

JANUARY 16, 2014

A Space & Missile Defense NewsWire

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SMDC hosts town hall meetings



Photo by Carrie E. David

Lt. Gen. David L. Mann, commanding general, U.S. Army Space and Missile Defense Command/Army Forces Strategic Command, answers questions from the command's Redstone Arsenal workforce during a Town Hall at the Von Braun III auditorium Jan. 15. With the general on stage are Ronald E. Chronister, deputy to the commander, USASMDC/ARSTRAT, and Sgt. Maj. David M. Poehlein, SMDC G-3 sergeant major, representing SMDC Command Sgt. Maj. James N. Ross. Mann conducted a similar Town Hall for SMDC members stationed at Peterson Air Force Base, Colo., Jan. 16.



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COMMANDING GENERAL

Lt. Gen. David L. Mann

COMMAND SERGEANT MAJOR

Command Sgt. Maj. James N. Ross

DEPUTY TO THE COMMANDER

Ronald E. Chronister

DEPUTY COMMANDING GENERAL FOR OPERATIONS

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Political military affairs advisor retires



Photo by Dottie White

Lt. Gen. David L. Mann, commanding general, U.S. Army Space and Missile Defense Command/Army Forces Strategic Command, pins the Meritorious Civilian Service Award on Dr. John Fairlamb, political military affairs advisor, SMDC, during Fairlamb's retirement at the command's Redstone Arsenal, Ala., headquarters Jan. 8. Fairlamb retires with 45 years of federal service.

Financial management analyst retires



Photo by Dottie White

Col. Michael Cook, deputy chief of staff, G-8, U.S. Army Space and Missile Defense Command/Army Forces Strategic Command, presents Carolyn Burt, lead financial management analyst, SMDC, with a certificate for her Superior Civilian Service Award she received during her retirement at the command's Redstone Arsenal, Ala., headquarters Jan. 9. Burt retires with 30 years of federal service.

SMDC commander praises local science community

Kari Hawkins
Redstone Rocket

HUNTSVILLE, Ala. – In his first speaking appearance at the annual membership luncheon of the Air, Space and Missile Defense Association on Jan. 7, Lt. Gen. David L. Mann expressed his appreciation for the group’s recognition of the area’s scientists and engineers, and for its efforts in encouraging local students to study the sciences in pursuit of future careers.

“ASMDA has a great history of not only providing support to the space and missile defense community, but, just as important, it has a great track record of support to our brightest and most deserving students through scholarships, through Space Camp and through Adventures in Engineering,” he said. “It is through your continued efforts – and other service organizations – that we have a vibrant space and missile defense community.”

Mann, who became commanding general of the U.S. Army Space and Missile Defense Command/Army Forces Strategic Command in August, just one day before the annual Space and Missile Defense Symposium, told the luncheon attendees that he was proud to be part of the recognition of scientists and engineers from USASMDC/ARSTRAT as well as from the Missile Defense Agency, Program Executive Office for Missiles and Space, Aviation and Missile Command, and Marshall Space Flight Center. They were recognized for technical achievements that impact the nation’s space and missile defense programs.

“Your professionalism and expertise set you apart from the rest,” he said. “Thank you for what you provide to space and missile defense.”

The lieutenant general went on to say ASMDA and its 2014 award recipients are part of a “great community serving the Warfighter and keeping America free. You truly represent the best we have in the industry.”

During the past year, ASMDA has provided 16 full scholarships for 9- to 11-year-olds to attend Space Camp; awarded four Loretta Spencer Scholarships and one General Dodgen Memorial Academic Scholarship to college; awarded four academic scholarships from the Loretta Spencer College/University Scholarship Program to the Calhoun Community College Scholarship Foundation to encourage students in the initial two years



Photo by Kari Hawkins

Lt. Gen. David L. Mann, commanding general of the U.S. Army Space and Missile Defense Command/Army Forces Strategic Command, speaks about the state of his command during the annual membership lunch of the Air, Space and Missile Defense Association.

of college to pursue engineering, science and math degrees; co-sponsored the annual Space and Missile Defense Symposium; supported such SMDC events as its Noncommissioned Officer and Soldier of the Year program and its Army birthday celebration; provided grants to support local community events for veterans; and presented space and missile defense technical achievement and service excellence awards.

