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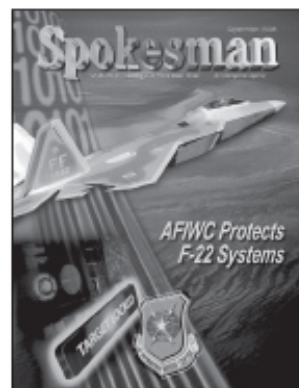
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Cover designed by Gloria Vasquez

In an electronic warfare world where computer networks on the ground have become as important as airframes, two teams of AFIWC specialists have been working to certify the Air Force's newest fighter, the F-22A Raptor, is a secure flying weapons system and works with those networks. See pages 12-13 for story and photos.

On that day ... a reminder of why the national anthem plays

By Maj. Mike Stolt
97th Flying Training Squadron

SHEPPARD AIR FORCE BASE, Texas (AFPN) – It was a hot Tuesday afternoon. I was leaving Bldg. 402 after updating my base vehicle sticker.

As I walked toward the double-glass doors leading to the parking lot, I encountered a small group of people standing just inside the door – two Airmen, a civilian employee and one captain. As I reached for the door, the captain said, “You don’t want to go out there right now.”

I looked out and saw traffic stopped and several people standing in the hot July sun, gazing westward, some saluting, some standing at attention and some with their hands laid on their chests.

No, I don’t really want to go out there right now. I looked at my watch – 4:30 p.m. I stood with the group that now numbered five. No one spoke. One Airman made a call on her cell phone, the other shifted his gaze back and forth between his shoes and the wall. The captain sifted through a folder of papers. The civilian and I watched through the glass doors as a technical sergeant stood at attention, saluting ... a sweat ring growing on his back. It seemed to go on forever.

The base loudspeakers squeaked out the last recorded notes of the national anthem. The cars rolled forward, the technical sergeant lowered his salute. The civilian pushed our door open and walked out. The rest of us followed. When the heat hit me, I felt fortunate that my timing had kept me inside during the long ceremony.

I thought about that day for weeks. Images of the episode flashed through my mind as if I’d witnessed a crime – the plate-sized sweat ring, the glow of the cell phone on the Airman’s cheek,



Photo by Senior Airman James C. Dillard
Senior Master Sgt. Barry Luttrell (foreground) salutes as Chief Master Sgt. Vance Clarke lowers the American flag at an undisclosed location. Sergeant Luttrell and Chief Clarke are assigned to the 386th Air Expeditionary Wing.

the civilian’s hand resting on the door handle, the glare of the sun, the heat.

I recently read an article about the war on terror and learned that we average 2.35 Americans dead and 10 wounded every day in the area of responsibility. That day leapt back into my thoughts. A few hours of research helped me identify the date – July 14, 2005.

On July 14, 2005, 23-year-old Cpl. Chris Winchester and 22-year-old Cpl. Cliff Mounce were killed when their vehicle was targeted by an improvised explosive device in Baghdad.

On that day, 21-year-old Pfc. Tim Hines Jr. died when an IED hit his Humvee. On that day, 34-year-old Staff Sgt. Tricia Jameson was killed by a secondary IED while she was treating a victim of the

primary IED. She, Chris Winchester and Cliff Mounce all died in Trebil. We can assume she was treating Chris, Cliff or another in their group. She volunteered to go to Iraq and had been in-country three weeks.

On that day, four American Soldiers died in Iraq and numerous others were wounded.

On that day, four families were plunged into mourning.

On that day, I flew one sortie, sifted through e-mail, updated my base vehicle sticker and hid from the heat behind a glass door.

Why does it matter that I avoided participating in retreat? Some may think it’s silly symbolism, that it’s not real. An aircraft is real. A computer, a vehicle sticker – they’re real.

I believe that anything that you allow to move you, or that inspires those around you to search their hearts, is as real as the bomb that tore Chris Winchester’s body apart last summer. Anything that forces an entire base to stop and listen to their thoughts for a while is real.

Anything that causes you to pause and acknowledge that American Soldiers may be under fire as you listen to the national anthem is real.

As we five stood inside that doorway, the Soldiers killed and wounded that day may have been bleeding, screaming and dying in the sand.

If my timing is ever again as perfect as it was that day, I’ll be prepared. I’ll be ready with, “Yes, I do want to go out there right now.”

You may not come with me, but I’ll bet you think about it for weeks. If I had stepped outside to pay respect to the flag and to the four Soldiers who died that day, how long would it have taken?

One minute and 28 seconds.

Hurricane Watch: 16 storms predicted in 2006

By Master Sgt. David Donato
70th Intelligence Wing Public Affairs

As gulf coast residents continue to rebuild following one of the worst hurricane seasons in history, yet another hurricane season has begun. June 1 marked the official start of the 2006 hurricane season and like last year, officials have predicted this year to be very active.

According to the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, this year is favorable for as many as 16 named storms. Of these, NOAA predicts eight to 10 will become hurricanes with six reaching category 3 status or higher.

Hurricanes are severe tropical storms. They are powered by heat from the sea and steered by the easterly trade winds. They are not unique to the Gulf of Mexico.

They can also form over the Atlantic Ocean as well as the Caribbean Sea.

If the right conditions last long enough, a hurricane can produce violent winds, enormous waves, and torrential rains. One of the most dangerous effects of a hurricane is the potential for flooding. A weak slow moving storm can produce massive amounts of rain. Research indicates that in the past 30 years, more than 60 percent of hurricane deaths were due to flooding.

"The best protection we have is to be prepared and have a plan," said Col. Jim Keffer, 70th Intelligence Wing commander.

Part of that plan is understanding what defines hurricane conditions.

Hurricanes are classified on a scale of one through five using the Saffir-Simpson Hurricane Scale.

The scale gives an estimate of the potential property damage and flooding expected along the coast from a hurricane landfall. Wind speed is its determining factor.

- A **Category 1** hurricane has winds of 74 to 95 mph. It causes minimal damage and the storm surge is generally 4 to 5 feet above normal.

- A **Category 2** hurricane with wind speeds of 96 to 110 mph can cause considerable damage. Its storm surge is 6 to 8 feet above normal.

- A **Category 3** hurricane has winds of 111 to 130 mph. Extensive damage can result from a Category 3 storm whose storm surge is 9 to 12 feet above normal.

- A **Category 4** hurricane has winds of 131-155 mph and a storm surge of 13 to 18 feet above normal. More extreme damage is possible from a Category 4 hurricane.

- A **Category 5** hurricane has wind speeds of greater than 155 mph and a storm surge greater than 18 feet above normal. Damage from a Category 5 hurricane can be catastrophic.

The hurricane season runs through Nov. 30.

Watch vs. Warning Know the Difference

- A **HURRICANE WATCH** issued for your part of the coast indicates the possibility that you could experience hurricane conditions within 36 hours. This watch should trigger your family's disaster plan, and protective measures should be initiated, especially those actions that require extra time such as securing a boat, leaving a barrier island, etc.

- A **HURRICANE WARNING** issued for your part of the coast indicates that sustained winds of at least 74 mph are expected within 24 hours or less. Once this warning has been issued, your family should be in the process of completing protective actions and deciding the safest location to be during the storm.

- A **FLASH FLOOD WATCH** means flash flooding is possible in your area. A watch will be issued for serious situations in which life and/or property are in danger. Flash Flood watch covers flash flooding, widespread urban and small stream, and headwater flood events.

- A **FLASH FLOOD WARNING** means a flash flood is occurring or will occur very soon in your area. A warning will be issued in response to a few hours of locally heavy rainfall, a dam or levee failure, or water released from an ice jam rapidly flooding nearby land.

What to do...

During a hurricane watch:

- Leave homes if authorities recommend evacuation
- People who live in a mobile home or in a flood plain should go to a designated shelter
- Stay tuned to radio stations for up to date storm information location and severe weather instruction
- Bring pets indoors
- Secure or store loose, outside objects
- Board up large windows and sliding doors
- Brace garage doors

- Fill bathtub with water
- Put extra ice in freezer
- Fill cars with gas
- Secure valuable papers in watertight containers and carry them if evacuating

During a hurricane:

- Stay inside except for emergencies or ordered evacuations
- Use telephones only for emergencies
- Watch for falling trees, downed power lines and flooded streets
- Keep away from glass windows and doors
- Stay tuned to radio stations

New battle uniform production begins

By Staff Sgt. C. Todd Lopez
Air Force Print News

WASHINGTON (AFP) – The new Airman Battle Uniform is moving into production and on track for distribution to deploying Airmen next summer.

Patterns have been finalized and are being run through production to ensure sizing and garment construction as well as preparing for assembly-line operations, said Senior Master Sgt. Dana Athnos, the Air Force uniform board superintendent.

Senior leaders want the warfighters to get the first ABUs, and Airmen deploying in the air and space expeditionary cycle 7/8 in May 2007 will receive two sets each of the new ABU and the current deployment uniform, the Desert Combat Uniform. Airmen embedded with Army units will get four ABU sets which lets them blend in more with their service counterparts.

