything in my cabin had been rearranged by the motion of the ship," Williams said. "One day I was even thrown out of the shower when the ship was rocking about 25 to 30 degrees to each side, but I never did get seasick."

During the trip, Williams experienced things not usually seen on typical Air Force deployments.

"I saw islands, dolphins and snow," he said.

As the ship traveled through the winter months, an important day for Williams was approaching.

He was eligible to reenlist on Feb. 1, and decided to do it onboard the ship. The ship's U.S. Navy Military Sealift Command crew helped with the ceremony and made sure it was a unique occasion for the Air Force NCO.

On the day of the event, Williams and the other crewmembers assembled on deck near the bow of the ship. A strong wind was blowing so the ship's commander promptly turned the ship around to avoid the gusts.

Capt. Dean Fitzgerald administered the oath of enlistment to Williams. After the ceremony, the crew gave

Williams the ship's flag as a reminder of the big day, and they even held a party in his honor that evening.

Williams' reenlistment wasn't the only positive thing that happened to him while on board the Navy ship.

"I made good use of my spare time on the ship and studied for my promotion exams," Williams said

His time was well spent and led to Williams being selected for promotion to technical sergeant in early 2002



Capt. Dean Fitzgerald administered the oath of enlistment to SSgt. Todd Williams aboard a Navy ship.

MCOOC reflects, dedicates flag pole

*SSgt. Shawna Hann
373rd IG
Misawa AB, Japan*

The Misawa Cryptologic Operations Center dedicated a new flagpole and took a moment to reflect on the events of the past year Sept. 11.

A joint service honor guard posted the colors and brought the flag to half-staff as a formation of more than 200 soldiers, sailors, airmen, Marines and civilians looked on.

"How fitting that we dedicate this new flagpole on Sept. 11, 2002," Col. Fred Gortler III, 373rd Intelligence Group and the Misawa Cryptologic Operations Center commander, said. "One year and an eternity have passed. Please join me in a moment of reflection for more than 3,000 souls, their loved ones at the Pentagon, the World Trade Center, and those aboard Flights 11, 77, 175 and 93."

Gortler also reflected on another

day in our history when our nation was at war "On Dec. 7, 1942, Franklin Delano Roosevelt honored the memory of those who perished in the attack on Pearl Harbor with a 30-second reflection.

"The nation was at war. The best way to honor them, he said, was to get back to work. On Sept. 11, 2002, the nation is at war once again. Let's take a moment to honor our flag and the memory, then, MCOOC, let's get back to work."

12th IWF enjoys family picnic

Twelfth Information Warfare Flight members and families attended their annual flight picnic Sept. 20 at Davis-Monthan AFB, Ariz.

The picnic featured food, games (including horse shoes, volleyball and tug-of-war), and the most popular event—the pie-in-the-face contest.

Lt. Col. Maxie Thom, 12th IWF commander, declared the picnic a major success. "The pies were definitely the highlight," he said.

Pies featured a combi-

nation of sardines, maple syrup, whipped cream, strawberry or peach jam, baked beans, cottage cheese and chocolate sauce.

IWF members bid for the honor of selecting ingredients and picking out the "winners," which included

Thom ; Maj. Ronald Ornstedt , deputy commander; and SMSgt. Gregory Henniges, operations superintendent.

This was the 12 IWF's second annual picnic after the unit's formal stand up in June 2000.



Lt. Col. Maxie Thom "pies" his deputy, Maj. Ronald Ornstedt, after his team was defeated in a grueling tug-of-war match.

AFTAC captain earns Ph.D.

By TSgt. Bill Lindner
AFTAC/PA
Patrick AFB, Fla.

Back in the early 1990s, Gavin McDaniel was a normal high school student living in Greenville, S.C., trying to decide what to do with his life. A good student, McDaniel planned to go to college, but the events of the day impacted his decision.

The Gulf War had just ended and the U.S. Armed Forces had easily defeated Iraq with a combination of pride, professionalism and technology.

"After the war, the tide of patriotism was pretty high," McDaniel said. "I thought the military was really cool and felt like I wanted to become a part of all that."

Years later, on Aug. 10, 2002, Capt. Gavin McDaniel of AFTAC, a high school kid no longer, received a Ph.D. in materials science and engineering from the University of Florida.

McDaniel's path into the Air Force began when he was in high school and a friend of his family, who happened to be a pilot, talked to him about the Air Force Academy.

McDaniel became curious about the Air Force so he applied for and was accepted into a summer science program at the academy. The program had a big influence on his career decision.

"It really energized me," McDaniel said. "There is an air of excellence and patriotism there. The academy seemed like a place where I would fit in."

McDaniel met the academic requirements for the academy and entered as a freshman with plans to

pursue a double major in chemistry and physics. His choice of subjects was no surprise as his mother taught chemistry and biology in high school and his father taught chemistry and physics.

At the academy, McDaniel had to decide whether to follow the rated-career path towards pilot training, or pursue a different path.

"If I had become a pilot, I would not have been able to use my degrees so I chose the technical route over the rated one," McDaniel said.

After graduating from the academy in 1995, McDaniel decided to continue his education.

He was accepted into the Air Force Institute of Technology's Civilian Institutes program and began work on his master's degree at the University of Florida. After completing the two-year program, McDaniel was offered the chance to stay at the University of Florida and enroll in the Ph.D. program.

After completing the first year in Florida, McDaniel was transferred to the Materials and Manufacturing Directorate with the Materials Laboratory in the Air Force Research Laboratory at Wright Patterson AFB, Ohio, where he continued to work on his Ph.D.

Working in the materials lab, McDaniel was able to apply the research he was doing on duty toward his doctorate. He spent more than three years at WPAFB and completed the research he needed for the degree.

Two years ago McDaniel was assigned to the Air Force Technical Applications Center at Patrick AFB, Fla. In his off-duty time, he worked

on his dissertation.

"It captures everything you do during the years of research," McDaniel said.

He had a lot to capture and after more than 200 drafts, McDaniel completed his 127-page dissertation on high-temperature applications of semi-conductors.

Now that he is finally finished with school, McDaniel has several opportunities to choose from. The Air Force Academy would like him to return as an instructor in chemistry, physics or mathematics. He also has the option of working at the Air Force Research Laboratory or the Air Force Office of Scientific Research. McDaniel is also considering career opportunities as an engineer in the civilian sector.

Another benefit for McDaniel is he now has more time for off-duty recreation. He plays volleyball several days a week and participates on the base soccer team.

