

# THE CARGO COURIER

123rd Airlift Wing, Kentucky Air National Guard, Louisville, Ky.

Vol. XXII, No. 6 • Oct. 21, 2006

## Wing completes historic Red Flag exercise



Senior Airman Garrett Hothan/USAF

Above: Col. Mutsumi Fukushima (left), commander of the Japanese Air Self-Defense Force element, Col. Greg Nelson, Red Flag Alaska Air Expeditionary Group commander, and Col. Jeongkyu Woo, commander of the Republic of Korea Air Force element, discuss operations during the multinational exercise.

Below: Master Sgt. Jinkoo Kim of the Korean Air Force works on the landing gear of a Korean C-130 during Red Flag Alaska.



Airman 1st Class De-Juan Haley/USAF

### First Guard unit to lead group ops hails from Kentucky

By Capt. Dale Greer  
Wing Public Affairs Officer

The Kentucky Air National Guard made history this summer when 31 of its members deployed to Elmendorf Air Force Base, Alaska, to provide the expeditionary group command for a multinational training exercise called Cooperative Cope Thunder 06-03.

The exercise, also known as Red Flag Alaska, marked the first time that a Guard unit had taken such a lead role, said Col. Greg Nelson, Kentucky's executive support staff officer and the commander of Elmendorf's 35th Air Expeditionary Group during Red Flag.

"As the group command element, the Kentucky Air National Guard provided everything from personnel reception and bed down to maintenance supervision, airlift planning, intel support and first sergeant functions," Colonel Nelson said.

About 250 troops fell under his command during the exercise, including active-duty personnel from Germany, Japan, the Republic of Korea and The Netherlands.

Colonel Nelson described Red Flag Alaska, which ran from July 24 to Aug. 4, as a one of the largest coalition-based air-combat exercises in the Pacific theater.

The event centered around a scenario in which multinational expeditionary forces based at Elmendorf and Eielson Air Force Base, Alaska, enter combat to defend a neutral neighbor from a simulated aggressor.

Colonel Nelson said Red Flag Alaska offered a superior environment in which to train for the scope and complexity real-

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# *Your nation demands no less than whole-hearted respect for all Airmen*

Today's Air Force is composed of America's finest men and women.

From all walks of life — rural farms, inner cities, and every place in-between — young Americans are drawn to the call of Integrity, Service and Excellence.

We celebrate this diversity, recognizing that such a mix of experience leads to a breadth of perspective and broader horizons, and ultimately innovative new ways to maximize our combat capabilities for the Joint Team.

Harnessing such magnificent differences into an effective, coherent team takes solid leadership, quality training and a conscious effort toward mutual respect on all our parts.



**Michael W. Wynne**  
Secretary of the Air Force



**Gen. T. Michael Moseley**  
USAF Chief of Staff

Tolerating harassment of any type is no different than committing the offense.

As we become a leaner, more lethal force, we simply have no place for such criminal or divisive behavior.

We are all Airmen, and under enemy fire, the race, religion, sex or geographic origin of the Airman fighting next to

us is irrelevant.

We expect you to exhibit a similar, whole-hearted respect toward your fellow Airmen — your Wingmen — wherever you work today.

The United States' first national motto, "E pluribus unum," means "out of many, one."

Initially, the motto referred to the formation of our great nation from the 13 colonies.

It subsequently took on new mean-

ing as people from all over the globe immigrated here, making America as a multicultural "melting pot."

Today, that phrase reminds us that we're in this fight together. Let's make sure the efforts and innovations of all Airmen are welcomed and appreciated.

Your nation demands no less.

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The editorial content is edited, prepared and provided by the Public Affairs office of the 123rd Airlift Wing, Kentucky Air National Guard. All photographs are Air Force photographs unless otherwise indicated.

Our office is located in room 2118 of the Wing Headquarters Building. Deadline for the next issue is Nov. 8.

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## Human Relations Council seeks volunteers

The 123rd Airlift Wing's new Human Relations Council is seeking volunteers who are interested in promoting healthy human relations across the base, said Capt. Rodney Boyd, wing military equal opportunity officer.

"The purpose of the council is to promote readiness through the overall welfare, morale and appreciation of diversity of the members of the wing," Captain Boyd said.

The council also will consolidate the functions of several other base councils, reducing unit-level staffing demands and resulting in a more efficient and effective human-relations program.

"We will integrate the often overlapping responsibilities of previous councils," he said.