Mann was especially impressed by ASMDA’s efforts to encourage the study of science, technology, engineering and math, or STEM, subjects at all grade levels.

“You do all this to encourage kids to consider engineering, math and science. STEM is a priority to the Army as well as to the other services,” he said. “Getting kids involved and interested in STEM ensures not only the security of our nation but also the prosperity of our nation.”

Mann, who served as commanding general of the Army’s Recruiting Command at Fort Knox, Ky., before joining the SMDC team, reviewed with his audience the

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Winter embraces SMDC Soldiers in Alaska

Maj. Michael Odgers
49th Missile Defense Battalion

FORT GREELY, Alaska – Just a few weeks ago many states broke winter records as arctic weather dipped south. Yet, it was barely the first day of winter.

The first day of winter has officially arrived, however for Alaska, winter has been here for more than two months, albeit a mild one so far. For Delta Junction, Alaska, where Fort Greely is located, mild is a relative term.

Mild is only having a few days at a time colder than 30 below, rather than a few weeks. Even the frequent high speed winds have been less frequent than normal. These high speed winds can drop chilly 30 and 40 below temperatures to downright dangerous level of 70 and 80 below. Local residents were remarking at the 20-30 degree October, as an Indian summer.

This year the trick-or-treaters were able to wear normal costumes without the need to incorporate parkas. And for the first time in decades, there was no snow on the ground for Halloween, a record that was set in 1938.

Mild or harsh, Alaska winters require some preparation for vehicles, homes and cars. Most states will suggest winterizing both car and home, but here it is a requirement, and if not done early enough it could be too late. Often, once the freezing temperatures arrive, they will not go away until spring.

Winterizing a car requires changing the oil to a cold-temperature oil, a new battery if the current one is aging, and the installation of heaters



Photo by Staff Sgt. Julio Velez

The early afternoon sun sets behind the Alaska Range with the 49th Missile Defense Complex in the foreground. The 49th Missile Defense Battalion, located at Fort Greely, Alaska, defends the homeland from a limited ballistic missile attack.

for the block, battery, and oil pan to warm the car when it gets colder than 20 below. Without making these changes, a car may not start once it gets that cold, or worse some damage or excessive wear may occur if the car is started cold too many times.

When it gets colder than about 30 below, tires will hold the flat spot that always exists where the tire meets the road. This creates an unusual rattle until the tires warm up. The roads have had a combination of ice and snow since Halloween. So those tires must be snow tires, or a good all-season tire if the vehicle is a four-wheel drive.

While the cold temperatures may seem a bit unusual, residents get accustomed to it and make the best of it.

“Layers, that's how you get by. I start wearing baggy clothes, which trap warm air. Then as it gets colder, I keep adding layers,” comment-

ed Staff Sgt. Matthew Martin, 49th Missile Defense Battalion. “As for my car, I drain the wiper fluid and add deicer, and make sure my tank never gets below a quarter-tank, and I add a bottle of Heet to every other tank.”

Heet is fuel additive that removes water to prevent fuel line freezing.

In order to be comfortable and not pay a small fortune to heat a home, the same attention will need to be given to it.

“I usually start by cleaning up around the house picking up junk and the kids toys,” said 1st Lt. Anthony Montoya, 49th Missile Defense Battalion. “If you don't, everything will freeze to the ground or disappear in the snow. Then I check all my doors and window seals, and lastly I chop wood, a lot of wood.”

Most homes have oil-fired boilers, but at four bucks a gallon, most peo-

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Alaska Soldiers enjoy Christmas on the compound

Maj. Michael Odgers
49th Missile Defense Battalion

FORT GREELY, Alaska – While the Soldiers of the 49th Missile Defense Battalion do not deploy to Afghanistan or Iraq, they do conduct their go-to-war mission every day. Twenty-four hours a day, seven days a week they constantly defend the homeland from ballistic missile attack. That means a lot of shift work and a lot of missed holidays.

To show appreciation and spread a little holiday cheer, there has been a tradition of celebrating Thanksgiving and Christmas on the Missile Defense Complex with the on-duty Soldiers. Families bring food in and celebrate the holiday meal at work with their Soldiers when they cannot make it home.

