



Contemplating African-American History Month

So much of American history is tied up in those who voluntarily came to the United States in search of religious or political freedom, or the promise of better economic circumstances and opportunity. Black History Month reminds us of those who came unwillingly, for whom the promise of better economic circumstance and opportunity, the American Dream, has not been as equitable as one might expect under our Constitution.

Freeing blacks from slavery and ensuring they have equitable access to the American Dream has not been easy, nor is it yet complete. Racial bigotry, segregation and militantism yet linger. The road to equal access to the American Dream from slavery has not been a history of continuous advancement, but of starts and stops, reversals, and achievements.

To help all citizens gain a better understanding of the history of blacks in America, activities are being planned in many Space and Missile Defense Command locations. Some of these items were tentative at submission deadline for *The Eagle*. Check your local Equal Opportunity Office for up-to-date information.

Arlington: Fort Myer Equal Opportunity plans an event Feb. 20.

Huntsville: Dr. Raymond Winbush, director of the Race Relations Institute, Fisk University, spoke on Feb. 13 and held a workshop for managers.

Colorado Springs: A luncheon is planned Feb. 21 at the Peterson AFB NCO Club.

Kwajalein Atoll: A luncheon is planned Feb. 22 with Mr. Marshall Pittman, Counselor Associate to the Marshall Islands.

Presidents' Day celebrates leadership

Presidents' Day arrives as a welcome federal holiday Feb. 18th. It is a holiday to remember the men who did so much to form our country and its government, and to preserve the Union and extend its benefits to all.

Generally associated with Presidents George Washington and Abraham Lincoln, the holiday might also honor the 41 other men who have served as the chief executive.

The holiday has its beginning during the Revolutionary War when then General Washington was given a party for his fiftieth birthday on Feb. 22, 1782. This was followed by a banquet in the following year, and with a grand celebration in New York, in 1784, after the British evacuated the city. The tradition continued until 1968 when legislation affected several federal holidays.

Abraham Lincoln, born on Feb. 12, 1809, rose to the esteem of his countrymen (at least those of the Union) for his efforts to preserve the Union. The first formal observance of Lincoln's birthday took place a year after his assassination when Congress gathered in a joint session for a memorial address.

The 1968 legislation combined separate holidays for Washington and Lincoln into one holiday to be celebrated as Presidents' Day on the third Monday of February.

Washington was, in many ways, the "Father of our Country." He lived in colonial

America when France and England fought over its land and natural resources.

By age 16, George had learned enough of engineering, geometry, trigonometry, and surveying that he was appointed a public surveyor. He was so at ease in the frontier that, by age 19, he was given the rank of major over a Virginia military district. His duties included handling attacks by the French and the Indians.

In 1754, he led a regiment in a failed attack on the French at Fort Duquesne. A year later, he served as an aide to General Braddock when he attacked Fort Duquesne.

But, George wasn't just a frontiersman. In 1752, at just 20 years of age, George inherited Mount Vernon from his half-brother.

During the Revolution, he answered the call to lead the fledgling nation's Army against British forces. His determination and his leadership of forces that were poorly equipped, housed, and fed are unalterably the foundation of the Army's victory and the freeing of the colonies as independent states.

It is notable that Washington himself put a stop to the idea that he should be made king over the colonies and sustained the premiss that the chief executive be elected.

On April 30, 1789, he became the first President of the United States, a post he held for two terms, after which he retired. He died two years later at the age of 67.

Abe Lincoln said he came from an "undistinguished family" and "grew up literally without any education."

When he was 21 he moved to New Salem, Ill., and during the next six years he was a partner in a grocery store, and served as the town clerk, county surveyor, and postmaster.

In following years, he served in the state legislature, and as a member of the U.S. House of Representatives. He lost a bid for a seat in the U.S. Senate in his debates with Stephen A. Douglas. But the debates led to his nomination as the Republican candidate for the presidency of the United States.

Early in his presidency, he tried to convince the southern states that differences over states rights and slavery could be worked out through the Constitution.

Unfortunately, just six weeks into his presidency, South Carolina seceded. Four grueling years of civil war ensued, during which Lincoln's leadership preserved the Union and led to an end of slavery.

Lincoln's *Gettysburg Address* rededicated the Nation to the cause of preserving the Union. He also issued the *Emancipation Proclamation* granting freedom to the those who had endured the ravages of slavery.

Just six days after General Robert E. Lee surrendered to General Ulysses S. Grant at Appomattox, Lincoln was assassinated.

Commanding General's Corner

America's war against terrorism has gone exceedingly well, yet there are many challenges ahead.

It is true that the outcome of this war will have profound implications on the world as we know it. Therefore, a very high cost is justified to ensure the forces of good prevail.

This war will cost much, and we in SMDC must do our part to ensure we are leveraging the taxpayers' money effectively to create the best military space assets, missile-defense systems and computer-network operations so our soldiers, sailors, airmen and Marines prevail in the current and future struggles.

How can we do this?

- Travel only when the telephone, e-mail or video teleconferencing can't achieve the objective.
- Use credit cards in compliance with federal regulations and only when the desired materials or services aren't already available within the command.
- Use cell phones only when regular phones aren't available. Also, use DSN when available instead of long distance.
- Determine the commander's intent in advance of starting the coordination process to ensure you're going in the right direction. Then use common sense in coordinating actions so you include all pertinent offices, however don't over coordinate to the point it will unnecessarily delay final approvals.



Lt. Gen.
Joseph M. Cosumano Jr.

- Don't withhold information waiting for the 100 percent solution, rather, share information to get quickly to the 80 percent solution. Then, take steps to achieve the objective goal.
- Make maximum use of in-house capabilities before asking for contractor assistance.

In addition to developing and fielding world-class systems, we must safeguard our unique resources during a time when the threats have increased both overseas and at home in what is a two-front war.

In this regard, all employees should:

- be more alert to strangers asking questions about sensitive information or leaving unmarked packages at federal facilities;
- turn off their computers every day to prevent cyber-terrorists or hackers from penetrating our systems during non-work hours;
- be careful not to reveal classified or even sensitive information to family members, friends or other persons without a need to know; and
- regularly ask ourselves what we can do to protect our assets from hostile intent of outside forces.

I know some of these recommendations sound hard to achieve or practice over a long period of time. But the reality is we are in a struggle whose outcome will have profound effects on our society. Victory will require the smart use of limited funds and alert safeguarding of our valuable and unique assets.

What We Think

The Eagle asks: What can you suggest as practical ways in which SMDC and its employees can conserve dollars and physical supplies, or safeguard sensitive information?



Margaret A. Crow
G-4ARSPACE
Colorado Springs

When it comes to supplies I think planning several days ahead is the best way to save money, especially in the area of projects or even ceremonies such as conferences for example. This prevents costly expenditures at the last minute."



Jerry Lyons
Quality Research
Huntsville

I think that we need to have some box's or can's in different places in the building to recycle old soda cans. We also need to have a machine to shred old CD's and recycle them, this will also take care of CD's with data on them.



Craig Seiler
G-2ARSPACE
Colorado Springs

If employees paid more attention to reporting proper OPSEC we would save money by not having valuable government information fall outside of official channels.

To conserve physical supplies, we should take advantage of all the different ways information can be transmitted. Use computers to view briefings, email, and other documents. Use telecommunications to hold meeting with people at different locations instead of travel. [People should] lock removable media, floppy disks, zip disks, cd roms, away at night.



Billy Lindsay
Quality Research
Arlington

SMDC could conserve dollars by extending the duty hours of the Command to a 10-hour, 4-day work schedule, therefore, closing every Friday. Security, janitorial and utility costs would significantly decrease. If this initiative were to be executed throughout all of USASMDC, the savings would be very cost beneficial to the Command. The only increase this command would incur would be the moral of its employees!



Bunnie Scales
Technical Center
Huntsville

I think the best way to conserve is by balancing the items used last year and see what items are being used and keep enough of those items on hand. We can conserve dollars by not wasting supplies. In another organization, each section designated a person to maintain a certain amount of supplies. I also think that we should pay more attention to the people around us. We tend to not really pay attention because we feel it's none of our business, but in essence it is.



Mrytle Fleeton
DCSOPS
Arlington

Editor's note: Please keep responses to between 40 - 75 words.

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Commentary

African-American History reflections, MLK dream 'kept alive' with cohesion

by Rhonda K. Paige
Arlington, VA

"I have a dream."

Those four words, spoken over three decades ago, are synonymous with the life, ideals and philosophy of Dr. Martin Luther King Jr.

