

# The Eagle

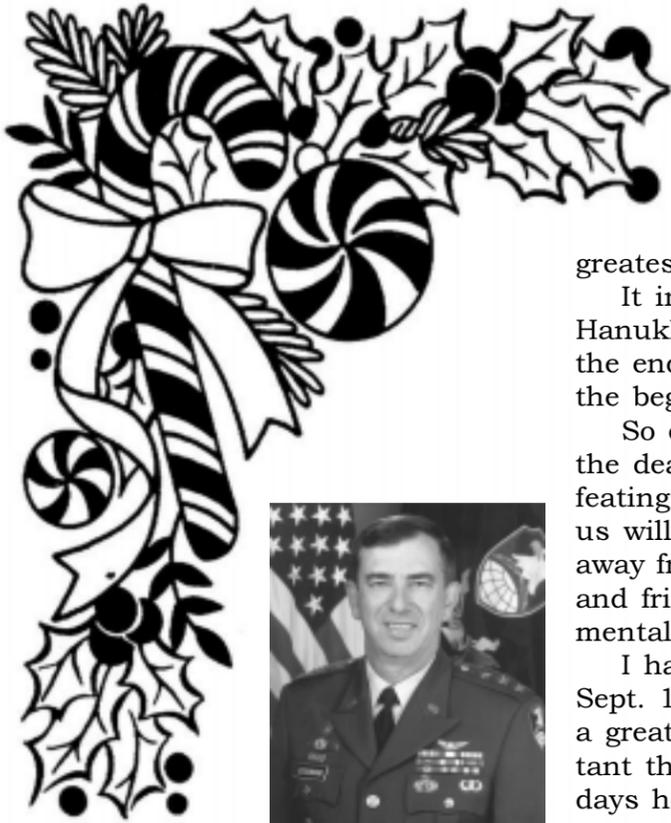
United States Army Space &  
Missile Defense Command

Vol. 8, Number 9  
December 2001



Happy Holidays  
*Season's Greetings*

### Command Editorials



# Celebrate the holidays— Be safe and happy

December is perhaps the greatest holiday month of the year.

It includes Christmas, Ramadan, Hanukkah and Kwanzaa, and signals the end of the "old" year, as well as the beginning of a new one.

So even as we continue to conduct the deadly serious business of defeating worldwide terrorism, many of us will take some well-deserved time away from our jobs to be with family and friends, and renew our physical, mental and spiritual selves.

I have a feeling that the events of Sept. 11<sup>th</sup> have given most Americans a greater perspective on the important things in life, which these holidays help us celebrate. As such, they cause us to better appreciate living in a country that is as free and great as the world has ever known.

Specifically, within our SMDC family, we can also feel good about all the outstanding achievements we've made in the last year that are at this very moment helping America purge the deadly menace of terrorism both at home and abroad.

That said, we should all be careful during this holiday season to take the necessary precautions to ensure the safety of our friends, family and ourselves. That includes avoiding drinking and driving, and over indulging in general. Also, make sure you get enough rest in this often hectic season.

By following these guidelines, I'm sure you will enjoy a great holiday season.

Happy holidays and thanks for all you do for SMDC and your country!



Lt. Gen.  
Joseph M. Cosumano, Jr.

### What We Think

**The Eagle asks: Given the number of holidays celebrated in December (Christmas, Ramadan, Hanukkah, and Kwanzaa) and the turmoil in the world today, what can you suggest as practical ways individuals can bring peace and harmony to their own communities?**

They can celebrate their particular holiday in accordance with their religious, social and cultural views, re-



Sgt. Jerry Mister  
Colorado Springs  
1st SATCOM Bn

gardless of recent events, ...without fear and criticism ...they can extend a hand to other people of different views, so that we all may gain a better understanding ... and appreciation for one another.

I believe that tolerance and peace begin at home. And it should be practiced all year and not just focused upon during these holidays.



Ronald Parks  
Colorado Springs G-4  
Log, Readiness Div.

If we all practiced the golden rule all the time and demonstrated through actions, and not words, to our kids this golden rule, we'd all be closer to peace.

Keep our faith. Don't be afraid to do things that you have planned to do. Cherish each and every moment you have with friends and family. We are all one community. Together we will overcome this.



Sgt. 1st Class Phil Tomlin  
Arlington Personnel

I think the way to best help bring peace and harmony to our community is to get out, participate, and volunteer to do things that would promote peace and harmony.



Stew Stout  
Colorado Springs  
Battle Lab

During the holiday season people tend to get pushy, anxious, and sometimes pretty selfish. If every one would take an extra moment each day to think of the less fortunate, to offer a helping hand, or just be nice to someone, then maybe, with enough people doing that, there will be more peace and harmony in not just our communities, but in our nation.



Libbie Hicks  
Huntsville Tech Center  
Sensors Directorate

My suggestion is to put God first in our lives; ...everyone would be of the same accord and would be able to see the same perspectives on life.... I just believe that all individuals having that instilled in their hearts ... [would] be able to glow and project that through others.... I think our communities can in turn grow through this.



Jennifer Campbell,  
Arlington Contracts

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Volume 8, Number 9



# December -- A month of holidays and observances

by Jonathan Pierce  
Huntsville

Two years ago, in mid-December, my friends and family gathered in our church cultural hall to celebrate Christmas. We gathered to commemorate the birth of Jesus Christ, whom we accept as our Lord and Savior. It was a time of thanksgiving for his birth, his life, his teachings, and the personal peace we have in our lives based on following his gospel.

We were surprised that evening with an unusual presentation on the program. In the midst of celebrating this singular event of Christianity, and before enjoying the more secular parts of the holiday season with Santa Claus, our program chairman had the insight to invite one of her friends to come and share her celebration of Kwanzaa which also occurs in December.

I thought then, and I believe it more now, that wisdom dictates that we should



endeavor to understand the diverse cultural and religious practices of the great melting pot that is America.

This page is an effort to introduce the key concepts related to Christmas, Ramadan, Kwanzaa, and Hannukah. The artwork on the page applies to the holidays (unfortunately, I couldn't find any artwork that readily described Ramadan.)

Christianity [as are Judaism and Islam] is a monotheistic religion, believing there is but one god. Christmas celebrates the birth of Christ as the son of God, an immortal and eternal being, and a mortal virgin, Mary. God sent his son to earth to teach people they are his children, to teach them how to live, and to atone for peoples' sins in a way that God's children never could on their own. Christians believe that living the teachings of Christ brings personal peace, even in a troubled and sinful world.

The Christmas story tells how angels appeared from heaven to make shepherds aware of the birth of Christ, how the shepherds found the son of God—not in a castle—but in a lowly manger, where they worshipped him. Three wise men from a distant land were alerted to his birth by a

new star that led them to Bethlehem where the babe was born. These wise men brought gifts for a baby they believed would be a new kind of king.

The gifts of the wise men became a tradition of gift giving among relatives and friends as a means of commemorating the Savior's birth.

In time, commercialism and secular traditions (such as Santa Claus, Christmas trees, and caroling) became a part of the season. Most Christians, however, try to remember the first Christmas, and try to renew their desire to give of their hearts and love as Jesus taught.

## Ramadan

Ramadan may be a more familiar holiday to many of us this year because of the Sept. 11 attacks on the United States. The attackers, and their leaders, associate themselves with Islam, claiming to be instruments of Allah's will in their attacks.

Many Islamists have said that the attackers are extremists who have bent the Koran to their own purposes.

Perhaps one way to try to understand Islam is to study what Ramadan, their most holy month, is about.

I went to Yahoo on the Internet and searched for Ramadan and found a number of entries. According to *Ramadan on the Net*, Muslims observe a fast throughout the ninth month of the Muslim calendar. The fast is observed during the daylight hours which are followed by small meals in the evening and visits with friends and family. The month is a time of worship and contemplation; a time to strengthen family and community relationships.

Ramadan came about because it is believed that the Prophet, Muhammad, received the *Koran*, or *Quran*, during this month.

When the fast ends it is celebrated for three days by the exchange of gifts, family prayers, congregational prayers, and with large meals.



## Kwanzaa

Again, on the Internet, I refreshed my understanding of Kwanzaa.

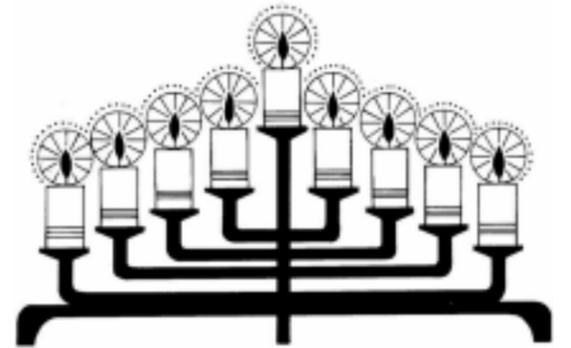
First celebrated in 1966, this cultural holiday usually runs from Dec. 26 to Jan. 1. The Kwanzaa Information Center (KIC) says the holiday seeks to connect African-Americans with their cultural identity, provide a focal point for the gathering of African peoples, and to reflect on the seven principles of the holiday. The KIC reports that African-Americans of all religious faiths and backgrounds practice

this cultural holiday.

