

"Advancing a tradition of excellence in spatial data through teamwork and innovation."

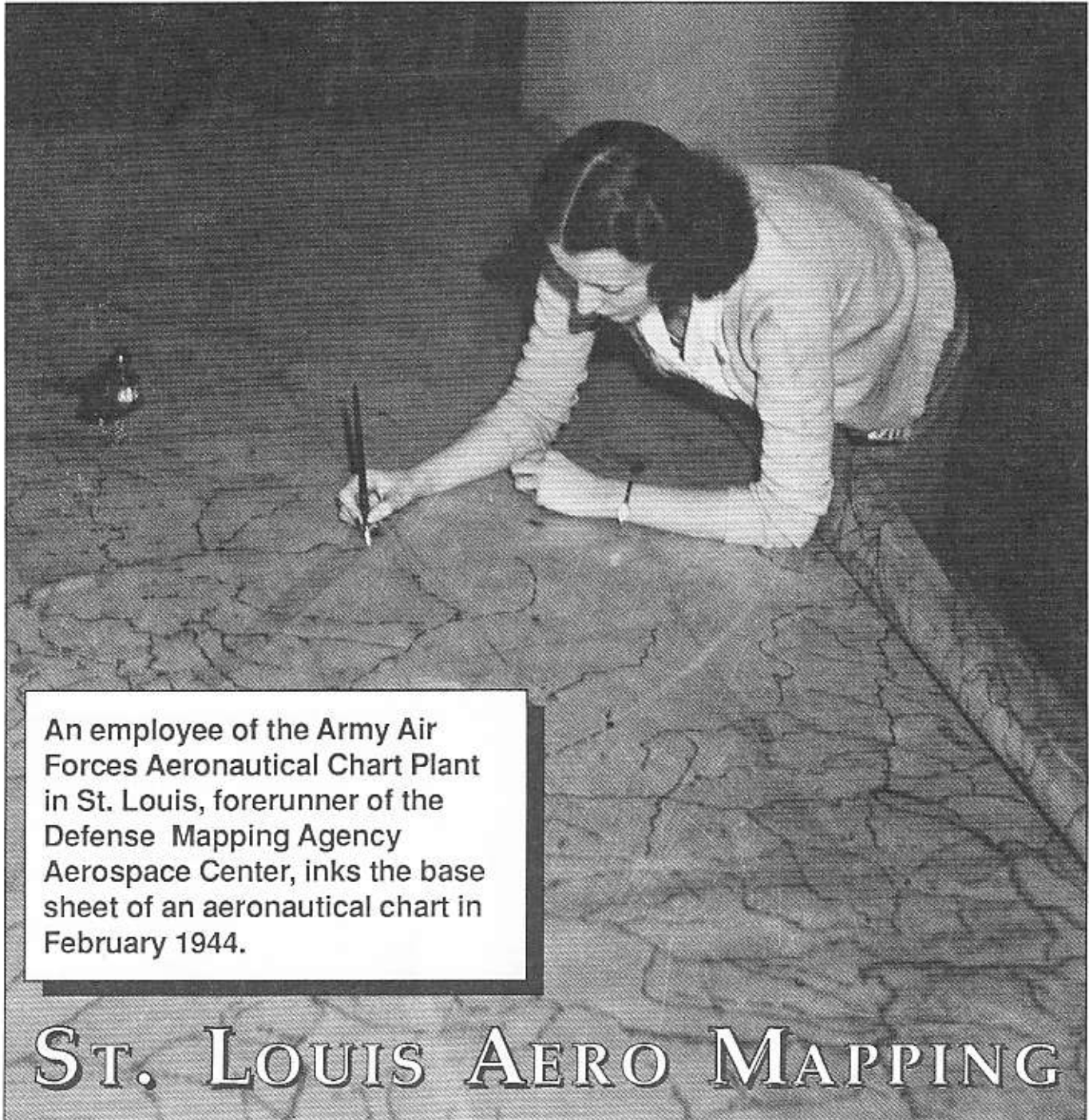
Orientor

Defense Mapping Agency Aerospace Center

February 12, 1993

**Taking Time
to Talk with
a Customer**

Page 10



An employee of the Army Air Forces Aeronautical Chart Plant in St. Louis, forerunner of the Defense Mapping Agency Aerospace Center, inks the base sheet of an aeronautical chart in February 1944.

ST. LOUIS AERO MAPPING

A Tradition of Excellence for Half a Century

PAGES 5-9

GPS Navigates GGC to St. Louis

By Gail Cherochak

Geodesist

Satellite Geophysics Division (GGC)

After a long period of perpetual planning and persistent preparation, the Satellite Geophysics Division (GGC) will move from Brookmont, Md., to St. Louis during FY 93. The long-awaited relocation is being executed in accordance with AC Action Plan 92-01.

As a result of GGC's move, some personnel will transfer to St. Louis, while others will stay in the Washington, D.C., area. About 50 employees, primarily geodesists and mathematicians, are affected. The movement of people will begin in April with full transition by September 1993.

In addition to its DMAHTC space, GGC uses the DMA Herndon Facility located in Great Falls, Va., for its satellite tracking operations. The Herndon site is on the Department of

Defense's base closure list and will also close at the end of FY 93.

For GGC, the transition will bring opportunities for cross training employees and the advantage of being located under the roof of the Geodesy and Geophysics Department (GG) once again. The division has been a geographically-separated unit since 1988, when the old department's offices transferred to Cheyenne, Wyo.

Along with a new future in a new place, GGC is facing the end of an era in the satellite tracking business. Since the 1960s, GGC has processed orbits for the Doppler Navy Navigation Satellite System (NNSS, also known as TRANSIT). In September NNSS orbit processing will cease with the end of GGC's Special Mission Tracking Program.

Since the 1980s, GGC has gained a reputation for generating the best precise ephemerides (orbits) in the world for the Air Force's NAVSTAR

Global Positioning System (GPS) satellites. GPS will eventually be the DoD's primary satellite navigation system, and GGC is ready for a long-term GPS mission.

As the backbone of GG's geodetic work, the precise ephemerides are needed to compute positions to meet required geodetic accuracy. To collect the continuous, worldwide data sets needed, GGC manages a network of five GPS stations, located in Australia, Argentina, the United Kingdom, Bahrain, and Ecuador. Five additional U.S. Air Force stations contribute to the orbit determinations.