The dream that he spoke of, with such conviction and fortitude, is the essence of what he has given to me and generations that have followed.

As an African-American female, I have many role models and heroes who have influenced my life and thoughts. But, none has changed the course of history, to pave the way for an equal opportunity for me to grow and achieve, as Dr. King.

In 1964, I was a mere five years old when Dr. King won the Nobel Prize for his non-violent philosophy and efforts to lead the civil rights revolution. Even at that young age, I was very interested in events related to the Civil Rights Movement. I watched news shows featuring Dr. King, and subsequently discussed with my parents what this great man stood for and what he was trying to accomplish.

I understood what my parents explained Dr. King was doing, but not until my grade school in Arkansas was integrated did I truly experience discrimination that made a civil rights movement necessary.

The movement had its beginning in Montgomery, Ala., the former capital of the Confederacy. Dr. King was a pastor of the Dexter Avenue Baptist Church in Montgomery when, in 1955, he led a boycott of Montgomery's bus line to protest the practice of seating blacks at the rear of the city's buses.

The boycott continued for 382 days amid bombings and arrests. This great

effort ended in victory, with the U.S. Supreme Court declaring racial segregation unconstitutional.

Even though the Montgomery boycott occurred before my birth, it paved the way for other integration, such as the public school system. This integration, that was intended to provide an equal opportunity and education for blacks, did not take place without incident.

During the first months of integration at my elementary school, there were numerous outbursts of racial slurs and cruelty by white and black students toward each other. During this tense time, with no provocation, a fellow student called me a "nigger," and at that moment, I knew exactly why Dr. King risked and gave his life for the movement. He risked it so that the attitudes that caused such hurtful remarks, heated exchanges, and anger might one day cease to exist.

He said once, "Every man should have something he'd be willing to die for. A man who won't die for something is not really fit to live."

As important as improving race relations was to Dr. King, he also worked day and night to ensure a right that I consider one of the most important rights I have as an American citizen—the right to vote.

By 1964, Dr. King and his followers had set a new goal of ensuring that Blacks would have access to voting booths in the Deep South. A march to Selma, Ala., was conducted in an effort to achieve that access. President Lyndon B. Johnson was so moved by this effort that he asked Congress to pass a law eliminating voting barriers based on race. Johnson used Dr. King's famous words "We shall overcome" to sway Congress. On Aug. 6, 1965, Johnson signed the law.

Each and every election I participate in, I pause to contemplate if I would be voting if not for the efforts of Dr. King.

Although I have primarily described how Dr. King's efforts have brought about significant changes for myself and other African-Americans, I must stress that his efforts were geared toward change for *all* races.

This type of multi-racial effort is exemplified in what was to be one of Dr. King's last monumental efforts for change. King, and his Southern Leadership Conference, planned a "Poor People's" campaign in Washington, D.C., to dramatize the problems of poverty-stricken Americans of all races. Before he could carry this project out, he was silenced by an assassin's bullet on April 4, 1968.

Each January as we celebrate Dr. King's birthday with a national holiday, I stop to reflect on his life, the magnitude of his accomplishments, and the changes he paved the way for that have so greatly influenced my life.

Sadly, some still refuse to acknowledge and honor this great man through the King National Holiday. We should not react to this with anger. Instead, it should motivate us to continue Dr. King's efforts toward racial peace and harmony; one nation under God.

Let us, furthermore, honor him all year and throughout our lives by working together as a people to ensure that the changes he accomplished remain, and that we move forward with new changes to ensure hope for future generations.

In doing so we will truly "Keep the Dream Alive."

Editor's note – This commentary originally appeared in a 1996 edition of "Inside the Turret."

Submission deadline approaches for Acquisition Career Experience Program

The Army Acquisition Career Management Office (ACMO) piloted the Acquisition Career Experience (ACE) program in March 2000 for the Washington, D.C., and Fort Monmouth, N.J., areas. In FY 2001, it was expanded to include Department of the Army organizations in Huntsville, Ala.

The intent of the ACE program is to recruit exceptional college students with multi-disciplined backgrounds into acquisition positions throughout the Army. Students are recruited in their sophomore year, and they spend the next two summers in positions designed to multi-functionally train them in government organizations and allow them to collaborate on challenging projects. The ACE program is a co-operative joint venture that provides a win-win strategy for all parties involved. These student candidates, are needed to revitalize the Army Acquisition Corps whose workforce is aging.

The ACMO will fund five students hired as GS-04s for the first summer, and they will be promoted to GS-05s the second summer. However, an organization may further participate in this program, by funding an addi-

tional position(s) within an organization/command at an approximate cost of \$5-6k per student. The ACMO would be responsible for the logistical and administrative details of the student recruiting and board selection. The organization would be responsible for funding the position, all personnel actions, in-processing, providing a mentor for each student and proposed tasks that would be challenging.

Eligibility requirements: Applicants must be U.S. citizens enrolled as full-time students in good standing. The multi-disciplined **sophomores or juniors** (technical and business), must be able to arrange a work schedule that will enable them to complete 640 hours of work at Army facilities prior to degree completion. They must also be pursuing 12/24 business credits, and be prepared to accept conversion to an Army internship within 120 days after degree completion. The internship allows participants to enter into government service and progress into various career fields such as engineering, contracting, logistics, information technology and business/financial management.

Application Packages: The packages, which are due at the following address no later than Feb. 22, 2002, consist of:

- A one-page letter of introduction, including citizenship, career goals, local preference, and special interests
- A one-page resume with date and place of birth, social security number, and email address
- A copy of unofficial transcripts, including cumulative grade point average
- A letter of recommendation from a faculty member

Acquisition Career Management Office
ATTN: SFAE-AC-RED-S (Sharon Clodfelter)
P.O. Box 1500
Huntsville, AL 35807-3801

Additional information can be obtained at: <http://dacm.sarda.army.mil/news/>. Or, contact Sharon Clodfelter at 256-955-1632, e-mail: sharon.clodfelter@amd.army.mil or, Maxine Maples at 256-955-2764, e-mail: maxine.maples@amd.army.mil.

President Bush honors SMDC leader, Lumer credits employees, leadership

by Jonathan Pierce
Huntsville, Ala.

President George Bush honored leading members of the senior executive service in late 2001 with Distinguished and Meritorious Service awards.

At the ceremony, held in Constitution Hall, Washington, D.C., one of the Space and Missile Defense Command's senior civilian leaders received a Meritorious Service award.

"It was nice to receive the recognition that I had done fairly well in my career," said Mark J. Lumer, contracting executive for SMDC.

"One of the things that struck me was how lucky I had been to have several mentors in my career. In many ways it's a group award—there's nobody in our business that accomplishes things on their own," he said.

Among the criteria used to evaluate SES leaders are leading change, leading people, being results driven, having business acumen, and building coalitions/communications. Lumer spoke about these values with *The Eagle*.

"If you keep on doing the same things, you'll never get any better. So we strive valiantly to be innovative and creative. We try and do things that haven't been done before to see if they give us better tools to complete the mission," he said.

"I've given my folks here the vision that we're going to be the best contracting organization in the United States. They've accomplished that goal.



(Photo by Jonathan Pierce)

Mr. Mark Lumer, SMDC Contracting executive, shares a humorous moment with his secretary, Shirley Stephens.

"We're the lowest cost operating contracting office operation in the United States. The metric we use is, 'What does it cost us to purchase one dollar's worth of goods or services?' We hit .0027 cents, about a quarter of a cent per dollar. That's better than anybody in the federal government. The Army average is 1.1 cents. The best industry does is the automotive industry which gets .0030 cents. So, according to statistics developed by Arizona State University, we're the most efficient contracting organization in the U.S. government or industry.

Another metric is protests (an objection by a contractor or a company that they haven't been treated fairly). The command has never lost a protest in almost 45 years and we haven't even received a protest through the General Accounting Office in about five years.

"So we do things right, and we do things quickly," said Lumer.

Lumer also noted Lt. Gen. Joseph Cosumano's emphasis on being better stewards and doing better with what we have. He

—See Presidential Award Page 11

Scientists particle beam patent recognized

A command scientist and two retired colleagues have been awarded a patent on components of a weapon system that would have destroyed ICBMs with a particle beam.