The holiday grew out of the 1960s as African-Americans struggled for freedom and self-identity. Kwanzaa, according to the KIC, is a time for celebrating the season without shame or fear of embracing African history, culture, or identity.

Kwanzaa reinforces a way of life through its celebration. A living social practice, Kwanzaa is a week of remembering, reassessing, recommitting, rewarding, and rejoicing.

The seven social and spiritual principles of Kwanzaa are: unity, self-determination, collective work and responsibility, cooperative economics, purpose, creativity, and faith.



## Hanukkah

The Jewish Festival of Lights, Hanukkah, is actually a minor celebration of a time when the Jews overcame foreign tyranny to recover their spiritual identity.

According to several Internet sites, a Syrian king ordered the Jewish people in Judea to reject their god, religion, customs, and beliefs; to worship the Greek gods nearly 2,300 years ago.

One of the men who refused was Judah Maccabee. The army which he led fought for three years to drive the Syrians out of Israel.

The Maccabees reclaimed the Temple which the Syrians had defiled with idols and animals. Judaism considers unclean. The Maccabees completed their cleansing of the Temple and the time came for its rededication. Their religious practice dictated that a candelabrum called a menorah should be lit and burn every night throughout the night.

Tradition holds that only enough sacred oil remained to burn for one day, yet miraculously, it burned for eight days--the time needed to prepare a fresh supply of oil. The Festival of Lights commemorates the miracle.

Central to the festival is the nine candle menorah. Eight of the candles represent the eight days the oil lasted during the rededication of the Temple. The ninth candle, which stands on a higher level than the others is used to light the other candles.

Gift-giving during Hanukkah is not universal among Jews around the world. Generally it has come to be practiced in areas where the commercialism of the Christmas season is found. Even then Hanukkah gifts tend to be limited to young children or to small gifts of money.

Some Jews also practice Hanukkah as a time for personal rededication to their god, religion, and family.

I find it striking that each of these holidays center on families and friends, on rededicating oneself to one's god, religion, family, or people.

In short, it seems to be a universal time to reconnect the important ties that bind us, that help us love, that let us serve one another. In that spirit, let me wish for all of us the happiest of holidays.

# Army enacts 'stop-loss' for some specialties

**WASHINGTON (Army News Service, Dec. 4, 2001)** — An Army-wide "stop-loss" program will keep soldiers in selected military occupational specialties from leaving active duty; mainly those in special operations and some in the aviation field.

This selective stop-loss program allows the Army to retain soldiers with critical skills on active duty beyond their date of separation for an open-ended period, officials said. They explained that soldiers affected by the order generally may not retire or leave the service as long as reserves are called to active duty or until relieved by the president, whichever is earlier.

The Office of the Deputy Chief of Staff for Personnel estimates that this stop-loss program will stabilize 994 soldiers in the Army through the end of this fiscal year.

The **enlisted specialties** affected by this decision include soldiers with the following MOSs:

MOS 18B, Special Forces Weapons Sergeant  
 MOS 18C, Special Forces Engineer Sergeant  
 MOS 18D, Special Forces Medical Sergeant  
 MOS 18E, Special Forces Communications Sergeant  
 MOS 18F, Special Forces Assistant Operations and Intelligence Sergeant  
 MOS 18Z, Special Forces Senior Sergeant  
 MOS 00Z (only those with Career Management Field 18 background)  
 MOS 67U, CH-47 Helicopter Repairer (all skill levels)

The only **commissioned officers** affected by the stop-loss will be those in Career Management Field 18, Special Forces.

**Warrant officers** affected by the stop-loss include those in MOS 180A, Special Forces, and aviation warrant officers with the following specialties:

152C, OH-6 Scout Pilot  
 153D, UH-60 Pilot  
 153E, MH-60 Pilot  
 154C, CH-47D Pilot  
 154E, MH-47 Pilot

The stop-loss will also affect all warrant officers with the following Additional Skill Identifiers:

K4, Special Operations Aviation  
 K5, MH-60K Pilot  
 K6, MH-47E Pilot

No new requests for separation will be accepted from soldiers in categories affected by the stop-loss, officials said. But they said some soldiers scheduled to separate prior to Jan. 15 may still be able to do so.

"The intent is to ensure the Army does not create hardship for soldiers who have begun transition leave," said Lt. Col. Robert

Ortiz, chief of the Enlisted Professional Development Branch under DCSPER.

"If you're a soldier who has already started transition leave and conducted final out-processing and cleared your installation or transition center, the Army will allow you to separate," Ortiz said.

Ortiz explained that retirements and separations scheduled before Jan. 15 will be looked at on a case-by-case basis.

This initiative freezes soldiers in the Active Army and does not include Active Guard-Reserve members. Ortiz said this stop-loss measure doesn't affect reserve-component soldiers who have not been activated. He cautioned, though, that stop-loss could be expanded at a future date to include reserve-component soldiers, if operational requirements dictate the need.

The Army last used stop-loss during OPERATION DESERT SHIELD/DESERT STORM in 1990.

The decision to enact stop-loss now was based on a service-wide manning analysis that considered input from all major commands, officials said.

## New Undersecretary of the Army visits SMDC headquarters

Among the first official duties of his service as the new Undersecretary of the Army, Mr. Les Brownlee visited Space and Missile Defense Command headquarters in Arlington, Va.

At the headquarters he met with Lt. Gen. Joseph Cosumano, commanding general of SMDC, and received briefings on the command. Brownlee is no stranger to missile defense issues. He has served a staff member of U.S. Senate committees dealing with policy and programs related to ballistic missile defense.

Mr. Les Brownlee was welcomed as the new Under Secretary of the Army last week in a formal swearing-in ceremony conducted by Secretary of the Army Thomas E. White.

"I am honored and delighted to have Les Brownlee as the Under Secretary of the Army. His years of experience working with the Senate Armed Services Committee and his distinguished military career greatly enhance the Army team," White said. "As the Army transforms to meet the defense needs of the nation in the 21st century his contributions will be vital to our success." Brownlee said, "It is both an honor and a privilege for me to return to the Army I have loved, and in which I proudly served for 22 years. I am especially grateful for President Bush's and Secretary White's trust and confidence in me to be the Under Secretary of the Army at this critical time in our nation's history."

As Under Secretary, Mr. Brownlee assists the Secretary in fulfilling statutory responsibilities for recruiting, organizing, supplying, equipping, training and mobilizing the Army and managing its \$80 billion annual budget and more than 1.3 million active duty, National Guard, Army Reserve and civilian personnel.

Mr. Brownlee has served on the Republican staff of the Senate Armed Services Committee since January 1987, under both Sen. Strom Thurmond and Sen. John Warner. From 1987 to 1996, he was the principal Senate Armed Services Committee Professional Staff Member responsible for Army and Marine Corps programs, special operations forces and drug interdiction policy and support. In addition, as Deputy Staff Director, he was deeply involved in policies and programs relating to ballistic missile defense,

The Army did not immediately enact 'stop-loss' because it was already at its congressionally mandated strength level, according to Brown. In addition, he said National Guard and Army Reserve soldiers were initially able to fill special needs when activated.

The recent Army-wide manning analysis, however, indicated that stop-loss would enable the Army to retain trained, experienced and skilled manpower in certain essential MOSs deemed critical to the defense of the United States, officials said.

Exceptions to the stop-loss policy allow the involuntary discharge of soldiers for criminal acts under the Uniform Code of Military Justice, or for medical reasons. In fact, most involuntary discharges will not be affected by stop-loss, officials said, nor will stop-loss change any Army policies or regulations currently in effect that might lead to an administrative discharge or medical discharge. Additionally, officials said the selective stop-loss does not affect soldiers who meet their mandatory retirement date.



Lt. Gen. Joseph Cosumano escorts Undersecretary of the Army Les Brownlee during his visit to SMDC headquarters.

strategic deterrence and naval strategy, shipbuilding and weapons programs.

In March, 1996, Mr. Brownlee was designated Staff Director of the Senate Committee on Armed Services by then Chairman, Sen. Thurmond. In January, 1999, he was designated Staff Director for then Chairman, Sen. Warner, serving through the recent change in control of the Senate.