"I concentrate really hard on my life outside of school," McDaniel said. "There is so much more to life than academics."

Regardless of the choice he makes now, McDaniel is a positive example of the many opportunities available in the Air Force.

"I'm totally satisfied that I chose the technical route," McDaniel said. "Everyone in the Air Force is important. We are all in this together."



photos by SrA. Pam
Troublefield
Assistant Secretary of the Air
Force for Financial Manage-
ment and Comptroller Michael
Montelongo visited the Na-
tional Air Intelligence Center
Oct. 9 in conjunction with His-
panic Heritage Month festivi-
ties.

Air Force comptroller celebrates Hispanic Heritage Month at NAIC

*By Rob Young
NAIC/PA
Wright-Patterson AFB, Ohio*

Assistant Secretary of the Air Force for Financial Management and Comptroller Michael Montelongo visited the National Air Intelligence Center Oct. 9 in conjunction with Hispanic Heritage Month festivities planned by center members.

During the NAIC program entitled, "Hispanic Americans; Strength in Unity, Faith and Diversity," Montelongo spoke about the significant accomplishments of Hispanics in the U.S. government and military. He encouraged the audience to take advantage of every opportunity provided them, thereby deepening their competence and increasing their credibility.

After finishing his address, Montelongo accompanied Col. Mark Christian, NAIC commander, and center members to the NAIC courtyard for Hispanic specialty foods and entertainment by the musical group "La Rondalla."

Montelongo serves as the principle advisor to the secretary of the Air Force, chief of staff and other senior Air Force officials for budgetary and fiscal matters. He is responsible for a budget of more than \$80 billion. He is

also the senior Hispanic official in the U.S. Air Force.

The history of celebrating Hispanic heritage goes back 34 years. In 1968, Congress authorized President Lyndon B. Johnson to proclaim National Hispanic Heritage Week. In 1988, the observance was expanded to cover the entire month.



Montelongo spoke during NAIC's observance of Hispanic Heritage Month.

Operations Security: Everyone's responsibility

By SSgt. Kevin Aune
90th IOS
Lackland AFB, Texas

"Even minutiae should have a place in our collection, for things of a seemingly trifling nature, when enjoined with others of a more serious cast, may lead to valuable conclusion."

Gen. George Washington

It's been a year since the terrorist attacks on the World Trade Center and the Pentagon. The belief in the invulnerability of our country held by many Americans has been eradicated with little or no hope of it returning anytime soon. Now that these events have occurred, where do we go from here?

For those of us in AIA, our jobs should not be as difficult in one regard. We no longer have to convince people of the threat. With the attack on our homeland, our attitude towards operations security must change because it is now personal. OPSEC needs to be incorporated into every facet of our lives — at work, at home, and all places in between.

What is operations security? In a nutshell, OPSEC is a process that teaches you:

- ❑ To examine your day-to-day activities from an adversary's point of view
- ❑ To understand what an adversary can learn about you and/or your organization from these activities
- ❑ To assess the amount of risk placed on you and/or your organization, and then
- ❑ To develop and apply countermeasures so that the bad guys don't win.

Thus, the goal of OPSEC is to control information and observable actions about your capabilities and intentions in order to keep them from being used by your adversary.

The OPSEC process was conceived more than 30 years ago during the Vietnam War. At that time, the most pressing need of military commanders and operational planners was to conceal their intentions from the adversary who was seemingly able to anticipate every move, choose the time and place of confrontation, and more often than not, evaporate like the mist after doing great damage to U.S. Armed Forces members.

Intelligence sources indicated that the enemy forces consistently received advance warnings of allied intentions. As a result, counterintelligence assets were directed to catch spies and security specialists were told to identify discrepancies and weaknesses in the handling of classified information. No spies were found and although some minor problems were identified and corrected in the way classified information was being handled, there was no discernible change in the enemy's ability to routinely predict military operations and inflict terrible casualties upon allied forces.

Clearly, a different approach was needed. This was the start of the OPSEC process, a process to analyze military operations, to identify the sources of the enemy's abilities to determine allied actions in advance, and to implement countermeasures.

The OPSEC process began with interviews of operations and support personnel to see what exploitable activities they were involved with and

how the information might be passed to the enemy. As the process matured and gathered information was analyzed, it was quickly discerned how bodies of exploitable information, beyond those protected by traditional security programs, were left hanging for the enemy to see and to react upon.

There for the taking was observables (indicators), unclassified information, unclassified physical characteristics, events and communications that gave the enemy knowledge of our intentions, our operations and our methodology for conducting war.

The fixes for these indicators were changes in policies, practices and procedures involving for the most part unclassified information and activities — simple and common sense fixes.

The OPSEC process is a logical, never-ending system designed to aid in the protection of sensitive information. It is not a set of rules, but a guide to help protect our interests from adversarial interception. OPSEC covers a broad range of security disciplines and is an important part of the information operations program. The five steps noted below make up the OPSEC process.

STEP ONE: Identify Critical Information

In this step, you identify which information must be protected to ensure that your adversary does not gain a significant advantage. To determine critical information, the adversary will link critical indicators to make assumptions or uncover logical patterns that provide a route to the facts or activities that need protec-

tion. Any information, classified or unclassified, which may be obtained and accurately evaluated by an adversary in time to provide a basis for effective action countering friendly intentions and military capabilities can be a critical indicator.

STEP TWO: Analyze the Threat

In step two, you identify your adversaries and their goals, capabilities and intentions.

Threat is the capability of an adversary coupled with his intentions to undertake any actions detrimental to the success of your program, activities or operations.

STEP THREE: Assess the Vulnerability

This third step is the heart of the OPSEC process. By now you know which information is critical to keeping your plan or project both operational and successful. You also know who is likely to want this plan or project to be derailed, as well as who is likely to want to steal it from you. You should have also identified what information would make it possible for your adversary to obtain your critical information in time to successfully derail or steal your project.

STEP FOUR: Assess the Risk

Risk assessment is a decision-making step that may be considered the process of balancing a vulnerability against the threat, and then deciding if the resultant risk warrants applying a countermeasure.

STEP FIVE: Implement OPSEC Countermeasures

OPSEC countermeasures are any actions which deny or reduce the availability of critical information to an adversary. The most effective

countermeasures are simple, straightforward, procedural adjustments that effectively eliminate or minimize the generation of indicators, and thereby reduce the risk and/or vulnerability.