During past months, the work of GG's various field detachments has been featured in the *Orienteer*. The raw GPS measurements collected during these projects are post-processed using GGC's precise GPS orbits. As a result, geodetic positions can be measured within one meter with respect to World Geodetic System 84 ■

Diversity Training Is Coming to DMA

Human Resources' Equal Opportunity Division will be sponsoring diversity training and workshops during FY 93. The workshops are designed to create an environment that addresses organizational objectives and fully taps the potential of all individuals, without giving advantage or disadvantage to any person or group of persons. DMA's goal is to create a work force that recognizes and honors the complexity and diversity of cultural experiences.

"The makeup of the United States work force began changing dramatically, becoming more diverse, during the '90s," Ruby Thomas, Chief, Equal Opportunity Program, said. "For DMA to succeed in this highly competitive environment, managers must find ways to encourage the highest level of contributions from their workers. They will not be able to do that unless they are aware of the many ways that their understanding of diversity relates to how well, or how poorly, people contribute.

"We need to maximize the creativity, excellence, and teamwork of all employees. Through this training we will emphasize the need to recognize

and understand differences so that both our employees and the Agency will prosper."

The training features the following:

Father of our country



Born
Feb. 22,
1792

Holiday,
Feb. 15,
1993

- Understanding and describing the challenges of managing and working in a diversified workplace;
- Understanding changing demographics and what they imply for leaders;
- Applying Total Quality Management to understanding diversity;
- Recognizing the benefits of multiple perspectives in the workplace;
- Evaluating behavior, especially as it relates to performance evaluations;
- Understanding what it takes to retain, motivate, and promote culturally and socially diverse employees;
- Identifying and working through our own stereotypes as well as reclaiming pride in our own ethnic and cultural backgrounds;
- Responding effectively in encounters with individuals who are culturally or socially different from ourselves;
- Building a repertoire of practical methods for overcoming cultural barriers in the organizational setting;
- Intervening effectively in situations involving potential discrimination on the basis of age, sex, race, color, ethnic origin, or disability; and
- Capitalizing on people's differing talents ■

What They Wrote...

Below are quotes from the winning essays submitted by children of DMAAC employees on the subject of Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. Each child received a framed portrait of Dr. King by Jane Wilkinson (SDRG). The contest was sponsored by the Equal Opportunity Office (HRSE).

"Martin Luther King Jr. was a very good man. He always taught the people how to love each other. The person who killed him was very bad. Dr. King had a dream that one day all of the children would be able to go to school together. He wanted all of the Black people to be free. Free at last, free at last. Thank God Almighty, we are free at last."

--Derek Sanders, 6, son of Evelyn Sanders (SDAC)



"Martin had an idea of getting lots of black people and having a parade and having the blacks say we should be treated the same way as whites.... The firemen squirted water on them. The police let dogs go and attack the blacks. All of the blacks that were marching were arrested even counting Martin. But day after day blacks kept on fighting back. Martin believed in nonviolence, so the blacks would just march.... So now blacks have the same rights as whites. Later a white person shot Martin so Coretta Scott King raised her four children."

--Lauren Denison, 9, daughter of Jerry Denison (SDAC)



"Dr. King was a black American minister.... He became only the second American whose birthday is observed as a national holiday. King was born on Jan. 15, 1929. In high school, Martin did so well that he skipped both 9th and 12th grades. King's civil rights activities began with a protest of Montgomery's segregated bus system in 1955. After Mrs. Parks disobeyed the segregation law, he led a boycott of the buses. Terrorists bombed King's home, but King continued to insist on nonviolent protests.... He won the Nobel Peace Prize in 1964."

--Michandra McIntosh, 12 daughter of Juanita Relford (CMFST)



"Who else had the dream? Can we say that the dope addicts had the dream? Can we say that the dropouts had the dream? Or can we say that the fellows who refuse to work had the dream? My fellow citizens, I say NO! The dream came to those who had an expanded mind who could work together and accomplish great things, who could speak to any man with understanding on any level. It's those who put all prejudice aside and say, 'Yes, I am my brother's keeper.'"

--Daniel Brown, 12, son of Donald Brown (RC/AODM)



Notes from the "Black History Journal"

By Marva Harper

Black Employment Program Manager

February 1, 1993, began the national observance of African American History Month. This is not only a time to salute distinguished men and women who have excelled in positions that symbolize the power that Americans highly regard. It is also a call to Americans today to embrace and recognize this history as a power that has been and will be a catalyst for progressive change.

Two giants who contributed greatly to the Black History Journal in the musical and political areas have, in the last few weeks, bowed on the world stage for the last time. We mourn with the nation for Thurgood Marshall, retired Supreme Court Justice, a master of legal techniques, a great American and leader in law and the judiciary system. One of his greatest achievements was the Brown vs. Topeka Board of Education case.

We also mourn the passing of Thomas A. Dorsey, "the father of gospel music." He was the composer of "Take My Hand, Precious Lord," the song that made Mahalia Jackson famous. Dorsey created gospel music and composed over 1,000 songs.

The works of these great men will be forever remembered. DMAAC joins in saluting historic Blacks by providing a scheduled program, art displays and information concerning community activities during the month.

As we commemorate the steadfast rock of the past, while facing tomorrow, let us take to heart Maya Angelou's words:

"Here on the pulse of this new day
You may have the grace to look up
and out

And into your sister's eyes and into
Your brother's face, your country
And say simply
Very simply
With hope
Good morning.

Talking Point ●

DMA "3-Balloon Contract" Is Coming

THANK YOU!! I've been on board for about a month now, and you've made me feel quite welcome. What a pleasure it has been to renew old acquaintances, meet many of you for the first time and to become more involved in the important work that is going on here at DMA St. Louis.

Some of you have noticed that since my arrival I have spent a significant portion of my time in Washington or been involved in teleconferencing with DMA'ers back East. This is indicative of the high level of activity within the Agency's senior leadership as we work to keep pace with the evolving world situation.

THE CHANGES on the national scene are dramatic. With a new president has come a new Secretary of Defense, many new members of Congress and the usual turnover of other Administration officials. Highly significant and emotion charged issues are facing the country--like you, I wonder what will be the impact upon DMA?