Mr. Brownlee is a retired Army colonel. He was commissioned in 1962 as a lieutenant of infantry as a distinguished honor graduate of the ROTC program at the University of Wyoming. He is a distinguished honor graduate of the U.S. Army Ranger Course, an honor graduate of the Infantry Officer Advanced Course and the Command and General Staff College, and a graduate of the Army's Airborne Course and the U.S. Army War College. Mr. Brownlee served two tours in Vietnam. During the last two and a half years of a four and a half year tour in the Pentagon, before retiring in 1984, he was Military Executive to Under Secretary of the Army James Ambrose.

His military decorations include the Silver Star with Oak Leaf Cluster, the Bronze Star with two Oak Leaf Clusters, and the Purple Heart. He holds a masters degree in business administration from the University of Alabama.

(Article contains material from the Army News Service)

### Holiday Fire Safety

Fires ruin the holidays for many families. Some safety tips to keep in mind include:

- use flame-resistant decorations
- check all tree lights for defective sockets and worn or broken insulation on wiring
- don't use lighted candles on the tree
- don't use electric lights on a metal tree, use indirect lighting instead
- place the tree well away from the fireplace, heaters, or other source of sparks, heat, or open flame
- make a fresh cut across the trunk at the base of your tree before setting it up to remove dried sap and allow the tree to take up water
- water daily and dispose of the tree immediately after the holidays

# We have an intercept...IFT-7 is a hit

by J. Preston Lockridge  
and LuAnne Fantasia  
US Army Kwajalein Atoll Public Affairs

**U.S. Army Kwajalein Atoll, Dec. 5, 2001**—After a third 24-hour weather delay, all optics, radar and telemetry sensors reported *green* to the mission director. The Reagan Test Site (RTS) at the U.S. Army Kwajalein Atoll was *green* for launch. Vandenberg Air Force Base, Calif., was *green*.

The countdown reached zero 4,800 miles away. With a roar, the target vehicle, an Orbital Science suborbital launch system, cleared the launch pad, illuminating the evening sky on a journey to the west-central Pacific. The launch director at Vandenberg announced the successful liftoff and trajectory of the modified Minuteman II intercontinental ballistic missile.

On Kwajalein, Meck Island and Roi-Namur, a dynamic and diverse team of soldiers and civilians—sporting team shirts and some with spray-painted *green* hair—followed a sequence of actions to destroy the target. The mission, Integrated Flight Test-7, was a major step in the Ballistic Missile Defense Organization's technology research and development effort for missile defense.

A complex system of radars, telemetry and optical systems tracked the missile as it broke the horizon over the vast stretch of ocean, simultaneously feeding information to, and receiving information from, the Battle Management, Command, Control and Communications (BMC3), at the Joint Test Facility in Colorado Springs, Colo.

About 20 minutes after the target launched, a prototype interceptor missile carrying a prototype exoatmospheric kill vehicle (EKV), was launched from Meck Island. Ten minutes later it intercepted the target warhead at an altitude of approximately 140 miles during the midcourse phase of the target warhead's flight. The hit was another step in proving the feasibility of *hitting a bullet with a bullet*.

An immediate DoD news release stated, "Tonight's test is a major step in our aggressive test program. We will continue to pursue this testing regime to achieve a layered approach to missile defense, using different architectures to deter the growing threat of ballistic missiles carrying weapons of mass destruction."

The news release also emphasized that since the system is in the developmental phase of design and testing, performance



(U.S. Army Photo)

Major General Willie B. Nance, Jr. (far right) joins other launch observers in celebrating the third successful intercept for the Ground-based Midcourse Defense (GMD) program, formerly known as National Missile Defense. Nance is the Program Executive Officer for BMDO's Ground-Based Missile Defense.

of individual elements and the overall system integration was as important as the actual intercept.

The IFT-7 test was first scheduled for Oct. 24, but was delayed to allow more ground testing of Raytheon's hit-to-kill warhead. Defense Secretary Donald Rumsfeld said the test was also delayed out of concern that it might violate the 1972 Anti-Ballistic Missile Treaty. The treaty allows only tests of ground-based radar.

In a Nov. 30 DoD news briefing, Lt. Gen. Ronald Kadish, director of the Ballistic Missile Defense Organization discussed the test. He said that all representative system elements participate; a space-based missile warning sensor; a ground-based early warning radar; the prototype X-Band radar at Kwajalein Atoll; and the BMC3. Since the system is in its research and development phase, these elements serve as either prototypes or surrogates for system elements which are in the developmental stage and have not yet been produced for actual operational use.

"We are testing to learn," Kadish said "We are not testing as pass-fail for some operational reason. We're learning about the system," he added. "We will make cor-

rections as a result of any anomalies, and we will continue to test to build our confidence and to learn more—until such time as we feel confident to do operational testing against more realistic targets and more realistic scenarios," Kadish said.

This is the fifth intercept test of the Midcourse Defense Segment research and development program. The first, Oct. 3, 1999, resulted in the successful intercept of a ballistic missile target. The second test, Jan. 19, 2000, did not achieve an intercept due to a clogged cooling pipe on the EKV, but did successfully test the integrated system of elements. IFT-5, July 8, 2000, did not achieve an intercept due to the failure of the EKV to separate from the booster rocket, but a year later, IFT-6 successfully achieved intercept, meeting most test objectives, and boosting confidence in the program and the system.

With an array of highly sophisticated radar, telemetry and optical sensors located far from population centers and air and sea routes, U.S. Army Kwajalein's outstanding team of scientists, technicians and support personnel make the RTS, a unique and unparalleled facility for successful missile testing.

In addition to long-range missile test programs, the range offers the capability for testing medium-range missiles launched from the Pacific Missile Range Facility, Hawaii (3700km) and short-range missiles launched from Wake Island (1140km) and Aur Atoll (375km). The broad-expanse deep ocean area provides a secure non-recoverability of test articles; and a shallow lagoon, albeit the world's largest lagoon, allows recovery of test articles with minimal environmental impact.

Range radars have visibility of almost all new space launches from Asia in their synchronous transfer orbits. RTS radars are on 15-minute alert from the U.S. Space Command to provide coverage of missile launches. NASA shuttle and missile launches are also tracked by the radar systems.

RTS radars are part of the Space Surveillance Network headquartered in Colorado Springs, Colo., and provide 128 hours each week to identifying and cataloging space objects, including both deep space and near-earth satellites. The ALTAIR and its companion TRADEX perform more than 40,000 tracks each year.

## Space ops officers selected

Just in time for Christmas, a new group of Army officers have been designated for Functional Area 40, Space Operations Officer.

After graduation from the FA 40 Qualification Course, the new officers can look forward to staff assignments in the Army Space and Missile Defense Command, Army Space Command, U.S. Space Command, National Reconnaissance Office, or the office of the National Security Space Architect. They may also be assigned to the 1st Space Battalion, the 1st Satellite Control Battalion, or Army corps headquarter staffs.

Space Operations officers work to integrate space assets and capabilities into Army doctrine, exercises, contingency plans, and operations. Space products and capabilities bring warfighters critical technologies that offer superiority in navigation, communication, missile warning, and intelligence.

These capabilities are enabling today's soldiers and the Objective Force greater control of the battle area.

The new designees are:

Lt. Col. Mark Andrew Anderson  
Lt. Col. Conrad Hamilton Bonner  
Lt. Col. Daniel Timothy Fox  
Lt. Col. Robert Kenneth King II  
Lt. Col. Timothy William Mango  
Lt. Col. Dean Charles Olson  
Lt. Col. Harry Dean Prantl  
Lt. Col. Thomas Wayne Quintero  
Lt. Col. Miracle David Solley  
Lt. Col. Jerome Edward Thomas  
Lt. Col. James Thomas Wood Jr.  
Major (P) James Robert Gierlach  
Major (P) Gregory Allen Palka  
Major (P) Richard Lewis St Clair  
Major (P) Curt Edward Stover  
Major Duncan Christopher Currier  
Major Kyu Myong Lee  
Major Floyd Zane Light Jr.  
Major Michael Joseph Pepe  
Major Sean Michael Scally  
Major Triest Lamonray Smart  
Major Patrick C. Suggs

# El Paso AUSA Symposium explores Space in supporting Rapid D

The early December meeting of the Association of the United States Army Space and Missile Defense Symposium and Exhibition was by most accounts a success.

The symposium had more industry displays than last year and the number of participants climbed by nearly 14 percent, according to comments made by Gen. (Ret.) Gordon R. Sullivan, the AUSA president.

The Honorable Silvestre Reyes, U.S. Representative of the 16th District (El Paso) in Texas attended and spoke and Mayor Raymond C. Caballero welcomed attendees to El Paso. Recognizing the importance of Space and Missile Defense to their communities Mayor Loretta Spencer of Huntsville, and Mayor Jan Wells of Madison, Ala., also travelled to the symposium.

In his opening remarks, Sullivan said the symposium was being held to facilitate the debate and the dialogue surrounding space and missile defense. Not everyone here, he said, is signed up for everything that is displayed or that will be said. "But, this is America after all..." we don't have to agree.