It is important to note that the OPSEC process doesn't stop at Step 5. Think of it as a never-ending cycle because things always change. New adversaries appear every day, and old adversaries can come up with new ways to gather information. Only by constantly utilizing the OPSEC process can we hope to hinder our adversaries' collection capabilities.

The OPSEC process should not be looked upon as something that is practiced only while one is at work. OPSEC should be (and without most people knowing it, is) a part of everyone's day-to-day lives. Many people are surprised to know that they have been using OPSEC without even realizing it. One example, such as being mindful not to flash large amounts of cash or other valuables when in public, is a result of good "personal OPSEC."

As another example, when you are getting ready to go on a trip have your ever:

- Stopped the delivery of the newspaper so that they would not pile up outside and send a signal that you are not home?
- Asked your neighbor to pick up your mail or have the post office put a stop on delivery so that the mailbox would not fill up, also indicating that you are away?
- Connect your house lights to a



timer so they would go on at preset times to make it look like someone is home?

- ❑ Connected a radio or TV to a timer so that they come on at various times to make it sound like someone is inside?

- ❑ Left a vehicle parked in the driveway?

Any of these ring a bell? These “common sense” practices all revolve around OPSEC! The critical information here is obvious – we do not want anyone to know the house is unoccupied. None of the actions (countermeasures) listed above directly conceal the fact that your residence is unoccupied. A newspaper on the lawn or driveway does not necessarily mean no one is at home. Newspapers in the yard or driveway are only an indicator to the adversary. That indicator, combined with other indicators, (no internal lights at night, mail stuffed in the mailbox, etc.) will provide the adversary with the information needed to reach a conclusion with acceptable level of confidence.

In this case, the more indicators that the adversary is able to observe, the greater the level of confidence in their conclusion. When you eliminate these indicators, you have a much better chance of ensuring that your home is not burglarized while you are away. The same holds true at work and at home. We must protect our critical information and eliminate indicators available to the adversary.

So, we now know where OPSEC came from and we understand it’s five step process, but why is it important to practice good OPSEC?

As recent events have shown us, not only is the threat real and closer than originally thought, but the potential damage of remaining idle with regards to following good OPSEC practices is unacceptable! Approximately eighty countries worldwide actively gather intelligence

against U.S. interests on a daily basis. Our adversaries are out there and are determined to accomplish their goals. Only by being in the proper mindset and understanding that OPSEC is the first line of defense against these adversaries can we hope to prepare for them.

With this in mind the AIA OPSEC program managers have identified some areas/practices we all should be aware of and utilize whenever possible. There are general practices we should implement routinely as well as other countermeasures specifically attributed to given modes of communication.

Ways of Reducing OPSEC Indicators

- ❑ Shred excess papers involving information on operations.

- ❑ Keep radio transmissions over nonsecure nets as brief as possible.

- ❑ Do not discuss classified or sensitive information in open areas, e.g., hallways, bathrooms, food court, gym, library, etc.

- ❑ Be aware of activities that highlight the timing of operations such as cancellation of routine training, recalling personnel from leave or TDY, etc.

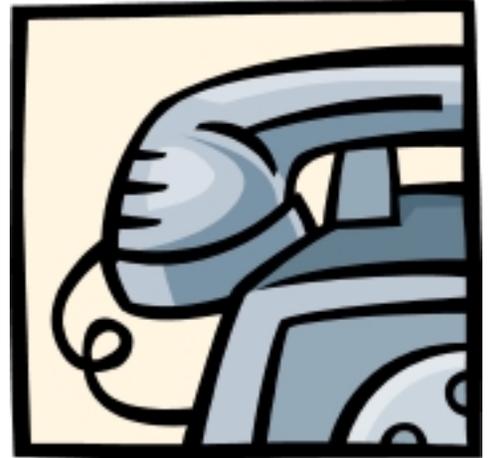
- ❑ Be aware of established routines where an adversary can predict your actions.

- ❑ Eliminate or reduce, to the maximum extent possible, the amount of operational information posted on unclassified web sites.

- ❑ Observe all of your activities from an adversarial point of view.

TELEPHONE

Telephone signals traverse telephone exchanges, cables of various types, microwave links (dishes on towers) and satellite links. All of these modes for carrying your conversation are accessible through various means.



Additionally, background conversations occurring in proximity of telephone users are often heard along with the intended communications.

Some Recommendations:

- ❑ Insist on routine use of STU-III/STEs (in the secure mode) and secure voice equipment for communicating classified and sensitive information.

- ❑ While on duty, keep the STU-III crypto ignition key available for use, not locked in a hard-to-access safe.

- ❑ Ensure non-secure telephones used in areas of classified activity have a push-to-talk feature

- ❑ Never try to talk around classified information. There is no way to outsmart experienced intelligence analysts.

- ❑ Do not discuss the purpose of the call and then go secure. This only highlights the sensitivity of the subject.

CELL PHONE

The vulnerability of this equipment is essentially the same as that of land mobile radio equipment. No matter what type of signaling technology is employed, you are broadcasting your voice. If the call is to a distant point beyond the cell area, the signal is routed over the conventional telephone network, which can also be targeted. Equipment to illegally



Some Recommendations:

- ❑ Use a STU-III protected secure facsimile machine.
- ❑ If none is available, check with your local telecommunications center. Many offer secure fax send/receive services to the command.

PAGER SYSTEM

Pager (beeper) messages are very susceptible to monitoring. The equipment to do this is readily available on the commercial market. Not only can alphanumeric messages be

intercepted, but careful analysis of activity transpiring on the overall system can help an adversary gain an insight into ongoing operations.

E-MAIL

NIPRNET/Internet e-mail and attachments (of any type) can be viewed via network intrusion or by monitoring data flowing across the Internet, both of which can be done from great distances. Also consider the fact that sending to aliases (address groups) puts a complete collection of organizations and names at the heading of each received message, thus displaying all participants involved in the operations or event being discussed.

Finally, some e-mail programs have a reply feature which allows senders to include past e-mails

exchanged between users, thereby providing all pieces of the puzzle to anyone who manages to view the e-mail.

❑ Use the SIPRNET for classified or sensitive e-mail, or draft a classified message and send it via the communication center. Avoid attempting to 'talk around' sensitive issues via e-mail on unsecured networks. As in the world of voice communications, it won't be possible to outsmart a dedicated intelligence analyst.