As you know from your outstanding support to continuing crises, the international scene is equally dynamic. The demise of the Soviet Union coupled with other significant changes in Eastern Europe have dramatically changed the world political scene. Regional conflicts seem to have increased in number and intensity. The U.S. military has undertaken new and different roles. Again, we wonder what will be the impact of all this be upon DMA. After all, the size of the Earth has not changed, the number of systems which we support is not shrinking, and the potential utility of our products and services seems to be unlimited.



From Lon M. Smith, Director, DMA Aerospace Center

WE HAVE ALREADY seen resultant changes within DMA. For example, DMA personnel have visited and negotiated agreements with former Iron Curtain countries--a historic first. The number and size of crisis projects have grown considerably and will likely continue to do so. Many of you have been impacted by changes to your work assignments; that too will likely continue. As a combat support agency, this is the nature of our business--we will often be required to quickly change our focus, we will be tested on our ability to respond, and we will need to continue to improve in every way that we can.

THE RECENT planning activities at Headquarters have spawned a set of tasks which we intend to focus on in a very intense way. General James has dubbed this the "DMA Three Balloon Contract." The goal of this effort is exactly the right one--To Make DMA's combat support relevant to the Nation and its warriors of the 21st century! Many of you have already received some information about this activity. I won't go any farther now as the Director is compiling a complete article to explain what's going on--look for its release soon ●

W-2s Reissued to Some Employees, But No Need to File Return Again

As stated in a media release from the DMA Public Affairs Office (See "Multiple W-2 Copies Not Intended to Confuse" on page 9), many DMA employees received multiple W-2s.

FERS, FICA and CSRS offset employees may have received W-2s with Block 14 showing a zero amount for medicare wages.

We have now been informed that the contractor will reissue the W-2s for

those FERS, FICA and CSRS offset employees affected.

The corrected W-2s (W-2Cs) will have "reissued by employer" printed in the upper right-hand corner of each copy of the W-2C. These W-2Cs were scheduled to be mailed the week of Feb. 1 and should be used for tax return preparation.

If you have already filed your tax return, there is no requirement that you file a corrected tax return. How-

ever, if you had two or more employers and a combined income of over \$130,200 in calendar year 1992, you may be entitled to a federal tax refund for excess medicare taxes paid. An amended federal tax return is required for that refund.

Questions concerning the above information should be addressed to the DMA Civilian Payroll Section, (314) 263-4316 or DSN 693-4316 ■

The Decades of DMAAC: Part One

The Beginning: 1943 - 1952

By Wells Huff
Public Affairs Office

"As the war progressed, the need for the Army Air Forces to have some aeronautical chart production facility of its own became apparent, and the Aeronautical Chart Plant was established in St. Louis, Mo., in early 1943. From this facility and from other government agencies, the Map Section in Washington was able to build a remarkably comprehensive chart program where almost none had existed before..."--Richard Barnard, writing in the *Orienter* in March, 1971.

Why St. Louis? Alfred Burton, first editor of the *Orienter* and author of a history of aeronautical charting called *Conquerors of the Airways*, thinks the strategic Midwestern location and the availability of space in an existing building were big factors.

The decision-makers in Washington, Burton wrote, felt "such a contemplated facility should be located outside of the highly congested and vulnerable coastal area; it should be placed so as to take maximum advantage of existing rail and express networks for distribution purposes."



This is the original organization insignia for the Map-Chart Division which later became the Aeronautical Chart and Information Center. It was designed by Howard Holmes in August 1941 and officially adopted Feb. 4, 1942.

Orienter

There is general agreement that 1943 was the year that the U.S. Air Force's predecessor, the Army Air Forces, established the St. Louis Aeronautical Chart Plant, now known as the Defense Mapping Agency Aerospace Center.

That being the case, 1993 is the appropriate year to celebrate "The St. Louis Aero Mapping Center--A Tradition of Excellence for Half a Century."

This article is the first of several devoted to these 50 years of history.

Moreover, there was the great war-time shortage of available production facilities. With help from Gen. H. H. Arnold, funds for a new building were added to the budget for FY 42, but by the fall of that year "building material had become so scarce it was deemed advisable to rent and convert an existing building."

Robert Carder, one of the small group of aero cartographers who was

working in Washington at that time, believes there was a simpler answer to "Why St. Louis?" This city had the facilities, and the printing equipment. But perhaps more to the point, "Swanson, who headed our group, was from the St. Louis area, had served here in the Corps of Engineers, and was a booster of the area."

Were other locations in the Midwest considered? "Only Denver," says Carder, "and that idea came up later, after the war."

The search was on, and space was found and leased in the Mid-West Terminal Building, later known as the Illinois Terminal Building, at 710th North 12th Street (now Tucker) in downtown St. Louis. Initial occupancy was scheduled for March 1, 1943.

Meantime, most of the small group that had been working AAF Map Service in Washington under Lt. Col. Ernest R. Swanson and were willing to relocate had begun to do so, and others were being hired.

Bob Carder was then in charge of the drafting section of map production. He has preserved and presented to DMAAC the small time log that he

Continued next page



This building at Tucker and Delmar was the first St. Louis home of the Army Air Forces Aeronautical Chart Plant. Space on the fourth and fifth floors was first occupied on March 1, 1943, and the plant went into full operation June 15. The same space was later occupied by the now-defunct *St. Louis Globe Democrat*.

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The Decades of DMAAC: **Part One, 1943-52**

Continued from previous page

kept for workers in his section from 1 September 1942 to 31 January 1945. Interestingly, there is an interval of about two weeks, from 28 April to 14 May 1943, when no time is recorded, presumably to allow travel time while the section relocated to St. Louis.

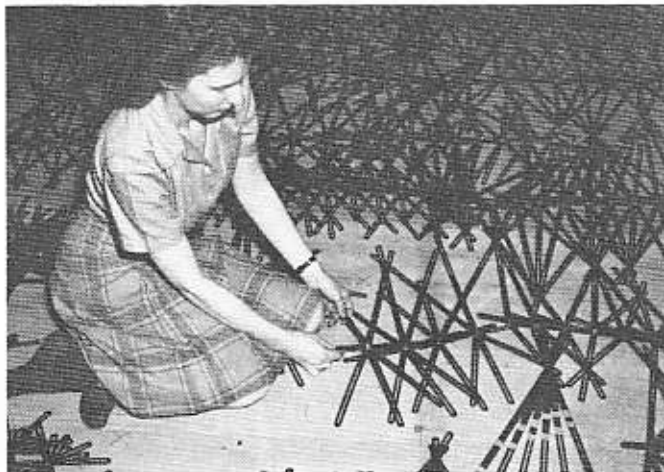
Clair Horn was one of the employees who transferred from Washington, and he became the Chart Plant's first director of civilian personnel. He arrived ahead of the main body in February 1943 to make some preliminary contacts and arrangements. One contact was with Washington University, where he got an agreement to develop a cartographic training program.