The council's responsibilities will include:

- Promotion of a healthy and culturally diverse environment by sponsoring wing activities that enhance awareness, appreciation and participation; discussing irritants and possible improvements in the workplace; bringing issues and proposed solutions to the attention of the wing commander

- Sponsorship of educational programs that inform members of equal opportunity requirements; define diversity beyond race, religion and gender; instruct members on recognizing diversity as a strength; and build a culture that promotes full inclusion

Membership will be composed of E-6s and E-7s from units across the base. The wing commander, command chief master sergeant, MEO staff and the wing human resource advisor also will be active members.

The full council is expected to meet quarterly during a Sunday morning UTA, Captain Boyd said.

*For more information, call Captain Boyd at (502) 376-2020.*

# Ky. Air Guard chief of staff promoted to brigadier general

## Hunt also named new deputy adjutant general

### Staff report

Howard P. Hunt III received the silver stars of the rank of brigadier general from his wife, April, and Maj. Gen. Donald C. Storm, adjutant general for Kentucky, during ceremonies held at the Kentucky Air National Guard base on Sept. 13.

General Hunt, who was appointed the Joint Forces Air Component commander and chief of staff for the Kentucky Air National Guard effective July 1, now takes on the additional duties of Deputy Adjutant General for Air as part of his new responsibilities.

Prior to his selection as brigadier general, General Hunt served as commander of the Kentucky Air National Guard's 123rd Maintenance Group.

Under his command, the unit provided aircraft maintenance and flight support functions for the 123rd Airlift Wing dur-

ing Operation Iraqi Freedom and peacetime missions.

During his 32-year military career, General Hunt also has served as the state's Executive Support Staff Officer at Headquarters, Kentucky Air National Guard.

In 2002 he was mobilized to active duty for Operation Noble Eagle and deployed with his troops to stand alert in support of the Quick Response Force at Fort Riley, Kan.

In 2003 General Hunt was once again called to active duty for Operation Iraqi Freedom, during which he commanded the 485th Expeditionary Maintenance Group and the 379th Expeditionary Maintenance Group at two different locations in Southwest Asia.

General Hunt's awards include the Legion of Merit; the Bronze Star; the Meritorious Service Medal with Oak Leaf; the Kentucky and Tennessee Distinguished Service Medals; and several federal and state awards.

He received his commission in 1974 through the ROTC program at Texas Christian University and went on to earn a master's degree in public administration from Kentucky State University in 1977.



Staff Sgt. Philip Speck/KyANG

**Howard P. Hunt III receives the silver stars of the rank of brigadier general from his wife, April, and Maj. Gen. Donald C. Storm, adjutant general for Kentucky during promotion ceremonies at the Kentucky Air National Guard base on Sept. 13.**

# Red Flag

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world missions.

“The airspace up there — the Pacific-Alaska Range Complex, or PARC — is the largest open airspace anywhere in the world,” he said. “It gives the flyer a tremendous opportunity to fly and fight in a huge atmosphere.

“Red Flag Alaska also provides one of the only exercise opportunities in which aircrews get to incorporate inputs outside their normal area of operations.

“For example, it’s not just fighters going against fighters. Instead, the fighters launch, take on fuel, escort airlift, work with ground controllers and coordinate through AWACS. It’s a true, complete aerospace exercise.”

And this year, for the first time, the Kentucky Air Guard’s command role added another unique element.

“The guys from NATO and Korea and Japan got to see a Reserve Component of the United States Air Force take command of active-duty U.S. and multinational forces,” Colonel Nelson said.

If they had any reservations going in, they certainly didn’t have them once the exercise got underway.

“Everybody was extremely pleased with the operation,” Colonel Nelson said.

Capt. Jaekyong Seo, an F-16 pilot from the Republic of Korea, agreed, calling Red Flag Alaska “an excellent training opportunity to work with the Americans and the other countries to plan and execute a wartime mission.”

The Kentucky element was responsible for a broad range of aircraft, including four active-duty U.S. Air Force C-130s from Yakota Air Base, Japan; a Korean Air Force Special Operations C-130; two German C-160s; and a NATO E-3 AWACS from The Netherlands.

Overall, the entire exercise employed about 1,300 participants from such varied countries as Australia, Sweden, Bangladesh, Sri Lanka, Russia, Mexico and Mongolia, said Lt. Col. Reggie Smith, operations officer for Red Flag Alaska at Elmendorf.