❑ When you send official unclassified e-mail, try and keep it in the military domain; that is, send it to a 'dot mil' address of a military facility/organization rather than to your colleague's 'dot com' address at home.

❑ Minimize the use of large e-mail address groups or use the so-called 'hide function,' which does not allow recipients to see who else has received the message.

❑ Whenever possible, send a new isolated e-mail rather than stringing all related messages as part of the reply message.

❑ Do not attach classified or sensitive documents to unclassified e-mail.

The threat to our critical information is a real, viable concern and must be seriously opposed. OPSEC is our first line of defense in protecting our information from the multitude of adversaries bent on collecting it. OPSEC is a two-edge sword; on one hand, it is extremely easy to accomplish. Nine times out of 10, the "common sense" OPSEC approach is simple to follow.

Unfortunately, the other side is that unless everyone utilizes these practices on a daily basis, the OPSEC process is severely limited, if not impossible.

Remember, practice good OPSEC, it's everyone's responsibility.

monitor cellular networks can be readily obtained on the open market.

Some Recommendations:

❑ When you communicate on cellular equipment, assume that you are being targeted. In some settings that will always be an accurate assumption.

❑ If you frequently need to discuss classified or sensitive information by telephone in a field setting, use a STU-III protected cellular phone.

FAX EQUIPMENT

Contrary to common opinion, office type facsimile transmissions are NOT secure; it is very easy to intercept and convert the strange sounding audio signals on phone lines back into a printed document.

photo by SrA. Pam Troublefield
 MSgt. Steven Schaeffer, at right,
 accepts a \$10,000 check from Col.
 Mark Christian, NAIC com-
 mander. Schaeffer's idea saved
 the government \$1,326,000.



NAIC NCO accepts \$10,000 for great IDEA

*By Rob Young
 NAIC/PA
 Wright-Patterson AFB, Ohio*

The Air Force Innovative Development Through Employee Awareness Program recently awarded MSgt. Steven Schaeffer of the National Air Intelligence Center, \$10,000 for saving the military more than \$1.3 million.

His IDEA was not even in his job responsibility, so the award was based on 15% of total tangible savings up to the maximum of \$10,000. The estimated savings from Schaeffer's idea was \$1,326,000, meaning he got the maximum. Col. Mark Christian, NAIC commander, presented the award to Schaeffer Oct. 4.

Schaeffer recognized that a method being used to accomplish a task involving modeling and simulation equipment required a \$5.2 million contract. During the first 18 months of the contract, Schaeffer realized the task could be done another way with less cost. He presented his IDEA to the contracting officer, who had an estimate and feasibility study completed.

Based upon this report a request for funding was submitted to implement the IDEA. The cost of the first completed unit was \$500,000 with an estimated annual

maintenance cost of \$75,000. This worked out to \$14,500 per month or \$174,000 per year based on a five-year amortization.

Under the IDEA concept, an individual will see \$200 awarded for every approved IDEA with intangible savings, 15% of the first year's tangible savings awarded, up to \$10,000 (if out of the person's job responsibility, like Schaeffer) and cash awarded upon approval of the IDEA rather than upon implementation.

The nomination process is automated, and more streamlined due to decreased review levels resulting in quicker approval and implementation. The IDEA program has been designed to take advantage of the "computer age" by allowing electronic transfer of IDEAs from the submitter to the evaluator and back to the IDEA program manager for award certification.

Also, IDEAs approved at other Air Force bases can be reviewed by searching the database and they can be implemented locally.

If you need assistance in submitting an idea, contact your IDEA Program unit point of contact. The Air Force Instruction, 38-401, The Innovative Development Through Employee Awareness Program, provides instructions and information to help answer questions.

324th IS volunteers sign up for new year with local school



Lt. Col. Brian Storck, 324th IS commander, at right, signs a school partnership contract, while Kaylene Yee, Waimalu Elementary School principal, at left, looks on.

By SSgt. Andy Diels
324th IS
Wheeler, Hawaii

Patriotic music and songs echoed through Waimalu Elementary School Oct. 25, as Waimalu and members of the 324th Intelligence Squadron assembled for their annual School Partnership Program contract signing assembly.

The contract, signed by the unit commander and school representatives, reaffirms the commitment the unit has with Waimalu Elementary

throughout the school year. This year's assembly centered on the theme "Red, White, and Blue" to coincide with "Kids Vote."

During the assembly, Kaylene Yee, Waimalu's principal, said, "This is our (Waimalu's) way of saying thank you for all the hard work the military does for our school."

"We are totally focused on making this the best school year ever," Lt. Col. Brian Storck, 324th IS commander, said. "We stand committed to help Waimalu in any way we can."

After the assembly, the students presented military members in attendance leis and signs to take back to their work center.

"Waimalu is extremely lucky to have these military men and women as part of our school's program," Yee said. "This assembly is the least we can do for them."

The 324th volunteers have supported several of the school's programs in the past and look forward to keeping the tradition alive.

Volunteers take part in several programs. One of

the programs is mentoring, which involves military members visiting students once a week. The junior achievement program involves a 324th member teaching a particular subject to a specific grade level.

The most recent program established is Hawaii's Repair, Remodel, and Restore program. During this year's 3Rs program, more than 75 military members (some from other Hickam-based units) volunteered more than 200 hours to paint two of Waimalu's school buildings.

"You all helped create a better learning environment for the children of Hawaii," Senator Daniel Inouye said in appreciation letters to the volunteers.

Waimalu's partnership program, which started in 1994, has grown through the years. Last year, the unit donated more than 2,600 volunteer hours at Waimalu through various activities.

Kaylene reported at the assembly, "The partnership Waimalu has with the military is the best on the whole island," Yee said. "I know this because in a recent poll, the hours our military partners helped out our school surpassed everyone else."



Students at Waimalu Elementary School assembled for the annual School Partnership Program contract signing.

Dining In at Misawa features senior NCO induction

*SSgt. Shawwna Hann
373rd Intelligence Group
Misawa AB, Japan*

The 373rd Intelligence Group Senior NCO Council inducted a new group of senior noncommissioned officers during a dining-in ceremony Aug. 30.

Master sergeant-selects from the 301st Intelligence Squadron and the 373rd Support Squadron organized the event as a team-building exercise.

The dining-in was unique in that each of the 16 master-sergeant selects was required to select a sponsor. The sponsor's role was to speak on behalf of the inductee, give a brief highlight of their career and then recommend that they be accepted into the ranks of the senior noncommissioned officer corps.