Lieutenant General Joseph M. Cosumano, Jr., commanding general of the U.S. Army Space and Missile Defense Command and Army Space Command also welcomed the attendees and talked about the events of 2001.

He noted the change in Administrations had brought "with it a new commitment to the development of integrated missile defenses; to protect our Nation, our troops, and our allies." The renewed commitment brought with it a reorganization of the Ballistic Missile Defense program. The commitment, he said, extended to ensuring that space activities are properly managed to support U.S. national security interests.

Cosumano noted that the Defense Department decisions based on the Space Commission are bringing the needed changes in how space activities are organized and managed.

The commitment, he said, extends to transforming DoD to ensure overwhelming, continued, competitive advantage for America's military. Part of that involves reorganizing Department of the Army.

"For the first time in DA DCSOPS we will have a Space, Missile Defense, and Information Operations Division. And, of course, the transformation of the Army continues.

"2001 has been a very busy year for all of us in the space and missile defense business," he said. He noted it had been a year of change. "With those changes come challenges. We're going to talk [about those challenges] in this symposium. To give a single operational context for our discussions we chose 'Rapid Decisive Operations' as our theme."

RDO presents a way the the joint force commander, acting in conjunction

with the elements of national power can determine and employ the right force in decisive, non-linear campaign to rapidly achieve desired military outcomes.

Cosumano was followed by Gen. John N. Abrams, commanding general, U.S. Army Training and Doctrine Command who spoke on the role of missile defense in the Objective Force.

(At right) NASA Astronaut, Army Lt. Col. Jeffrey Williams (right center) presents Tom Galvin (left center) with an astronaut memento in recognition of Galvin reaching 40 years of service. Galvin plays a major role organizing SMDC participation in conference events.



(At right) Lieutenant General Cosumano recognized Huntsville Mayor Loretta Spencer for being the only mayor he'd ever known to sit through all 27 hours of presentations and panels at an Army symposium.

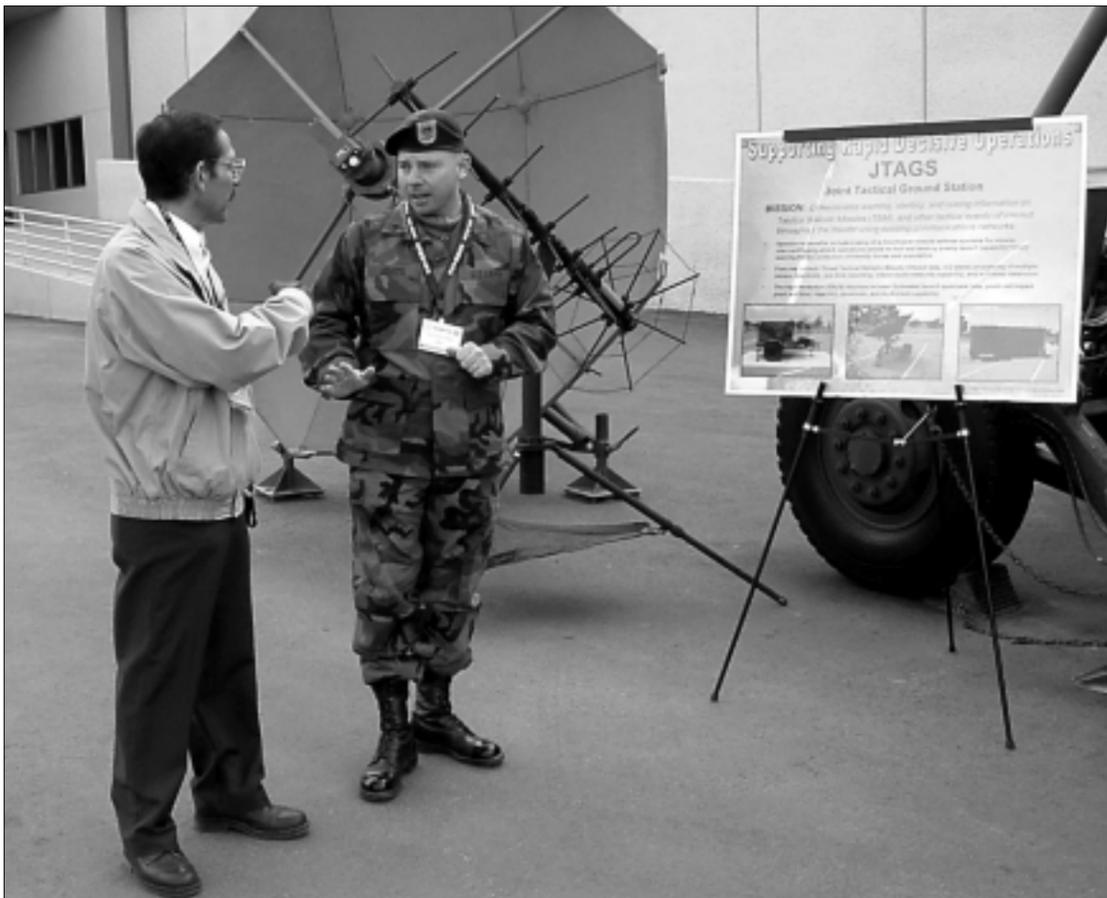
A presentation on the Objective Force was made by Lt. Gen. Johnny M. Riggs, director of the Objective Force Task Force.

Panel discussions included presentations on missile defense and space in support of RDO; integrated missile defenses; and, policy and doctrine implications for full spectrum dominance.



Gerard Meyer (center) explains the Tactical Exploitation System which combines total tactical exploitation of national capabilities (TEN) and disseminate data. The Army Space Program Office, which is part of the Space and Missile Defense Command exhibit at the December

# explores the use of Decisive Operations



(Above) Lieutenant General Cosumano enjoys a light-hearted encounter with the cowboys and ladies of a show group, "Six Guns and Shady Ladies." (Left) Staff Sergeant Steven Adams, JTAGS-Texas, discusses the Joint Tactical Ground Station with a symposium participant.



A soldier displays the Patriot Common Operating Shelter to civilians attending the AUSA symposium.



Lieutenant General Cosumano emphasizes a point during a news media briefing. The commanding general and key members of the command spent time during the briefing, and in hallway interviews, helping reporters understand the Army's support of space technology and missile defense as it relates to the Objective Force and Rapid Decisive Operations.

**Story and photos by Jonathan Pierce**

n (TES) to a symposium participant. The TES (CAP) functionally to receive, process, exploit, develops TENCAP capabilities, was a part of the meeting in El Paso.

# KMAR modernization leads to remoting

by Preston Lockridge  
Kwajalein Atoll

Becoming more competitive . . . reducing costs to the customer . . . increasing our business base . . . sound familiar? Yes, maybe at Wal-Mart or Burger King, but not in the context of operating the nation's premier range for testing missiles and surveillance of space—the U.S. Army Kwajalein Atoll's Reagan Test Site (RTS).

The RTS has a major advantage over other ranges with its remote location. Far from shipping, air lanes and centers of population; security and safety in testing missiles is a big RTS plus. That same remoteness costs money, particularly with the logistics of moving people, equipment, and data.

The RTS has addressed the problem with a major four-year program called KMAR – Kwajalein Modernization and Remoting. The primary objective of this program is to reduce operating costs while continuing to meet range users' growing requirements. This objective is being reached by replacing obsolete high maintenance equipment with modern substitutes capable of fulfilling current and future customer needs. The next step is automating and remotely operating radar, telemetry and optics assets that are in remote locations around the Atoll.

## Radars

"The suite of radars is the showcase of the RTS because of their unique capabilities for data collecting" according to Dr. John Leeper, MIT/Lincoln Laboratory, Site Manager. "Four major one-of-a-kind, highly sophisticated radar systems are being modernized primarily with commercial off-the-shelf [COTS] equipment and software, replacing the historical [legacy] custom hardware and software that has evolved over the past 40 years."

The upgraded radars use a common real time program and can be remotely operated from the control center on Kwajalein. The modernized radars use one console design

built from COTS components with only seven custom boards across all radars. Each of the four modernized radars is automatically operated with an override manual capability. All modernized radars have multi-target tracking capability. The amount of data collected with the modernized system is four to ten times greater than the old. Quick-look data, important to the user, is now available within four to 24 hours.

"ALCOR, MMW, ALTAIR, and TRADEX are really one radar now, with different flavors" said Stephen Rejto, the KMAR Program Manager "Our goals are to reduce cost of operation and maintenance with common parts, flexible hardware and software common to each radar."

## Telemetry

Telemetry support has been a component of the instrumentation test support structure at the range for nearly 40 years. The system now includes nine tracking antennas and five fixed receiving antennas located on five islands in the Kwajalein Atoll. Supporting personnel are shuttled daily to their work sites via helicopters, fixed wing aircraft, or by boat.