Retired since 1966, Horn, who grew up in southeast Iowa, says he was "elated" to get back to the Midwest after eight years' work in the nation's capital. He remembers the early days of the St. Louis Chart Plant very well.

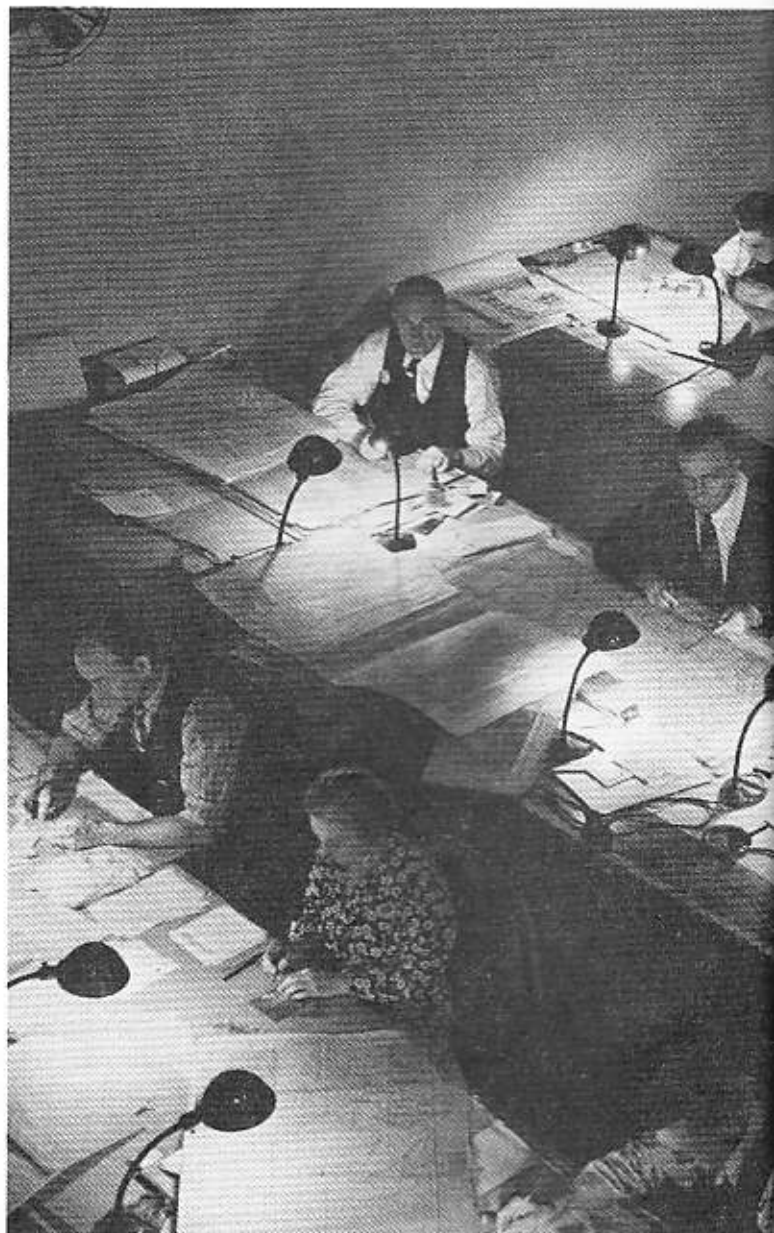
His biggest challenge? "Where to find qualified people. We found some, but never enough." It was wartime, and skilled workers of any kind were hard to find. What he did find were people willing to learn; older women, people with some degree of disability, and—surprisingly—"some of the elite of St. Louis; people who didn't have to work but wanted to do something for the war effort."

By mid-June, when the plant went into full operation, there were almost 400 employees, including a platoon of 47 Women's Army Auxiliary Corps recruits, who were bussed from Jefferson Barracks on a daily basis. "The arrangement with the WAAC's lasted about a year," he recalls. They were willing, but not set up to do the work."

Bob Carder agrees that recruitment of additional personnel was the big problem. "Every able-bodied young man was in service," he recalls, "and many of us were in danger of being drafted. They gave us a lot of elderly women and some handicapped, no one with any knowledge of drafting or any of the other skills we needed. Looking back, my main



In early photogrammetry, metal templates were used in a system that matched the positions of numerous control points. This is one of a series of photos taken at the St. Louis Aero Chart Plant on February 28, 1944.