Dr. Brian R. Strickland, currently working in the Missile Defense Directorate of the Technical Center, Dr. George Edlin, and Dr. Tom Roberts received the patent citation from Brig. Gen. John M. Urias, deputy commanding general of Research, Development and Acquisition of the U.S. Army Space and Missile Defense Command (SMDC) Feb. 5 in Huntsville, Ala. The patent is entitled, "Supported Thin Foil Stripper and Simple Non-Obstructing Power Meter for a Space Based Neutral Particle Beam System," and is for a critical component of a Neutral Particle Beam (NPB) weapon system.

The Neutral Particle Beam weapon could have been developed in two blocks. The first block would have been an interactive discriminator system, which could have allowed sensors to identify real warheads from their decoys. In concept, the particle beam would have irradiated real warheads and decoys, but the real warheads would have elicited a greater neutron discharge than the light replicas or empty balloon decoys. The second block could have been developed as a reentry vehicle killer due to the physical mass of the neutral beam (basically hydrogen atoms) hitting the target with precision accuracy.

Lasers are a different concept from particle beams. Lasers use concentrated light (photons), which has no mass, to heat and burn through or explode its target. Particle beams use the concentrated mass (a "beam") of hydrogen atoms to punch through and destroy the target.

The weapon was being developed during the Cold War with the Soviet Union. As the Cold War ended the United States seemed less



(Photo by Jonathan Pierce)

Mr. Jess Granone, director of the Space and Missile Defense Technical Center (left), congratulates Dr. Tom Roberts on his receiving a patent award with colleagues Dr. Brian Strickland (center) and Dr. George Edlin.

in danger of attack by thousands of nuclear missiles. As the threat changed a decision was made to end the program. However, because it had been classified it took a number of years for the classification to be removed and the patent award to be made.

"This is a real success story on behalf of the U.S. government and the great minds that are all engaged in a very important mission," said Urias. "That is in providing, nur-

turing, and maturing the technology for our weapon systems. We have some great minds today, just as we have had them in the past."

Urias noted that the three men being honored have no arrogance and recognized their humility in what one of them said of their success, "We were accidentally prepared."

"They were in the right place, at the right time, and they had the right skill sets in terms of their preparation," Urias said.

Technical, science info available online

The only thing worse than having to sift through mounds of technical material to stay abreast of technological advancements is finding a good source for the information in the first place. An ultimate source for scientific and technological information is located at Redstone Arsenal and is as close as your office keyboard.

A visionary group of individuals decided to combine several libraries located on Redstone Arsenal in an attempt to save money in 1962. After 40 years of hard work and applying new technology the Redstone Scientific Information Center (RSIC) has become a repository to reckon with. The virtual library concept, or the "library without walls," extended the center's usefulness in 1989.

RSIC, a premier scientific and technical library, provides registered users access to a catalog of several million bibliographic citations of locally held technical reports, journals, conference proceedings, patents and subject searchable indexes for scientific, technical, business sources, and military/industry specifications and standards.

Military, federal employees, or employees of government contractor organizations in this region may apply for access to this international center of excellence for aerospace and missile, scientific, technical and management information. The site had more than one million hits last year. If your job requires you to receive timely generation of information of published advanced technological innovations and solutions you should be registered for access to RSIC resources, say RSIC officials.

According to Martha Knott, the RSIC chief librarian, there are 13 professional librarians, all with master's degrees, who are just a phone call or an e-mail request away. They search, identify, locate and provide quality in-depth published, unclassified and classified, information to help find the best solutions and answers for individual tasks.

"The librarians have 15 plus years of experience searching for materials in the area of physical science and engineering," said Knott. "I've had people tell me the reason they came to school and to work in Huntsville is because of the collection that we have here. I've had engineers and scientists who have been successful say this is why they've been successful," she said. "Some have gone to MIT and other places for information on radar, missiles, that kind of information and we have it here. That's why we are an international resource library."

One of the services RSIC offers is current awareness e-mail updates. If an individual wants to be kept up-to-date about a specific subject, the librarians can set up customized subject specific current awareness e-mail alerts that span newly published information from the many paid subscription subject-indexed databases available to RSIC. The latest information about specific subjects arrives every morning to the individual's desktop.

RSIC registered users can search from their desktop the RSIC Online Catalog of bibliographic citations. This includes 242,688 books, 2,272,384 documents, 2,782,307 patents, 2,595 foreign language translations, 6,598 printed journal titles, 1,629 pamphlets, and 34 indexes (searchable via author, title, or subject) to journal articles and conference presentations, specifications and standards. Users can view more than 3,000 journal titles. Each issue is searchable by author, title or subject and provides full text display of each article. Knott recently compiled a new listing of all online journal titles.

Bill Hughes, general engineer in the Space and Missile Defense Command



(Photo by Becky Proaps)

Diane Moore, a research librarian with RSIC, is logging onto the RSIC computer system from her desktop at the library. She is one of 13 librarians ready to help you find the information you need.

(SMDC) Research, Development and Acquisition Directorate, recently completed an analysis of the benefits of RSIC for SMDC. Hughes developed and distributed a RSIC usage/benefits survey to scientists and engineers at SMDC, who reviewed the list for applicability to their mission. It was discovered that RSIC is beneficial to SMDC.

If RSIC does not have the information identified in-house, they will request an interlibrary loan from its originator no matter where in the world it is located.

"If the library doesn't subscribe to a particular database, we can get it to you in 24 hours," said Knott. "We have a process in place that immediately gets us to the vendors and that saves you, the patron, time when you are working on a particular action. The idea is to try to give you quality reliable information as fast as we can," she said.

Access to RSIC is easy. The registration process takes only a few minutes to complete. From a Web browser, type in the RSIC Web site, <http://rsic.redstone.army.mil>. Click on REGISTRATION INFORMATION. Click on the red instructions that apply specifically to you. Click on the red box titled ONLINE CUSTOMER REGISTRATION form. After reading the necessary information, click on the large REGISTRATION key. Fill in all the required information. This information consists of your name, social security number, work and fax numbers, e-mail address, building number, room number, and office symbol. You are also required to type in your supervisor's name, title/rank, e-mail address, office symbol, and phone number. Then submit the form. After submitting the form you will receive a phone call within 24 hours from a RSIC staff member confirming your registration. An I.D. and pin number are generated which the staff member will give you. You will receive a six to seven minute rundown of what is available at the library. You are then ready to access millions of pieces of information. It's that simple. However, if you should have trouble registering, call 876-5195 for assistance.

The library's hours are: Mondays 11 a.m. - 5:30 p.m., Tuesdays through Thursdays 7 a.m. - 5:30 p.m., and Fridays 7 a.m. - 4 p.m. The Documents section closes at 4 p.m. Mondays through Thursdays and is closed on Fridays. The library is located in Building 4484 on Morris Road, Redstone Arsenal.

RSIC Databases

Databases provide immediate access to top quality content — both contemporary and historic research. The following databases are available at your desk:

1. **American Institute of Aeronautics and Astronautics (AIAA)** — last 3 years of journal and conference information
2. **American Institute of Physics (AIP)** Online Journal Publishing Service
3. **Engineering Village (EI)** has professional information and Compendex database
4. **Dialog Hot Subjects** — RSIC selected and combined subject databases into subjects applicable to missions we serve
5. **First Search** — online access to more than 70 databases, including OCLC WorldCat, Electronic Collections Online, NetFirst, ArticleFirst, PAIS International, ContentsFirst, PapersFirst, ProceedingsFirst, and Union Lists of Periodicals
6. **IEEEExplore** — IEEE/IEL Electronic Library Online has journals, conferences and standards
7. **Military and Industry Specifications and Standards Index Only** — Full Text at RSIC
8. **Institute of Physics Online Journals**
9. **Jane's Online** — includes information on weapons systems
10. **NASA CASI Technical Report Server**
11. **Periscope** — descriptions on weapons systems
12. **ProQuest Direct** — a database of management, military and computer journals and conferences
13. **Science Direct** — a database of more than 1,200 peer-reviewed academic journals with more than 30 million abstracts from scientific articles. The last 4 years are online. Many journal titles are adding earlier volumes every day.
14. **Wiley Interscience** — a database of many journals with subject areas of Mathematics, Statistics, Physics, Chemistry, Engineering and Management
15. **Defense Technical Information Center (DTIC)** — a database of DOD and their contractors' scientific and technical reports
16. **Huntsville Simulation Conference Proceedings 2000 and 2001** are in full text by special arrangements. These proceedings have been provided to RSIC before they are published by their sponsoring society.