*Information for this article also was contributed by Master Sgt. Debra Clayton, Red Flag Alaska public affairs.*



**Above: Senior Airman Sherman Roberts loads liquid oxygen on a C-130 at Elmendorf Air Force Base, Alaska.**



**Left: Soldiers from the U.S. Army Alaska’s 4th Brigade Combat Team (Airborne) jump from a U.S. Air Force C-130 during Red Flag Alaska. The Hercules was one of four from Yakota Air Base, Japan, that participated in the exercise.**

USAF photos by Senior Airman Garrett Hothan

# Kentucky Air Guard responds to flooding

Special tactics unit stands up; nearly 100 Airmen on stand-by to assist with relief

By Capt. Dale Greer  
Wing Public Affairs Officer

Almost 100 members of the Kentucky Air National Guard stepped forward Sept. 23 to volunteer for disaster-recovery missions after a series of violent storms drenched the state with near-record rainfall.

The rains began pelting the commonwealth on the evening of Sept. 22 and didn't let up until the following afternoon, soaking Louisville with eight inches of rain in a 20-hour period and causing flash floods across the state that claimed at least 10 lives, according to the Kentucky Division of Emergency Management.

Within two hours of a request by government officials to stand by for assistance, the Kentucky Air Guard had scores of Airmen awaiting the call for help, said Col. Mark Kraus, commander of the 123rd Airlift Wing.

These included 19 pararescuemen and combat controllers from the 123rd Special Tactics Squadron, which rapidly marshalled enough rescue gear and Airmen to staff eight Zodiac rescue boats, said Chief Master Sgt. Pat Malone, superintendent of the unit's pararescue section.

Two of the boat crews were prepared to convert to helicopter-based, swift-water rescue missions if necessary, he added.

The 123rd Operations Group also was prepared to assist, with 16 personnel, four four-wheel-drive vehicles, three flat-bed trucks, a wrecker and multiple generators standing by.

Although the city of Louisville evacuated several neighborhoods because of rising flood waters, additional expected rainfall never materialized, and the Air Guardsmen were told to stand down on Sept. 24.

"Thankfully, the floodwaters receded, and our help was not required," Colonel



Tech. Sgt. Dennis Flora/KyANG

Members of the Kentucky Air Guard's 123rd Special Tactics Squadron prepare Zodiac motorboats and other rescue gear for deployment from the base on Sept. 23. Other units, including the 123rd Operations Group, also were standing by.



Kraus said. "But our response showed that we were ready to go, and I couldn't be more proud of our Airmen's response to others in need. Helping to protect and serve

the citizens of Kentucky when disasters threaten is one of the great benefits to being a member of the National Guard. Nobody does it better."

# USAF leaders to discuss new ‘cyber command’

## Computer landscape now an official Air Force battlefield, leaders say

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

WASHINGTON — Air Force leaders are gathering in early November to discuss plans for the creation of a new command, one chartered with flying and fighting in cyber space.

Cyberspace became an official Air Force domain, like air and space, on Dec. 7, 2005, when Secretary of the Air Force Michael W. Wynne and Chief of Staff of the Air Force Gen. T. Michael Moseley introduced a new mission statement.

In a letter to Airmen, they said the new mission was to “deliver sovereign options for the defense of the United States of America and its global interests — to fly and fight in air, space and cyberspace.”

Now, Air Force leaders are planning to stand up a new “cyber command,” to be responsible for fighting in that domain, said General Moseley.

“To deliver the full spectrum of effects we will evolve a coherent enterprise, with warfighting ethos, ready to execute any mission in peace, crisis and war,” the general said.

“We will foster a force of 21st century warriors, capable of delivering the full spectrum of kinetic and non-kinetic, lethal and non-lethal effects across all three domains. This is why we are standing up an operational command for cyberspace, capable of functioning as a supported or supporting component of the joint force.”

Air Force leaders begin planning for the new cyber command Nov. 16 at the Cyber Summit. During the summit, Air Force leaders will chart a way ahead for the Air Force’s role in cyberspace, also called the cyber domain, said Dr. Lani Kass, director of the Air Force Cyberspace Task Force.

“The chief of staff of the Air Force is going to gather his senior officers and talk about the new domain, in which, according to our mission, we are going to fly and fight,” she said.

“Our objective is to come out with a course,

a vector, that will set us up for transforming our Air Force, to get us ready for the fight of the 21st century.”

According to Dr. Kass, cyberspace is neither a mission nor an operation. Instead, cyberspace is a strategic, operational and tactical warfighting domain — a place in which the Air Force or other services can fight.