CMSgt. Steven Pulis, Air Intelligence Agency operations superintendent was the guest speaker.

Pulis joined the Air Force in March of 1979 and has an extensive intelligence background with Air Force and joint intelligence and electronic combat commands, three airborne assignments and a tour at the Defense Intelligence Agency.

During his comments, Pulis challenged the master sergeant-vestees to demonstrate "fidelity and fortitude" as they assume their new roles as senior NCOs.

"Fidelity," he said, includes "strictly observing the oath of duty." He advised the investees that fortitude is required to carry out their duties



CMSgt Steven M. Pulis, AIA Operations superintendent, was the guest speaker at the 373d IG SNCO induction ceremony Aug. 30.

with "mental and emotional strength." He went on to provide examples of how these two attributes are applied in the daily life of a senior NCO.

The new group of senior NCOs will mentor next year's master sergeant-selects, as they organize their investiture dining-in.

Dorm dwellers raise the standards

*By SMSgt. Mike Ronayne
26th IOG
Ramstein AB, Germany*

Dorm dwellers from the 426th IOG and the 26th IOG and the actual dorm in the Kaiserslautern Military Community have earned a reputation—simply the best.

Why—because the residents took it upon themselves to make the dormitory more than just a place to live—they made it their home. This success story is a simple one, where teamwork and airman pride and ingenuity molded typical, standard barracks, into the Best

Dorm in the KMC.

In October 1998, the 426th IOS and the 26th IOG dorm residents formed a dorm council to improve standards of their quality of life. The council quickly organized self-improvement committees, harnessing the skills of their dorm mates. Murals were painted, carpets laid, day rooms constructed, all contributing to a professional, yet comfortable living atmosphere.

The council also addressed other concerns of the occupants, such as quiet hours, suggestion processes and weekly clean-up details.

In addition, dormitory members quickly engaged in fund-raising events,

using the money earned from car washes and barbecues to improve living conditions.

Within one year, the dorm was voted The Best Small Dorm in the KMC. The competition earned the dormitory \$1,000 for dormitory improvements, which was spent on a DVD player, door plaques, furniture and wall-mirrors. This was just the beginning of the success story as the dormitory took first place in this competition twice more, with an additional two second-place finishes. All in all, dorm residents earned \$4,000 for quality-of-life improvements to their dorm.

390th IS takes top honor for maintenance effectiveness

By Capt. Robert Parker &
CMSgt. Mark Stombaugh
390th IS
Kadena AB, Japan

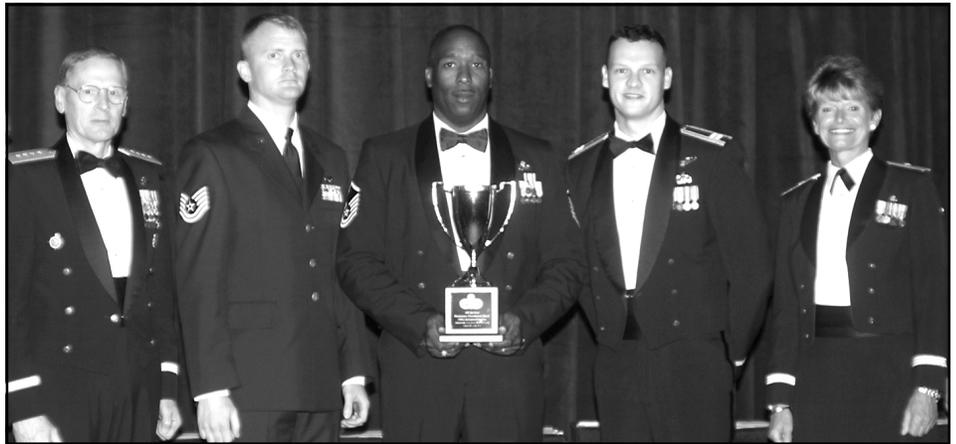
Gen. John W. Handy and Brig. Gen. Elizabeth Ann Harrell presented the 2001 Air Force Maintenance Effectiveness Award for the Communications-Electronics Medium Unit Category to the 390th Intelligence Squadron at an awards banquet Aug. 22.

The 390th IS is the first Air Intelligence Agency squadron recognized for the Air Force-level maintenance award.

The 390th has a tradition of sustained excellence, beginning with a two-year winning streak for the award at the Air Intelligence Agency level. Additionally, the 390th was named the Air Force' Best Logistics Satellite Supply Unit in 1999.

"The squadron performs multiple missions ensuring the nation's information operation dominance in all aspects of warfare, from RC-135 Rivet Joint operations spanning the entire Pacific area of responsibility, to electronic systems security assessment and direct support operations for special operations," Lt. Col. D. Scott George, 390th Intelligence Squadron commander, said.

The Logistic Flight provides maintenance for intelligence gathering, analysis, and reporting systems for the 390th, 353rd Special Operations Group, 18th Wing and U.S. Pacific Command. "The flight's vision is to be streamlined, flexible, and cohesive while increasing technical proficiency and operational efficiency in all warfighting contingencies," Capt. Jason Winslow, flight commander, said.



Photographed following the award presentation are, from left, Gen. John Handy, U.S. Transportation Command commander and Air Mobility Command commander; TSgt. Kevin Craig and MSgt. Antonio Kitt both from the 390th Intelligence Squadron; Capt. Jason Winslow, former 390th IS member, and Brig. Gen. Elizabeth Ann Harrell, director of Maintenance, deputy chief of staff for Installations and Logistics.

390th logistics warriors provided a combined 1,800 deployed days to contingency despite long term manning shortages and a myriad of other obstacles to earn the award. The 390th was at the forefront ensuring the merger of the Air Intelligence Agency into Air Combat Command, the 67th Information Operations Wing realignment under 8th Air Force were seamless and completely successful.

The unit's maintenance personnel developed innovative solutions to problems ensuring the mission was accomplished. Technicians worked 110 hours to repair damaged equipment cooling ducts that protect \$128 million of RC-135 Rivet Joint assets.

"While airborne, the maintenance aircrew took decisive action to extinguish a fire that threatened the safety of the aircraft and crew," was one example of the team's effectiveness, listed in the nomination package.

George also stated in the nomination package, "Ground data processing systems technicians installed new typhoon-proof satellite antenna mounts, eliminating safety hazards

associated with removing antennas from the roof during inclement weather. This innovation also ensured worldwide reconnaissance operations support available year round despite any typhoons that affect Okinawa."