With KMAR, the equipment is automated, networked and controlled via fiber optic links from a newly established telemetry control center on Kwajalein. The telemetry data will also be upgraded to permit digital recording of the post-detected data. This will allow much faster data reduction, at a lower cost. "The RTS customer will now enjoy quick access to their data and be able to see what's happening to the target in real-time, thanks to a planned real-time visualization capability," said Dr. Mohamed Abouzahra, the MIT/LL Associate Site Manager at RTS.

## Optics

The optics suite consists of seven tracking telescope mounts, two RADOT (Recording Automatic Digital Optical Tracker) and five Super RADOT mounts, with a large number of fixed ballistic and documentary

cameras located on five islands in the Kwajalein Atoll. Each tracking mount can hold several telescopes. A wide variety of cameras are used with those telescopes, including 35mm and 70mm film cameras, high-resolution video cameras, high-speed infrared digital cameras, and a high-speed visible-band digital camera. Improved digital recording of images has been introduced. Eventually, it is anticipated that film will be replaced with high-speed digital cameras and recording systems as technology becomes available.

## Fiber-optic Remoting Link

In conjunction with the KMAR program, the RTS has designed, built, tested and fielded a fiber-optic link to transmit the RF signals from four remotely located high dynamic range telemetry systems. Thorough bench and post-installation testing was performed on the link. The measured results show that this link meets, or exceeds, the system performance specifications in terms of gain, noise figure, cross-talk, dynamic range, and bit-error-rate.

## Mission Control

The Kwajalein Mission Control Center (KMCC) began operation in 1995, combining three range control centers. With KMAR, when the control center operates during a mission, a single test director orchestrates the mission with the help of operators at 11 consoles who monitor and coordinate data collection activities of radars, telemetry, and optics stations. These RTS sensors track objects traveling thousands of miles per hour. An automated system to assist operators with target identification is being developed.

When completed, the KMCC will be a totally redesigned control center. "The bridge" in the center with 11 stations will be reduced to seven control stations. Additional stations from the KREMS radars will be added in rooms adjoining the control center, replacing the controls already in place at the sensor sites.

# Sergeants earn German badge in Okinawa

by Staff Sgt. Jimmy D. Little  
Okinawa

When two noncommissioned officers of Echo Company, 1<sup>st</sup> Satellite Control Battalion, Army Space Command decided they wanted to achieve something extra they picked a challenge. Stationed on Okinawa, Japan the sergeants wanted to earn the coveted Bundeswehr-Leistungsabzeichen, the German Armed Forces Efficiency Badge.

Staff sergeants Timothy Harrell and Jimmy Little first called the American Consulate located on Okinawa. That first befuddled phone call led to five Company E soldiers earning the badge Sept. 27.

The call to the American Consulate led to the Embassy of the Federal Republic of Germany, located in Tokyo, Japan. The Assistant Defense Attaché, German Army Sgt. Maj. Frank Motte, professed his surprise at such an unusual request. No one had ever approached him, or his predecessor, to his knowledge, with a request for the testing requirements for the Efficiency Badge. Regardless of his surprise, Motte sent the requirements and all the details for testing.

The German Armed Forces Efficiency Badge is awarded in three different levels of achievement, gold being the highest, followed by silver and bronze. Two events of five determine the level of the badge awarded: the road

march and the weapon qualification. First aid, sports, and a commander's review round out the requirements. The sporting events include the long or high jump, 100 or 400 meter run, three or five kilometer run or one kilometer swim, and the shot-put.

The weapon qualifications trials wound up posing a problem. No German manufactured weapons on Motte's list were readily available, however, he was able to determine the M9 standard issue nine-millimeter side arm would suffice. The nine-millimeter pistol requirement is a minimum of three out-of-five double action rounds into three E-type silhouettes at 25 meters. One round each in three E-types earns a bronze badge if you pass all the other requirements; four rounds earns the silver and five gets the gold.

Once the weapon had been selected, the problem was ammunition. Being near the end of the fiscal year, and after all officer qualifications had been fulfilled, Company E had depleted their allocation of nine-millimeter ammo. With a little finesse, trading, promised favors and a lot of good ol' boy charm Little finagled a case of nine millimeter ammunition from the local ordnance battalion.

When all was said and done, early morning swims, attempted long runs, digging a long jump pit, securing necessary gear, and heightened security presented their own challenges. Finally the day arrived to pick up the Ger-

man attaché and the assistant attaché at Kadena Air Base. A Mongolian barbecue welcomed the German officials to Okinawa.

Early on Sept. 26, an Air Force van of adrenaline pumped soldiers, American and German, attempted to navigate the security check point of Marine Corps Air Station Futenma. A call to the commander of the watch, raised eyebrows, and a few skeptical, heavily armed Marine MP's later found seven applicants at the start point of what is now known as, "The Trail of Blisters." Depending on your age group, the soldiers were required to force march from 20 to 30 kilometers. Determination was the word of the day as everyone who started the march finished, some more dramatically than others. Motte impressed his American counterparts with his stamina and complete disregard for pain by finishing first.

The march participants, and their families, joined German Navy Capt. Raimund Wallner and Army Sgt. Maj. Motte for dinner and award of the German Efficiency Badge. Wallner extolled the virtues of the solidarity that was shown between the German and American militaries.

Five soldiers earned the badge: Sgt. 1<sup>st</sup> Class Brian LaMay, Staff Sergeants Little and Harrell, and Sgt. Darrick Noah achieved gold; Staff Sgt. Derrick Looney received the Silver German Armed Forces Efficiency Badge.

# Netherland assumes space command

**COLORADO SPRINGS, Colo.** – The new commander of the 1<sup>st</sup> Space Battalion is no stranger to U.S. Army Space Command.

Lieutenant Colonel Scott F. Netherland, from Fredericksburg, Texas, first served in Army Space from 1990 to 1993.

"In those days, I worked under the deputy commander for operations. I was one of a couple of action officers working primarily with Global Positioning System (GPS) and Multi-Spectral Imagery," he said. As part of the Army Space Demonstration Program, Netherland worked most closely with the Small Lightweight GPS Receiver and doing demonstrations of the GPS.

"We were the fore runners to all of this," he continued, referring to what Army Space Command has become. "It was just some of us action officers going out and selling space."

After a four-year break from the Space community, Netherland returned to Colorado Springs for joint duty at U.S. Space Command in 1997 as a counterspace and information operations action officer in J-32. Netherland then made his way back to Army Space Command in 2000, serving as chief of operations and training in G-3. He was also responsible for standing up the Crisis Action Team for Army Space Command during the events of Sept. 11.

Now that he is the commander of one of

the youngest battalions in the Army — which is celebrating its second anniversary in December — the challenges will be great.

"I consider my primary vision for the battalion is that we remain relevant. Those will be my watch words," he said.

Netherland, originally an aviation officer, aimed his career path to space in the late 1980s.

"I pretty much followed my heart," he said. "I was interested in getting into the aerospace industry and that's what drew me into Army aviation to begin with. Before I came to Army Space in 1990, I had just completed my master's in aerospace engineering, specifically with the focus of orbital mechanics."

Netherland said space is an area that the military must exploit.

"We do enable the warfighter to be more successful and you need soldiers with experience who can translate that into Army lingo and make the connection between the stuff that is out there beyond.

"It is that stuff you can not reach out and touch — space — you just know that it is the source of many of your capabilities. So I think you need soldiers with credibility in uniform to share that with our warfighting brothers. That is a niche I found myself in, and I enjoy it."



(U.S. Army photo/ Sharon L. Hartman)

(Left) Col. William Partridge, Commander of Army Space Forces, U.S. Army Space Command, hands the colors over to Lt. Col. Scott F. Netherland, new commander of 1<sup>st</sup> Space Battalion during a change of command ceremony at Peterson Air Force Base Nov. 8.



DoD photo by Carol Floyd

Army Col. James Armstrong, Jr., JNIC commander (center), explains *Wargame 2000*'s depiction of a future missile defense architecture to Lt. Gen. Cosumano (left) and Brig. Gen. Geraci using a chart held by Frank Deis, chief scientist for *Wargame 2000*.

## CG, DCG visit JNIC

**SCHRIEVER AFB, Colo.,** – Army Lt. Gen. Joseph M. Cosumano, Jr., commanding general of the U.S. Army Space and Missile Defense Command, and Army Brig. Gen. Richard V. Geraci, deputy commanding general, recently visited the Ballistic Missile Defense Organization's Joint National Integration Center (JNIC) for a series of familiarization and update briefings.

SMDC is charged with protecting Army warfighters against missile attack, supporting them with space products, and developing a strong technology base for future deployment of a ground-based midcourse missile defense system. The U.S. Army Space Command, a subordinate command of SMDC, provides space support to warfighters, develops associated space technology, and is the Army component of the U.S. Space Command.