Searching for missing Marines

Digging begins on Kwajalein Atoll

By Peter Rejcek
Kwajalein Atoll

The end to a 60-year-old mystery that's drawing attention from *National Geographic* journalists and World War II veterans and families may be buried just below a few inches of topsoil.

A 10-member team from the Central Identification Laboratory in Hawaii (CILHI) arrived in early January to begin a long-awaited search for as many as nine Marines believed to have been beheaded at Kwajalein during World War II. CILHI officials also believe the remains of three different air crews, two B-24 crews and a PBY Catalina crew, may also be in or around the mass grave.

The CILHI team is a mixture of Army, Navy, Air Force and Marine personnel. There are three mortuary affairs specialists, two photographers, an EOD tech and a medic, among others. They wasted little time before getting their hands dirty. Early Wednesday morning, a day after they arrived, team members were waist-deep in test trenches, digging through layers of history.

"That's the 1944 layer," said Dr. Greg Fox, CILHI archaeologist and team recovery leader, pointing to a blackened layer of dirt that had been blasted by untold amounts of explosives during the 1944 U.S. invasion of Kwajalein. Somewhere in that dark swath of dirt, sandwiched between topsoil fill and the original sand and coral of the island, are believed to be the remains of the Marines and air crews.

Prisoners of the Japanese sometime between 1942 and 1944, these men were allegedly beheaded by the samurai sword. They were then reportedly buried in an area that today is across the street from the Japanese Cemetery and adjacent to the road going to the landfill. That's where the excavation is focused, with the test trenches basically marking the perimeter of the dig.

During the digging of the test trenches with a backhoe Wednesday, the team discovered several anomalies in the area, including a large amount of concrete rubble, as well as a nearby concrete slab. Capt. Nathan Chamberlain, USMC, team leader, speculated that the rubble, unearthed just below the surface, might be the remains of a road found on old aerial photos of the site.

The slab is harder to explain, he said, because it doesn't correspond to the location of any other structures—including what is believed to have been a small prison building—that are on the historical maps and photos. Several unused utility lines are also making the excavation a little trickier than expected, Chamberlain added.

Once the test trenches are dug and examined, a road grader will slice off the top layer, Chamberlain explained. From there, CILHI members will laboriously sift through the 1944 layer by hand, working in four-meter by four-meter parcels as they look for the soldiers. Fox said he expects the graves could have been partially disturbed by the February 1944 bombardment.

"We don't want to miss anything," he said. "We can make an I.D. out of a single tooth—with the right tooth."

During a visit in December for a pre-excavation site visit, CILHI officials said there could be upward of 30 bodies of American service members in the area.

One of those bodies may belong to 2nd Lt.



(Photo by Peter Rejcek)

(Above) Sergeant First Class Ted Taala, an explosive ordnance technician with CILHI adds another shovelful of dirt to a waiting wheelbarrow. The team has covered about 40 percent of the area it believes missing U.S. servicemembers are buried.

The articles on these pages first appeared as a series of articles in the Kwajalein Hourglass newspaper.

(Right) A documentary video crew, working for *National Geographic*, film former Marine Makin Raider, Ben Carson, left, and Louis Zamperini, who was held as a prisoner of war on Kwajalein during World War II. Carson and Zamperini had just been welcomed to Kwajalein in mid-January.



(Photo by Peter Rejcek)

Virgil A. Tramelli, with the 11th Bombardment Group, 431st Bomber Squadron. The lost navigator's nephew, Jim Tramelli, is coming to Kwajalein this month in hopes that his personal 10-year search for his uncle will come to an end.

"I am very excited," said Tramelli over the phone.

Tramelli isn't the only one interested in CILHI's mission. Louis Zamperini, the sprightly former Olympic track star of 1936 who spent 42 days imprisoned on Kwajalein, is returning for the second time in less than a year to witness the excavation. Zamperini has said that he saw the names of the nine Marines scribbled on the wall of his prison cell and memorized the list during his incarceration. Ben Carson, a member of Carlson's Raiders (2nd Marine Raider Battalion), the group that made a daring amphibious assault on Makin

Atoll in the Gilbert Islands early in the Pacific campaign, is also on the list of VIPs. His personal account of the Makin assault was printed in an April 2000 edition of the *Hourglass*.

The recovery story has also caught the attention of the media. A film crew with *National Geographic TV* is scheduled to arrive next week. Journalists with *Soldiers Magazine* and *Stars and Stripes* are also covering the story.

Col. David Pagano, CILHI commander, is also set to make an appearance, as is Jerry D. Jennings, Deputy Assistant Secretary of Defense, Prisoner of War/Missing Personnel Affairs and Director, POW/Missing Personnel Office.

CILHI is scheduled to remain here until Feb. 15. That date could change depending on what happens over the next month. Anything could happen, Chamberlain noted.

"It's an amazing story," Tramelli said.

National Geographic joins search

Dust and dirt are flying. Electric jackhammers pierce the early morning quiet. The equatorial sun, not long past the eastern horizon, is already hot.

With the real work of sifting through the 1944 layer of dirt only a few days old, the recovery team from the U.S. Army Central Identification Laboratory in Hawaii (CILHI) still has a long road ahead.

"It's going real well. It's always slow at the beginning," said Greg Fox, CILHI archaeologist and team recovery leader.

Fox said a few small artifacts have been

recovered so far—a Japanese bayonet and American pocketknife are among the more interesting finds. The team has also uncovered a scorched patch of earth that Fox believes could be anything from a bomb crater to a fighting position.

"We'll excavate that by hand," he said, confident that the long-lost Marines, and possibly several air crews, are buried just below the surface.

National Geographic on the scene

Media attention on the dig is growing. A

free-lance documentary team producing a series for *National Geographic TV* arrived Monday. The proposed episode, with the working title, "Execution Island," is one of an eight-part series entitled, "Riddles of the Dead," explained James Felter, producer of the episode focusing on CILHI.

Felter said he and the other two members of the *National Geographic* crew will be here nearly three weeks taping the excavation and interviewing the team members, getting to know the personalities and reasons behind why they do what they do.

"We try to inspire the next generation of anthropologists and archaeologists," Felter explained.

The documentary crew also plans to shoot additional footage of the atoll, with scheduled interviews of two prominent World War II veterans who arrive Saturday in conjunction with the CILHI excavation—Makin Raider Ben Carson and World War II POW Louis Zamperini, who was incarcerated on Kwajalein for 42 days.

"They're really the co-stars [of the documentary]," said Simon Epstein, co-producer of the "Execution Island" episode. "These guys," he said, pointing to the CILHI team, taking a break in the shade of a step van, "are the stars."

The media spotlight is not unusual for CILHI, according to Ginger Couden, CILHI spokesperson, who arrived with the *National Geographic TV* crew. CILHI has appeared on numerous television shows and documentaries, including "USA Today," she said.

The interest generally boils down to the question of "Why?" Why do you do what you do? she explained.

"We're able to bring home service members to their families," Couden said. "That's why we're out here."

The mission is a far-reaching one, with some 78,000 American service members missing from World War II alone. In its nearly 30-year history, CILHI has recovered 1,030 service members from around the globe, from Southeast Asia to Russia to the coral-encrusted and forgotten battlefields of the Pacific.



(Photo by Peter Rejcek)

Corpsman Matt Hanks sifts through dirt looking for the remains of U.S. service members believed to have been beheaded by the Japanese during World War II at Kwajalein Atoll.

WWII veterans visit excavation site

Louis Zamperini memorized their names. Ben Carson wouldn't let them be forgotten. Together they represent the bookends to the story of the nine Marines executed on Kwajalein in 1942.

The two World War II veterans—the 1936 Olympian and the former Marine Raider—stood side-by-side this weekend on an unremarkable field of dirt hoping for a remarkable piece of news. But the final resting place of the nine Marine Raiders believed to have been executed by the Japanese in 1942 still eludes the archaeological team.

The pair were flown to Kwajalein at the expense of National Geographic, to be interviewed in conjunction with a documentary about CILHI and the excavation underway near the Japanese Cemetery. Only an hour after their arrival, the two men reminisced on the site where nine Marines, and possibly several U.S. air crews, were beheaded.

"This is a strange feeling. I never thought I would be standing on the ground where these guys got the ultimate punishment," said Carson, 78, a vigorous man with a friendly, round face and sharp eyes behind glasses that seem a little too big.

Carson was one of the 222 Marines ferried to Makin Atoll by sub in the former Gilbert Islands, where he participated in what some called a daring raid deep into Japanese territory only seven months after Pearl Harbor.