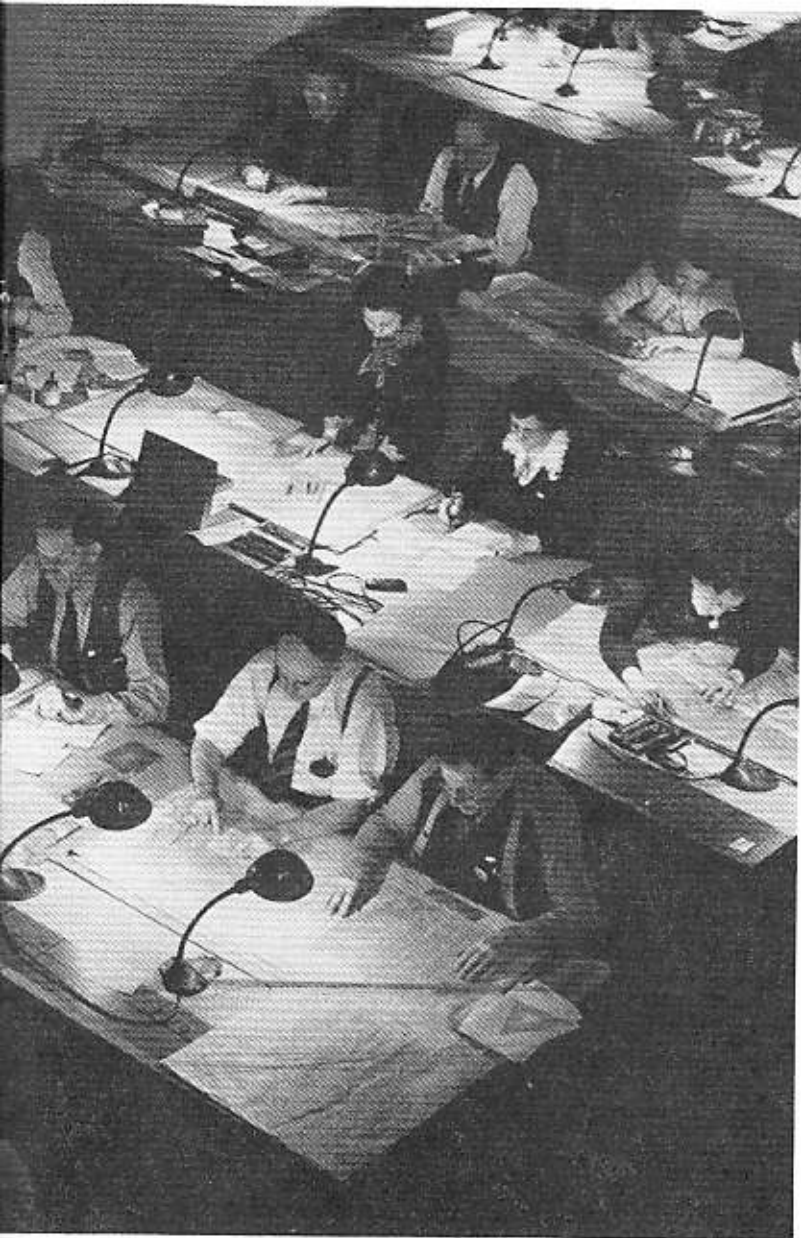


This view, taken in St. Louis during World War Two, shows a work area very much like those at the Aero Chart Plant. In the "stick up" room of the Army Map unit in the Customs Building, workers were adding place names and other feature data to Army maps. Photo by a St. Louis *Star-Times* photographer.

accomplishment was to take this group and teach them how to draft and do the other things we needed to do, to keep up with the production schedule."

Even the employees who made the move were still being considered for military duty. But their mapping work was so critical that civilian status usually was preserved. Howard Holmes recalled being drafted while still working in Washington. "It lasted about two hours," he says.

Ernest Spaulding, another long-time Center employee who made the trip from Washington to St. Louis, remembers being offered a choice. "I went to [Colonel] Swanson and told him I thought I was about to get my notice. He said that if I was drafted he'd see that I was assigned to his unit, and that I'd be making less money; or that he could get me deferred. It was up to me."



Lt. Col. Ernest Swanson, in charge of the fledgling group in Washington and the man who led the expedition to St. Louis, is described by all as something of a character. Swanson had been a policeman in St. Louis; then he joined the Corps of Engineers and apparently became proficient in drafting and surveying techniques. In October 1940, he was transferred to Washington and reassigned to the Office of the Chief, U.S. Army Air Corps. His job: to begin a Map-Chart Section.

What kind of a leader was he?

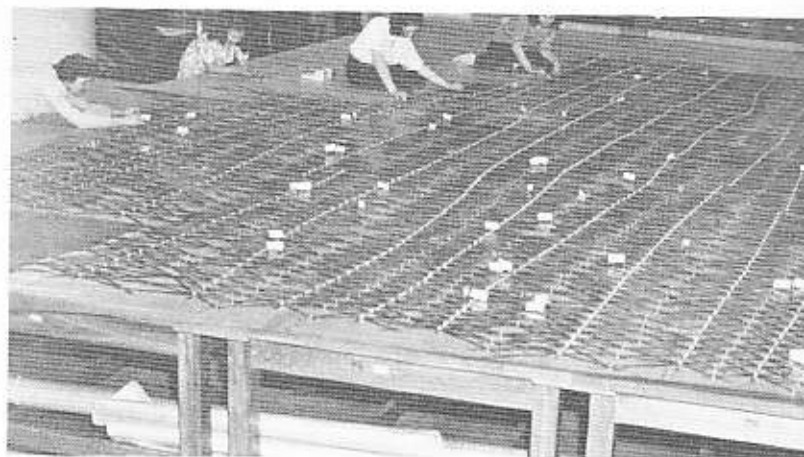
Howard Holmes, another Midwesterner who had come to Washington to work for the U.S. Coast and Geodetic Survey and later for the Corps of Engineers, heard he would be transferred to Greenland and opted for Swanson's group. He was assigned to production, working at first on target charts. How does he remember him?

"Big fellow, he was, and a little odd, in a way. He was the dreamer type, and he had an awful temper."

"He wasn't a very popular officer," adds Bob Carder. "He got us to St. Louis, but he antagonized people."

Nevertheless, under Col. Swanson the little group grew steadily. Word spread, and likely candidates like Carder and his supervisor, W. F. Beamon, came from the Soil Conservation section of the Department of Agriculture; others, like Sid Tischler and Benjamin Lane, from the Tennessee Valley Authority. Loren Bloom, a civilian who had also come from the Corps of Engineers in St. Louis, assisted Beamon, the ranking civilian in Production. And there were still others; Ernest Spaulding, from USGS, who went to work in type composition and placement, and a Captain Alfred Burton, a former officer in the British Army, who was recruited into the research-library section.

At the outbreak of World War II, events changed rapidly. In January 1942 the Chart Unit was moved from downtown Washington to Bolling Field and redesignated as the Map-Chart Division. By March its strength had increased to 184. The following year the name changed again to Aeronautical Chart Division; and on June 15, 1943, the St. Louis Aeronautical Chart Plant, now the Defense Mapping



A "templet laydown" the size of a large room provided a means of verifying and, if necessary, adjusting the information on a base sheet.

Agency Aerospace Center, was activated. Lt. Col. Swanson, who continued in charge during the activation period, was succeeded by Lt. Col. H. Arnold Karo.

Not much is known about Colonel Karo. He was in command of the St. Louis plant until the end of the war, but in many respects the word "command" was apparently a fiction.

"There was no real head here," says Howard Holmes. "We had photogrammetry, cartography, printing and aero information ... and no head. All the direction came through Washington."

Nevertheless, the work got done, even though, according to Holmes, it halted after each step while the next long-distance direction was given.