While the Army and the Air Force combat/battle uniforms will look similar from a distance, the Air Force distinctive pattern includes a slate-blue shade in addition to foliage green, desert sand and urban gray shades. The pattern is pixelated or "digital" like the Marine Corps and Army but is based on a pixelated

Vietnam-era tiger stripe pattern.

While the ABU has been in production for about four and a half years, the Air Force has had numerous hurdles to overcome. The ABU is the first utility uniform designed in both male and female sizes to replace the DCU and "woodland" patterned Battle Dress Uniform.

The ABU will be worn in the desert, stateside bases and in environments for which the BDU was originally designed. And it has been redesigned from the largely unpopular blue-tiger striped pattern initially fielded, most recently with additions of extra pockets, after feedback Air Force Chief of Staff Gen. T. Michael Moseley got when he was visiting Airmen in Southwest Asia.

Considering the final changes and configurations were made this past January and the ABU will begin rolling off the assembly line in January 2007, Sergeant Athnos said the ABU is on track and moving forward as planned.

After distribution to Airmen deploying next summer, Airmen in basic training will be issued the ABU beginning in October 2007. Once that distribution system is in place, the ABU will be available in AAFES outlets for purchase.

The expected mandatory wear date for the ABU is 2011.

Airmen try uniform board on for size

By Staff Sgt. Julie Weckerlein
Air Force Print News

WASHINGTON (AFP) – Letters to a newspaper's editor recently merited 10 Airmen personal invitations to the Pentagon to discuss uniform changes with the top Airman himself.

Air Force Chief of Staff Gen. T. Michael Moseley saw the letters in the Air Force Times and decided to personally address the Airmen's concerns with a face-to-face meeting along with Chief Master Sgt. of the Air Force Rodney McKinley.

The Airmen's initial reaction to the invitation was of hesitation. The letters were critical of the recent uniform suggestions -- in particular, the T-shirt -- made by the Air Force. So, they were understandably apprehensive when they learned through their wing commanders they had been summoned to the nation's capitol.

"I was really surprised and disappointed about the spin put on my letter," said Master Sgt. Lisa Hillman, a mobility equipment NCO with the Air National Guard in Springfield, Ill. She said she thought she was making suggestions to an official Air Force publication, and didn't realize that Air Force Times is a civilian newspaper, like the Washington Post.

"So, of course the paper took the constructive criticism and turned it into just criticism. And I didn't know how the leaders here were going to react to that," she said.

See Uniform, Page 15



This cartoon was pulled from a 1988 issue of Spokesman.



Retiring after 42 years...

Mr. Reuben R. "Reudy" Loeffler retired from the Air Intelligence Agency July 28 after 42 years of civil service. His career with the Air Force began in 1964 when he went to work at the San Antonio Air Materiel Area. In April 1987, he began his tenure in Logistics. In 1994 he became the Technical Advisor to the Air Intelligence Agency Director of Logistics, where he was promoted to GG-15 in 1999. He continued to be the technical advisor until July 28. Brig. Gen. Robert H. McMahon, director of logistics, Headquarters Air Mobility Command, presented Mr. Loeffler his Certificate of Retirement.

Photo by William Belcher

FAA authorizes Predators to seek survivors

By Staff Sgt. Amy Robinson
Air Combat Command Public Affairs

LANGLEY AIR FORCE BASE, Va. (AFP) – Traditionally tasked to hunt for targets, Air Combat Command's Predators are now authorized to seek survivors during disaster relief operations.

A certificate of authorization, issued by the Federal Aviation Administration May 18, allows the MQ-1 or MQ-9 to support relief operations by providing video and infrared search and rescue capability within specified flight restrictions.

In 2005, 1st Air Force requested unmanned aircraft system support to provide video for search and rescue purposes in the wake of Katrina; however, because of national airspace restrictions, the request was cancelled.

"We couldn't fly because we didn't have the authorization, and there wasn't a sufficient amount of time to accomplish the necessary coordination," said Tom Thibodeau, ACC unmanned aerial systems management consultant. "Now, we have a process to receive approval to fly Predators within hours as opposed to weeks."

Hurricane Katrina emphasized not only why it's important to have assets readily available, but also to have an understanding in place between the FAA and the military, said Lt. Col. Matthew Bannon, ACC chief of unmanned aerial systems.

And now that Predators are authorized to fly in direct support of disaster relief, these taskings must be balanced with their ongoing overseas missions. With the exception of one training squadron, 100 percent of ACC's Predator assets are currently supporting Operations Iraqi Freedom and Enduring

Freedom.

"Right now, there are at least 10 crews flying over Iraq and Afghanistan 24 hours a day, seven days a week," Colonel Bannon said. "It would be a net zero sum gain because there are so few people qualified to do it; (the Predator) is a low-density, high-demand asset."

This high-demand asset could bring a number of capabilities to disaster relief operations including sensors that would enable a search for survivors.

Additionally, the MQ-1 also has an infrared camera with a digitally enhanced zoom capable of identifying a heat source as small as a person from 10,000 feet, the colonel said.

Another capability of the UAS is the electro-optical camera, which identifies color as opposed to heat. This would allow operators to identify people using bright colors to signal rescue crews.

With the proper equipment – a laptop and the right frequency – the Predator can relay these images back to the ground crew as they happen.

"Combine (imagery) with voice communication and you can direct the Predator to different areas on the ground, providing an eye in the sky for the search and rescue crews on the ground," Colonel Bannon said.

With all of the advantages the Predator could potentially bring to future disaster relief operations, the colonel said the key is to help people understand these benefits.

"We are working closely with the FAA to safely increase UAS access to national air space," he said. "If it's the right thing to do for disaster relief, then we certainly want to support search and rescue on the ground."

67th NWW changes hands

By 2nd Lt. Malinda Singleton
Air Intelligence Agency Public Affairs

Col. Joseph J. Pridotkas assumed command of the 67th Network Warfare Wing Aug. 10 from Col. Kathryn L. Gauthier, who is moving to a new position at Fort George G. Meade, Md.

Col. Pridotkas comes to the 67th NWW after serving as the commander at the National Air and Space Intelligence Center at Wright-Patterson Air Force Base, Ohio.

"I am both humbled and honored to now be part of a unit with such great heritage as the 67th Network Warfare Wing," he said. "To the men and women of the 67th, thank you in advance for the privilege to serve as your commander."

Lt. Gen. Robert J. Elder, 8th Air Force commander, presided over the ceremony that took place in the Air Intelligence Agency courtyard at Lackland AFB, Texas.

"It is appropriate to do this [change of command] ceremony to recognize

the accomplishments of the 67th Network Warfare Wing under Colonel Gauthier," said General Elder.

The threats we have towards our way of life is not well recognized by the American public. The men and women of the 67th NWW take these threats and work them with professionalism established under the leadership of Col. Gauthier, said General Elder.

The wing had many accomplishments under Col. Gauthier, including the transformation from the 67th Information Operations Wing to the new 67th Network Warfare Wing July 5. The new wing is responsible for planning and employing military capabilities to protect and defend Air Force cyber networks worldwide.

"We appreciate all that you have done for your troops," said General Elder. "We know at



Photos by Ted Koniarens

Lt. Gen. Robert J. Elder presents the 67th Network Warfare Wing flag to Col. Joseph J. Pridotkas as he assumed command of the 67th NWW Aug. 10.

8th Air Force how good [the men and women of the 67th NWW] are because your commander brags about you all the time."

During the ceremony, Col. Gauthier received the Legion of Merit Award for her accomplishments while at the 67th NWW.

"I congratulate Col. Pridotkas on his selection to lead this wing at such a critical time," said Col. Gauthier. "You will not find a more motivated group of people."

In closing, Col. Gauthier addressed her wing one last time.

"There are no tears because it is over, only joy of what the two years have been," said Col. Gauthier. "To the team of Airmen behind me, you have earned my enduring respect and admiration."



Col. Kathryn Gauthier conducts a final 'Pass and Review' of the 67th NWW. Col. Gauthier is moving to a new position at Fort George G. Meade, Md.

San Antonio postmaster general gives stamp of approval



Photo by William Belcher

Mr. Robert A. Larios, Sr., the San Antonio postmaster general, made a lithograph presentation to the HQ Air Intelligence Agency mail center July 25. The lithograph is a poster of a 2006 stamp celebrating the achievement of Hattie McDaniel who won an Oscar in 1940 during segregation and was the first African American to win an Academy Award

for her supporting role in "Gone With the Wind." This presentation was initiated by the San Antonio United States Postal representative on Security Hill who requested the postmaster general provide special recognition to their operations. Mr. Larios supported this opportunity. The poster is displayed in the AIA mail center.

CDC writers request feedback

By Master Sgt. Frank E. Wright, Jr.
316th Training Squadron

GOODFELLOW AIR FORCE BASE, Texas – The Career Development Courses are courses needed as a foundation for a broad understanding of an Airmen's career field. In no way do the CDCs take the place of on-the-job training. CDCs provide the knowledge to familiarize newly trained Airmen with items applicable to their particular Air Force Specialty Code—across the board.

The courses are the primary method for Airmen to earn their five, and in some cases, seven skill-level, which are important milestones in career development. This training prepares Airmen for the next appropriate skill-level and will assist them in promotion testing.

