# THE IMAGE

**The Defense Mapping Agency Systems Center**

**MARCH, 1991** **VOL. 3, NO.15**

***Distinguished Civilian Service Award***

**Mr. David J. Premer, DMA Systems Center, Research and Engineering, St. Louis, Missouri, has been awarded the Defense Mapping Agency's highest award, the DMA Distinguished Civilian Service Award. Mr. Premer distinguished himself in the field of mapping, charting and geodesy by his exemplary managerial leadership and personal dedication involving agency special studies, and the definition of future programs and initiatives. Mr. Premer's unique blend of experience, knowledge, leadership, and drive has enabled him to contribute to DMA programs that will last for decades. Illustrative examples are the agency wide studies he chaired on Hydrographic Program modernization, DMA Product Distribution, and the current and future in MC&G Digital Products. Mr. Premer's dedication, exceptional technical foresight and consistent ability to accomplish difficult and complex tasks have been an inspiration and exemplify the highest traditions of government service.**

*Desert Storm*

# *Code of Conduct Guides POW Behavior*

**By F. Peter Wigginton**
*American Forces Information Services*

"It does no good to refuse to give more than your name, rank, service number and date of birth when someone's pointing an AK-47 at your head with the hammer back and a finger on the trigger," said Marine Maj. Jose Anzaldua.

"Remember, the code is a guide that asks you to do what is reasonable. It's a guide to help you survive with honor," the former Vietnam prisoner of war said in Senate testimony following the war.

"I am an American, fighting in the forces which guard my country and our way of life. I am prepared to give my life in their defense." Those words begin the Code of the U.S. Fighting Force. As the United States and its coalition partners continue Operation Desert Storm, these same words could take on a life-and-death significance.

The Code of Conduct is a set of moral guidelines outlining the duty of every member of the Armed Forces, to oppose all enemies of the United States in combat or, if captured, as a prisoner of war. The code was developed in 1955 following the Korean War. A 1988 amendment made it gender-neutral.

Navy Cmdr. Tim Sullivan, a prisoner of war in Vietnam for five years and today, a survival school instructor, said in a recent interview: "There's nothing new in the code, nothing revolutionary or even divinely inspired. All they did was go back after the Korean War and examine all the past POW situations and review what you will and won't do and put them into an easily understood and easy-to-remember set of guidelines. Acting honorably in combat and in captivity has been a true principle of the American military for over 200 years."

Former prisoners of war have said the six articles of the code helped them endure captivity and return to their families and nation with honor and pride.

Fred Cherry was an F-105 pilot on his third tour in Southeast Asia when he was shot down. He spent seven years as a POW. "Confidence in your leaders and trust in one another prepares you for combat or captivity," he said. "The code is central to that kind of conduct. I can live with myself. I feel good about myself. I feel good about my fellow prisoners who helped me maintain my self respect. You can't do it alone."

Stan Newell, a 19-year-old enlisted soldier captured during a fire fight in the central highlands of South Vietnam, spoke about the code's Article II, which deals with surrender. "The last hour when things started looking bad . . . we began to wonder and worry. Staff Sgt. Montgomery was with us. He and I and maybe two others were left. Someone asked him, 'What are we going to do, sergeant?' And he said without hesitation, 'There's no question of what we're going to do. We're going to stay here and fight.'

"That's all that really needed to be said. We were surrounded. All of us were wounded and could be overrun at any minute. There was no way to evade capture. But we would resist the enemy until whatever the end was. We responded to his leadership. He had some very strong feelings about his country, about what was right and what was wrong. And he was willing to put his life on the line for what he believed." Montgomery died that day. Newell spent five years in captivity.

Article III discusses a service member's duty to resist the enemy, and Article IV is about the need to keep faith with fellow prisoners.

## *Code of Conduct*

*Continued*

Former POW Bob Fant said, "If the enemy wants a picture of you or a propaganda statement, they're going to try hard to get it. You must resist to the utmost of your ability. The code requires that. The code doesn't require you to die at the hands of a torturer or become permanently maimed. But it requires you to stick in there with the physical pain until you just can't take it any more. That's all any man can ask of you. And that's all your government asks."

According to a DoD official involved with survival, evasion, resistance and escape training in the services, "You must maintain your self-dignity and keep fighting to stay alive and survive with honor and dignity. You must encourage other POWs to do the same thing. In Korea, men became so depressed they physically laid down and died. They lost the will to live.

"Working in a combat unit is a team effort. But being a prisoner of war is the ultimate test of being a team member. What many remember of their captivity are the months of boredom and monotony, broken by moments of stark terror when they were taken out for torture sessions. What sticks in their minds more than anything else are the periods of isolation. It's a test of teamwork to support one another, maintaining your own dignity and the dignity of your fellow POWs," the official said.