And what about Capt. Burton, the man who years after service with the British Army, had joined the U.S. Army and come to the research library, and also had made the move to St. Louis? Later, as Colonel Burton, he would begin editing the *Orienter*, which he created, and write *Conquerors of the Airways*.

By all accounts Col. Burton was a prodigious writer and

Continued next page

The Decades of DMAAC: Part One, 1943-52

Continued from previous page

researcher, but had some technical limitations. These became apparent when, in the absence of an assistant or deputy for production in St. Louis, he was called upon to act in that capacity.

"The only mapping experience Burton had was years before in the British Army," Bob Carder comments. "In the latter part of the war, Frank Clemens [another old friend originally from the Soil Conservation group who headed the editing branch in cartography] and I were moved to nearby offices to advise him. Every time he had a phone call from Washington he panicked. He had a secretary come on the line and take down every word, and he never gave an immediate reply. But he was a fine old gentleman and I loved him."

As Clair Horn recalls, peak employment during the war was 1200 to 1500. "It went down for a few years, after the war, and then began to rebuild." During this period, he remembers, the Chart Plant and its personnel department had the luxury, for the first time, of more selective recruiting.

"After the war we began to use our production people for recruiting," Horn explains. "They would contact schools, their own and others, and we would follow up."

Both Clair Horn and Bob Carder recall another interesting sidelight. "After the war," Bob says, "Fitzgerald [Col. Gerald Fitzgerald, who had succeeded Swanson at headquarters as head of what was as then known as the Aeronautical Chart Service] got everybody together and told them there was a good chance the whole group would move back to Washington. That never happened, of course. After that we began to look around for better space, and eventually settled on Second and Arsenal."

The economic downturn of the late 1940's and early '50's



Using a viewer much like stereo, a worker matched features, profiles and control points of similar photos to create a delineated photograph. An example is inset.



Proofreading on manuscript base--After compilation and adjustment for control points, the manuscript base was compared with source material; in this case, aerial photos, to verify features and topography.

is recalled by Lawrence Held, who came in April 1945 to work as a pressman and rose to become foreman and supervisor of printing, reporting first to Lewis Nugent and later to Otto Stoessel. Even as the department struggled to go from one-color aero overprints to full map printing, budgets were cut and cut again.

"There were times when we used our own money for parts, just to keep things running," Held recalls. "There was talk that the printing plant here would close down altogether. I quit and worked in commercial printing for a couple of months. Then Lewis Nugent called me, told me the money we were hoping for had come through, and asked me to come back. I did."

Also, as Clair Horn recalls, "those were the years our command kept changing all the time, or so it seemed." It remained under Headquarters, Army Air Forces, until April 1946 when it was placed under the Air Transport Command. In May 1947 it was reassigned to Headquarters, Strategic Air Command and in March 1950 returned to ATC.

The service was redesignated "Aeronautical Chart and Information Service" on February 1, 1951. Meantime in 1947 the Air Force had been established as a separate service arm. Seventeen months later, ACIS became the Aeronautical Chart and Information Center. On the same date (August 1, 1952) its headquarters, which had remained in Washington during the assignment to various commands, was moved to St. Louis.

All of this kept Howard Holmes busy with a second part-time job. In February 1942 Holmes designed the very first organization insignia for the Map-Chart Division. Over the next decade the original design had to be modified at least four times to reflect the changes of names of organizations.

NEXT TIME: PART TWO--The Cold War, the Korean conflict and a new generation of aircraft and missiles all point to the need for MC&G contingency products on a world-wide basis.

Procurement Contracts Over the Top in DMA

Each year Congress mandates government-wide goals for procurement contracts to small businesses and small disadvantaged businesses. The goals for DMA are assigned to the head of the Agency by the Deputy Secretary of Defense. These goals are then assigned to the component directors.

DMA's performance for FY 92 in all categories reflects favorably on DMA's continuing support of the Small Business and Small Disadvantaged Business Program. Hats off to the

component directors who are responsible for implementing and meeting these goals, and to those involved—from the individual who initiated the requirement and wrote the specification, to the contract specialist who awarded the contract.

The new fiscal year brings a challenge to DMA. Awarding contracts to small and small disadvantaged businesses stimulates their economic development. There are 20 million small businesses nationally and they employ half the American work force ■

Multiple W-2 Copies Not Intended to Confuse

Many DMA employees have received two sets of 1992 W-2s or three sets if the employee pays local taxes or has multiple state withholdings. A Defense contractor produced the W-2s for DMA and, in some cases, printed duplicate W-2s using different control numbers. The control numbers were assigned by the contractor and were used for internal processing purposes only.

The receipt of more than one copy of a W-2 will not affect the wage and tax-withheld information reported to the Internal Revenue Service by the DMA Civilian Payroll Section.

Item 14 on some W-2s may show a zero amount for Medicare wages withheld. Medicare wages withheld have been reported correctly to the Social Security Administration by DMA; therefore, employees can use the W-2 forms they received to file their federal, state, and city income tax returns, as appropriate. **NOTE:** Employees should not submit the duplicate copy of their W-2 when they file their tax returns.

Questions concerning processing and filing W-2s should be addressed to the DMA Civilian Payroll Section, (314) 263-4316 or DSN 693-4316 ■

Maritime Expo in D.C.

The Navy League of the United States will present the 22nd Sea-Air-Space Exposition April 6-8 at the Sheraton Washington Hotel in Washington, D.C.

Sea-Air-Space is the largest maritime exposition in the world, featuring more than 150 naval exhibits, approximately 50 technical briefings, four seminars, special luncheons and a gala evening banquet.

Most events are free to members of the U.S. and Allied forces, civilian staff of the U.S. defense establishment, Reserve and retired U.S. military, and members of the Navy League of the United States.