Ultimately, the men and women of the 390th were responsible for maintaining the operational readiness for eight major systems at a rate of 96.8 percent.

"Members of the 390th don't stop at the end of the duty day," Winslow said. "Squadron members accumulated more than 400 college credit hours and completed bachelors and masters' degrees. They displayed leadership as officers in squadron organizations, base committee chairpersons and members, base honor guard commander and booster club president, base housing area mayor, and base school mentorship program coordinator."

Logistics members have won four headquarters, three wing, five group, and eight unit-level awards during the past year.



By 2nd Lt. Ashlie Miller &
1st Lt. Michael Paluba
31st IS
Fort Gordon, Ga.

The 31st Intelligence Squadron, in coordination with the local Paralyzed Veterans Association Chapter in Augusta, Ga., supports three national PVA events annually. They are the Southeastern PVA National Bass Trail Tournament, the Southeastern PVA National Trap Shoot Circuit Tournament and the Southeastern PVA National Bowling Tournament.

Recently, Mr. Charles Littleton, Augusta PVA Chapter president, attended a unit commander's call to present the 31st IS members with a plaque and certificate of appreciation.

Littleton addressed the unit saying, "...in grateful recognition of sincere interest, effort and contribution to the advancement of our seriously disabled veterans."

For the past three years, the 31st IS, one of the smallest units on Fort Gordon, has provided the majority of bass and trap shoot tournament volunteers.

SMSgt. Clarence Woodham, 31st IS first sergeant, is actively involved with the PVA locally and helps coordinate unit participation in events.

"Our relationship with the PVA

31st IS gives back through local PVA



MSgt. Grady Hedrick takes time out for lunch with some veterans and their families.

not only benefits the veterans, but it is also good for our young airmen to see the meaning of true sacrifice firsthand," Woodham said.

This was evident in March 2002 when more than 40 Air Force members aided 80 paralyzed veterans for three days while they competed in the Southeastern PVA National Bass Trail Tournament at Clark's Hill Lake. Volunteers from the 31st loaded and unloaded disabled veterans in and out of boats, moved trailers, parked trucks, weighed fish and helped with refreshments.

In June, 31st IS members assisted 75 paralyzed veterans for two days while they competed in the Southeastern PVA National Trap Shoot Circuit Tournament at the Pinetuckey Shooting Range. One of the goals of the circuit is to enable disabled and able-bodied shooters to compete as equals. Volunteers helped with registration, loaded trap machines, provided refreshments, carried guns and assisted disabled shooters around the circuit.

"The PVA's Augusta

Chapter knows, whatever the event, they can count on the men and women of the 31st IS to be there in support of the veterans that gave so much for their country," Woodham said.

The Paralyzed Veterans of America is a congressionally chartered not-for-profit service organization whose members are honorably discharged military veterans with spinal cord injury or dysfunction. PVA-sponsored activities promote physical, mental and emotional health while allowing disabled veterans to get out and enjoy themselves in ways they may not ordinarily be able to.



TSgt. Judy Cranker maneuvers a veteran, his boat, and his catch of the day to the weigh station.

31st IS takes top volleyball honors at Fort Gordon

The 31st Intelligence Squadron volleyball team was recently crowned Fort Gordon post champions for the second consecutive year.

The nine-member Air Force team, undefeated during the regular season and end-of-year tournament top-seed, was forced into the losers' bracket after a first-round mission-induced forfeit.

The proud men and women regrouped, winning each match decisively to earn the right to face the top Army team in the tournament final. The Air Force team then overcame a slow start to defeat the upstart Army group two games to one.

Once again, the 31st IS stands out among the 10,000

assigned soldiers, sailors, and Marines...this time as Fort Gordon's 2002 Volleyball champions.



Members of the 31st IS volleyball team earning the post volleyball champion honors at Fort Gordon are, front row from left, SSgt. David Morgenstern and 1st Lt. Mike Paluba. Standing on the second row are, from left, Capt. Corey Cheers, Capt. Jon Hanley, SSgt. Gregory Summer, SrA. Kelly Newkirk, A1C Gregory Graham, TSgt. Tracey McKinney and SrA. Erika Erickson.

Award winners spend day with local ANG

By 2nd Lt. Jennifer Levison
566th IOS
Buckley AFB, Colo.

Quarterly award winners from the 566th Information Operations Squadron spent a day with the Colorado Air National Guard as part of a newly created Host Appreciation Program.

The Host Appreciation Program was a result of the efforts of TSgt. Steven Tollett, a Colorado Air National Guard member, who envisioned a program that would bring together Buckley AFB units to show the diversity of Air Force operations and build better relationships.

Quarterly award winners Capt. Nathan Englehardt, MSgt. Valerie Gantzler, TSgt. Teressa Mills, TSgt. Stanley Nelson, SSgt. John Gwartney, SrA. David Ramirez, SrA. Syerita Williams, SrA. Jason Morgan and A1C Tiffany Starling all spent the day with the 120th Fighter Squadron.

After arriving at the squadron, the group was escorted to the flight line to watch F-16s take off for a dissimilar air combat tactics mission with visiting F-18s. After the demo, the group headed to the life support shop where they were shown how the life support shop takes care of unit pilot flight gear. During their time in the life support shop, all of the award winners participated in a demonstration of night vision goggles, G-suits, and the helmets that unit pilots wear.

Their next stop was the F-16 simulator. Each of the 566th award winners was able to try their own mission as well as mock dogfights.

"This trip is not one that I will soon forget," Williams said. "How many people can say that they actually landed and shot an F-16? Even though it wasn't the real thing, it was close enough for me."

It was noted, however, that Ramirez was the only one who was able to actually land the simulator.

The final stop of the day was back out to the flight line with 1st Lt. Jeremiah Tucker, pilot. Tucker explained a little more about what the pilots do, how their mission works and the makeup of the squadron.

"Historically this is a guard base and it is important to have a good relationship with the active duty members," Tucker said. "We would like the newer airmen and the base in general to know what we do."

Overall, the day was a success for the members of the 566th IOS and for the members of the 120th FS.

"I would like to thank the folks from the Colorado Air National Guard for the opportunity to come over and see their operations up close," Gwartney said. "Watching the F-16s take off from the side of the runway was an impressive sight. This brought me a new level of respect for the Colorado Air National Guard."