Article V of the code dictates that you give only name, rank, service number and date of birth and that you avoid answering further questions to the utmost of your ability.

Anzaldua, now motor transport officer at Camp Lejeune, N.C., was a corporal serving as an infantry adviser to a local militia group when he was captured in 1970. He spent three years as a prisoner of war.

"It was the spirit of the document that got me through," said Anzaldua. "I don't think there's another country that believes in the sanctity of human life as we do. So, whether it was in Vietnam or now in Iraq, a service member should expect the absolute worst as far as treatment. They'll deprive you of appropriate food and medication. They'll administer physical punishment as a matter of course.

"To survive, I discovered I had to adapt to whatever my captors subjected me to, whether it was a beating, a verbal assault, or any of the other demands made upon me. I learned that it was crucial to not think of the future, but only to cope with each moment as it arrived," he said. "When I was alone, I concentrated on the love for my family, lessons the Marine Corps taught me about sticking together and the Code of Conduct."

DoD has published a booklet and poster entitled *Code of U.S. Fighting Force*. Copies are available through each service's publications distribution system.

**Article I**

I am an American, fighting in the forces which guard my country and our way of life. I am prepared to give my life in their defense.

**Article II**

I will never surrender of my own free will. If in command, I will never surrender the members of my command while they still have the means to resist.

**Article III**

If I am captured I will continue to resist by all means available. I will make every effort to escape and aid others to escape. I will accept neither parole nor special favors from the enemy.

## *Code of Conduct*

*Continued*

**Article IV**

If I become a prisoner of war, I will keep faith with my fellow prisioners. I will give no information or take part in any action which might be harmful to my comrades. If I am senior, I will take command. If not, I will obey the lawful orders of those appointed over me and will back up in every way.

**Article V**

When questioned, should I become a prisoner of war, I am required to give name, rank, service number and date of birth. I will evade answering further questions to the utmost of my ability. I will make no oral or written statments disloyal to my country and its allies or harmful to their cause.

**Article VI**

I will never forget that I am an American, fighting for freedom, responsible for my actions, and dedicated to the principles which made my country free. I will trust in my God and in the United States of America.

## *"Operation Desert Read"*

A Special Thanks, to all who contributed to " Operation Desert Read."
Over 100 books were collected!

## *Persian Gulf Maps Exhibited at Library of Congress*

Sixteen maps of the Persian Gulf, some of them rarely seen outside military briefing rooms, are now on display in the first floor corridor of the James Madison Memorial Building of the Library of Congress. All of the maps are from the collections of the Library's Geography and Map Division.

The most unusual map in the exhibit is a 1990 Evasion Chart of Iran and Iraq, prepared by DMA for use by allied pilots downed in combat. Printed on durable, plasticized paper, it includes detailed 1:150,000 maps of the two countries, as well as information that would help a downed pilot survive behind enemy lines.

The Evasion Chart contains pictures of edible plants and how to cook them; warnings about poisonous berries and shrubs; and instructions on orientation and position determination. It also includes instructions how to use the map itself as a survival device: to catch rain for drinking water, to use as a blanket or rain poncho, or even to stanch a wound.

There are many other maps on display, including historical maps, detailed maps of the cities of Kuwait and Baghdad, and a 1933 map which delineates the then-newly constituted states of Iraq and Syria, mandates of Great Britain and France after 1918.

The Persian Gulf maps will be on display for an indefinite period, and may be viewed from 8:30 a.m. to 9:30 p.m., Monday-Friday, and from 8:30 a.m. to 6:00 p.m., Saturdays and Sundays, at 101 Independence Avenue, S.E., Washington, D.C.

## *Recent Promotions Awarded*

Mr. Harold Wayne Jones, permanent promotion to financial manager, GM-15, DMA Office of Comptroller, Resource Management Division, Resource Management Office DMA (CMRA), St. Louis, MO.

Dr. Gerald M. Elphingstone, reassigned as physical scientist, GM-15, DMASC, Modernization Development Group, Technical Integration Division, Special Activities Office (MGTA).

Mr. John P. Luibl, temporary promotion NTE 1 year, to supervisory program analyst, GM-15, DMATSC, Program and Budget Division (PID).

Mr. Larry J. Wagner, temporary promotion NTE 1 year, to supervisory computer specialist, GM-15, DMATSC, Information Management Division (IMD).