For details call Commander James Grover (HQ/PRN) at DSN 356-9339 ■

Looking Back

TEN YEARS AGO--Col. J. W. Small, USAF, director of the Aerospace Center since 1981, announced his retirement plans. His successor would be Air Force Col. Byron S. Fitzgerald, Deputy Director for Plans and Requirements since June of the preceding year ... Diners at the South Annex "are enjoying new facilities and more than double the space with the upgrading of the dining hall," one of several improvements completed in buildings 4, 2 and 1. (*Orienter*, Feb. 25, 1983)

TWENTY YEARS AGO--Employee Kilburn Adams completed 120 flying hours in the "Volksplane" he built in his basement and assembled in a bedroom, using a 55-horsepower converted VW engine for power. The project involved some two and a half years of work and, Adams added, would have been difficult without the patience and understanding of his wife Joyce. (*Orienter*, Feb. 9, 1973)

THIRTY YEARS AGO--Employee William Cannell gave Mercury and Gemini astronaut trainees a run-down on lunar geography during their field trip to ACIC's Lunar Observation Office at Lowell Observatory, Flagstaff, Ariz., Jan. 16. Mr. Cannell noted that the astronauts were especially interested in slides illustrating the view they would get standing on the rim of Copernicus. (*Orienter*, Feb. 8, 1963)

FORTY YEARS AGO--"One of the activities that helped to make Christmas merrier in the ACIC was the wonderful caroling of a group quickly organized by Audrey Koenig (Photo). Gene Knight (Carto) very capably directed..." (*Orienter*, February 1953)

FIFTY YEARS AGO--The War Department "officially announced on February 17, 1943, the establishment of the Army Air Forces Aeronautical Chart Plant under AAF Regulation 95-4, dated 15 February 1943 ..." (from *Conquerors of the Airways*, a history of ACIC and its origins by Alfred H. Burton, first editor of the *Orienter*.)

--Wells Huff

Orienter

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Profile in Quality

"It is important to ask customers about the quality of the products or services we provide because surveys show that up to 70 percent of them never complain." That's what employees were told by an instructor from Coopers & Lybrand in one of the introductory training sessions on Total Quality Management (TQM).

When cartographer **Beverlee Bollinger** (SDDB) visited the Pacific Air Command at Camp Smith, Hawaii, to see first-hand how cruise missile operations personnel use Terrain Contour Mapping (TERCOM) in mission planning, she found some TERCOM map sets sitting unused on a shelf. TERCOM provides positional data used in guiding missiles.

What she discovered was that the unused TERCOM contained map sets that had been produced correctly, according to specifications; yet obstacles, such as mountains, in proximity to the area covered by the map sets, prompted users to discard them. After studying the problem upon her return to DMAAC, Bollinger determined that different map sets within the same TERCOM matrix could be selected to avoid the problem.



With this fresh insight, Bollinger attended a conference for TERCOM users in December at McDonnell Douglas Corp. in St. Louis. The aerospace manufacturer builds the cruise missile and developed software used in producing TERCOM.

"Beverlee encouraged the users to get in touch with DMAAC to let us know if they are having similar problems," said Mike Zimbleman, Chief of SDDB. "As Beverlee found out, we can make these adjustments for all of the commands if they need them. In producing TERCOM, we can easily locate the map sets to avoid obstacle problems if we know about them.

"Beverlee deserves credit for her diligence and for her focus on our customer's needs. Her initiative and dedication has helped us to produce a more consistently usable product" ■

Col. Boyle Named Director of Quality Improvement

The DMA Process Improvement Office (PIO) under the Headquarters Program, Production and Operations Office was recently disestablished and succeeded by a stand-alone office reporting to the DMA Director.

Air Force Colonel Marcus J. Boyle was named Director, Quality Improvement (QI).

The realignment of Quality Improvement under the Director of DMA and its broadened focus reflect both the growing importance of this activity as well as the intent of DMA's leadership to institutionalize quality concepts.

Before his reassignment to Headquarters, Colonel Boyle served as Director of the DMA Aerospace Center. After praising Colonel Boyle at his recent change of command ceremony, Air Force Major General William K. James, DMA Director, said, "I have now called Colonel Boyle to Headquarters for a special assignment to work with me in implementing Total Quality Management throughout DMA."

Colonel Boyle joined DMA as Chief of Staff in December 1985 and remained in that position until taking command of DMAAC in June 1989. Prior to joining DMA in 1985, Colonel Boyle served at the Pentagon in both the Office of the Secretary of Defense and the Operations Directorate, Joint Chiefs of Staff ■

FEEA Announces 1993-94 Scholarship Program

June 4 is the deadline for submitting applications for a scholarship from the Federal Employee Education and Assistance Fund (FEEA). In six years FEEA has awarded \$450,000 in scholarships to civilian federal and postal employees and their dependent family members.

Last year winners came from 45 states and overseas and represented every major federal agency. Fifty-one of the 235 winners were federal employees. The balance were dependent family members, including Kerry Dickerson, daughter of Betty Dickerson (CMFSCA), and Ellen Layton, daughter of Harold Layton (DPBA).

Scholarship awards are based on merit and range from \$300 to \$1200 per student. Minimum requirements are three years of federal service and a 3.0 grade point average. Only federal and postal employees and their dependent family members are eligible. Applicants may be high school seniors or students continuing their undergraduate or graduate college education. Selection criteria include academic achievement, community service, a recommendation, and an essay.

FEEA scholarship applications are available from Tom Nelsen (MCAA) at 263-8228 or Local 1827 of the National Federation of Federal Employees at

776-8424. The union office is located on the first floor of Building 36.

The FEEA scholarship program is made possible by federal employee donations to FEEA in the Combined Federal Campaign and, in part, by a contribution from the Blue Cross and Blue Shield Association.

FEEA also offers student loans with some of the lowest guarantee fees and interest rates.

Since 1986 FEEA has also provided \$475,000 in loans and grants through its emergency assistance program. Some \$50,000 was provided to civilian federal employees affected by Hurricane Andrew ■

Honor Roll

SERVICE

35 Years

Gardner, Donald W.
Wells, Robert L.

30 Years

Ammons, Russell D.
Burroughs, Richard A.
Ferrell, Willie L.
Grunzinger, Thomas A.
Jarvis, Joseph S. Jr.
Martin, Bennie F.
Preston, Robert F.
Watson, Keith J.

25 Years

Kieffer, Paul M.
McDowell, Donald R.
Zavadil, William F.

20 Years

Captiva, Johanna
Garwood, Anthony E.
Hugyez, Kathlyn R.
Reichardt, Janet J.