“It was a great family event. We appreciated the hard work of the Family Readiness Group pulling resources together. It is a fantastic opportunity to bring family and Soldiers together,” said Lt. Col.



Photo by Staff Sgt. Julio Velez

Lt. Col. Michael Hatfield, commander, 49th Missile Defense Battalion, talks to the battalion's Soldiers and their family members during their holiday party.

Michael Hatfield, commander, 49th Missile Defense Battalion. “There was a great sense of community and holiday spirit.”

In addition to Hatfield, Lt. Gen. David Mann, commanding general, U.S. Army Space and Missile Defense Command/Army Forces Strategic Command, along with Col. Ted Hildreth, commander, 100th Missile Defense Brigade, were on hand to celebrate with the Soldiers.

The Family Readiness Group was a big part of the success. They utilized

social media to get the word out and obtain volunteers for meal items. When something was missing, a call was made and someone quickly filled the missing items.

“Turnout was great, nearly twice what it was for Thanksgiving,” said Chelsea Fulmer, wife of 1st Lt. Kevin Fulmer. “It’s important to have the opportunity for Soldiers and family members to see each other for a little while during this important holiday. It’s also important to celebrate Christmas with those who are away from their family. Christmas cheer is infectious!”

While it may have only been for a short time, it was well received.

“I really appreciated being able to pass a little time with my wife and daughter on Christmas,” said Spc. Joseph Arocho. “I spent a year deployed to Kosovo and didn’t see my family that entire year.”

Not only did this provide time for families to see loved ones, it also provided time for the commanders to interact with families members.

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state of America’s Army.

The Army, he said, “continues to perform challenging operations in Afghanistan and around the world. As we sit here today, nearly 63,000 U.S. Army Soldiers are deployed to contingency operation with about 35,000 Soldiers in Afghanistan alone.”

There are more than 86,000 Soldiers stationed in nearly 120 countries, he said. Of those, SMDC has about 900 that are deployed in support of the nation’s space and missile defense mission.

In October, the chief of staff of the Army issued five strategic priorities that provide direction for the force. They are: building adaptive leaders for a complex world; providing a globally responsive and regionally engaged Army; providing a ready and modern Army; ensuring Soldiers are committed to the Army profession; and maintaining the premier all-volunteer Army.

There are concerns within the Army, Mann said, that less than 25 percent of Americans between the ages of 17 and 24 are qualified to become a Soldier.

“Moral issues, physical issues and educational issues disqualify them. In our nation, we have an epidemic of kids who don’t finish school,” he said.

But Mann is confident that even with a Department of Defense drawdown from a “wartime manpower time,” the Army will execute its priorities. That will be more possible, he said, with the critical capabilities that SMDC provides the Warfighter.

“We continue to remain focused on providing critical capabilities to the Warfighter, the geographic combatant commanders, and to our nation,” Mann said. “We are uniquely organized, geographically well-positioned, and regionally aligned in support of the Army’s effort to align and provide forces to combatant commanders.”

49th Missile Defense Battalion gets pumped up

Maj. Michael Odgers
49th Missile Defense Battalion

FORT GREELY, Alaska – The Soldiers with the 49th Missile Defense Battalion who man the Missile Defense Complex at Fort Greely, Alaska, have received a number of new gym equipment items.

“It was an early Christmas present, the Soldiers were cycling through during the setup process and ogling the new equipment as they saw each piece delivered and set up waiting for their turn to try it out,” said Staff Sgt. Jonathan Meyer. “You could feel the change in the motivating the Soldiers to do physical training.”

Meyer was not the only Soldier glad to see the new equipment though.

“I have been here for more than eight years and this is the greatest thing we have ever gotten on the MDC,” said Spc. Robert Stamper. “It was a long wait but well worth it in the end.”

The nature of the mission for the Soldiers who guard and operate the Ground-Based Midcourse Defense system requires them to work long hours, which can make maintaining physical fitness difficult.

Soldiers cannot leave the MDC to go to the gym, and at least six months



Photo by Sgt. Julio Velez

The Soldiers of the 49th Missile Defense Battalion receive new gym equipment.

out of the year, physical fitness on the complex is challenging.