Golden Age in Soviet Espionage

By Josh Lerner
AIA/HO
Lackland AFB, Texas

“The first casualty of war,” warns the sleeve of Oliver Stone’s 1986 blockbuster, *Platoon*, “is innocence.” Clichéd perhaps, but few of Stone’s generation would likely argue that a little innocence wasn’t lost in Vietnam. The stark realities of a protracted land war in Asia led many baby-boomers to question their parents’ political philosophies, theories of international relations—even their notions of morality. It led to the rise of the counter-culture movement and, eventually, to even more radical ideologies (see: Black Panthers and SLA).

But imagine a war of even greater cultural magnitude than Vietnam, and add to that an economic crisis of hitherto unimaginable proportions. Then, for good measure, throw in the rise of a reactionary, racist, militant, expansionist political philosophy—one which threatens to embroil the world in another bloody war—and a rival, populist, economic and political philosophy that purports to correct the moral and material deficiencies that have precipitated these crises. Finally, add a state ostensibly founded on this latter, populist philosophy, which fights the former, expansionist scourge while the traditional powers pay the cause only lip service.

By now you’ve an appreciation for the tumultuous formative years of Hemingway’s “Lost Generation”—the generation that provided the cannon fodder for World War I, stood in the bread lines of the Great Depression, and watched wearily as Mussolini, Hitler, and Franco rose to power while only the Soviet Union seemed willing to stand in their way.

Defined as such, this Lost Gen-

eration may seem to blend conspicuously with the one Tom Brokaw calls the “Greatest Generation.” The Great Depression was a seminal event in the development of each—disillusioning the former while instilling the latter with resolve and a sense of irony (or so goes the conventional wisdom). Complicating matters further, there were several individuals technically born of the Greatest, who seem better described as honorary gen Lost. Perhaps this is why Hemingway later tried to distance himself from the term, calling it a “splendid bombast”. In any case, for those who came of age between, say, 1913 and 1935, experience seemed to suggest the values of generations past were ill-suited for the realities of the 20th century. It was a recipe for a generation gap that would rival anything separating Mr. Stone’s peers from their parents.

And into this gap skillfully stepped Soviet Intelligence recruiters, who capitalized on the appeal of Communism as a timely alternative to seemingly failed capitalism and nationalism. “People were very disillusioned with Capitalism,” Cecil Philips, a veteran of the US Army’s interwar Signal Intelligence Service, told PBS in 1999, and this “created a very fertile ground for [Soviet] recruiting.” Moreover, Soviet agents encouraged a perception of Communism as the only force willing or able to curb the rise of Fascism, said former FBI Counter-Intelligence agent, David Major. Politically active youth “did not find America interested in Nazism and Fascism [but] the Communist Party really grabbed that as an issue,” he recalled, adding: “you really have to understand what the Russian Intelligence Services were doing ... They were grasping hold of those issues in America that we in our isolated policies were ignoring.”

Consequently, the Soviets were able to lure hundreds of Lost Generation ideologues into service for Moscow, many of whom worked for free. In light of the mercenary motives and questionable character of succeeding generations’ Soviet agents—their idealism seems almost quaint. Not surprisingly, Soviet Intelligence officials would later refer to this period as a “Golden Age”.

One such ideologue was Lydia Chkalov Stahl. Born in Russia in 1898, Stahl fled to America during the Revolution and became a naturalized citizen. When her infant son died in 1919, however, she moved to Paris and joined its growing expatriate community. Home to such legends as Gertrude Stein, F. Scott Fitzgerald, Ezra Pound, Madox Ford, and Hemingway himself, Paris was a hotbed of artistic and political expression. The new political philosophy of Communism was a popular topic amongst the café regulars, and Stahl fell in with the crowd. She quickly drew the attention of the local Soviet Intelligence recruiters. Russian-born and now a Communist, but possessing an American passport, she made an ideal candidate for a deep-cover assignment. In 1928, Stahl returned to the United States as an operative of the KGB (then OGPU). She ran an American husband and wife team of spies until 1933, when she was recalled to Paris to help reorganize Soviet networks in Europe. With Hitler’s rise in Germany, the OGPU had lost its former European hub and Stahl was assigned to help relocate headquarters to Paris. When a close friend and fellow agent was picked up by Finnish counterintelligence, however, Stahl was compromised and turned over to the French authorities. She cooperated and was rewarded with a light sentence, after which, as

heritage

far as anyone knows, she retired from espionage to live in obscurity.

In 1923 a frustrated American actress named Asunta Adelaide Luigia Modotti moved to Mexico with her lover, photographer Edward Weston. They were quickly accepted into Mexico City's own burgeoning artistic scene, and fell in with several prominent Communist radicals-in-exile, including Diego Rivera and his wife, Guadalupe "Lupe" Marin, and Xavier Guerrero Saucedo. In 1927, Modotti joined the Mexican Communist Party, and in short order she was lured into service with the Comintern. She too was recognized for her value as a loyal Communist with American citizenship—and Moscow's top man in Mexico, the notorious assassin Carlos Contreras, was assigned as her mentor and case officer. Eventually running afoul of the Mexican authorities, Modotti resurfaced in Spain fighting Franco's fascists with Contreras's equally notorious Fifth Regiment of the International Brigade (later an instrument of Stalin's purges of the Loyalist ranks). Legend has it that, operating under the alias Maria, she met a young Earnest Hemingway and inspired the character of the same name in his future classic, *For Whom the Bell Tolls*. Modotti died in 1942, allegedly poisoned by her former mentor and friend, Contreras, after voicing a desire to leave the party.

Perhaps more an honorary gen- "Lost"er, Lona Petka was only a small child when the Great War ended. Still, as an adult she could recall a time when her uncle had taken her to the ports in New York to see the young

wounded veterans returning. The sight of so many broken young men deeply affected her, she said later, and moved her to spy for the Soviets in the early years of WWII—when she read of young Russians falling in droves fighting Hitler's Fascists.

Morris Cohen was also too young to witness the carnage of the First World War, but he was born into a family of already socialist leanings and was radicalized as a young man by the Great Depression. After graduating from the University of Illinois, he left for Spain to fight the Fascists with the Soviet-sponsored "Abraham Lincoln" Battalion. Former comrades in arms would later recall that he spoke often of the progress the Soviets seemed to be making, the poverty in America, and the danger of Hitler. The NKVD (precursor of the KGB) and the GRU were widely known to comb the Lincoln Battalion and other pro-Loyalist, volunteer outfits for potential recruits, and it's believed the GRU approached him then—possibly as he recovered from wounds sustained in 1938.