PROMOTIONS

Arterburn, Andrew J.,
GS-7
Barbey, June E., GS-7
Bonnot, Rickey A., GS-12
Evans, Johnnie L., GM-13
Fritz, Steven W., GS-6
Galan, Henry F., GM-13
Greytak, Lillian L., GS-12
Jungewalter, Katherine R.,
GM-13
Kohl, Rita Ann, GS-6
Kreis, Thomas N. Jr.,
GM-13
Moore, Bettie J., GS-5
Riley, Michael D., GM-13
Simphor, Dolores Theresa,
GS-12
Skelton, Robert A., XP-11
Snider, Ronald K., GS-12
Sypniewski, William A.,
GM-13

PERFORMANCE

Time-Off Award

Amsden, Stephen C.
Burk, Mary L.
Calo, Daniel S.
Claxton, James L.
Giaminetti, Michael L.
Hall, Connie J.
Herrmann, Joan
Lofstedt, Lon D.
Oswill, Susan K.
Pettus, Karen E.
Putnam, Michael D.
Roberts, Garrett M.
Schaefer, David
Sterling, Deborah J.
Updegraff, Richard
White, E. Faye
Williams, Blanche
Wong, Robert F.

Defense Meritorious Service Medal

Lieutenant Colonel Timothy D. Wingfield, as DMAAC Director of Logistics and Inspector General



Retirements

Harold K. Fisher (GGAC) retired Feb. 3. He served in the Army from 1959-61 with the 30th Engineer Battalion (Base Topo) and Post Engineers at Fort Belvoir, Va. He entered Carto School at the Aeronautical Chart and Information Center, now DMAAC, in February 1965. His first assignment was in Chart Research. "For the past 22 years, my work has been related to the use of gravity data: processing, evaluation, and database management," he said. In retirement, "after a few months of doing nothing, I plan to pursue hobbies, civic interests, and business interests in New Haven, Mo.," he said. "My hobbies include collecting vintage automobile memorabilia, coins and picture calendars." Reading biographies and financial publications, travel and home improvement projects are also on his agenda.

Marjorie R. Soehnl (PIO) retired Jan. 8. A clerical assistant, she began her federal career at DMAAC in 1984. "I will miss all the people who were there when I needed them and the prayers and pick-me-up situations,

which kept me going," she said. In retirement, she will "catch up on the eight and 1/2 years of sleep I missed getting up at 4:45. I like to do craft work, garden, and read. So I don't think I will be too bored."

De la Pena Honored

Edward E. de la Pena, who retired Jan. 2, was presented the Career Service Award. "In his varied assignments, including Chief, Kansas City Field Office, Chief, Mapping and Charting Dept., and Acting Chief, Programs, Production and Operations, he has provided excellent leadership and a keen understanding of the MC&G processes," the citation says. "He has given his best to his cartographic profession and to the Defense Mapping Agency."



Kudos

Anne Gargac, daughter of Donald Gargac (SC/WGH), was selected to perform with the St. Louis Metro Missouri Music Educators Association Honors Choir for the second year. The Honors Choir is made up of 130 of the best high school vocalists in the St. Louis District 8 region. They recently held their 1992-93 performance at Francis Howell North High School. Anne is a junior at St. Elizabeth Academy High School, 3401 Arsenal, in St. Louis.

Kevin Ruland, 24, son of Robert Ruland (MCAD), has completed all class work and is now working on his dissertation for his PhD. in systems engineering at Washington University. Kevin graduated simultaneously with master's degrees from the School of Arts and Science and the School of Engineering at Washington University. He was the only student to simultaneously earn master's degrees, both of which he was awarded magna cum laude. Says his proud father, "He is a modest and gifted student."

Public Sale of DMA Products Transferred to NOS, USGS

The Defense Mapping Agency has transferred responsibility for the public sale of its nautical and aeronautical products and Flight Information Publications (FLIP) to the National Ocean Service (NOS).

Persons, organizations, and sales agents in the United States and foreign countries requiring these domestic and international DMA products should contact NOS, a unit of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration in the Department of Commerce.

To order or subscribe to products, contact:

National Ocean Service
Distribution Branch
N/CG33
6501 Lafayette Ave.
Riverdale, MD 20737
Tel. (301) 436-6993

To apply for sales agency status, contact:

National Ocean Service
Distribution Branch
Agents Service Unit
6501 Lafayette Ave.
Riverdale, MD 20737
Tel. (301) 436-8726

DMA has also transferred responsibility for the public sale of topographic maps, gazetteers, and other publications to the U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) in the Department of Interior. For domestic and international DMA topographic products, etc., contact USGS as follows:

USGS Branch of Distribution
Box 25286
Denver, CO 80225
Tel. (303) 236-7477

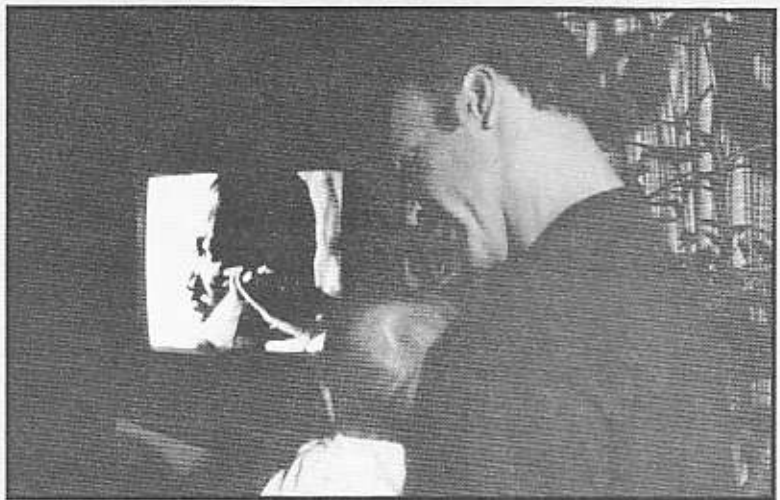


PHOTO: DENISE STEPANIK

Jim Stepanik and his daughter, Sarah.

A Father's Hope

On January 16 my daughter, Sarah, and I were watching TV and came across a program of Gospel music honoring Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. She seemed to enjoy it, so we watched the program for awhile.

I told her about that style of music and how it came to be. How the people of Africa were brought to this country and were sold into slavery. About how their pain and suffering brought them to create a type of music that praised God and gave them hope that one day they would be free.

I explained Dr. King's continued works, helping all people understand that culture and religion were not reasons to separate people but to bring them together.

My daughter, Sarah, did not really understand the words I told her; she is only 4 and 1/2 months old. But my hope is that Sarah understood some of what I meant. And as she grows, she will cherish the histories and cultures of all people, to help make this one world and one people.

--Jim Stepanik (PA), base photographer



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