

# Liberty Press *Weekly*

June 18, 2012, Vol. 4, No. 25

512th Airlift Wing, Dover Air Force Base, Del.

## ALCF heads north for international exercise

**Senior Airman Joe Yanik**

512th Airlift Wing Public Affairs

DOVER AIR FORCE BASE, Del. - Reservists from here are participating in a 25-day international air combat exercise in Alberta, Canada.

Members of the 512th Airlift Control Flight are operating a contingency response element at Maple Flag, a variation of the Air Force's Red Flag exercise at Nellis Air Force Base, Nev. They coordinate airfield operations, including cargo services, with the Royal Canadian Air Force while completing training and certification of their new members in a deployed environment.

"We have to be familiar with a lot of things to keep everything running smoothly. We have to know a little about a lot," said Maj. Shirley M. Whitney, one of eight Liberty Wing members working in Canada through June 22. A ninth, Capt. Napoleon Solages, returned to Delaware earlier.

Maple Flag began May 28 at Cold Lake Air Base about 180 miles northeast of Edmonton and provides training for fighter aircrews, as well as to transport, electronic warfare, air refueling, air defense and air-borne early warning and control assets.

Airlift control flights are called contingency response elements in deployed environments, said Whitney, and their mission is to train members to rapidly deploy to support combatant commanders.

"We are a small group of highly-trained individuals that can conduct autonomous operations from austere locations or we can augment the infrastructure at established civilian or military airfields," she said.

At Maple Flag, the mission is accomplished by Dover reservists whose responsibility is to provide on-site management of Air Mobility Command airfield operations, including command and control, communications, aerial port services, maintenance, security, weather and intelligence.

Six members of the Dover team are from the 46th Aerial Port Squadron and have provided the Royal Canadian Air Force with air mobility operational support for transient cargo and air refueling aircraft arriving at Cold Lake. They also verify cargo docu-



**Senior Airman Edward Johnson and Senior Airman Kevan Graham (in vehicle) of the 46th Aerial Port Squadron load seats onto an aircraft June 1, 2012, during the Maple Flag international air combat exercise in Alberta, Canada.**

### Team seeks to grow

For tips on applying to join an airlift control flight, please see: <http://www.512aw.afrc.af.mil/news/story.asp?id=123306033>

mentation to ensure that it is safe to load onto military aircraft.

The exercise, held almost annually since 1987, allows flying personnel from different nations to develop their ability to operate together by simulating a United Nations air campaign. Participants engage in daily missions that involve confronting and dealing with air- and ground-based threats. They use the 7,200-square-mile Cold Lake Air Weapons Range, which is more than twice the size of Delaware and features seven mock airfields and 640 targets built to resemble tanks, missile launchers and aircraft.

This year's Maple Flag also incorporates exercise Winged Warrior to offer training opportunities for non-fighter aircraft and land forces.

In addition to the U.S. and Canada, participating nations include Austria, Brazil, France, Germany, the Netherlands, New Zealand, the Republic of Singapore and the United Kingdom, as well as NATO. Representatives from 10 other nations are observing the exercises.

### Just a click away

**Cold War U-2 pilot Powers gets posthumous Silver Star**

**Reusable unmanned space plane completes successful test flight**

**Commentary: Adopt supervisor's good traits to improve workplace**

the population. In the present study, the prevalence of *S. pneumoniae* carriage in the general population of the Netherlands was 16.7%.

The carriage of *S. pneumoniae* in the present study was associated with age, gender, smoking status and living with children. The carriage of *S. pneumoniae* was not associated with education level, marital status, occupation, comorbidity, the presence of a pet, contact with day-care centres, contact with primary school children, contact with a hospital ward, contact with a nursing home or contact with a hospital out-patient clinic.

Carriage of *S. pneumoniae* was associated with smoking status in the present study. The carriage of *S. pneumoniae* was more prevalent in current smokers than in non-smokers. The carriage of *S. pneumoniae* was also more prevalent in former smokers than in non-smokers. The carriage of *S. pneumoniae* was not associated with smoking status in the present study.

Carriage of *S. pneumoniae* was associated with living with children in the present study. The carriage of *S. pneumoniae* was more prevalent in people living with children than in people not living with children.

Carriage of *S. pneumoniae* was associated with gender in the present study. The carriage of *S. pneumoniae* was more prevalent in women than in men.

Carriage of *S. pneumoniae* was associated with age in the present study. The carriage of *S. pneumoniae* was more prevalent in people aged 65 years and older than in people aged 18-64 years.

Carriage of *S. pneumoniae* was associated with education level in the present study. The carriage of *S. pneumoniae* was more prevalent in people with a university degree than in people with a secondary school diploma.

Carriage of *S. pneumoniae* was associated with marital status in the present study. The carriage of *S. pneumoniae* was more prevalent in people who were married than in people who were single.

Carriage of *S. pneumoniae* was associated with occupation in the present study. The carriage of *S. pneumoniae* was more prevalent in people who were retired than in people who were employed.

Carriage of *S. pneumoniae* was associated with comorbidity in the present study. The carriage of *S. pneumoniae* was more prevalent in people with a comorbidity than in people without a comorbidity.

Carriage of *S. pneumoniae* was associated with the presence of a pet in the present study. The carriage of *S. pneumoniae* was more prevalent in people with a pet than in people without a pet.

Carriage of *S. pneumoniae* was associated with contact with day-care centres in the present study. The carriage of *S. pneumoniae* was more prevalent in people who had contact with day-care centres than in people who had not contact with day-care centres.

Carriage of *S. pneumoniae* was associated with contact with primary school children in the present study. The carriage of *S. pneumoniae* was more prevalent in people who had contact with primary school children than in people who had not contact with primary school children.

Carriage of *S. pneumoniae* was associated with contact with a hospital ward in the present study. The carriage of *S. pneumoniae* was more prevalent in people who had contact with a hospital ward than in people who had not contact with a hospital ward.

Carriage of *S. pneumoniae* was associated with contact with a nursing home in the present study. The carriage of *S. pneumoniae* was more prevalent in people who had contact with a nursing home than in people who had not contact with a nursing home.

Carriage of *S. pneumoniae* was associated with contact with a hospital out-patient clinic in the present study. The carriage of *S. pneumoniae* was more prevalent in people who had contact with a hospital out-patient clinic than in people who had not contact with a hospital out-patient clinic.

Carriage of *S. pneumoniae* was associated with contact with a hospital in the present study. The carriage of *S. pneumoniae* was more prevalent in people who had contact with a hospital than in people who had not contact with a hospital.

Carriage of *S. pneumoniae* was associated with contact with a health-care facility in the present study. The carriage of *S. pneumoniae* was more prevalent in people who had contact with a health-care facility than in people who had not contact with a health-care facility.

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