At the 316th Training Squadron, there are five CDC writers. These writers provide the synergy needed to assist each other in preparing the 1A8, 1N3, 1N4, 1N5, and 1N6 CDCs. These writers have varied backgrounds and experiences which help immensely in analyzing and authoring the courseware. All writers want feedback from

the field. If an Airmen comes across a statement that is not accurate or out of date, let the writer know, because CDC writers want to ensure the best product is put out to the career field. However, many changes have occurred recently in the intelligence field and production timelines can be lengthy.

CDC writers base the course content on the Career Field Education and Training Plan and Specialty Training Standards, which are developed by the career field manager and expert senior NCOs during the Utilization & Training Workshop, or U&TW. The CDC writers provide input into the formulation of the CFETP/STS, but do not own the process itself. CDC writers plan a course outline, author the courses, and then edit and review them before the material is published. This process can take more than six months.

The CDC writers also interact with the Air Force Institute of Advanced Distant Learning, the governing body for CDC format and testing. Due to the nature of CDCs, AFIADL does not maintain the actual end-of-course tests or

See CDC, Page 11

Officials announce clarification of EPR criteria, policy

By Master Sgt. Mitchell L. Gettle
Air Force Print News

WASHINGTON (AFP) - The Air Force has released a policy to clarify senior rater endorsement and stratification procedures for enlisted performance reports.

While many supervisors and senior NCOs looked to completion of the Senior NCO Academy and a Community College of the Air Force degree as criteria for consideration of a senior rater endorsement for promotion to the ranks of senior and chief master sergeant, no official policy existed.

The new policy clarifies and standardizes criteria for endorsement and stratification statements. It requires members to have Senior NCO Academy completion, correspondence or in-residence, and any CCAF degree for senior rater endorsement eligibility. The policy notes that meeting these requirements is not a guarantee for senior rater endorsement.

The implementation dates will be for the calendar year 2007 chief master sergeant and calendar year 2008 senior master sergeant promotion cycles. This transition time provides senior NCOs the opportunity to complete the requirements, said Chief Master Sgt. Tenda Voegtli, chief of enlisted evaluations and promotions policy.

The CCAF degree is an occupational education degree. Specific programs are designed to provide students with the necessary backgrounds to perform as competent supervisors in their field.

"This policy re-emphasizes the importance of deliberate and timely (professional military education) and CCAF completion for our enlisted

force, formally instills the developmental expectation, and ensures a consistent policy for senior rater endorsement eligibility across the Air Force," said Chief Master Sgt. of the Air Force Rodney J. McKinley.



Stratification statements on EPRs will also change. Statements will only be allowed on EPRs of those master sergeants and senior master sergeants who are time-in-grade promotion eligible for senior rater endorsement. Stratification statements on all other EPRs, to include chief master sergeant reports, is prohibited. Instead of stratification statement use on chief

master sergeant EPRs, evaluators will focus comments on future job recommendations.

"As a result of the perception that stratification is required for promotion, raters have started using multiple, uncontrolled stratification schemes that only add to the confusion promotion board members feel when trying to identify the right people for promotion," said Lt. Gen. Roger A. Brady, deputy chief of staff for manpower and personnel.

"To ensure stratification statements remain a valuable tool, we must ensure they are limited and used in the proper context," said General Brady, who personally discussed the issue with major command vice commanders and command chief master sergeants.

If a stratification statement is used, it will be defined in quantitative terms, such as "No. 1 of 178 master sergeants in the wing." Statements based on percentage or best in career field are no longer allowed.

This policy also states that evaluators will stratify master sergeants and senior master sergeants separately and should only consider the number assigned within their rating scope.

This policy will be included in the revision to Air Force Instruction 36-2406, Officer and Enlisted Evaluation Systems.



Senior leadership eye robust intelligence capabilities, people

By Maj. Glen Roberts
Headquarters Air Force

WASHINGTON (AFPN) - Several active duty and retired senior leaders from the Air Force intelligence community gathered with Air Force Chief of Staff Gen. T. Michael Moseley at the Pentagon recently as part of an intelligence summit and strategy session.

The leaders are reviewing how and when the Air Force uses intelligence products, people and resources, as well as developing a road map for the future of the career field.

"In today's world of information, analysis, and kinetic and non-kinetic approaches to problems, I believe we can take a slightly different and a more aggressive look at our intelligence operation and those hard-working people who do this important job for us," General Moseley said. "The question we're addressing is: How can we make intel even better? How can we best take care of our intelligence folks and the mission they're charged with? This summit is an important step in that process."

The summit comes after General Moseley named Lt. Gen. David A. Deptula as the Air Force's first deputy chief of staff for intelligence, elevating it to a three-star billet from its former two-star position.

"Warfare is changing, and the intelligence career field is changing with it," General Deptula said. "We're moving into a new, interdependent world, and with the support we're getting from Air Force leadership, our people and processes will reflect that."

In recent years, the Air Force intelligence community has resided inside the Directorate of Air and Space Operations, but with the implementation of the A-Staff last winter, intelligence gained its own designation as A-2, aligned directly under the chief of staff.

General Moseley also noted that, with few exceptions, there is little "organic" intelligence representation in the general officer ranks. Currently, only four general officers are core intelligence officers.

"Ultimately, I'd like for the Air Force to be able to grow more Mike Haydens," the chief of staff said, referring to Gen. Michael V. Hayden, the current director of the Central Intelligence Agency. "I'd like to ensure that, for years to come, we're able to contribute across all agency, departmental, branch of service, and joint and coalition lines."

Regional expertise, languages skills, an operational

focus, and joint experience are just some of the things officials are looking at capitalizing on to bring the career field to the next level, according to General Moseley.

"Intel is a critical mission area, and we need to be sure we get this right," said General Moseley. "We've got to develop the right capabilities, and we've got to be sure that force development for our enlisted force, our civilians, and our officers is on the right vector."

During the summit, the assembled leaders received briefings and reviewed discussion points on a myriad of subjects affecting the career field, including organization, process, and personnel, with a special emphasis on force development for officers and enlisted personnel.

The summit was just the beginning of a challenging and exciting journey, said General Deptula.

"The chief has given me 90 days to chart a way ahead for shaping Air Force intel to best contribute to meeting our nation's security needs," General Deptula said. "We are rapidly moving into an era where the demands on intel will be much greater than they have been in the past. Accordingly, we may need to adjust our structure, personnel policies, and ISR capabilities."

The summit attendees will see the results of the study sometime in November, when the chief of staff will reconvene the summit, according to Lt. Gen. Arthur J. Lichte, director of the Air Staff at the Pentagon. Additionally, similar summits are planned for the near future, to include the topics of space, cyberspace and acquisition.

"Air Force leaders are focused on ensuring we have the right capabilities now, and in the future, to fight the long war," said General Lichte. "We need to ensure we're prepared for any threat, and that's why there's a focus now on intelligence and space operations."

General Moseley concurred.

"I think in this world we're living in, we need to ensure our intelligence cadre are the best equipped, best trained operators they can be," General Moseley said. "We can give our intelligence NCOs and officers a more robust background, and be able to contribute across a much wider spectrum with our other warfighters and combatant commanders."

"I have a great appreciation for the intelligence career field and what our people bring to the fight every day," General Moseley said. "I'm excited for this career field. It's time we open the aperture a bit and let our people shine."

■ CDC

Continued from Page 8

copies of the CDCs. These are maintained at the 315th TRS, but AFIADL provides the CDC writers with test analysis and test score trends, which are used to validate and update end-of-course examinations. Because of this, any concerns about actual end-of-course test questions are not sent directly to the authors.

They must be documented on AF IMT Form 17 which can be found on AFIADL's website, <http://www.maxwell.af.mil/au/afiadl>. Future plans and goals being bantered about by the 316th TRS CDC writers include, having all CDCs available on-line, drastically decreasing printing of CDCs at Goodfellow to cut delivery time and printing costs, and having CDC end-of-course tests hosted on-line. Any ideas or feedback about the process can be sent to 316 TRS/XPC@goodfellow.af.mil

Individuals interested in becoming a part of the CDC process, may apply for the career broadening experience. As a CDC writer, they will have an immense influence over their career field.

Additionally, they will be a subject matter expert involved in the Skill Knowledge Test, and can become extremely competitive for promotion testing.

To learn more
about becoming a
CDC writer, send
contact information
to: 316th TRS/XPC,
156 Marauder Street,
Goodfellow AFB, TX
76908-3402.



Courtesy photo

The members of the night shift team who enabled the successful planning and execution of future ISR missions were: (from left to right as pictured) Staff Sgt. Eric Reynolds, NASIC, 2nd Lt. Seth Gilpin, Sgt. Dave Copson (from the UK), Senior Airman Brenda Boquaren, Capt. Douglas House, Staff Sgt. Bryan Boykin, Tech. Sgt. Daniel Neubold, Tech. Sgt. Angela Marcoux.