## *Senior Service Schools Nominatees*

(FY 1992)

The DMA has approved the following nominations for senior school:

Peggy J. Furgerson, RC - Air or Army War College

Susan A. Riley, RC - Air or Army War College

Patrick D. Donovan, CSC - College of Naval Command and Staff

Teresa J. Boyd, RC - College of Naval Command and Staff

Bruce D. Whitcomb, AC - Alternate to the College of Naval Command and Staff

Paul C. Kelbaugh, SC - Industrial College of the Armed Forces

Laura B. Snow, HQ DMA - Alternate to the Industrial College of the Armed Forces

## *SYSTEM CENTER Emlpoyee Reported For DESERT SHIELD Duty*

Kevin Brown SGE departed January 28 for duty with the Navy. Brown is a LT JG Oceanographer.

# *DoD Budget Continues Downward*

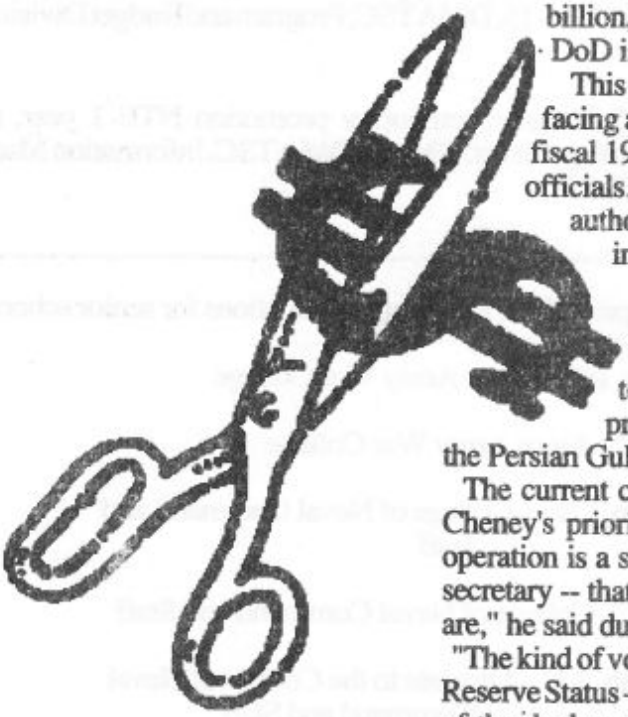
*American Forces Information Services*

The Defense Department's fiscal 1992-1993 biennial budget request has no real surprises, as DoD continues to try to meet funding cuts established by Congress in manpower, defense weapons programs and construction.

The downward trend of the Defense Department's budget also highlights the planned force structure realignment, base closures and the continuation of defense management initiatives.

The budget forwarded to Congree on Feb. 4 is the first segment in a proposed six-year cycle to run through fiscal 1997.

DoD officials said the budget authority request for fiscal 1992 is $278.3 billion, compared to last year's $295.1 billion. For fiscal 1993, DoD is requesting $277.9 billion.



This means fiscal 1992, after taking into account inflation, is facing a decline of 1 percent from fiscal 1991, 12 percent less than fiscal 1990 and 24 percent less than fiscal 1985, said DoD budget officials. Taking it one step further, they said fiscal 1996's budget authority will face a cumulative decline, after taking into account inflation, of about 34 percent compared to fiscal 1985.

Officials noted that the budget package does not include costs for Opertions Desert Shield and Desert Storm. Out of the congressional budget summit last fall came agreement to treat these costs as emergency funding needs. Some program and weapon decisions may need adjusting following the Persian Gulf conflict, added officials.

The current crisis, however, has solidified Secretary of Defense Dick Cheney's priorities. "I think one of the lessons learned from the gulf operation is a subject that we forcused on repeatedly since I became the secretary -- that's an awareness of how enormously important our people are," he said during a budget news briefing.

"The kind of volunteers that serve today in the military, both on active and Reserve Status -- what they've been able to accomplish in the last six months of the deployment to the gulf is proof-positive that our most important military asset is our people, he added. "So, they come at the very top of the list in terms of priorities from a budget standpoint."

The support for pay and other incentives aimed at preserving the high quality and morale of America's uniformed men and women will not diminish, DoD officials said. That translates to requests for a 4.2 percent pay raise for fiscal 1992 and 4.7 percent for fiscal 1993.

The DoD budget request shows cutbacks in several areas -- military and civilian personnel strengths, force structure and weapons -- as well as progressing on defense management initatives. Personnel decreases will be the result of both a smaller military force structure and DoD management improvements, said DoD officials.

"We've emphasized the importance of cutting force structure rather than trying to preserve a hollow force," Cheney said. Reflecting the reduced chance of global conflict, the budget request includes reduction in the U.S. force structure that continues a prudently phased plan for reaching the force targets established for the new strategy and threat projections, officials noted.

Force structure changes in the budget projections include retiring the Air Force's Minuteman II strategic missile force, decreasing the number of strategic bombers and reducing the numbers of Army divisions, Navy battle force ships and Air Force tactical fighter wings.