In the 20-20 hindsight of history, the attack did little, except act as a morale booster to an American force that had yet to taste victory. It also galvanized the Japanese to shore up their defenses in the Pacific, bad news for the American service members who would meet bloody resistance as they conquered island after island in the war's latter years.

Carson is also a harsh judge of how the raid was conducted and its aftermath. Since 1958, he's worked to bring the true story of the Makin Raid to light and to bring home his comrades.

Unfortunately, the Raiders withdrew from the island so quickly they left behind their dead and survivors. At least nine of those men lived long enough to be transported to Kwajalein, where they were executed.

Carson is an inspiration and certainly one of the stars of the National Geographic documentary, according to James Felter, producer and cameraman for the show. Felter, along with associate producer Simon Epstein and lighting technician Tim Gordon, followed the two veterans throughout the holiday weekend, interviewing them on the site and around Kwajalein and Roi-Namur.

Zamperini, 85, already a celebrity thanks to his brash and carefree showing in the 1936 Olympics and his incredible survival at sea, also has a Kwaj connection to the Marines. In 1943, when his B-24 was shot

down, he spent 47 days adrift in a lifeboat only to be picked up by the Japanese. He spent more than a month as a prisoner on Kwajalein. Scribbled on the wall of his cell were the names of the nine Marines who came before him. He read, reread and memorized each one, wondering what abuses they had to endure and what their families were going through back home.

"The names were like family," said Zamperini, who first visited Kwajalein last April, returning to the place he had "spent the worst 42 days of my life." The revival of interest in, and newly found respect for the veterans of World War II in recent years, marked by such films as "Saving Private Ryan," have helped catapult Zamperini back into the public spotlight. He was a guest at the 1990 Olympics in Nagano, Japan and the 2000 Olympics in Australia. A movie biopic of his life is still in the works, Zamperini said.

The appearance of these two unique survivors seemed to hearten the CILHI crew, which has been working six-day weeks as they stare down a mid-February deadline, when they must show significant progress or pack their bags.

"It's an honor," said Sgt. Russell Wade, CILHI Mortuary Affairs specialist, of the visit. "These are the guys we're looking for."

"It's nice talking to them," he added. "Seeing these guys makes you proud."

Colorado Army National Guard's 193d Space Battalion gets new direction

COLORADO SPRINGS, Colo.—The union between U.S. Army Space Command (ARSPACE) and the U.S. Army National Guard took a solid step forward this month. With that step, the Colorado Army National Guard continues in the forefront.

Fourteen soldiers from the 193d Space Battalion mobilized to active duty at Fort Carson Jan. 7. They joined nine other soldiers from the battalion who came onto active duty with ARSPACE in November.

These activations are the latest in a progression of events unfolding in the relationship between ARSPACE and the Colorado Army National Guard. Soldiers from the 193d Space Battalion began weekend training with the Command this last summer and, in September, the battalion formally organized as part of ARSPACE.

These are all indicators that the National Guard recognizes the importance of the Space mission to the Army, said Lt. Gen. Roger Schultz, director of the Army National Guard during a visit to ARSPACE.

"I have no doubt there's Space in the Army's future," he said. "There's a mission here. Think about that. We (Army National Guard) are here in the Army's future. For us it's really exciting. This, for us, is new and it's emerging and we're excited to be a part of it."

Two days prior to the latest mobilization, Schultz met with members of the 193d as they trained and prepared for active duty. Maj. Gen. Mason C. Whitney, Adjutant General of Colorado and Brig. Gen. Ronald G. Crowder, commander, Colorado Army National Guard joined Schultz on the visit.

They were briefed on current operations within the Command. Soldiers from the 193d joined others from the 1st Space Battalion in demonstrating some of the Space capabilities that his soldiers bring to the Command through Army Space Support Teams and other missions in managing satellite communications.

"You know, this is a team that works here," he said afterward. "Guard soldiers, traditional members coming off the street from the business community across this country volunteering to help us out in time of need. That means in some cases (working) shoulder-to-shoulder with our active counterparts, assuming the responsibility for leadership in ways that we perhaps have not traditionally thought of—I'm talking about Space."

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(U.S. Army / DJ Montoya)

COLORADO SPRINGS, Colo.—Sgt. 1st Class Howard Caraway signs his receipt for equipment issue while Staff Sgt. John Fennern examines his print out from a clerk at Fort Carson's Central Issue Facility during the Colorado Army National Guard's 193d Space Battalion mobilization training schedule prior to reporting for duty at U.S. Army Space Command. Caraway and Fennern are part of 14 members from the 193d being mobilized.

The National Guard leaders also discussed with ARSPACE officials the potential role of the Army National Guard in the Space mission—how the 193d needs to evolve.

"Space has not been on our forefront for priorities in our past, even recent past," Schultz said. "We've talked about it some, but never really put units against those requirements and today we're developing those. I mean the unit, the design, the structure, the formation; we're developing those right now to put together in a unit.

"It's not just sending the Guard into Space missions because it sounds good. (We're asking) what does Space begin to require in terms of units, in terms of skills, in terms of capabilities?"

Part of the challenge, Schultz said, is that the Space mission is evolving.

There is a general lack of awareness about how Space-based products can help warfighting commanders, Schultz said.

"I had a sense there was potential here in terms of a mission opportunity," he said. "But I've also learned a new appreciation for what goes on in terms of the product, the outcome—an enhanced field commander's warfighter sense of how these (Space) products might place. This is the value-added piece.

"The key for us now is to communicate (this) to commanders."

As the future Space mission evolves, Schultz said he wants to ensure that the Guard development is in sync with the need. "We are going to create and design (this unit) in concert with Army Space and U.S. Army Space and Missile Defense Command requirements."

The case in point came in the enthusiasm shown by the 14 Guard members activated onto active duty. They began their weeklong mobilization-training schedule Jan. 7, beginning at Fort Carson with briefings and equipment issue.

The soldiers reported for duty at Army Space Command Jan. 14.

"This mobilization is different than the regular monthly training we have received at ARSPACE," said Lt. Col. Michael Yowell,

193d commander and one of the 14 members mobilized. "Instead of a two-day intense session, we will be training and doing real missions daily just like being back on active duty."

It will take about six weeks to fully train the soldiers on their missions, Yowell said. "This will bring us up to par with our active duty counterparts in the 1st Space Battalion, using the same certification process that they utilize for their Army Space Support Teams."

Once trained, the soldiers will join the other nine in working in the Space-Based Blue Force Tracking Mission Management Center and the ARSPACE operations center.

Yowell said he and his soldiers are proud to be part of not only ARSPACE, but an emerging Space mission in the Army.

"As a citizen-soldier, I am naturally giving up a lot on the civilian side to do this," said Capt. Jason M. Held, an engineer for Ball Aerospace working on the Hubble Telescope. "It's because our country's need is so great, right now, that I put the greens back on and head back to the trenches."

"I'm happy to be doing my part for the good of the country," added Sgt. David M. Garbus, a systems administrator for Unix and NT at Qwest. "If given a second chance I would do it all again in a heartbeat."

For 1st Lt. Angie L. Tofflemeyer, full-time mom and Guard member, her mobilization is the right fit.

"This is the unit and people I want to be with," she said.

Schultz emphasized that this mobilization fits into the overall picture of the Army National Guard.

"Our role here, is to assist that deployed theater commander and those units that are performing their missions," he said. "The key is we all have a warfighting focus, whether it be here in the homeland, or whether it be for a deployed theater. That's where the Guard will make a contribution.

"We are part of a team. We are part of Army Space and the CINCSpace mission, and we're going to move faster than we had originally planned in fielding some of these units."

Sim Center upgrades supercomputers

A Simulation Center Report

The Army's premier center for air and missile defense simulations completed a major upgrade of its computers, networks, storage, and applications suites in 2001.

The U.S. Army Space and Missile Defense Command (SMDC) Simulation Center was created in 1981 to provide high performance computational support—providing the tools, technologies, and expertise needed to realize the then Ballistic Missile Defense Organization's vision of making air, space, and missile defense a reality.

The Simulation Center is a Government Owned - Contractor Operated High Performance Computing Facility located in the SMDC Huntsville, Ala., complex. All SMDC, Program Executive Office Air and Missile Defense (PEO AMD), and Missile Defense Agency (MDA) government researchers and contractors may use the Simulation Center's shared resources as Government Furnished Property. Other projects also qualify to use these resources by applying to the DoD High Performance Computing Modernization Program (HPCMP). The Space and Missile Defense Battle Lab (SMDBL) Computer Resource Division manages the Simulation Center.