NASIC Airman reflects on deployment

By Staff Sgt. Eric Reynolds
National Air and Space
Intelligence Center

On Feb. 22 at 0355Z in the city of Samarra, the Al Askari Mosque was bombed by several men dressed like Iraqi Special Operations forces. You may recall this incident as the "Golden Mosque Bombing." This particular mosque was one of the holiest sites according to Shi'a Islam and the bombing led to a week of extreme tension amongst Iraqis and coalition troops focused on preventing civil war.

In the Combined Air Operations Center this set off a flurry of activity as we prepared to take the steps needed to protect our servicemen and women as well as the overall stability of the country.

Within the Intelligence, Surveillance and Reconnaissance Division, ISR Operations Section, we had our work cut out for us. One of the primary functions of ISR Ops is collection management, where we task targets for collection based on customer requirements and

CENTCOM established priorities using available assets.

With the recent explosion our carefully laid plans were tossed out the window due to new requirements and new priorities to provide coverage and protection of more than 1000 other Iraqi mosques. That first night our team responded beautifully, coordinating with customers and balancing requirements against available assets.

Our night shift team responded by generating up-to-date collection plans for 17 tactical intelligence collection platforms. They coordinated with customers, maintainers and numerous liaison officers to ensure optimal performance in the tactical intelligence gathering process.

While we received little feedback from ground forces on the application of the intelligence we tasked for collection, I feel comfortable in saying that we made a significant impact by preparing the ground forces with increased situational awareness helping them to maintain the fragile sense of order that was present during that time.

Have a deployment experience to tell?
Contact your Unit Public Affairs Representative
and have your story told.

AFIWC teams keep F-22A secure, dynamic throughout development

By Joe N. Wiggins
Air Intelligence Agency Public Affairs

In an electronic warfare world where computer networks on the ground have become as important as airframes, two teams of Air Force Information Warfare Center specialists have been working to certify the Air Force's newest fighter is a secure flying weapons system and works with those networks.

One team of seven AFIWC people and contractors with Science Applications International Corp. has been working for more than 10 years to keep the F-22A Raptor a secure node in the electronic warfare arena.

"We're working to make sure we can prevent hostile ground or air interference with the systems on board the aircraft," said Doug Dukes, quality assurance evaluator with the 92nd Information Warfare Aggressor Squadron. "The system is being modernized throughout its development, keeping it dynamic and current. This will go a long way to keep the F-22 on track to be a paperless maintenance system."

As early as 1995, it was clear the aircraft would actually be a flying computer network, but the skill sets needed to build the systems and trainers didn't exist. SAIC was awarded the contract, and through AFWIC, worked to build those skill sets and the trainers needed to use them.

"As the F-22 performs its mission, it moves through various nodes of the Global Information Grid," said David S. Velasquez, senior project manager with SAIC. "We're working to make sure it is not the weak link in the GIG, making sure it can't be hacked."

As they worked on the program, the team could see this aircraft was developed much differently than other systems.

"Computer systems people have had more input in the growth of the F-22 than any other aircraft, from the beginning and throughout its development," said Dukes. "The work the 92nd has done has allowed the system to be fielded faster by ensuring it is secure as it develops, rather than trying to accomplish security after it was built."

The results have saved money, time and will probably save lives.

"We're saving money because we are identifying vulnerabilities and fixing them now rather than later," explained Dukes. "It also will potentially save lives by removing vulnerabilities."

"The seven people have worked throughout the development in the areas of physical security, software and system networking to certify the design is robust," he said. "The work has helped keep the entire system completely leading edge."

As new capabilities are added, the original concept called for them to be added to a computing base that was already secure.

"Each wave of new capability had to be accredited and certified to not compromise the capabilities of the rest of the aircraft," said Velasquez. "It has been developed to plug into the GIG, along with JSTARS, AWACS and much of the armament that will be used."

In a separate program, Rolf Smith and a team of specialists with AFIWC's 453rd Electronic Warfare Squadron have been working for several years to ensure the F-22A will be able to clearly identify friendly and commercial aircraft.

AFIWC is the ACC lead agency for gathering data and updating the tri-service United States Electromagnetic Systems and aircraft signatures databases.

Areas of work for that program included developing



Photo by Tech. Sgt. Ben Bloker
Staff Sgt. Ramon Rosaromos checks the weapons load status on a portable maintenance adapter in preparation for the F-22A Raptor's first real-world Operation Noble Eagle mission. Sergeant Rosaromos is a weapons loader from the 27th Aircraft Maintenance Squadron.



Photo by Tech. Sgt. Ben Bloker
F-22A Raptors fly over Langley Air Force Base, Va., Sept. 9, 2005, while bringing air superiority to Northern Edge 2006.

data that enable the F-22A to clearly identify blue (friendly) and white (commercial) airborne signals as well as other data that will avoid collateral damage.

In a letter to the units working on the project, Maj. Gen. Donald J. Hoffman, then the ACC director of requirements, explained the significance of this task.

"In the past, legacy platforms relied almost completely on basic parametric data to meet their electronic identification requirements; this is no longer the case with modern weapon systems," he stated. "These systems now require high fidelity parametric data, characteristics and performance data, and platform fit data."

In order to provide the Theater Data Sets, the unit had 28 people working on the project, compiling data on 434 platforms from 556,000 database records. The original tasking, estimated to take 20 months, was completed in only six and was brought in under the

original budget. The result met the ACC tasking for the F-22A to be able to detect, identify and target systems while avoiding collateral damage and fratricide.

"The TDS became an integral part of the Global Strike Task Force systems data for the F-22, and will continue to be updated throughout the lifecycle of the F-22," said Smith. "We've been tasked, and will be ready to deliver four TDSs per year for the near future."

One senior pilot commended the work done by the AFIWC team.

"Raptor pilots greatly appreciate AFIWC's efforts to ensure their aircraft is safe from enemy electronic countermeasures and other efforts to compromise their ability to fight and win," said Brig. Gen. Jan-Marc Jouas, vice commander of AIA. "As the warfighting arena becomes more and more reliant on computers, AFIWC's results will greatly enhance mission success and the safety of the Airmen flying these aircraft."

Did you know ...

- 74 F-22A Raptors have been delivered to the Air Force
- 33 F-22As are still in production
- 34 are combat coded at Langley AFB
- The F-22A Raptor provides all-weather, stealthy, precision strike 24 hours a day
- It also counters existing and emerging threats our legacy systems cannot
- Its integrated avionics, advanced stealth and super cruise make it second-to-none in capability.

SCAN IT fights hostile information

By Staff Sgt. Kristine Dreyer
Air Intelligence Agency Public Affairs

Each time you pick up a newspaper, open an e-mail or turn on the television, you are potentially opening yourself up to hostile information.

Hostile information can be intentionally or unintentionally used to demoralize, divide and affect decisions within the military and the American public.

Although negative messages are sometimes planted by the enemy, servicemembers are still vulnerable to hostile information at their home station through e-mails, the internet, and even the nightly news.

Capt. Jason Cooper, an Air Force Information Warfare Center psychologist, offers servicemembers tips on how to identify and combat hostile information.

"We are bombarded with information everyday," he said. "The responsibility we have is to sort through all the media and realize how it is affecting us because ultimately we as individuals control how we respond to it."

According to Capt. Cooper, because the harmful information can unintentionally be delivered through a friend, servicemembers may not even realize how hostile information affects them.

"You can have a bad day and then overhear a conversation or read an e-mail that may make you question your role in the mission," he said. "You may not realize it, but by letting those negative thoughts or feelings go unchecked, you can become more vulnerable to the psychological effects of information."

Being "Fit to Fight" is not only about being deployment-ready physically, but also mentally. To assist servicemembers with reducing the impact of hostile information, Capt.

Cooper took a counterpropaganda process used by Army Psychological Operations units and transformed it into SCAN IT, an acronym designed to suit the needs of individuals who may come across hostile information in e-mails or in the media while deployed or at their home station.

"Many times we depend on others to do the critical thinking for us," said Capt. Cooper. "With this six-step process, individuals determine for themselves how to respond to the information."

The first step in evaluating information is to look at the source. Capt. Cooper advises individuals to look closely at who is delivering the message, especially when there is a celebrity 'endorsing the product.'

"It is important to look closely when a celebrity is used," he said. "We may buy into an idea just because we trust the actor or singer, even when we wouldn't normally trust the source."

Once the source has been identified, the captain recommends individuals look closely at the content. Often, an article can be very persuasive if only one side of the story is told, but looking deeper into the information can give clues as to what the writer wants you to think and raise flags telling the reader the writer's intentions are not innocent.

"If a story only tells you the reasons why the United States shouldn't be involved in a conflict, that can make the author's view appear very persuasive," said Capt. Cooper. "But, by identifying that the story is one-sided, the author's credibility decreases and the information may seem less persuasive."

Another tactic used to transmit hostile information is to make emotional appeals to the reader.

Through pictures of families, homesickness could be triggered and

Source

Content

Action/
Response

Negative
Reaction

Inform the
right people

Talk about the
experience

affect the ability of the Airman to stay focused on the mission.

"Tactics like these are used to keep your mind off of the mission and that can be the tip-off that someone is trying to play with your emotions," said Capt. Cooper.