There was a small mix of personal and donated equipment for Soldiers to use but it was insufficient and was failing.

So when Lt. Col. Michael Hatfield, 49th Missile Defense Battalion commander, first became aware of it, he made it a priority to fix the situation.

“With the increased hours and PT scores that needed improvement, we needed to make the investment into an on-site solution,” said Hatfield. “I worked with my S-4, and began a year-end cost analysis to see if we

could afford the purchase.”

Hatfield relied on his battalion S-4, 1st Lt. Rhett Kelly, who was a college athlete with significant training experience, to create a solution that fit their budget, the work space and the Soldiers’ needs.

“We’re now able to focus on company- and unit-level PT here on site 24-7, regardless of weather conditions,” said Capt. Michael Long, Company A commander. “This will truly help our PT averages along with unit readiness without having to work extended shifts. This equipment is truly a great new tool that will get much use.”

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ple burn wood or wood pellets, and use the heating oil as a back-up.

“I go around my house and turn off the exterior spigots and place insulating caps on them,” remarked Staff Sgt. Matthew Martin, 49th Missile Defense Battalion. “I then look for drafts and cracks in the seals around the windows and doors.”

Most people probably will not notice these small

drafts in single digit weather. But once the temperature gets down to 30 below that small crack in the door seal can be felt from several feet away with ice collecting around that area.

While the environment may not be mild, the demeanor of the people that call Interior Alaska home is. They take the extremes in stride. It just takes a little extra preparation and planning.

History: Missile defense mission assigned

Sharon Watkins Lang
SMDC command historian

As World War II progressed it became apparent that the threat was evolving – with the introduction of bombers and rocket systems.

For the United States three questions were key: How to protect the nation against these new systems? How quickly is the technology evolving? A question which led to when would a national defense need to be deployed?

In June 1955, intelligence reports observed that the Soviet Union would soon have an intercontinental ballistic missile capability.

Later that year, Bell Laboratories released its initial report in its 18-month Army study. Bell Labs found that within the next several years high-capacity computers and long-range, high-rate acquisition radar would enable a defensive missile to intercept an upcoming intercontinental ballistic missile. By the end of the study period, Bell Labs had conducted analog simulations of 50,000 intercepts concluding that it was possible to intercept an ICBM.

Beginning in the 1940s the Air Force began to develop two new ground-to-air missiles – Project Thumper, which was canceled in 1948, and Project WIZARD. Developed with the University of Michigan, Project WIZARD (MX-794) was designed to provide a defense against missiles with speeds up to 4,000 mph and altitudes between 60,000 and 500,000 feet.

The Army meanwhile opted to build upon an existing air defense program, the Nike missile system.



Department of Defense photo

Members of the NIKE family of missiles

Named for the Greek goddess of victory, the Nike family of missiles addressed the evolving threat. NIKE-AJAX, deployed in 1954, was designed to defeat long-range bombers. The larger and more powerful NIKE-HERCULES was created to counter a massed bomber attack. Finally, building upon these proven systems, the NIKE-ZEUS was developed specifically as an anti-missile missile to defend populations and industrial centers.

In November 1956, Secretary of Defense Charles Wilson defined Army and Air Force roles in the realm of air defense. Army was focused upon terminal defense, while the Air Force was assigned control over area defense. The debate entered the public arena with campaigns against the opposing system, with the 1957 Gaither Report, which advocated a response to the potential “missile gap” with the Soviet Union.

Ultimately the matter was settled Jan. 16, 1958. Secretary of Defense Neil H. McElroy issued two memoranda defining the roles and responsibilities for ballistic missile defense. Direction of the

developmental BMD effort was assigned to the newly established Advanced Research Projects Agency. As the Army missile program, built upon the NIKE predecessors, was more advanced, the Army was directed to continue with the ZEUS system components “as a matter of urgency.” The Army program was to “[concentrate] on system development that will demonstrate the feasibility of achieving an effective active system in an electronic countermeasure and decoy environment.”

The NIKE-ZEUS program was limited to the missile and launch systems, and those acquisition, tracking and computer components required for an integrated missile system. In a separate letter to the Air Force, meanwhile, Project WIZARD was terminated. McElroy, however, directed the Air Force to continue development of WIZARD’s early warning radars tracking and acquisition radars communication links between these and the data processing components needed for an integrated system.