The Simulation Center continues to grow and evolve to provide the High Performance Computational capabilities needed by the Missile Defense and DoD Research, Development, Test, and Evaluation (RDT&E) communities.

Some of the 2001 upgrades include:

(1) The Simulation Center's Cray J90 was replaced with the Cray SV1e that is six times more powerful and has eight times more memory. The SV1 has 16 vector processors operating at 2 GFLOPs each, 32 GBytes shared memory, and a TByte disk storage array.



The Cray J90

The SV1's vector (array mathematics) capability is ideal for Computational Fluid Dynamics (CFD) application, which is one of the technical areas supported by the Simulation Center.

CFD is the time-accurate modeling of fluid flow effects such as pressures, temperatures, and velocities. Analysts at PEO AMD, for example, use CFD on supersonic and hypersonic (equal to or exceeding five times the speed of sound) interceptors and their components (shrouds, seekers, windows, jet interaction effects, etc.) according to John Morash, SMDBL Computer Resources Division.

(2) The Simulation Center also added a Silicon Graphic Incorporated (SGI) Origin 3800. The Origin 3800 is the latest High Performance computer from SGI and represents a major computing resource for SMDC users. The Origin 3800 has 96 processors that are each more than twice as fast as those of the older Origin 2000 model. The Origin 3800 has a shared memory architecture that allows all 96 processors to address up to 72 GBytes of central memory. Shared memory is a major strength for many of the applications that use the Origin. Some of these applications are: Plume Phenomenology, Air Defense Simulations,

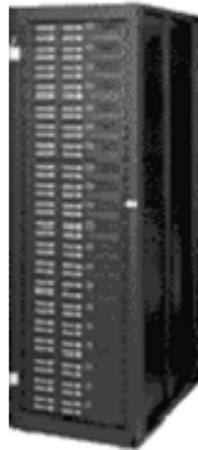


SGI Origin 3800

Computational Chemistry, Data Reduction and Analysis, and Systems Engineering and Analysis. The Origin 3800 is supported by a 1.5 TByte disk array.

The older Origin 2000 with 128 processors is undergoing transition to support classified projects.

(3) The Simulation Center has purchased and will soon bring on-line a Linux Cluster computing system. The Linux Cluster (called that because of the Linux software Operating System) is the lowest cost per processor of all the systems in the Simulation Center. The cluster takes advantage of commodity processors, memory, and technology. The Linux cluster has 64 processors with 64 GBytes of distributed memory. These are allocated across 32 systems (nodes), each of which has 2 processors and 2 GBytes memory. The processors are interconnected with a high-speed fabric that performs at roughly 2 gigabits per second (Gbps). The cluster is ideal for the applications that use the Message Passing Interface (MPI) protocols for parallel multiple-processor job execution. The cluster has a 1.4 TByte disk array for data storage and will be operational for pioneer users in January 2002.



Linux Cluster

Each of these systems has unique advantages in both single processor and multiple processor computational capabilities. Simulation Center scientific workstations, application suites, and demonstration/test facilities are available to support users of these High Performance systems. The Simulation Center is currently expanding device network bandwidth within the center from 200 Mbps to at least 1 Gbps by incorporating Gigabit Ethernet capabilities.

The Simulation Center has several rooms that can be independently configured to support project testing or application integration. The aggregate computational rate for the Simulation Center is 243 GFLOPs. (See GFLOPs sidebar.)

As a partner in the SMDC Distributed Center with the HPCMP program, the Simulation Center serves as a hubsite on the Defense Research and Engineering Network (DREN). The Simulation Center also connects 15 local contractors for both unclassified and classified research. This provides the ability for local users to access resources on the DREN and allows external users to gain access to the Simulation Center in fully secured and accredited environments. The DREN, and other Simulation Center links, provide classified connectivity to the Simulation Center using special encryption devices. The DREN was recently upgraded to a full OC3 bandwidth, which is 155 Mbps. All SMDC enjoys the use of this path for much of the command's "non-NIPRNET" connectivity.

The Simulation Center and SMDC's Advanced Research Center (ARC) participate on the MDA Network (BMDN) as managed by the Joint National Integration Center (previously, the Joint National Test Facility). In 1996, the Simulation Center and ARC jointly became the SMDC Distributed Center, a partnership with the DoD High Performance Computing Modernization Program.

Madison Research Corporation has been the prime operations and integration contractor for the Simulation Center with its subcontract partner Simulation Center Scientific Research Corporation since October 1996. Madison Research recently won the contract re-competition with options to operate the Simulation Center through 2007. The Simulation Center contract provides for special services to its customers including program support, engineering, development, analysis, and procurement.

A supercomputer language lesson

In talking about computers and networks, prefix multipliers for numbers are used that may be unfamiliar:

	<i>In simple terms</i>	<i>In computer geek</i>
Mega (M)	1,000,000 (10 ⁶)	1,048,576 (2 ²⁰)
Giga (G)	1,000,000,000 (10 ⁹)	1,073,741,824 (2 ³⁰)
Tera (T)	1,000,000,000,000 (10 ¹²)	1,099,511,627,776 (2 ⁴⁰)

For the trivia experts, the next multipliers are Peta, Exa, Zetta, and Yotta. Each is 1000 (1024) times greater than the previous. The last two are not yet occurring in general use.

Sample measurements of computer "speed" include:

FLOPs - Floating Point Operations Per Second, math using scientific notation number representation, typically used for scientific and vector capable processors.

GHz, MHz (Gigahertz, Megahertz) – commonly used for desktop computers

MIPS (Million Instructions Per Second) – don't see this one much anymore

SPEC (Standard Performance Evaluation Corporation suite of benchmarks), is in general usage, but now more often as a measure for visualization workstations and applications. The most useful of these benchmarks are the SPECcapc and SPECopc suites.

Each of these measurements has meaning only to the researcher familiar with work-

ing with systems described in these ways. The industry joke is that these measurements are "lies, lies, and da-- lies" wherein the vendor will, of course, choose to provide only an attractive measurement from this set measures or others that best presents his/her story. In reality, comparing differing computer architectures is many times like comparing apples to potatoes. It's even more complex when complicated by network interconnections and multiple processor systems. Each computer system operates best in the unique application targeted by the manufacturer's architect.

An example measure: GFLOPs – is 1,000,000,000 Floating Point Operations Per Second

More trivia: Notice that billion, trillion, etc., are not used to define these large numbers. "Million" is the largest shared number name between the American and English number systems.

You will also see the following:

bit (usually little b): as in "bits" per second (bps). A bit is a computer or network representation of the smallest data element that can take only one of two values, such as true and false or zero (0) and one (1).

Byte (usually big B): as in MByte, MB, or Megabyte (note the latter exception). A Byte most often means a grouping of 8 bits, but it sometimes may be other group sizes.

Thieves target retired military identities

Veterans are being targeted in an identity theft scheme, according to Transition Center officials.

Retirees had been urged to file their DD Form 214, *Military Discharge*, at a county courthouse, and many have done so. Soldiers separating from the military are now being advised to not file them at county courthouses. Instead, transition counselors are advising soldiers to safeguard their personal information to guard against credit fraud, said Deborah Snider, Transition Center personnel analyst at the U.S. Total Army Personnel Command.

A Navy retiree learned that someone had stolen his personal information and established credit in his name when he received a phone call from a clerk at American Express saying that someone was trying to cash a \$9,000 check in his name made out to a Muslim or Arabic-sounding name.

The clerk was suspicious and called the retiree because the address she had on file for him did not match the address on the check. After the retiree's case was investigated, he found out that a lawyer stole his identity. The lawyer also had a laptop with several thousand military names, Social Security numbers and other information on it. The common link between the veterans on the list was that they had filed their DD 214s with their county courthouse.

To help guard against identity theft the Transition Center is no longer placing Social

Security numbers on discharge and retirement certificates, Snider said. Anything that might be hung for display should not have a soldier's Social Security number on it.

When soldiers separate from active duty, Snider said the most vital document they receive is the DD 214. It contained their Social Security number and birth date. In the past, soldiers were advised to file the form with their local courthouse to ensure that they would always be able to get a certified copy. They need a certified copy to receive any Veterans Administration benefits.

Once the DD 214 is filed at a local county courthouse, however, it becomes a public record. Some courthouses have put this information online, and even more plan to do so in the future, Snider said.

"Our recommendation is to safeguard the form as you would any vital papers such as a will, marriage license or insurance papers," Snider said. "A safe deposit box would be a good investment."