The two met in upon Cohen's return to the States, and were married in 1941. Historians differ as to whether Lona knew Morris was a Soviet agent before they married. She apparently had few objections once the news was out, as the two began a highly successful career as a husband and wife team. Together they helped the Soviets steal The Bomb, passing atomic secrets between Klaus Fuchs and the Rosenbergs. When Fuchs was caught in 1949—leading to the Rosenbergs' arrest and execution—

they fled to New Zealand via California and Canada, where they set up a network to collect information on New Zealand's naval defenses. Eventually, they were transferred to London where they set up an espionage headquarters for Edward Lonsdale, the KGB officer in charge of stealing cytological secrets from the British. Seemingly plucked from the pages of a La Carre thriller—their small house in Ruislip hid a radio transmitter beneath the kitchen floorboards, a 74-foot antenna running from the living room up into the attic, and various secret compartments and hiding places. The Cohens continued to operate the house until January 1960, when MI-5 uncovered the ring and they were each sentenced to 20 years imprisonment. In 1969 they were exiled to the Soviet Union in a prisoner exchange.

To the chagrin of the Western intelligence services, their Soviet counterparts received help from Lost Generation ideologues like Stahl and Modotti, and wayward Greatest Generation-ers like the Cohens well into the Cold War. But the Golden Age waned as the Lost Generation retired, the realities of Stalin's purges and life under the Soviet System became clear, and left-wing radicals were kept from sensitive government positions by more sophisticated screening procedures. By 1971, KGB recruiters had fallen on hard times and high-level penetrations of Western diplomatic and intelligence circles were the domain of walk-ins of more dubious motives.

salutes

QUARTERLY AWARDS

324th IS Airman

SrA. Elizabeth Vasquez

324th IS Airman Leader

SrA. Samantha Yoder

324th IS NCO

TSgt. James Brin

324th IS NCO Leader

SSgt. Anne Marshall

324th IS SNCO

SMSgt. Susan Swartz

324th IS SNCO Leader

William Hendron

324th IS CGO (ACC)

Capt. Jesse Long

324th IS Jr. Technician

SrA. Albert Sawyer

324th IS CGO (Team

Hickam)

1st Lt. Erin Pallares

324th IS Sr. Technician

TSgt. Michael Brown

324th IS Support Tech.
SSgt. Amy Lefevre

324th IS Volunteer
SSgt. Victoria Woods

26th IOG Airman
SrA. Daniel Bencivenga
426th IOS

26th IOG NCO
TSgt. Kevin Nies
488th IS

26th IOG SNCO
MSgt. Christopher Hood
Det. 319, 26th IOG

26th IOG CGO
Capt. Shawn B. McCamish
426th IOS

26th IOG Jr. Technician
SrA. Aaron Hudis
451st IOS

26th IOG Sr. Technician
TSgt. Theodore Josue
Det., 319, 26th IOG

26th IOG Staff NCO
TSgt. Edward Sutton

26th IOG Staff SNCO
MSgt. Alan Ambrose

26th IOG Staff CGO
1st Lt John Gomez

26th IOG Staff Sr. Tech.
TSgt. Chreas Kratzer

426th IOS CGO
Capt. Shawn McCamish

426th IOS SNCO
MSgt. David Gast

426th IOS NCO
SSgt. Maurice Evans

426th IOS Airman
SrA. Daniel Bencivenga

426th IOS Jr. Technician
A1C Scott Gousman

426th IOS Sr. Technician
SSgt. William Daggett

451st IOS Airman
SrA .Ben Lauritzen

451st IOS NCO
SSgt. Richard Ramirez

451st IOS SNCO
MSgt. Philip DeLara

451st IOS CGO
Capt. Lillian Prince

451st IOS Jr. Technician
SrA. Aaron Hudis

451st IOS Sr. Technician
TSgt. Laura Sherfick

485th IS NCO
SSgt. Jonna Newbold

485th IS CGO
Capt. Mohammad Asif

488th IS Airman
SrA. James Warren

488th IS NCO
TSgt. Kevin Nies

488th IS SNCO
SMSgt. Michael Picard

488th IS CGO
1st Lt. Eric Jacobs

488th IS Jr. Technician
SrA. Dana Nordin

488th IS Jr. Technician
SSgt. Christian Moore

Det. 3, 26th IOG NCO
TSgt. Steven Hinders

Det. 3, 26th IOG SNCO
MSgt. Joseph Mikos

Det 3, 26 IOG Sr. Tech
SSgt. Heidi Larson

Det. 319, 26th IOG NCO
TSgt. Mark Smith

Det. 319, 26th IOG SNCO
MSgt. Christopher Hood

Det. 319, 26th IOG Sr. Tech.
TSgt. Theodore Josue

NAIC Airman
SrA. Aaron Thomas

NAIC NCO
TSgt. Maurice Maloney

NAIC SNCO
MSgt. Dennis Morlock

NAIC CGO
Capt. Ceir Coral

Security Hill Junior Enlisted
A1C Elizabeth Warren
90th IOS

Security Hill NCO/Petty
Officer
SSgt Roger A. Davila

Security Hill Senior Enlisted
SMSgt. Perry J. Schultz
690th ISS

Security Hill CGO
Capt. Chad M. Harris
690th CSS

HQ AIA Staff Airman
A1C James Underwood
90th IOS

HQ AIA Staff NCO
TSgt. Valinda Wells
HQ AIA/DO

HQ AIA Staff SNCO
**MSgt. Barbara
Brueggmann**
HQ AIA/FM

HQ AIA Staff CGO
Capt. John Moesner IV
HQ AIA/DO

HQ AIA Staff Airman
A1C Elizabeth Warren
90th IOS

HQ AIA Staff NCO
TSgt. Peter Speen
HQ AIA/XP

HQ AIA Staff SNCO
MSgt. Michael Wales
HQ AIA/DO

HQ AIA Staff CGO
2nd Lt. Larry Buycks
HQ AIA/FM

29th IS Airman
SrA. Leilani Alba

29th IS NCO
TSgt. Richard Trevelyan

29th IS SNCO
MSgt. Warren Wofford

29th IS CGO
Capt. Kimberly Gonzalez

ALS GRADS
Det. 3, 544th IOG
SrA. David Arbogast
SrA. Benjamin Brown
SrA. Jason Warwick