These were assigned as a matter of urgency and the Air Force was further directed to ensure that these elements were compatible with the NIKE-ZEUS system. Like the Army’s ZEUS missile, these radars had benefitted from the Air Force’s earlier development of the Ballistic Missile Early Warning System radar stations.

Although never deployed, the components of the NIKE-ZEUS later served as the foundation for the Army’s SAFEGUARD system developed and deployed in the 1960s and 1970s.

Army, nation prepare to celebrate MLK Day

USASMDC/ARSTRAT EEO Office

On Jan. 20, 1986, in cities and towns across the country, people celebrated the first national Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. Day holiday.

This first celebration took place at an old railroad depot in Atlanta. Hundreds gathered to sing and to march. Many were the same people who, in 1965, had marched for 50 miles between two cities in the state of Alabama to protest segregation and discrimination of Americans.

Through the 1980s, controversy surrounded the idea of a day dedicated to King. Citizens petitioned to make Jan. 15, King's birthday, a federal holiday.

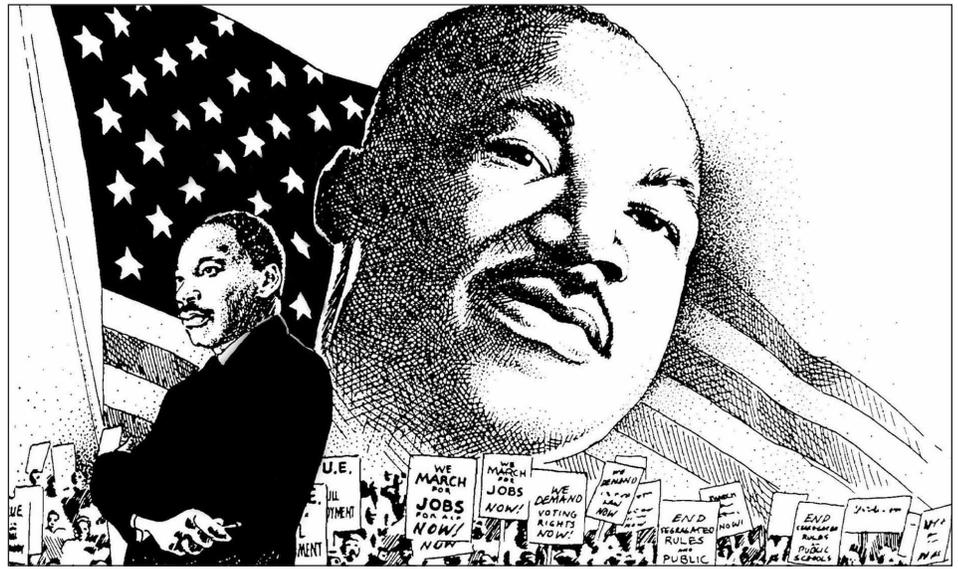
Others wanted to make the holiday on the day he died, while some people did not want to have any holiday at all.

Jan. 15 had been observed as a holiday for many years in 27 states and Washington, D.C. In 1983, President Ronald Reagan signed a bill into law that, beginning in 1986, the third Monday in January would be a federal holiday commemorating King's birthday.

King was born Michael Luther King Jr., but later changed his name to Martin.

In 1957, he was elected president of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference, an organization formed to provide new leadership for the now burgeoning civil rights movement.

As a leader in the SCLC, he led a



Courtesy graphic

massive protest in Birmingham that caught the attention of the world, providing what he called a “coalition of conscience” and inspiring his “Letter from a Birmingham Jail.”

He planned vote drives in Alabama; he directed the peaceful march on Washington, D.C., of 250,000 people to whom he delivered his address, “I Have a Dream.”

At the age of 35, King received the Nobel Peace Prize. When notified of his selection, he announced that he would donate the prize money of \$54,123 to the furtherance of the civil rights movement.

On the evening of April 4, 1968, while standing on the balcony of his motel room in Memphis, Tenn., where he was to lead a protest march in sympathy with striking garbage workers of that city, he was assassinated.