Before the author or distributor sends out the hostile information, the information is built around a purpose.

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Kansas ANG home of newest intelligence center

MCCONNELL AIR FORCE BASE, Kan. (AFP) - Kansas became home to "America's newest intelligence center," the largest intelligence processing center in the Air National Guard, on Aug. 16.

The state-of-the-art Distributed Ground System intelligence facility at McConnell Air Force Base will be the permanent home to the Kansas ANG's 161st Intelligence Squadron. The 161st IS, a part of the 184th Air Refueling Wing, has been performing the DGS mission at other locations worldwide since 2003.

With the addition of this full-spectrum, high-tech intelligence center, those same Guardsmen will now be able to serve locally while still supporting the war on terror globally.

"This is more good news for Kansas, and we should all be proud of the Kansas Air Guard's ability to step up and meet the challenge to serve yet once again," said Gov. Kathleen Sebelius.

"No other unit in the nation has proven itself more

adaptive to change and more capable of quickly developing high-level capabilities important to America's defense," said Kansas Adjutant General Maj. Gen. Tod Bunting. "This ribbon-cutting is a testament to the hard work, skill and tenacity of the members of the 184th."

"This intelligence center and the Kansas Guardsmen that will work in it are absolutely critical to America's ability to win the war on terror," said Col. Randy Roebuck, 184th ARW commander.

The DGS mission provides intelligence processing, exploitation and dissemination designed to supply actionable intelligence in near-real-time.

"In a dangerous and chaotic world, it's comforting to know we have the best people with the best equipment in the best facility, working day and night to protect America and our troops," Colonel Roebuck said.

The new facility is the first of its kind to be specifically designed for the most modern DGS intelligence equipment available.

Uniform

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As it turned out, though, she and the others had nothing to fear.

General Moseley was, in fact, "pretty cool," said Staff Sgt. Daniel Ruiz-Rosario, a Defense Courier Service Airman from Ramstein Air Base, Germany.

"He really came across as someone who cares about what Airmen think," he said of the 30-minute meeting with the general. "I got the impression that even the opinion of the lowest-ranking Airman out in the field is important to him. He's looking out for us."

The biggest issue addressed was the T-shirt designated for the new Airman Battle Uniform.

The Airmen spent the majority of their visit with the people who make up the Air Force Uniform Board to learn more about it.

They touched and put on the various uniform prototypes, including the potential service dress uniform, and provided their opinions about them, the good and the bad.

The Airmen also brought with them the opinions of people from their bases.

Some of the recommendations they gave included the making of an Air Force Web site where prototypes of uniforms being considered could be posted for feedback.

"It would be a direct way Airmen could get updates about uniforms," said 2nd Lt. Todd Matheny, an operations officer from Maxwell Air Force Base, Ala. "That way, bootleg copies of photos taken out of context wouldn't be making their rounds through e-mail with no information explaining anything, like

what happened with the service dress."

The Airmen said a lot of their misconceptions were addressed, such as the wash-and-wear concept of the new ABU.

"The thing that surprised me the most was the crease," said Tech. Sgt. Tracy Pingleton, a geophysics research tech from Boulder, Wyo. "I think a lot of Airmen were misled by the (Air Force Times's) headline 'creases are back.' Everyone who read that assumed it meant we'd have to iron in the creases every time. But that's not the case. The creases are permanent, no matter how many times you wash it."

All the Airmen said they are leaving the Pentagon with a better understanding as to how the uniform board works, and how their opinion counts when used in the appropriate means, such as Air Force Web sites and surveys.

"(The uniform board) has a difficult job here," Lieutenant Matheny said. "I have a family of five, and most times, we can't agree on where to eat for dinner. The people here have to try and take the opinions from thousands of Airmen and try to make a product that appeases the majority. That's pretty hard to do, and I know I couldn't do it."

Sergeant Hillman said she is more critical now of the sources from which she gains Air Force information.

"This has been a big lesson in how things are perceived," said Sergeant Hillman.

"It's easy to see something that looks official and assume it's correct but that's not always the case."

While such a meeting for Airmen is unlikely for the future, the Airmen said they have appreciated the opportunity.

"I'm leaving here with a lot more information and a better understanding of how things are done within the Air Force than I had 36 hours ago," said Sergeant Ruiz-Rosario.

Hitler's doctor influences war

By Dr. Dennis Casey

Air Intelligence Agency History Office

Editor's note: This article is one of a series on some of the key historical figures that have had an influence on the field of intelligence. This article is a summary of information gathered by Allied intelligence during the war.

While democratically elected leaders often have their staffs scrutinized in a public forum before and during their tenure, many dictators fill their inner circles with shadowy personalities. These people usually remain totally or mostly unknown to anyone outside of the government's closest confidants. Adolph Hitler certainly had many such people in his inner circle, and history clearly shows they had a profound effect on him and the way he ran his affairs up to and during World War II.

Some have recently claimed, indeed, the occult and the shadowy played a major role in Hitler's personal if not professional life. Allied intelligence collected during the war indicated Hitler's personal physician, Dr. Theodor Morell, was one of the Fuhrer's most influential camp followers and, indeed, significantly influenced him during the last years of the war in Europe.

During the 61 years since Hitler's suicide, several scholars have attempted to draw comparisons between Napoleon and Hitler. When their comparisons reach the mental and physical states of both men, the arguments break down and can only be seen as superficial. Napoleon made no secret during all but the last year of his life about how he hated physicians. He even spurned medicines much of his life and only rarely could be persuaded to take them. Interestingly, during his imprisonment



Adolf Hitler

Courtesy photo

on Elba, he was routinely served red wine laced with arsenic, yet he did not receive enough arsenic in any single glass of wine to kill him.

Hitler, contrastingly, was a hypochondriac. He often worried for hours about his health. His medicine cabinet accompanied him just about everywhere he went. At one point, he was convinced he could not survive without pills, injections and frequent attention from medical doctors.

Hitler trusted Dr. Morell in all medical decisions. As far as Hitler was concerned, Morell held the reins to his continued good health. The Fuhrer's staff, however, did not share their leader's views.

During an interview conducted after the war, Hitler's housekeeper opined that before Morell's arrival, her boss only kept one bottle of pills on his night stand. Once Morell entered the picture, that same night stand was covered with all sorts of medicines. These were placed in an

attaché case when it came time for Hitler to go to work or take a trip.

Hitler's staff quickly acquired high levels of frustration because he was increasingly in the presence of what some staff members referred to as the 'fat quack.' The doctor seemed to be always administering uppers and downers, leeches, bacilli, hot compresses, cold poultices and literally thousands of injections. Hitler received so many injections that his veins were judged by other doctors called in when Morell was not available to be essentially scarred and not really suitable to receive further injections.

Following the assassination attempt in 1944, an ear, nose, and throat specialist was called in to treat Hitler who had been complaining of headaches, sore throats, some dizziness and tinnitus. The specialist remarked in his notes that the Fuhrer had developed a neuropathic disorder in that he contemplated intensely his own bodily functions and became preoccupied with gastro-intestinal and digestive functions. Given this preoccupation, Dr. Morell promised he would make Hitler feel better with specially prepared medicines.

Hitler, recalling his days as a soldier in World War I, took anti-gas pills. These contained strychnine and atropine. The sinus medicine Dr. Morell prescribed was high-powered and rated high in its cocaine content. Dr. Morell justified these medications because of the Fuhrer's heavy work load and associated stress levels. To combat fatigue and stress Hitler was supplied with iodine, vitamins, calcium, heart and liver extracts, and hormones. He also received frequent injections of Pervitin, an amphetamine type compound that earlier had been removed from distribution

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■ Hitler

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by the German Narcotics Act because of its addictive quality and because it could result in permanent damage when taken regularly over a period of time.

In the environment of Nazi Germany, if the Fuhrer liked someone or something, then so did his senior staff. In just a few months Dr. Morell was treating many of the stars of the Nazi regime. SS Chief Heinrich Himmler, Foreign Minister Joachim Ribbentrop, Propaganda Minister Josef Goebbels and even Hermann Goering could be counted among his patients. Benito Mussolini was also treated for sinus infections.

But who was Theodor Morell? He was three years older than his most famous patient and was the second son of a primary school teacher. He was born in 1886 at Trais-Munzenberg and described in his teens as having an oval face and green eyes and noticeably overweight.

His school performance was exemplary, and he received high marks at the University of Heidelberg in medical subjects. He received favorable evaluations in the immunology and gynecological clinics and did well in post-graduate work.

After medical studies, he served for a brief time as a ship's doctor. The impetus to settle down motivated him in January 1919 to purchase a medical practice in Berlin. He would remain there for 17 years. His practice appealed to the wealthy in Berlin, and he was known for the richness of his well-equipped offices, financed by his wife's money. By early 1930, Dr. Morell had become a prominent physician who attracted the big names from stage and screen and some prominent political personalities. To head off criticism for treating Jews, he joined the Nazi Party in April 1933.

Dr. Morell was first noticed by Hitler in 1933. This attention came when he successfully treated Hitler's photographer who suffered from alcoholism. On one occasion when administering to the photographer, he met Eva Braun who subsequently became a patient. At Christmas time in 1936, Hitler asked Dr. Morell to become his regular physician and cure his stomach ailments.