In November, *The Eagle* ran an extensive article on identity theft. It can be found on the SMDC 2000 Internet Web site under "Briefing Room."

In late January, Lt. Col. Edward Manning, secretary to the SMDC General Staff distributed the following suggestions in an e-mail, "Protecting yourself from identity theft."

Place the contents of your wallet on a photocopy machine, do both sides of each license, credit card, etc.—you will know what you had

in your wallet and all of the account numbers and phone numbers to call and cancel.

Keep the photocopy in a safe place.

If credit cards are lost or stolen, cancel your credit cards immediately, but the key is having the toll free numbers and your card numbers handy so you know whom to call. Keep those where you can find them easily.

File a police report immediately in the jurisdiction where the information was stolen. This proves to credit providers you were diligent, and is a first step toward an investigation.

Call the three national credit reporting organizations immediately to place a fraud alert on your name and Social Security number. Any company that checks your credit will discover that your information was stolen, and they have to contact you by phone to authorize new credit. There are records of all the credit checks initiated by the thieves' purchases. It seems to have stopped thieves in their tracks.

The numbers are:

1. Equifax: 1-800-525-6285
2. Experian (formerly TRW): 1-888-397-3742
3. Trans Union: 1-800-680-7289
4. Social Security Administration (fraud line): 1-800-269-0271

Editor's Note: Much of the information for this article comes from an article written by Staff Sgt. Marcia Triggs of the Army News Service, Washington, D.C.

Travel rule changes benefit individuals; mileage awards, promotions affected

SCOTT AIR FORCE BASE, Ill. (Army News Service, Jan. 14, 2001)—The 2002 Defense Authorization Act now allows official travelers to accept promotional items, including frequent flier miles, and use them for personal travel.

According to the new law "any promotional items through official travel belong to the traveler," said Dwight Moore, staff attorney at U.S. Transportation Command and a principle writer of the proposal. He said TRANSCOM recommended the change to Congress.

Mileage received by service members and federal employees before the bill was passed is also "grandfathered," Moore said. People who have accumulated mileage in frequent flyer accounts through official travel over the past years own all of that mileage, he said.

Moore explained that frequent-traveler benefits include points or miles, upgrades, or access to carrier clubs or facilities.

The change in the law was the result of a legislative proposal forwarded by U.S. Transportation Command in 1999 as part of its yearly package of proposals for consideration

by the Department of Defense and Congress, Moore said.

The proposal went to all federal agencies for coordination and comment and eventually was sponsored by legislators. The president signed the FY 2002 Authorization Act last month.

The Space and Missile Defense Command Legal Office also issued guidance on implementing the new policy. Both TRANSCOM officials and the SMDC Legal Office stress that federal employees (military or civilian, and their family members) can only accept promotional items if they are the same as offered the general public and come at no additional government cost.

The SMDC Legal Office also clarified policy on promotional items received as a result of being bumped.

When travelers voluntarily relinquish their seat they may keep the payments from a carrier that were offered as an incentive. However, no additional [government] expenses (per diem or miscellaneous reimbursable) may be paid as a result of the traveler's delay. Additional travel expenses are the traveler's financial responsibility.

For travelers who are "bumped", that is they are denied a seat involuntarily, the traveler remains entitled to per diem and miscellaneous expense reimbursement. However, any monetary compensation for being bumped, including meal and/or lodging vouchers belong to the government.

When a traveler's accompanied baggage is lost, and the traveler plans on making a claim against the government, the traveler should consult with the Claims Office before accepting any compensation from the carrier.

Questions concerning these revisions should be directed to Ms. Juanita Sales, Ethics Counselor, SMDC Legal Office, DSN 645-4521.

(Editor's note: Information in the ARNEWS story was provided by the U.S. TRANSCOM News Service.)

Disease center dispels health hoaxes

ARMY MEDICAL COMMAND — The Center for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) is trying to dispel several health-related hoaxes.

1. Consumer Alert: Buying antibiotics online: Consumers should consult "Offers to Treat Biological Threats: What You Need to Know," produced by the FTC in conjunction with the CDC and the FDA. The Consumer Alert is available online at <http://www.ftc.gov/opa/2001/11/alert.htm>

2. False Report: Texas Child Dies of Heroin Overdose After Being Stuck by Used Needle Found in Play Area [http://](http://www.cdc.gov/hiv/pubs/faq/hoax3.htm)

www.cdc.gov/hiv/pubs/faq/hoax3.htm

3. False Report: Underarm Antiperspirants or Deodorants Cause Breast Cancer http://cis.nci.nih.gov/fact/3_66.htm

4. Hoax-Tampons and Asbestos, Dioxin <http://www.fda.gov/cdrh/ocd/tamponsabs.html>

5. False Report: HIV Can Be Spread Through the Air <http://www.cdc.gov/hiv/pubs/faq/hoax1.htm>

6. False Internet Report: Bananas <http://www.cdc.gov/ncidod/banana.htm>

7. Needle Stick Hoaxes <http://www.cdc.gov/hiv/pubs/faq/faq5a.htm>

In Memoriam

Mrs. Effie Hughes, grandmother of
Ms. Donna H. Davis

Mr. Irvin White, father of
Mr. Dale White

Mr. Stanley Cooper, father of
Ms. Debbie Elliott

Mrs. Charlotte Hill, mother of
Mr. Robert Hill Jr.

Mrs. Addie Frances Hunt, mother of
Mr. Mike Stubbs

The Eagle policy on
In Memoriams and Obituaries

The Eagle will run In Memoriam notices concerning family members (spouses, children, parents, siblings, and grandparents) of SMDC military and civilian employees, and of past employees. Short obituaries may be run concerning people who were current employees at SMDC at the time of death.

Achievements and Awards

Awards

Last Name	First Name	MI	Office	Award
Adams	John	C	SMDC-BL-AS	TOA
Barker	Robert	A	SMDC-BL-MC	TOA
Beall	Tana	K	SMDC-AR-OF	SA
Bell	Dorothy	F	SMDC-AR-LO	SA
Benton	Carol	P	SMDC-CM-CN	TOA
Blanche	Luis	A	SMDC-TC-TD-WM	SA

Bower	Michelle	A	SMDC-AR-LO-S	PA
Clark	Karen	D	SMDC-AR-RM	PA
Cobbs	Marla	R	SMDC-SP-C	PA
Couvillon	Rebecca	A	SMDC-BL-AO	TOA
Cross	David	N	SMDC-IM-C	PA
Crow	Margaret	A	SMDC-AR-LO-S	PA
Crowson	Roger	D	SMDC-BL-AO	TOA
Dillard	Heather	J	SMDC-AR-RM	PA
Dobson	Craig	D	SMDC-AR-PE	PA
Fowler	Virginia	C	SMDC-BL-AS	TOA
Gallien	Dennis	R	SMDC-EN-V	SA
Gilmore	Cassandra	C	SMDC-AR-RM	PA
Goodman	Martin	S	SMDC-BL-AS	TOA
Greiner	Jennifer	R	SMDC-AR-RM	PA
Gresh	Philip	E	SMDC-AR-RM	PA
Heidt	Deborah	H	SMDC-PT-P	PA
Karl	Robert	E	SMDC-BL-ST	SA
Kistler	Willard	L	SMDC-TC-MT-D	TOA
Morrison	Shannon	K	SMDC-BL-ME	TOA
Parsons	George	M	SMDC-BL-ST	TOA
Patterson	Philip	M	SMDC-BL-AO	TOA
Prueitt	Iris	B	SMDC-BL-AS	TOA
Spencer	Vairy	L	SMDC-BL-SC	TOA
Upton	Sharon	P	SMDC-BL-ME	TOA
Williams	Belinda	J	SMDC-CM-CT	SA
Yarbrough	Frankie	P	SMDC-BL-WS	TOA



(Photo by Jonathan Pierce)

John A. Urias, flanked by his parents Brig. Gen. John M. and Heidi Urias, looks over his enlistment papers just after signing them. General Urias delivered the oath of enlistment into the U.S. Army to his son in December.