“The domain is defined by the electromagnetic spectrum,” Dr. Kass said. “It’s a domain just like air, space, land and sea. It is a domain in and through which we deliver effects — fly and fight, attack and defend — and conduct operations to obtain our national interests.”

The cyber domain includes all the places an electron travels.

The electron, which is part of the atom, can travel from one atom to the next. This concept is key to electronic communication and energy transmission.

An electron may travel from a cell phone to a cell tower, for instance. The path the electron takes, the shape of its path, the speed it travels, and the direction it travels are all critical to ensuring the cell phone works and that a usable signal is received.

As part of a signal, an electron can travel from a handheld computer to a reception tower, over a wire to a telephone, to a television through an antenna, from a radio transmitter to radio, and from computer to computer as part of a network.

The electron can also travel, as part of energy transmission, from a microwave oven to popcorn seeds to make them pop, from generators over a wire to a light bulb, and from an X-ray machine through bone to a detection plate to make an image for a doctor to review.

The places where the electron travels is the cyber domain, or cyberspace. And the ability to deliver a full range of cyber effects — to detect, deter, deceive, disrupt, defend, deny, and defeat any signal or electron transmission — is the essence of fighting in cyberspace.

In the United States, Americans depend on the cyber domain for nearly everything they do.

The cyber domain is the “center of gravity” for all aspects of national power, including economic, financial, technical,

diplomatic and military might, Dr. Kass said.

“Cyberspace is something on which, as a technologically advanced nation, the United States is hugely dependent,” Dr. Kass said. “You use your ATM card, you use your cell phone and you go to an Internet cafe. If somebody is pregnant, they go have a sonogram. If they are sick, they have an X-ray or an MRI. All those things are in cyberspace. Our life has become totally bounded, dependent on cyberspace.”

Therefore, the importance of that domain is not only for how we fight, but also for our way of life.”

Failure to control and dominate the cyber domain could be catastrophic, both at home and on the battlefield, Dr. Kass said.

An enemy who wanted to inflict damage on the United States could use the cyber domain to penetrate any number of online systems. Once they have gained access, they might be able to delete or manipulate information to create an effect.

“Picture for a second that you are trying to fix an aircraft and all the information in your computerized manuals has been corrupted and you begin to put things together backward,” Dr. Kass said.

The attacks of 9/11 illustrate another kind of effect that can be inflicted through the use of the cyber domain. The terrorists responsible for the attacks used global positioning system receivers to guide planes into the towers in New York.

They trained on aircraft simulators, they used the Internet to recruit participants, and they transferred money to fund their activities electronically.

In Iraq today, America’s enemies are using the cyber domain and improvised explosive devices to inflict damage on American Soldiers, Marines, Sailors and Airmen.

“We just commemorated the 10th anniversary of Khobar Towers,” Dr. Kass said. “What the enemy used for that occasion, and what the enemy is using in Iraq every single day, is the radio frequency spectrum for remotely detonated devices.”

The Air Force now dominates both air and space above a theater of operations, so it has “cross-domain dominance” there.

But the Air Force must gain dominance

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## Cyberwarrior

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in cyberspace as well, because cyberspace superiority is now a prerequisite to effective operations in all other warfighting domains.

The U.S. military's control of air, land, sea and space depends entirely on communication and transmission of energy in its various forms.

For the Air Force and its sister services, continued dominance in their respective domains means establishing cross-domain dominance across air, space, land, sea and now cyber.

"Cross-domain dominance means being able to deliver effects in all domains at the same time, at the speed of sound and at the speed of light," Dr. Kass said.

"We cannot afford to allow an enemy to achieve cross-domain dominance before us. This is the nature of the transformational mission the chief and the secretary gave us."

While the Air Force develops mastery of the cyber domain, America's enemies are quickly becoming more adept in their own use of the domain, in part, because of the low cost of fighting there.

"Enemies who cannot match us on land, at sea, in the air, or in space, are exploiting the fact that in cyberspace you have a very low entry cost," Dr. Kass said.

"Low cost is what makes that domain extremely attractive to nations, criminal and terrorist organizations who could not possibly attack the United States symmetrically. All you need to do is buy a laptop or a cell phone.

"As a matter of fact, you can just go to an Internet café and not even buy that stuff. You can buy yourself a phone card and you can cause high-impact effects."

Until recently, the Air Force had not named cyberspace as a separate warfighting domain or said it would fly and fight there. But now that the Air Force has recognized cyber as a warfighting domain, it will begin specific planning on how it can conduct both defensive and offensive actions there.