In early 1934, the new chancellor of Germany appeared healthy from all outward appearances. He had received a wound in his left thigh when serving as a runner between front line units in World War I, but contrary to gossip in the press, the wound did not bother him. He had become an extreme and, as one person described him, a cranky vegetarian.

The Fuhrer felt his high level of energy came from his diet. This feeling was just that, only a feeling. It was not supported by fact. Hitler treated his gastro-intestinal

pains with differing amounts of "Neo-Balestol," a fluid that had been used by World War I German soldiers for cleaning rifles. The fluid contained fusel oil which was poisonous when ingested. At that particular time Hitler complained of double vision on occasions and tinnitus. Morell's treatment for acute poisoning worked as did his prescriptions to rid Hitler of the intestinal bacteria causing his discomfort.

With this success Morell entered into the Fuhrer's inner circle benefiting from his lavish and frequent praise. The Morells soon became frequent guests at Berchtesgaden and the now well-known doctor became the owner of an expensive villa in Berlin's exclusive Schwaneuwerder district.

By 1941 Hitler's overall health was beginning to deteriorate significantly. Right after BARBAROSA, the Nazi invasion of the Soviet Union, Morell detected a progressive heart ailment during a physical. He subsequently diagnosed the problem as a coronary sclerosis.

In 1943 Hitler developed an intermittent tremor in his left arm and leg. At first it did not appear evident except to those who worked closely with him. By early March 1944, it had become more obvious. To counter this and other difficulties Hitler complained about, Morell began giving him injections of a multivitamin cocktail that contained amphetamines.

For the trembling in the Fuhrer's left leg and hands, Dr. Morell prescribed heavy doses of vitamin B and nicotinamide along with a variety of tranquilizers. In early 1945, the word was out within his immediate staff that the Fuhrer had Parkinson's disease.

Hitler's suicide April 10, 1945 and the burning of his remains ruled out any reasonable chance of a comprehensive autopsy. Based upon information picked up after the war, it was relatively certain that Hitler was given over 80 different medicines by Dr. Morell between 1941 and 1945.

It was speculated then that the exposure to constant medication of one sort or another upset the physiological balance of his body and that the daily injections of significant amounts of medications accelerated aging.

Photographs show a dramatic decline between early 1944 and March of 1945. Indeed, in some of the last photographs taken of Hitler just before the Soviets entered Berlin, he appeared a broken and very sick man. He was emaciated and barely able to speak.

Speculation has it that even if Hitler had been captured by the advancing Soviet Army and held for trial for his crimes, he would not have lived long enough to endure the sentence.

As for Hitler's caregiver, he would pass away after the war largely forgotten and only remembered by those who could recall his name as a quack and a poor excuse for a physician.

SIGINT support to tactical air operations in three wars is proud legacy for 70th IW

By Dave Byrd

70th Intelligence Wing History Office

As the Allied forces fought its way through France in the summer of 1944, Army Air Forces (USAAF) and Royal Air Force combat aircraft flew hundreds of sorties each day to mount bombing runs deep into Germany and, closer to the battle lines, keep the skies clear of the Luftwaffe. While both the ground and air operations garnered headlines across the world, one USAAF unit toiled in deliberate obscurity. Embedded within several 9th Air Force elements and units, the 3rd Radio Squadron Mobile (German) – predecessor to today's 381st Intelligence Squadron – listened in on enemy communications and passed information to Allied tactical units.

It was an early version of Air Force National-Tactical Integration.

Five different detachments of the 3rd RSM supported 9th AF. Linguists intercepted and translated voice transmissions, then passed information to IX, XIX, and XXIX Tactical Air Commands, who in turn pushed that data to their fighter groups and squadrons. The two remaining detachments worked directly with 9th AF and theater-level command, intercepting data from a wide variety of sources, to include encrypted communications. That information was disseminated down to the detachments supporting tactical operations, as well as all the way back to England for processing.

While organizational structures varied, the tactic itself proved so successful that by the end of the war the USAAF



Courtesy photo

Lockheed EC-121 Constellation

had nine such squadrons operating in Europe and the Pacific. Among these were detachments spread across the Pacific during the American drive toward Japan.

While there is evidence that the U.S. Air Corps used enemy communications in World War I to intercept aircraft, it was not until World War II that the practice came into its own. The Royal Air Force, desperate to fend off the German air assault during the "Battle of Britain," made great use of German signals and communications – what British Prime Minister Winston Churchill referred to as the Battle of the Beams. The British, fighting against the Germans for more than two years before the U.S. entered the war, taught the Americans – and its air forces – how to utilize holes in the enemy's communications security. While that ability was robust as the war ended, just five years later the Air Force's intelligence community found itself ill-prepared for war in Korea.

Rapid demobilization following WWII, and an intelligence focus on the global communist threat, accounted for the lack of preparation. While the newly-minted U.S. Air Force periodically used communications intelligence for its tactical operations – primarily obtained by the 1st RSM detachment on the Korean peninsula – it took until near the end of the three-year war to set up a systematic, consistent method to pass useful tactical data to fighter aircrews. Beginning in early 1953, a detachment of the 15th RSM began feeding information to a ground control intercept detachment of the 608th Air Control Wing. Both were located on Cho Do Island, not far from the infamous "MiG Alley" over North Korea where most air-to-air combat took place. Results were dramatic, as in May and June 1953, the Air Force lost only one of its premier fighters, the F-86 Sabre, in aerial combat, while the enemy lost 133 MiG-15s.

After the war, the Air Force once again began to refocus its intelligence collection efforts to the strategic level – to the detriment of tactical matters. So when the Vietnam Conflict began, the service had to rebuild the process. As in Korea, there were instances of communications intelligence support to tactical operations as the war progressed – but not until near the end did the service implement a formal process to use it consistently.

In 1965, the Air Force began flying EC-121 aircraft to provide a radar picture of enemy air activity in North Vietnam. Soon, these aircraft also began monitoring enemy communications, information that only infrequently made it to aircrews. In addition, EC-47 aircraft began flying localized

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combat operations with USAF Security Service personnel aboard in support of tactical operations – both on the ground and for limited air support. But security and dissemination concerns often kept collected data – whatever the source – from getting to pilots. After unprecedented losses to North Vietnamese air defenses in 1972, Air Force Chief of Staff John Ryan ordered a system built. The service established "Teaball" operations in July of that year. Teaball fused data from USAF RC-135, U-2, and EC-121 aircraft, as well as Naval aircraft and ships, and then passed the information on to American strike aircraft. Although other factors undoubtedly contributed, the air war almost immediately turned in favor of the U.S.

The 70th Intelligence Wing's National-Tactical Integration process is today's effort to use cryptologists to support Air Force operations. Working for the Joint Forces Air Component Commander, trained NIT experts have been integrated into the Intelligence-Surveillance-Reconnaissance Directorate of the Combined Air Operations Center. In short, the process has made



F-86F Sabre

Courtesy photo

cryptology part of how warfighting gets done for the Air Force.

Ninety years ago the U.S. Air Corps figured out that intercepted enemy communications provided a wealth of information for its aircrews, sometimes turning a surprise attack against American forces into a successful counterattack. Later, in World War II, the use of signals intelligence in war reached its historic zenith, helping Britain successfully defend itself when it stood alone against the seemingly invincible Germans, and then assisting in the defeat of that country. With the

advent of the Cold War, the lessons of WWII were lost, and had to be relearned for Korea and again in Vietnam. U.S. military operations in Iraq and in the Global War on Terrorism since the turn of the century have shown the process still has utility. Through NIT, the 70th Intelligence wing is applying valuable lessons of history.

Editor's Note: For more information on this topic, refer to "Wizards for Air Campaigns, SIGINT Support to the Cockpit," by Gilles Van Nederveen. The study is available at https://www.ft-meade.af.mil/70Iiw/ho/Publications_of_Interest.htm.

■ Hostile

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Understanding the purpose of hostile information can put some negative feelings to rest.

"Ultimately, the author wants a response," he said. "He or she can use the information to influence your actions. That is what makes hostile information dangerous for us."

According to Capt. Cooper, people may not even realize that the article or e-mail had a negative effect on them until they step back and take a look at what the information is doing to them.

"You should ask yourself if you are feeling discouraged or demoralized," he said. "If that is the case, the key question is what you can do to change your reaction."

One method individuals can use to change their reaction is to find out what the truth really is by asking the

right people.

"The public affairs office is a great resource," said Capt. Cooper. "They can eliminate rumors by disseminating information straight from our leadership."

Even after identifying hostile information, you may not be able to shake the images or information. If negative feelings persist, servicemembers may find that talking about the experience may help.

By sharing the experience with a Life Skills professional or just sharing their experience with others, servicemembers can help themselves and at the same time help others avoid the negative effects of hostile information.

"It is important to understand that everyone seems to handle information differently," he said. "What may significantly affect one person may not seem to affect someone else as much, so individuals need to develop their own approach to evaluate and combat hostile information and share their lessons learned with others."