During their visit, Cosumano and Geraci received briefings on the JNIC's support to military exercises around the world, secure Web operations, wargame capabilities, and missile defense-related hardware-in-the-loop tests.

The Joint National Integration Center supports the evolutionary development and incremental fielding of an overarching ballistic missile defense system for the Nation. To do this, the JNIC performs interoperability tests; develops models and simulations; hosts and supports missile defense-related wargames; and provides missile defense exercise support, system-level engineering support, and related analyses.

## Coffin departs space battalion

**COLORADO SPRINGS, Colo.** – U.S. Army Space Command held a change of command ceremony for the 1<sup>st</sup> Space Battalion at Peterson Air Force Base on Nov. 8.

Lieutenant Colonel Timothy R. Coffin turned over command of the battalion to Lt. Col. Scott F. Netherland before a crowd of more than 200 at the Peterson parade grounds.

Colonel William J. Partridge, commander of Army Space Forces, hosted the event and reflected on its significance and Coffin's tenure at U.S. Army Space.

"Tim was the first commander of the space battalion and truly was the vanguard of our efforts to normalize space," said Partridge. "Almost two years ago, the elements of this battalion were part of the Army Space Command staff when we realized we were really operational units and should be organized the same as any other unit in the Army. Tim Coffin took up this challenge and proceeded to build from the ground up with the help of these great soldiers in the 1<sup>st</sup> Space Battalion."

Coffin's next assignment is in Washington D.C., as the subject matter expert on Army Space Operations in support of the Army's Objective Force Task Force.

"In less than two years since the battalion's inception, it has done a tremendous

amount of work," Coffin said.

"The battalion deployed soldiers to 41 exercises in six different countries and conducted 276 missile warning exercises with U.S. and joint forces overseas. We have run two schools. One of them trained 86 students to become Joint Tactical Ground Station operators. And the other taught 24 Reserve and National Guards personnel graduate-level instruction on space to become Space Support Team members. We have pushed soldiers to become their finest, and they have made us proud."

The 1<sup>st</sup> Space Battalion's activation on Dec. 15, 1999, signified an important commitment by the Army to fully embrace space operations as a core competency for the Army. The battalion was formed to care for soldiers and to provide an operational headquarters for command and control of the Army space forces.

The battalion accomplishes this mission through the Army Space Support Company with the Army Space Support Teams, the Theater Missile Warning Company through the Joint Tactical Ground Stations, and a Headquarters Company. In April 2001, the battalion expanded its mission to include conducting operations with the addition of the Space Electronic Warfare Detachment as a subordinate unit.

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# Joint cruise missile defense test force organizes

by Capt. Clifton Hughes (USA)  
**Joint Cruise Missile Defense Joint Test and Evaluation Joint Test Force**

Increasing proliferation of cruise missiles (CMs) in the arsenals of potential United States (US) adversaries raises concern about our ability to employ the Joint Integrated Air Defense System (JIADS) effectively as a weapon system against a credible CM threat. Although several individual weapon systems have been tested against CM targets, the JIADS, as a "family of systems," has not been thoroughly tested against the CM threat.

CMs pose unique challenges because they are relatively cheap; inherently stealthy due to their small size and mobility; and have the flexibility to be launched from ground, sea, or air. The genesis of the joint cruise missile defense (JCMD) joint test and evaluation (JT&E) effort began when the former SPACECOM commander, now the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs—General Richard Myers said (in the June 1999 Joint Feasibility Study) "...each service has been exploring independent CMD initiatives... A JT&E could serve not only to unite the services in developing a joint approach to the CMD mission, but also provide tremendous insight on how our Combat Air Forces should organize, train, and equip for this near future core mission area."

Individual system-level developmental and operational testing has occurred for many cruise missile defense (CMD) systems. However, testing has not focused on identifying CMD capabilities and limitations in a realistic joint operational environment and providing recommendations for improving/developing a suitable CMD Concept of Operations (CONOPS). Joint CMD CONOPS and tactics, techniques, and procedures (TTP) are outdated or absent and require revision/development because of emerging technologies and an evolving threat. CMD is an integral part of air and missile defense operations; recommended improvements must occur at the joint integrated level. To help solve these joint operational challenges, the Office of the Secretary of Defense (OSD) chartered the JCMD Joint Test Force (JTF) to conduct a joint test & evaluation (JT&E).

The JCMD JTF addresses identifying, testing, and assessing current and enhanced processes associated with JCMD operations. The JCMD focuses on five recognized func-

***"In the near-term, cruise missile proliferation could become at least as severe as the threat we now face from ballistic missiles...all of you involved in missile defense systems have your work cut out for you."***

Honorable Jacques S. Gansler  
 Former Under Secretary of Defense  
 Acquisition & Technology

tions of the kill chain: detection, tracking, identification, allocation, and engagement.

The Air Force is the lead service for this JT&E, with the Army, Navy, and Marine Corps as participating services. The JCMD JTF is a tenant on Eglin AFB, Fla.

During the four-year program, the JCMD JTF will conduct a series of CMD field and simulation tests. The JCMD JTF Program Test Plan describes two phases of the program. These two phases provide the road map for the activities that will produce legacy products designed to assist the warfighter in improving U.S. defensive capabilities against the cruise missile threat.

## Phase 1

Phase 1 consists of a field test (FT) and a simulation test (ST) to assess the current JIADS effectiveness. This baseline assessment will provide the basis for JTF identification and prioritization of enhancements for assessment in Phase 2.

The JTF will integrate with the Joint Combat Identification Evaluation Team (JCIET) and will conduct a major live-fly field test in CY02. Phase-1 FT-1 will focus on assessing the current JIADS CMD capability. FT-1 will provide data on the planning process and the information currently available to support it. It will also provide an initial assessment on how the current CONOPS/TTP are implemented and used, as well as their effectiveness. In addition, the JTF will assess JIADS capabilities and any integration or interoperability issues associated with them.

The first major simulation test (ST-1) in 2002 will provide proof-of-concept data for the JCMD JTF simulation architecture and will allow expansion of the test to examine effects of multiple simultaneous CM attacks and other parameters not testable in a field test environment. ST-1 will also provide a venue for the JCMD JTF to review and refine recommendations from FT-1 and

to identify potential changes in CONOPS and TTP to enhance CMD capabilities.

## Phase 2

In Phase 2, the focus will change from the establishment of the baseline JIADS effectiveness to the assessment of enhancements. It consists of a simulation test and a field test to assess enhanced JIADS effectiveness.

After integrating enhancements into the simulation architecture, the JCMD JTF will conduct ST-2 in 2003 to assess the value-added of the enhancements to the theater air-missile defense (TAMD) mission area and extend assessment of the JIADS into alternate operational scenarios that can include such items as—

- Variations in threat density
- Use of alternate CMD TTP
- Alternate JIADS architectures

ST-2 will also provide the opportunity to screen potential improvements in CMD CONOPS/TTP and select the best ones for evaluation in FT-2.

FT-2 will be used to assess the effectiveness of an improved JIADS capability and to identify additional improvements. Upon completion of ST-2, the JTF will document the recommended JCMD CONOPS/TTP. FT-2 will be conducted in the JCIET 04 environment and will:

- Assess baseline and enhanced JIADS performance (value added)
- Assess baseline and enhanced CMD CONOPS/TTP (value added)
- Assess potential solutions to problems
- Confirm problem areas; identify others

## Legacy Products

The JCMD JTF will provide numerous legacy products throughout the project. Future products of the JCMD JTF JT&E will provide commanders-in-chief (CINCs) and warfighters with an evaluation of current and enhanced JIADS capabilities and procedures in meeting the requirements of the CMD mission area. The JCMD JTF will quantify the effects of CONOPS and TTP changes as well as sensor, decision-maker, and shooter system enhancements to the JIADS.

The JIADS simulation architecture will provide a means of examining JCMD effectiveness in specific CINC areas of responsibility. ST 1 & 2 will focus on a selected CINC area of responsibility and will model an operationally representative scenario. This will demonstrate the utility of the JIADS simulation architecture while providing the CINCs with additional insight into current and near future JCMD capabilities. The CINCs and other members of the missile defense community can then use the legacy architecture for further exploration of the JCMD mission area.

The final report will document the overall results of the JT&E and provide recommendations for the most relevant areas in future efforts to improve US JCMD capabilities.

JCMD is currently collaborating with both United States Joint Forces Command J-7 and the Air Land Sea Applications (ALSA) Center on the possible development of Joint TTP and multi-Service for CMD. Additionally, JCMD JTF is working closely with potential product owners and warfighters for concurrence and development of relevant JCMD products.

Additional information about the JCMD JTF JT&E can be found at the JCMD JTF website: [www.jte.osd.mil/jcmd/index.htm](http://www.jte.osd.mil/jcmd/index.htm) or by calling Capt. Hughes at DSN 872-4661 X123.