"What I see in the future is true cross-domain integration, to deliver effects, like we deliver in air and space, where the commander has at his disposal, truly sovereign options, as stated in our mission, which is the ability to do whatever we want, wherever we want, whenever we want, and however

we want — kinetically, and nonkinetically and at the speed of sound and at the speed of light," Dr. Kass said.

The Air Force is still working on what exactly it means to fight in the cyber domain. While the Air Force knows some of what it wants to accomplish — things similar to what it is doing already in air and space, for instance — there remain challenges to working in the new domain.

"One of the most important things we do, in and for cyberspace, is enable the kill chain," Dr. Kass said.

"It allows us to help find, fix and finish the targets we are after. The problem is finding the target. Most of the enemies are hiding in plain sight."

Finding an enemy in the cyber domain means sifting through the huge amount of data there. In the United States, or above a battle space, there are thousands of signals, and most of those are "friendly."

The challenge is identifying the signal of someone that means to do harm.

"If you could use the cyber domain, this river of ones and zeros, to pinpoint where the bad guy is and who he is talking to, so you can get not only the small fish but get all his best friends and maybe his boss, then you are using cyber to its full capacity," Dr. Kass said.

"That is a lot of data there, and the trick is to find him in that huge flow of information, that one piece that will allow you to find him, fix him in place, or track him if he moves."

Being able to discern what is a friendly signal and what is an enemy signal is one of the challenges the Air Force faces as it moves into the cyber domain.

While the Air Force works on that challenge, it is also working to define which Airmen will be the ones to conduct cyber operations, what kind of training they will need, and what exactly their job will be.

"One of the issues we are going to be discussing is who is the cyberwarrior," Dr. Kass said.

"What will he or she need to be able to do? What kind of educational skills, what kind of technical skills, what kind of training, and what kind of career path do we need to offer to those kids who are coming into our Air Force and wanting to fly and fight not only in air and space, but also in cyberspace."

Dr. Kass said the Air Force doesn't believe it will have trouble finding Airmen to fill the role of cyberwarrior, however.

"Kids today live on the Internet, they

establish an alternative reality there," she said.

"Getting those kids interested in doing something amazing in our Air Force across the electromagnetic spectrum should be easy. This is new and exciting — where people who love to interact in the high-tech arena, for example, can generate significant effects for the defense of the United States."

Like in other domains, the Air Force will probably conduct more than just defensive operations.

Fighting in cyberspace also means conducting offensive operations. It is unclear now exactly what will constitute an offensive cyber operation, but it is likely the effects the Air Force will eventually bring to bear upon America's enemies will look much like the effects America's enemies bring to bear upon America.

"Imagine, hypothetically, if I could substitute — instead of the picture of a beheading on a terrorist Web site, a picture of Captain Kangaroo or an MTV show," Dr. Kass theorized.

"Maybe I could break that cycle of recruiting more guys that want to come to our home and kill us."



**Capt. Latonia Trowell of the 123rd Airlift Wing accesses the Internet as part of her daily duties. The cyber domain has become the "center of gravity" for all aspects of national power, including economic, financial, technical, diplomatic and military might, officials say.**

## Aim High

U of L student wins scholarship from base chiefs

An eighteen-year-old freshman from the University of Louisville has been selected as the recipient of the 2006 Kentucky Air Guard Chiefs' Council Scholarship.

The \$500 award was presented to Steven McDonald in August, said Chief Master Sgt. Jim Smith, chairman of the council's scholarship committee.

Steven, a psychology major, is the son of Huie McDonald, the first sergeant in the 123rd Aircraft Maintenance Squadron.

The annual scholarship is open to all dependants of current, retired or deceased enlisted personnel. Applicants must be high school graduates or college freshmen during the year the scholarship is bestowed.

The winner is selected by a committee composed of five chief master sergeants who evaluate applicants based on academic achievement and community involvement.

Funding is supplied by the Chiefs' Council Treasury, which is supported almost entirely with membership dues, Chief Smith said.

"Our goal is to find additional funding and increase



Photo courtesy KyANG Chiefs' Council

**Chief Master Sgt. Jim Smith, chairman of the KyANG Chiefs' Council Scholarship Committee, presents Steven McDonald with a \$500 scholarship award. Pictured with Steven is his father, Master Sgt. Huie McDonald, first sergeant in the 123rd Aircraft Maintenance Squadron.**

the amount of the award or be able to award it to more than one dependant annually," he added.

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