Tech. Sgt. Amanda M. Ollenburg
33rd Information Operations Squadron
Air Force Network Ops Center crew manager

Hometown: Lafayette, La.
Time in Service: 8 years

Personal and Career Goals: I plan to obtain my master's degree in technology management in the next two years. I also plan to be selected for the medical commissioning program or make master sergeant the first time.

How does your job contribute to the overall success of the Air Force mission?

I lead military and contractor personnel in the fight against cyber terrorism and manage protection of Air Force and Department of Defense networks worldwide.

What accomplishment during your career are you most proud of?

I'm most proud of being awarded the John L. Levitow and Leadership Awards in Airman Leadership School.

"TSgt Ollenburg can do it all. She's a premier cyberspace net defender and is responsible for 15 personnel providing frontline global defense for Air Force and DoD networks. Her leadership along with her qualification on all four crew positions make her indispensable. Amanda's community and educational commitment is equally impressive. She has volunteered more than 50 hours in the last two months at Wilford Hall Medical Center while actively pursuing her master's degree."

- Master Sgt. Weston McBride
33rd IOS Network Defense Flight



Staff Sgt. Michelle Urdiales
318th Information Operations Group
Information Management NCO In Charge

Hometown: San Diego, Calif.
Time in Service: 10 years

Personal and Career Goals: I plan to continue with my education in business management, make technical sergeant and continue to be a positive mentor to my troops.

How does your job contribute to the overall success of the Air Force mission?

As the 318th Information Operations Group Computer Systems Administrator, I ensure all computer-related problems are resolved in a timely manner. I also enable my commander and the entire group staff with the ability to have the required information they need to make mission critical decisions.

What accomplishment during your career are you most proud of?

The time I have served in the Air Force has been an accomplishment in itself.

"For the two months I have supervised SSgt Urdiales, she has impressed me from day one, and she continues to do so on a daily basis. SSgt Urdiales follows through with all tasks placed before her. With her dedications and true professional attitude, SSgt Urdiales is a true asset to the team. She gets the job done right."

- Master Sgt. Harland Valiquette
318th Information Operations Group
Information Management
superintendent



Staff Sgt. Gregory A. Sowinski
93rd Intelligence Squadron
543rd IG Senior Enlisted Leader executive assistant

Hometown: Punxsutawney, Pa.
Time in Service: 7 years

Personal and Career Goals: My personal goal is to exceed the expectations of my peers and set a positive example to all those around me daily and to finish my bachelor's degree. As for my career, I will strive to become a member of the top one percent of the Air Force by becoming a chief master sergeant.

How does your job contribute to the overall success of the Air Force mission?

Daily, I assist the 543rd Intelligence Group staff to perform increasingly overwhelming duties while ensuring more than 1,100 Airmen in subordinate units are taken care of accurately.

What accomplishment during your career are you most proud of?

I am proud to serve in the Air Force each and every day, but I am most proud of earning Distinguished Graduate at my Airman Leadership School graduation, mostly because my family was there to see it.

"SSgt Sowinski has flawlessly provided support on matters of health, welfare, morale and utilization of more than 2,000 multi-service personnel at NSA/CSS Texas. He has taken the lead on several large projects and produced exceptional results each and every time. He is the first to dive right in and ensure the mission and our people are taken care of. His dedication is above reproach."

- Chief Master Sgt. Frederick Kerzic
Tactics Exercise flight chief

Quarterly Awards

68th IOS Airman Role Model
AIC Joseph Donahue

68th IOS NCO Role Model
SSgt Dennis Davis

68th IOS Senior NCO Role Model

MSgt John Ebbrecht

Promotions



To senior airmen:

68th IOS

Ronald Santon

Eric Neel

Richard McGinthy

Jordan Salyer

Dustin Meeter

Gary Dougharty



To staff sergeant:

68th IOS

Matthew Yatsko

ALS Graduations

SSgt Paul Robinson

SrA Christopher Merryman

SrA James Reed

Congratulations to AIA's new staff selects

Below is the list of Air Intelligence Agency staff sergeant selectees released Aug. 9.

AIA

Leanne McClure

90th IOS

Joshua Bradford

AFTAC*

Justin Atkinson

Michael Ballard

Joseph Beall

Brian Case

Michael Croce

Ryan Denman

Matthew Elliott

William Fulton

Jacob Gerold

Shawn Harte

Logan Keith

Justin Marks

Benjamin Martin

Herbert Numan

Peter Oliveri

Bobby Scott

Nicholas Valdez

Michael Weller

Cyrus Freeman

Eugene Alexeev

Andrew Bliss

AFIWC

Amanda Belden

Michael Boudreau

Hernan Daifara

Owen Eskew

Joseph Fazio

Matthew Field

Paul Hendricks

Shonna Knight

Nakita Ludlow

Lawrence Mann

David McKelvey

Darrien Miller

Ryan Prather

Jason Rosell

Ashley Strabala

Joseph Tramonte

Dustin Wells

Chaddrick Winston

Stephen Bray

Isaac Colley

NASIC

James Frazee

Joseph Hafey

Daniel Harris

Shanna Haskins

James Highberger

Benjamin Leiby

Kyle Lewis

Shane Martin

Robert Moore

Billy Scarff

Joseph Schilling

Dustin Smith

Michael Wagner

Larry West

Ever Williams

Kevin Clark

Constantine Dangas

Paul McAlpine

22nd IS

Timothy Beaumont

Peter Brown

Jennifer Campbell

Courtney Hulzebos

Angel Huynh

Heather Luchmund

Damien Manier

Rebecca McKinney

Nicholas Morehouse

Christopher Pemberton

Kenisha Pinckney

Erika Reese

Daniel Rutherford

Gloria Salai

Anthony Smith

Kyle Smith

Shiloh Smith

Kristen Webb

Richard Westover

Matthew Williams

Sok Yun

29th IS

Natalia Dawkins

Angela Grudzinski

Olivia Harvin

Dustin Hobbs

Mark Hurt

Keatris Johnson

Kerri Lane

Matthew Malnati

Bret Morgan

Gary Richard

Alan Spencer

Natalie Sutton

Christopher Thomas

Brandon Turner

301st IS

Christopher Boutin

Mark Burns

Donald Ellis

Larry Evert

Eric Garretson

Mark Gribbin

Nathan Lipinski

Tobias Raymond

Jonathan Raysor

Kristoffer Smith

Chancellor Thompson

Robbin Vanorman

Juster Zimmerman

303rd IS

Edward Brand

Matthew Burdick

Robyn Checque

James Clarke

Brian Cole

James Conyers

Juanita Cordova

Zachary Dickenson

Nathan Edge

Christopher Fiero

Kenneth Fleming

Terrence Galamison

Roger Garza

Jonathan Glass

Stephen Glunt

Derek Gregory
 Tamara Hall
 Ryan Hatfield
 Karen Ivey
 Antonio Jones
 Jesse Kendall
 Robert Knight
 Benjamin Krengel
 John Kuncaitis
 Adam Large
 Julie Lettis
 Brian Leverenz
 Phillip Light
 Kira Loera
 Brandy Lohnes
 Geoffrey Lohnes
 Thomas MacDonald
 Michael Millen
 Mona Min
 Mark Murray
 Daniel Nededog
 Sand Nicolescu
 Lanell Peterson
 Dwight Phillips
 Latosha Phillips
 Alden Reid
 Javier Revuelta
 Yarden Rollins
 John Salazar
 Katrina Salinas
 Jason Smith
 Alec Stevens
 Edward Stewart
 Christopher Strommer
 Arno Trefflich
 Scott Weatherman
 Jack Wetter
 Danielle Wright
 Natalie Yonts
 Christopher Yost
31st IS
 Rachel Baldwin
 Derrick Beckman
 Clyde Benge
 Pamela Berard
 Queenisha Binion
 Jared Busby
 Michael Colon
 Jeremy Colwick
 Beryl Cooper
 Paula Costello
 William Crothers
 Jason De Mott
 Kevin Dickson

Joshua Dryden
 Aaron Ewing
 Candice Gray
 Joel Hardin
 James Harris
 Jennifer Hearne
 Christopher Heller
 Dane Helms
 Nizhoni Henderson
 James Howell
 James Hummel
 Richard Jackson
 Jesse Jenkins
 Michele Johnson
 James Livsey
 Ryan McClimon
 Karl McGinnis
 Dylan Medina
 Adam Morrison
 Otha Nash
 Joseph Negron
 Andrew Nelson
 Jonathan Palsma
 James Parsons
 Adrienne Patterson
 Daniel Rankin
 Michael Ratliff
 Carmen Rodriguez
 Lynn Roschi
 Ryan Runger
 Robyn Sackett
 Kathryn Scruggs
 Brandon Sloan
 Ashley Terry
 Susan Turek
 Sara Wallace
 Seth Webb
 Erica White
 Lydia White
 Karen Williamson
 Michelle Wincell
 James Youngquist
 Matthew Zorc
32nd IS
 Nathaniel Capps
 Corina Cervantes
 Heather Dziurdzy
 Jennifer Edwards
 Celeste Elwell
 George Fritz
 Seth Heilman
 Adam Johnston
 Jones Melissa
 Juanita Larkin