According to DoD officials, the fiscal 1992-1993 budget terminates 81

## *DoD Budget Continues Downward*

*Continued*

defense programs. Some were scheduled to end in fiscal 1992 or 1993, while others can't be justified because of the new force structure, said a senior DoD official. DoD expects to save over $90 billion during fiscal 1992-1997 by terminating just these programs.

No more base closure or realignment proposals are in the biennial budget request, but it includes savings of over $900 million for sites being eliminated or scaled back. The military services are continuing with eliminating or closing 86 domestic bases and 139 overseas sites, said DoD officials. In addition, five domestic bases will be partially closed and another 25 overseas sites will be drawn down, they said.

Several defense management initiatives being implemented include consolidating service finance centers, supply depots and commissary operations; coordinating maintenance depot services; and reorganizing contract management. These initiatives are expected to save about $72 billion during fiscal 1991-1997.

The budget calls for funding the Navy's LSD cargo variant amphibious ship, coastal minehunter, DDG-51 Aegis guided missile destroyer and SSN-21 fast attack submarine. There is also a funding request for the Army's UH-60 Black Hawk utility helicopter and medium tactical vehicles and the Air Force's C-17 airlift aircraft, F-16D Falcon multimission fighter and advanced medium range air-to-air missile through fiscal 1993.

Other programs funded include:

- Family housing: $3.6 billion for each of the two fiscal years, up from $3.6 billion in fiscal 1991;
- Military construction: $4.5 billion in fiscal 1992 and $3.7 billion in fiscal 1993, down from $5 billion in fiscal 1991;
- Strategic Defense Initiative: $4.6 billion for fiscal 1992 and $4.9 billion for fiscal 1993, up from $4.471 billion in fiscal 1991; and
- Research, development, test and evaluation technology base funding: $3.9 billion for fiscal 1992 and $4 billion for fiscal 1993.

The overall goal of the budget is to streamline and restructure America's armed forces to provide needed capabilities within projected fiscal constraints, said DoD officials. The budget proposals also reflect Cheney's commitment to continue to strengthen defense management and streamline the U.S. defense infrastructure, to extract the greatest security value from increasingly scarce resources, they concluded.

Cheney said one way to look at the burden defense spending puts on the economy is to consider it as part of the country's gross national product.

He explained, "1950 was the peak year of the Korean War when we spent almost 12 percent of our gross national product on defense. The peak during the Vietnam years, a little over 9 percent. The peak during the Reagan buildup in the mid 1980s, 6.3 percent of GNP went for defense. By the 1995-1996 time frame, we'll be down to spending less than 4 percent - specifically, 3.6 percent of the gross national product will be spent on defense."

Or more simply, during the peak year of the Korean War, 57 percent of the federal budget went for defense; in Vietnam, 43 percent; and the peak year during the Reagan years, 27 percent. "We will be down to 18 percent of the federal budget being spent on defense by the 1995-1996 time frame," said Cheney during the budget briefing.

## *Is It Time To Get Help?*

It used to be that people had to work tthrough tough times on their own. Professional help wasn't widely available, and getting advice was seen as something you did when you were really "going under".

Today people are urged to get counseling early - before small problems mushroom into big ones.

Have you said this to yourself?

- My job has me stressed out. I used to be a good worker, but now I'm always making mistakes.
- I get angry for no reason at all; I hate being this way.
- My life seems to be going no place; I feel trapped.
- I just lost the best relationship I ever had; I don't know what's wrong with me.
- The only mail I get is bills.
- Since my mom died, I can't seem to pull myself together.
- He drank before we got married; I thought he would change.
- My mother is coming to live with us; it's going to turn our family upside down.
- Our teenager is scaring us.
- Being a single parent is the pits; I don't know how I'll make it.
- Being a stepparent is harder than I expected; I feel like a failure.

If you need help, contact either Guy Ross or Cary Cook, Counselors in the DMA-EAP Office, tel. (301) 227-5187. Making the phone call is the first step toward feeling better.

(This article was abstracted from the Hope Health Letter.)

**Do You Know**

The location where the Atomic Age began?
**University of Chicago**
(Dec, 2, 1942)

The name of the second man to walk on the moon?
**Col. Edwin E. Aldrin Jr.,USAF**
(July 20, 1969)

The name of the first member of the U.S. House of Representatives to enlist following the attack on Pearl Harbor?
**Lyndon B. Johnson**

The name of the first secretary of the Navy?
**Benjamin Stoddert**
(1798)

The date when the first Nobel prizes were awarded?
**Dec. 10, 1901**

"New conditions require, for solution - and new weapons require, formaximum application - new and imaginative methods. Wars are never won in the past."

**Gen. Douglas MacArthur,**
U.S. Army

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