King's death did not slow the civil rights movement. People continued

to fight for freedom and equality. Coretta Scott King, the widow of the civil rights leader, established the Martin Luther King Jr. Memorial Center in Atlanta in 1970.

This “living memorial” consists of King's boyhood home and Ebenezer Baptist Church, where he is buried.

More than 650,000 visitors are drawn annually to the King Center to view unique exhibits illustrating his life and teachings, and visit the King Center's Library and Archives, his final resting place, his birth home and other facilities.

The King Center utilizes diverse communications media, including books, audio and video, film, television, CDs and web pages, to reach far beyond its physical boundaries to educate people all over the world about King's life, work and his philosophy and methods of nonviolent conflict reconciliation and social change.

Deadline for comments and submissions for the Jan. 30 issue is Jan. 24.

Please submit to Jason B. Cutshaw at Jason.B.Cutshaw.civ@mail.mil.

Signal Soldiers practice combat skills



Courtesy photo

Sgt. Matthew Felker, senior satellite communications controller, E Company, 53rd Signal Battalion (SATCON), qualifies with his assigned weapon Dec. 5 at Camp Hansen, Okinawa, Japan.

G-8 civilian leader retires after 40 years of service



Courtesy photo

Ronald Chronister, deputy to the commander, U.S. Army Space and Missile Defense Command/Army Forces Strategic Command, pins the Meritorious Civilian Service Award on Irene Lloyd, deputy G-8, SMDC, during her retirement luncheon at the Westin Hotel in Huntsville, Ala., Dec. 17. Lloyd retires with 40 years of federal civilian service.

Command Safety Gram

A There is nothing funny about falls

Slips, trips and falls have been a sure way to get a laugh in many cultures over the years. Human beings have been falling over their own feet ever since they first began to walk.

However, except in slapstick comedy, falls are simply not funny. In fact, the subject of falls is extremely serious. Falls are one of the top leading causes of accidental deaths.

In case people think that falls are only a danger to people who work on scaffolds and steel girders up in the sky, think again. Most falls actually occur on the same level and are caused by just tripping over an obstacle or slipping on something.

Here are some ways to prevent falls:

- Keep walkways and floors free of obstacles such as boxes, cords, and litter. Even objects such as pencils on the floor have caused serious falls.
- Flooring surfaces must be even and secured. Watch out for obstacles such as loose tiles or carpeting.
- Close cabinet drawers and doors when through with them. Many serious injuries have occurred when people fell over unexpected obstacles like an open bottom drawer on a desk.
- Do not run or walk too fast.
- Adjust walking speed and style to the surface traveled on. If the surface is rough, cluttered, slippery or at an angle such as a ramp, slow down and take small careful steps.
- Wear safe footwear, with low heels and a good fit. Keep shoelaces tied. Avoid slippery soles and be sure to wear shoes with adequate tread when walking on icy, greasy or wet surfaces. Keep shoes in good repair. A defect such as a nail coming through the heel can cause a person to slip.
- Ensure carried loads do not impede line of sight.



Falls are a hazard at work any time of the year. But winter weather adds a greater element of danger:

- Report any hazardous conditions such as ice on a sidewalk or water in an entry area. It may not be someone's job to shovel snow or mop up spills, but it is certainly their responsibility to report hazards so they can be corrected before someone is injured.
 - Outdoor walkways and steps should be kept free of ice, snow, mud and wet leaves.
 - Entrances and interior traffic areas should also be kept free of water and ice. There should be mats at the doorways to remove snow, water and mud from footwear.
 - Extra measures should be taken to ensure safe footing on sloped floor surfaces, such as ramps.
 - When walking on slippery surfaces, go slowly and take small steps.
 - Wear shoes or boots with non-slip soles. Special footwear with cleats is available for especially slippery conditions.
 - Watch footing getting in or out of vehicles. When climbing in or out of equipment cabs, keep a firm grip on the handholds and watch out for ice on the footholds, and mud or ice on shoes.
 - Winter weather calls for extra caution when working at heights. Make sure surfaces such as ladder rungs and scaffold decks are free of ice and snow.
- Check work areas and work habits frequently to make sure all is being done to prevent slips, trips and falls, and remember to watch to prevent falls, especially in winter conditions.

– *Courtesy of the U.S. Army Combat Readiness/Safety Center.*

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