Promotions (New grade/effective date shown)

Rodgers	Phillip	T	SMDC-AC	14	12/16
Greiner	Jennifer	R	SMDC-AR-RM	12	12/02
Gilmore	Cassandra	C	SMDC-AR-RM	12	12/02
Parker	Debra	A	SMDC-CM-CN	13	12/16
Fitzpatrick	Dorothy	S	SMDC-IM-A	13	12/02

Length of Service Awards

Hamilton	Robert	SMDC-LC-H	40 Years
Cargile	Mary	SMDC-RM	35 Years
McMurtrie	Stan	SMDC-AC-K	35 Years
Brown	Terry	SMDC-AC-K	30 Years
Danley	Ann	SMDC-IN	30 Years
Holpp	Chuck	SMDC-PT-H	30 Years
Butler	James	SMDC-TC	25 Years
Clark	Fredrick	SMDC-TC	25 Years
Craven	Thomas	SMDC-EN	25 Years
Fuqua	Janet	SMDC-TC	25 Years
Michael	Wilma	SMDC-AC-K	25 Years
Pathak	Kacheshwar	SMDC-TC	25 Years
Rains	Brenda	SMDC-PT	20 Years

Letters of Appreciation

Hurt	Liz	SMDC-OP-C	3 awards
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Retirements

Merritt	Ira Dr.	Technical Center
Danley	Ann	DCSINT
Cross	David N.	DCSIM
Couvillon	Becky	SMDBL
Thompson	Virginia	DCSSPA

To recognize hails and farewells/retirements MSEs and staff section directorates should consolidate these actions for their organization and e-mail it to: EagleEditor@smdc.army.mil not later than the fourth Friday of each month.

SA - Special Act Award
PA - Performance Award

OTSCA - On-the-Spot Cash Award
TOA - Time-Off award



(U.S. Army Photo)

Command Sergeant Major Reginald Ficklin receives the Legion of Merit from Maj. Gen. Stanley Green, commanding general, U.S. Army Air Defense Artillery Center, and commandant, U.S. Army Air Defense Artillery School, Fort Bliss, Texas. Ficklin has been transferred to Army Space Command as the Army Space Forces command sergeant major.

Presidential Award—

(Continued from Page 4)

offered his perspective on how we can support that effort.

"We have to recognize where we sit in the organization. We have to recognize that, by and large, as civilians on the staff, or in the lab, or in the tech center, we're still customer support personnel.

"Secondly, you have to look for better ways and newer ways of doing business. We need to take advantage of what other folks are working on and graft [their work] onto some of the systems and services we provide.

"I think the third point is we need to be aware that once we spend the taxpayer's dollar, it's gone. We have to use money wisely and not protect projects or to create jobs just to have things to do," he said.

Lumer also spoke strongly about the individuals who make up the command, and offered his advice on how to look out for a career while also rendering quality service.

"First and foremost, learn everything

you can learn about what you're supposed to be doing.

"You have to recognize that as much as management and supervisors want you to succeed, nobody is as interested in your career as you. Look out for yourself in terms of training and cross assignments, and a solid educational foundation. You have to figure out where you want to go and what you want to do.

"It's been an Army axiom—never volunteer. I think that's totally wrong. You volunteer for every dirty assignment you can get; it's going to teach you things if you can learn. You're never up on everything, the rules change almost daily. Volunteer, so you can learn.

"We have an employee who set up her own cross-training assignment. She came to us, and we blessed it. She's moving from our office to one of the technical PMs in March.

"It's also important to recognize the importance of formal education. In my business, now by law, you have to have a bachelor's degree and 24 hours of business-

related credits so you can enter this career field. So you have to keep educated, never stop learning. If you have a bachelor's, go on to your master's, if you have your master's, try and get a PhD.

"I think the last thing is mobility. I've moved a couple times in my career to take advantage of opportunities. If you are stuck [in one place] it's going to reduce your chances [of promotion or interesting assignment]. Maybe that's okay, and living where you want to live is maybe more important, or not taking the kids out of their school. But, generally now, the civilian Army workforce is moving more and more like the military. You have to be ready to move to get assignments, if you want to advance," Lumer said.

He finished with these thoughts.

"Be affusive in praise of SMDC and the folks that work here. I got the award. I'm not going to give the money back," he says with a laugh. "Reduce my role as much as you can...emphasize the troops, they're the ones that really get it done."

Daughter of SMDC employee carries 2002 Olympic Torch in Nashville, Tenn.

by Marco Morales
Huntsville, Ala.

Lee Iacocca, the former chairman of the Chrysler Corporation, once said, "The only rock I know that stays steady, the only institution I know that works, is the family."

For Steve Chambers and his family, this quote carries a strong ring of truth. Chambers is the director of the Simulations Directorate, U.S. Army Space and Missile Defense Command (SMDC) Battle Lab. His youngest daughter, Rachel, has heeded her father's advice enough to inspire her to conquer challenges.

Rachel participated as a relay runner for the Olympic Flame in December as it traveled through Nashville, Tenn., on its way to Salt Lake City for the 2002 Winter Olympics. She is a sophomore and a member of the cross country track team at Grissom High School in Huntsville.

After talking with her dad about how he had to struggle from the side effects of polio—something he contracted as a senior in high school—Rachel used this as a motivating factor in her life, as well as her decision to compete in the Olympic Flame program.

"Earlier this year, Rachel heard about the competition for selection as a runner in the Olympic Flame relay from my older daughter, Katie," said Chambers. Rachel then acted on her sister's tip and her father's inspiration to become one of 4,200 runners who have accompanied the flame on its destination. The torch relay began Dec. 4 after the flame was lit in Greece and flown to Atlanta, the last place where the Olympic Flame rested on U.S. soil.

Aside from having written an essay about "someone who had inspired" her, the committee that chose Rachel to run in the relay said she had to run at least two miles to qualify.

"Rachel not only competes in track and field at her high school, she also is an avid dancer," Chambers said. "She loves all kinds of dance and has always been athletically

inclined," he said.

Chambers added that after graduating from high school, his daughter plans to pursue a degree in criminology with a focus on forensic science.

Chambers, who has served as the director of the Simulations Directorate for a year, has served with SMDC since 1985.



(Photo courtesy of Steve Chambers)

Rachel Chambers (in blue running suit), proudly holds on to the Olympic Flame during her Dec. 15 participation in the relay race held in Nashville, Tenn. The torch was on its way to Salt Lake City for the 2002 Winter Olympics which began Feb. 8.

Soldiers discuss problems, solutions at annual TENCAP User's Working Group

An ASPO Report

When it comes to developing and preparing new systems and soldiers to aid warfighters in time of conflict, no one can come up with all the technological enhancements to address user needs. For that reason, the Winter 2001 Army Tactical Exploitation of National Capabilities (TENCAP) Program User's Working Group (ATUWG) was held Dec. 3-6, 2001, at the Boeing Corporation Space and Communications Branch, Seal Beach, Calif. The semi-annual working group is hosted by the Army Space Program Office (ASPO). The ATUWG has proven to be one of the most important means of dialogue with the field users, and is designed to allow the military units with TENCAP equipment direct input to the acquisition process.

The main function of the working group is to bring together all the people associated with the TENCAP program. They can get updates on new information, software releases on national systems, training on new technologies, and meet various personnel who deal with TENCAP systems all over the world.

The conference also provides the system developers a chance to get a good feel for not only current systems, but also what needs to be included in future systems.

What makes this a unique conference is that it gives the user an arena to talk with other users of similar systems and it makes sure everybody is on the same sheet of music. Coming to the working group helps the soldiers put a face to a name and makes communicating in the field easier. The experience of the more "seasoned" TENCAP officers, and the fresh outlook of the younger soldiers, comes together to formulate solutions to problems that they all face while in the field with their systems.

More than 300 attendees, including users, contractors, developers, and briefers, from all branches of service, participated in this year's ATUWG. The working group is a four-day event, and this year's ATUWG theme was *Real Time Information to the Real Warfighter*. The working group focused on site briefings, national and system updates in the morning, while the afternoon offered many familiarization opportunities and sidebar sessions. One of the main benefits of the

conference is the opportunity for the different users to network and share experiences with each other.

The users of TENCAP systems are allowed to go in and look at what the developers have done through demonstrations and training, and make suggestions before the system gets upgraded. Allowing users at all levels to add input into the equation is really a big deal, giving them some control over the product and the system that they need to support their mission. The user has direct experience in how the system feels and is used. If they don't like the way something is operating, they have a say in how to make it better.

The next working group is being planned for early June at Fort Huachuca, Ariz. The focus for the Spring working group is mainly the soldiers, OIC's, NCOIC's, and operators of TENCAP systems. Holding the Spring working group at Fort Huachuca offers the system operators many training opportunities.

For more information contact Kimberly Orr, Army Space Program Office, (703) 428-8820.