An artistic rendering of the joint missile defense environment for theater defense.

## Awards and Promotions

Last Name	First Name	MI	Hr Official Office	Type Award
ALEXANDER	ALLEN		SMDC-TC-TD-WM	OTSCA
ALKHAFI	CAROL	D	SMDC-CM-S	OTSCA
BAILEY	CEDRIC		SMDC-TC-TD-AM	OTSCA
BEAVERS	MICKEY	A	SMDC-IM-P	TOA
BENNETT	GEORGE	A	SMDC-EN-I	PA
BETTS	ROGER	D	SMDC-TC-TD-SR	PA
BLACKWELL	NORMAN	B	SMDC-AC-T-S	PA
BROCK	SANDRA	C	SMDC-RM-S	OTSCA
CARGILE	MARY	T	SMDC-RM-P	TOA
CHAPMAN	MICHAEL	G	SMDC-TC-TD-PM	PA
CHILDERS	SHIRLEY	G	SMDC-CM-CN	PA
CLARK	JAMES	M	SMDC-IM-C	PA
COCHRAN	DIANA	L	SMDC-TC-BE	OTSCA
DANIELS	JAY	F	SMDC-AC-K-RS	PA
DANIELS	EVELYN	R	SMDC-IM-A	TOA
DANLEY	ANN	L	SMDC-IN-S	TOA
DONNELLY	STEPHEN	L	SMDC-EN-I	PA
DONNELLY	STEPHEN	L	SMDC-EN-I	TOA
ELDRIDGE	ALICE	R	SMDC-RM-P	TOA
ELLIOTT	CLYDE	N	SMDC-TC-TD-SR	PA
ELLIS	FRANKLIN	J	SMDC-TC-TD-SM	OTSCA
ELMORE	BARBARA	M	SMDC-RM-P	TOA
FAIRCHILD	BRUCE	A	SMDC-IN-S	PA
FINCHER	SHERRY	F	SMDC-RM-P	TOA
FLORES	MARIO		SMDC-TC-WM	SA
FRAZIER	VERNON	L	SMDC-TC-TD-PM	OTSCA
FREEMAN	GARRY	L	SMDC-TC-TD-SR	PA
FRYE	GREGORY	M	SMDC-AR-OL-N	PA
FUSCO	PAUL	J	SMDC-EN-I	PA
GIL	RODOLFO	F	SMDC-AC-K-ZS	PA
GIOVANDO	EVA	R	SMDC-IM-C	PA
GRAY	LINDA	B	SMDC-CM-CN	PA
GREENE	ANNE	P	SMDC-AC-K-ZA	PA
GREENHILL	BILLIE	S	SMDC-RM-S	PA
GREENWOOD	GERALD	W	SMDC-EN-I	PA
GREENWOOD	GERALD	W	SMDC-EN-I	TOA
HAYES	HELGA	M	SMDC-TC-TD-PM	OTSCA
HENDERSON	JOHN	C	SMDC-TC-TD-WM	PA
HINTON	BELTHA	K	SMDC-RM-S	PA
HORKMAN	SCOTT	A	SMDC-LG-S	PA
HUNTER	BRIAN	W	SMDC-TC-TD-WM	OTSCA
JENKINS	NORMA	J	SMDC-AR-IN-S	PA
JOHNSON	JOHN	M	SMDC-TC-TD-PM	OTSCA
JONES	GREGORY	W	SMDC-TC-BE	PA
JORGENSEN	JOHN	E	SMDC-AC-K-ZM	PA
KOLLMAN	MARK	A	SMDC-TC-TD-WM	OTSCA
KUBIK	LOUIS	J	SMDC-AC-K-CS	PA
KYLE	BRENDA	R	SMDC-TC-TD-PM	OTSCA
KYNISTON	ROBERT	A	SMDC-AR-FS-Z	PA
LACEY	LAJEANNIA	J	SMDC-IM-P	TOA
LAHIERE	ASTRID	C	SMDC-CM-CS	OTSCA
LANCASTER	JAMES	T	SMDC-TC-TD-WM	SA
LEMLEY	BILLY	W	SMDC-CM-CS	OTSCA
LEWIS	VICTOR	J	SMDC-AR-OL-N	PA
LONGE	JAMES	F	SMDC-RM-M	PA
LONGHI	ALLAN	C	SMDC-CM-AP	PA
MCBRIDE	THERESA	K	SMDC-RM-P	TOA
MCCULLEY	SUSAN	M	SMDC-TC-TD-SR	PA
MCKAY	STEPHEN	A	SMDC-TC-TD-PI	PA
MCQUEEN	WILLIAM	A	SMDC-AR-LO-S	OTSCA
MONTGOMERY	WILLIAM	B	SMDC-TC-TD-WM	OTSCA
MORALES	MARCO	A	SMDC-PA	PA
MURPHY	CARL	A	SMDC-AR-IN-A	PA
NASH	KEVIN	D	SMDC-TC-TD-WM	OTSCA
NASH	KEVIN	D	SMDC-TC-TD-WM	PA
NYQUIST	ROBERT	E	SMDC-CM-S	SA
OCONNER	ROBIN	M	SMDC-TC-TD-SM	OTSCA
OLIVER	MICHELLE	L	SMDC-TC-TD-SP	OTSCA
ORAVITS	ROBERT	J	SMDC-TC-TD-SR	PA
PARADISE	ROBERT	B	SMDC-CM-KA	PA
PARKER	DEBRA	A	SMDC-CM-CN	OTSCA
PEOPLES	MARY	D	SMDC-EE	TOA
PHIFER	ROBBIE	H	SMDC-CM-CT	OTSCA
PHIFER	ROBBIE	H	SMDC-CM-CT	PA
POPESCU	JOHN		SMDC-LC-H	PA
POYHONEN	PHYLLIS	Y	SMDC-CM-S	SA
RAINS	TERRY	G	SMDC-AC-T-I	PA
RAMEY	RACHEL	H	SMDC-RM-M	PA
RAMEY	RACHEL	H	SMDC-RM-M	TOA
RATLIFF	NEVRIK	E	SMDC-CM	OTSCA
RIVERO	FREDERICK	J	SMDC-AR-LO-S	OTSCA
ROBERTS	JAMES	O	SMDC-TC-TD-SM	OTSCA
RODGERS	PHILLIP	T	SMDC-CM-KA	PA
RUH	RAMONA	L	SMDC-TC-TD-WM	PA
RUNYAN	RICHARD	A	SMDC-TC-TD-PI	PA
SASAKI	BRYAN	A	SMDC-CM-S	OTSCA
SCHWARZBART	JANET	L	SMDC-CM-S	SA
SHIELDS	JEFFERY	M	SMDC-RM-M	PA
SMITH	GREGORY	L	SMDC-TC-TD-YM	OTSCA
SPEARS	BRENDA	D	SMDC-TC-TD-AM	PA
STEPHENS	SHIRLEY	C	SMDC-CM	PA
STOVALL	ZACHARY	A	SMDC-TC-TD-AM	PA
STRICKLAND	WILLIAM	L	SMDC-TC-TD-PA	PA
STUBBS	JOHN	M	SMDC-IM-C	PA
THOMPSON	VIRGINIA		SMDC-SP-CC	TOA
TRIMBLE	DIANNE	F	SMDC-CM-CN	PA
TRUSSELL	TERRY	W	SMDC-AR-FS-M	PA
TURNER	BRENDA	S	SMDC-IN-S	TOA
UPTAIN	SAMUEL	T	SMDC-TC-TD-SM	OTSCA
WHEELOCK	BRYAN	M	SMDC-TC-TD-WM	OTSCA
WILLIAMS	JEFFERY	A	SMDC-AR-OL-S	PA
WILLIAMS	BELINDA	J	SMDC-CM-CT	PA
WILLIAMS	CHARLENE	R	SMDC-TC-TD-PA	PA
WREN	KENNETH	L	SMDC-BL-WC	PA
WRIGHT	PETER	H	SMDC-TC-TD-YM	OTSCA
WYCHULIS	JOSEPH	W	SMDC-AR-IN-S	PA

**Promotions (New grade/effective date shown)**

BAXENDALE	GORDON	M	SMDC-AR-O	13	11/04/01
BOYKIN	SHAWANDA	R	SMDC-SP-CE	04	11/18/01
CASALINO	STEVEN	A	SMDC-AR-SB-Z	13	11/18/01
DUVALL	JOAN	L	SMDC-TC-TD-SD	08	11/04/01
FITZPATRICK	DOROTHY	S	SMDC-IM-A	13	12/02/01
GEORGE	JOSEPH		SMDC-AR-IM	13	11/04/01
GRAYSON	WONDA	E	SMDC-RM	08	11/04/01
HUHLEIN	MICHAEL	A	SMDC-TC-TD-Y	15	11/18/01
RAMEY	RACHEL	H	SMDC-RM-M	14	11/18/01
SCHULZFORTNEY	KAREN	E	SMDC-ZD	10	11/18/01
STEPHENS	SHIRLEY	C	SMDC-CM	09	11/18/01

SA - Special Act Award      PA - Performance Award  
 OTSCA - On-the-Spot Cash Award      TOA - Time-off Award

# CG Direct: A cyber open door

by Lt. Gen. Joseph M. Cosumano, Jr.  
**Commanding General, SMDC/ARSPACE**

Set up just after the events of Sept. 11<sup>th</sup>, the CG Hotline is intended to be a way for you to talk directly to me about ways we can improve the command. I encourage you to give me your input, whether it be a complaint about something that should be changed or a suggestion about how to make things better.