Alyson Mobley
 Alejandro Sagasta
 Kenneth Scout
 Natoya Walker
 Eric Ward
 Desiree Wheaton
324th IS
 Jeffrey Alejandro
 Brandon Allen
 Justyn Amick
 Stephanie Anderson
 Seth Archuleta
 Tammy Arroyo
 Kenton Asao
 Tammy Benner
 Joshua Blue
 Nancy Brennan
 Michael Carbrey
 Brook Carter
 Christopher Carter
 Craig Christiansen
 Anthony Cortez
 Ariel Dehognes
 Michael Donnelly
 Mathieu Flickinger
 John Gay
 Scott Gebauer
 Ryan Glover
 Micah Harcourt
 Christopher Henderson
 Raidee Hernandez
 Stephanie Herring
 Jeremiah Hyde
 Angie James
 John Jones
 John Jordan
 Shelly Kirby
 Shaun Kroeger
 Daniel MacFarlane
 Joseph Markey
 Burke Mills
 Michael Morris
 Adam Mumma
 Thomas Murphy
 John Nevins
 Jillian Pass
 James Piper
 Steven Plant
 Wendell Rush
 Daniel Saville
 Misty Shirley
 Cindy Sims
 Henry Sims
 Jared Stevens

Amy Straub
 Robert Strong
 Kevin Sunyak
 Beau Taylor
 Amanda Thomas
 Carolyn Worthen
373rd SPTS
 Daniel Baker
 Justin Bancroft
 Stacy Green
 Shirae Hines
 Joshua Klein
 Kelly Koechel
 Jerod Poccassi
 Jason Smeltzer
 Benjamin Spear
 Cory Zaner
381st IS
 Douglas Aliano
 Corissa Bailey
 Megan Black
 Christopher Calderon
 Amanda Caldwell
 Kelsey Campbell
 Christopher Card
 Jonathan Cates
 Dana Contreras
 Michael Dahl
 Brian Ehlers
 Joshua Fellers
 Rachel Franklin
 Ryan Hataburda
 Gerald Hires
 Elizabeth Lepping
 Laurie Martin
 Nicholas Merfeld
 Ryan Neff
 Douglas Nelson
 James Nolan
 Luke Olson
 Damion Popplewell
 Robert Scanlon
 Kevin Seidel
 Christina Settle
 Mary Snyder
 Alan Sutton
 Joshua Tenney
 Stephen Van Mil
 Sara Weissman
 Jason Young
451st IOS
 Brian Cichowski
 Brian Jackson
 Niekro Maggitt

Jon Hawkins
 Megan Johnson
 Barry Jurich
 Trent Lachance
 Ryan Porter
 Scott Pugmire
 Elizabeth Garcia
 Beth Lotsbom
 Sarah Sewall
93rd IS
 Jose Alvarez
 Patricia Ashbrook
 Jennifer Brenneman
 Bethany Brown
 James Bush
 Daryl Carey
 Keisha Chandler
 Nathan Chappell
 Sarah Cintron
 William Cope
 Cole Davis
 Reychal Davis
 Vernon Dotson
 Yanet Espinoza
 Jo Farinaccipurvis
 Rodrigo Ferraro
 Marisa Freese
 Christopher Garcia
 Sandra Garcia
 Rachel Goin
 Sean Harbison
 Heather Henegar
 Kyle Holt
 Russell Hopwood
 Ryan Hoy
 James Huffman
 Aaron Knoblaugh
 Cardwell Leong
 William Liebich
 Braedon Lindberg
 Robert Lovar
 Benne Lovett
 Brian Lynch
 Vince Ng
 Moira O'Donnell
 Jason Parks
 Darikhon Phanthala
 Robert Pohl
 Jamey Powell
 Isaac Reed
 Jonathan Reeves
 Katie Reeves
 Christopher Reisor
 Christina Rodriguez

Maggie Rogers
 Julian Rojas
 Crystal Ruiz
 Matthew Schroepfer
 Aleisha Sharpe
 Thomas Sinks
 Alicia Stowell
 Brandon Strauss
 Dustin Suire
 Thomas Taylor
 Tabitha Utley
 Aric Walker
 Thomas Ward
 Matthew Weeks
 Robert Wiggins
 James Williams
 Trevor Williams
 Nathan Winningham
 Kimberly Wolfe
 James Young
94th IS
 Imran Chatriwala
 Rachel Chatriwala
 Laura Oliveria
 Amy Palm
 Justin Smith
Det. 1 451st IOS
 Wendy Christopher
Det. 2 18th IS
 Ella Browning
 Jaqueline Lujan
 Jordon Norton
 Mikael Romans
 William Stauffer
Det. 4 18th IS
 Zachary Knaus
303rd IS
 Kristopher Ball
 Brandon Panna
70th MSC
 Christopher Murray
480th IW
 Christopher Frederick
27th ISS
 Daniel Balderas
 Nicholas Hunter
 James Ratley
10th IS
 Teakora Davis
 Christopher Duffy
 Peter Dunn
 Christopher Newton
30th IS
 Christine Ayers

Amanda Caldwell
 Robyn Checque
 Michelle Conaway
 Christopher Debatto
 Aristides Diaz III
 Casey Dockins
 Jennifer Estes
 Leonard Gentile
 Patrick Hart
 Diane Jones
 Christopher Levy
 Seana Loomis
 Charles Lovette
 Joshua Mauldin
 Kevin Mechling
 Jacqueline Miliian
 Jamie O'Connell
 Joshua Orr
 James Perez
 Michael Rowson
 Seanna Snyder
 Jake Swartz
 Justin Walter
 Scott Weatherman
 Clinton Wright
 Zane Wright
36th IS
 Jesse Copeland
 Richard Daniel
 Darren Kimple
 Jacob Meyers
 Jordon Norton
 Katrina Shellman
 Arthur Wallace
20th IS
 John Verrecchio
548th IG
 David Foil
 Kathryn Webb
9th IS
 Yvette Cabadas
 Amanda Elkin
 Jeffrey Nevison
 Heather Tower
 Stacia Willis
13th IS
 Jesse Bernard
 Alexander Braithwaite
 Emily Christe
 Sarah Cintron
 Ruth Cruz
 James Deberry
 Jacqueline Duarte
 Bryan Eck

Ryan Fabian
 Gail Foil
 Robert Garcia
 Derek Gregory
 Shannon Holbrook
 Harold Jobe
 Fred Love
 Joshua Miller
 Jennifer Owens
 Justin Perfetti
 Lindsey Roberts
 Daniel Saville
 Eric Shaw
 Jocelyn Shaw
 Bryan Stevens
 Katrina Taylor
 Jennifer Treese
 Sean Vagenas
 Bradley Vogel
 Sean White
48th IS
 Christopher Allen
 Richard Mathews
 Aaron Samala
 Jesse Shultz
 Zachariah Wiedeman
12th IWF
 Michael Jesse
 Kaliah Peterson
315th IOS
 Jennifer Johnson
33rd IOS
 Nicholas Fisher
 Michael Franklin
 Erik Harris
 Ricardo Johnson
 David Pope
352nd IOS
 Richard Diaz
 Malissa Tveraas
426th IOS
 Crystal Carter
 Jason Corley
 Kristina Czajak
 Troy Gant
 Zhong Gee
 Blake Irby
 Cassandra Jones
 Frederick Lucci
 Stephanie McElhaney
 Iliana Stewart
 Phillip Stoner
 Marjorie Styles

67th OSS
 Angela Thomas
68th IOS
 Jared Barr
 Daniel Herr
 Jennifer Madden
 Justin McGee
 Belen Mendoza
 Amin Momna
690th CSS
 William Hill
 Charles Jones
 Kasey Krehbiel
 Justin Ponders
 Jason Stark
 Robert Webb
 Justin Ponders
690th ISS
 Timothy Ayer
 Richard Burkhard
 Rodney Hamilton
 Nicholas Kaplan
 Hazam Peralta
 Shane Ryan
 Wesley Smith
 Joshua Strickland
 Taylor Vandenboogaard
 Brandon Weakland
7th IWF
 William Love
33rd IOS
 Stephen Dell
68th IOS
 Julia Hogan
 James Margerum

**Editors Note: AFTAC is administratively supported by AIA.*

Tell your hometown about your selection for promotion by contacting your unit public affairs representative about submitting a hometown news release.



1N3XX - A Cryptologic Linguist works with communications equipment to conduct frequency search missions, transcribe recorded voice communications signals, translate graphic language material, and analyze transcripts of voice and graphic communications signals to determine its intelligence value. The particular language specialty has a major influence on assignment opportunities. A linguist is not required to speak a foreign language upon enlistment; simply have the aptitude to learn one. Technical training is quite lengthy, but provides Airmen the opportunity of earning an Associate's Degree through the Defense Language Institute.

1A8XX - An Airborne Cryptologic Linguist Apprentice, flies on USAF Reconnaissance and Special Operations aircraft operating sophisticated communications equipment to conduct frequency search missions, analyze voice communications signals to determine its intelligence value, and report time-sensitive information to battlefield decision makers.

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