It is important to note that while we encourage you to leave your name with the call so we can get back to you if need be, you have the option of submitting an anonymous call. My direct representative for the CG Hotline has been directed to keep the calls confidential.

We set this service up for you to use and I strongly encourage you to do so. The phone number is:

**866-CG DIRECT**  
**866-243-4732**

## Majors can review OMPF online

**WASHINGTON (Army News Service, Dec. 10, 2001)** — Majors being considered for promotion to lieutenant colonel in February can now review their Official Military Personnel File online, according to the U.S. Total Army Personnel Command.

"We are happy with the progress we had with access to sergeant first class records online, ... and we decided to provide others access as soon as we can," said Col. William Mansell, deputy to the adjutant general at the Total Army Personnel Command.

OMPF Online was not originally scheduled to go active for majors being considered by the upcoming promotion board, Mansell said. However, due to success of the program for sergeants first class who were able to access their personnel records online beginning Nov. 15, the files for the majors went online Dec. 7.

OMPF Online is being introduced to the Army incrementally, PERSCOM officials said, mainly to those personnel appearing before senior selection boards.

The site can be accessed through the PERSCOM home page and Army Knowledge Online portal at [www.perscom.army.mil](http://www.perscom.army.mil). Only majors with an AKO account will be able to review their files.

## BMTJPO receives Alabama award



The Ballistic Missile Targets Joint Project Office (BMTJPO) received the Alabama Quality Award (AQA) for the Service Sector Nov. 28 in Birmingham.

Along with representatives of the Space and Missile Defense Battle Lab (SMDDBL) the BMTJPO attended the AQA annual conference and made presentations on their commitment to productivity and quality customer service.

The SMDDBL received three awards in the AQA Team Showcase.

The Advanced Research Center and the Operations Division each earned silver awards, while the Studies and Analysis Division placed with a bronze.

# Collier, chief scientist retires

## *Career spans two national missile defense systems*

When Dr. Darrell W. Collier retires later this month, the U.S. Army Space and Missile Defense Command will say goodbye to its chief scientist for the past eight years. It also loses the talents and experience of a man whose career spans the fielding of the Nation's first missile defense system and the research and development of the coming ground-based mid-course missile defense system.

The Eagle interviewed Dr. Collier at the AUSA Symposium in El Paso early this month.

Collier leaves the government following 33.5 years of service and two years, one month and one day in the active Army. His military experience stationed him at White Sands Missile Range as a Nuclear Effects Test Officer. He thought that it was amusing that when he was in the military he worked for a civilian, but when he became a civilian employee he worked for a military officer.

"The chief scientist does what his boss wants him to do," mused Collier with a laugh. "Secondly, he does what he thinks needs to be done, and then, third, he does what he pleases."

"The role has changed a lot during the eight years. It does depend a lot on what the boss wants to do. In simple terms I'm supposed to be the interface to the outside world in the technical arena."

"Internally, I oversee the overall technical quality of our programs. I concentrate on a few programs, those primarily of interest to the boss, and ones that perhaps have a problem of some sort. That has varied from time to time; lately it's been directed energy. Prior to that, and still there's a lot of emphasis on space."

Collier, a physicist with a bachelors degree from Arkansas State College, and masters and doctoral degrees from the University of Arkansas, started his federal career by working with the Safeguard System Evaluation Agency where he eventually moved into systems

analysis. The Anti-Ballistic Missile Treaty ended the Safeguard work of his agency. The new Training and Doctrine Command, however, had need of a strong group of systems analysts to do cost and operational analysis of weapons systems under development. So his agency changed names, commands, and jobs but stayed at White Sands.

"It was quite an emotional transition. I've always been kind of proud of the organization because it was a tough transition, but, in fact, about 90 percent of the people did well."

In 1977, Collier went to work with TRADOC Combined Arms Test Activity at Fort Hood, Texas, as its scientific advisor. He says his duties there, until he left in 1988, were much the same as they are here.

In 1988, he went back to his old organization, the TRADOC Analysis Command at White Sands, as its director. After a nine month tour in 1993 as the Special Assistant for Forces and Program Evaluation he came to SMDC.

Collier notes that the details of what he has done in SMDC has changed as the organization has grown.

"We have been very different organizationally over the eight years. The general model that people seem to think of is that government service is steady with not much change," he said. Clearly he doesn't agree.

"Everywhere I've been for 33 years there has just been an enormous amount of change going on. Total mission changes like Safeguard to this [the current SMDC] reorganization. The single most important thing that the or-



Dr. Darrell W. Collier

ganization has had to deal with is just the continuous large-scale change. Change in terms of external conditions in which we work, the projects that people want us to work on, and the way in which money flows to us.

"When I came to work for the command, it was just making the transition from being solely dedicated to the Strategic Defense Initiative—totally an acquisition technology community—to one that was becoming a hybrid. They [the command] had taken over ARSPACE. Huntsville, at the time, was still almost exclusively focused on what would become BMDO."

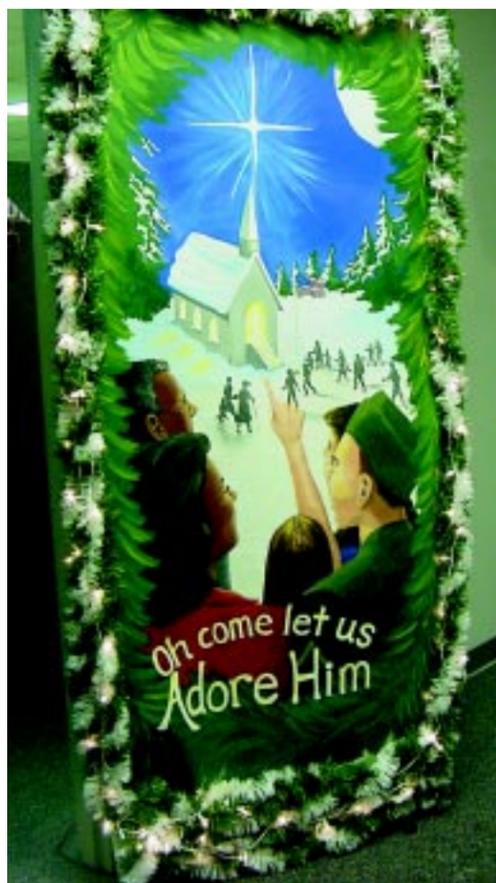
"Every element of SMDC was in transition. Then on top of that we had enormous money problems. There were questions about whether the Army really had a role in ballistic missile defense. There was great trauma, great uncertainty. And that was just the beginning."

"We started concentrating hard on the Army in 1994 and 1995. And there's been a long series of attempts to organize internally to grow to where we are now; and we're still changing. Changes like this are very hard on organizations. It's difficult for people to relax and concentrate on their job when you've got all these things going on."

"Everybody who comes in from outside really suffers [in trying to understand this organization] from the complexity of the command. The number and kinds of things we have to deal with becomes mind boggling."

"We're fortunate that we've come through as well as we have. There may not be a lot of guys who will get medals, but they have pulled at the oars and brought us through."

"I'd really like to express my appreciation to everyone for their support, and encourage them to accept the next round of change. There is great opportunity in change. We need to work harder at becoming a family. I hope that people will take a harder approach at valuing what other SMDC organizations do."



## Huntsville holiday door decorating mania breaks out

Huntsville employees and offices caught the holiday spirit in a friendly, but competitive way this season. The judges hadn't met as of press time but these photos are representative of the creative and artistic talents that filled everyone with the joy of the season.

At the left, the Security Office found a fun way to remind everyone that security this season has a renewed emphasis for us all.

Above, the religious flavor of Christmas is the theme of the Acquisition Center, Kwajalein Support Directorate.

Tinsel and ribbons, beads and candy canes were used, at right, by the members of the Deputy Chief of Staff for Resource Management Office to brighten the Huntsville hallways.

From all of us in Huntsville, Happy Holidays to the rest of the SMDC family.