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Black History Month highlights bravery of Black soldiers

This is a volatile time in the history of our Nation. Operation Enduring Freedom continues, and the possibility of future conflict is on every mind. As members of the world's greatest Army—whether soldiers in uniform or Army civilians supporting those soldiers—we know that, if called upon, we will be there. We will be there as Americans, a diverse but unified Army, defending our Nation.

Black History Month is observed in February, making it an appropriate time to recognize the many contributions of Black Americans to the U.S. Army. Our military history is replete with stories of bravery, honor and valor by Blacks. During the War of Independence, Black soldiers fought in Washington's army. They served with Andrew Jackson at New Orleans in 1815. Approximately 180,000 Black soldiers and sailors fought for the Union during the Civil War. The 54th Massachusetts Infantry Regiment was one of the most celebrated regiments of Black soldiers in that war. The 1989 film *Glory* is based on that Regiment.

An Act of Congress in 1866 authorized the creation of six regiments of Black troops, two of cavalry and four of infantry. These were the "Buffalo Soldiers," who played a key role in the history of the West. In World War I, approximately 400,000 Black Americans served in the military, and in World War II, about one million served, including the brave and famed Tuskegee Airmen.

Korea, Vietnam, Grenada, Haiti, Desert Storm, Operation Enduring Freedom—in all these conflicts, Blacks have played a vital role. In February, let us pause and recognize their many contributions.



Maj. Gen. Keith B. Alexander

Fast Facts

- **Shades of Green at Disney World Taking Reservations for December Reopening** Reservation lines are open for the Dec. 15 reopening of a new, improved Armed Forces Recreation Center Shades of Green hotel on Walt Disney World Resort here. Shades of Green has been closed for expansion and renovation. For more information, go to http://www.defenselink.mil/news/Jan2003/n01282003_200301283.html

- **RESUMIX replaces EASY ACCES** The project to transition from the Easy Army Civilian Career Evaluation System (Easy ACCES) to RESUMIX has been completed. ACCES registration and referral database was shut down on Jan. 13. All current ACCES career program registrants were notified by email and informed of the change. After Jan. 13, they must have a resume on file in the RESUMIX database in order to receive consideration for jobs, and they must apply for specific vacancy announcements. For additional information, go to <http://www.cpol.army.mil>.

Senior Staff Profile

A series to introduce leaders in INSCOM

“We will do anything and everything to support our units, soldiers and the INSCOM mission,” according to Col. Rodger A. Oetjen, the Assistant Chief of Staff for Logistics (G4) at the U.S. Army Intelligence and Security Command. “The people in G4 really care. They repeatedly go the extra mile to make things happen.”

Col. Oetjen, who came to INSCOM from the position of Chief, Office of Military Cooperation, U.S. Embassy, Muscat, Oman, is leading one very bustling place indeed these days. In addition to overseeing several military construction projects at major subordinate commands, G4 staff is aggressively working equipment issues for INSCOM soldiers deployed in the CENTCOM area of responsibility. On top of that, Col. Oetjen points to a map and diagram of new facilities and upgrades at the Nolan Building: “G4 has helped to make the facility portion of the Information Dominance Center a reality—a very challenging undertaking,” he said. Along with that piece are a variety of other related facilities projects at the Headquarters which G4 is responsible for making happen.

Anticipating and meeting the logistical requirements for both the Headquarters and subordinate commands is Col. Oetjen’s goal for INSCOM’s G4 staff: “Forward thinking, innovative, anticipative logistics support to our units and people is our charter.”

Two key elements in Col. Oetjen’s background contribute significantly to that goal. First, he pointed out, “Most of my assignments have been with soldiers so I am very sensitive to the needs and requirements of troops in the field getting what they need to execute the mission. That helps me to be more effective in this position because I understand their situation. I’ve been where they are and know the criticality of having everything necessary to accomplish the mission and meet our Army’s expectations.”

Secondly, his last assignment in the Sultanate of Oman was particularly helpful in light of recent world events.



Logistically Speaking. Col. Rodger Oetjen, INSCOM G4, discusses his views of logistics support to the soldiers.

“It certainly gave me an appreciation for why things are the way they are in the Middle East,” he said. His office in Oman executed foreign military sales, coordinated force protection and planned joint U.S. – Omani military exercises. It also was involved in evacuating the crew from the USS Cole through Oman after the bombing in Yemen, and negotiating basing of U.S. forces and equipment in Oman in support of Operation Enduring Freedom. “I left the Embassy assignment with a very good understanding of the needs of our units and people deployed to the Middle East.”

Col. Oetjen sees a definite plus in the people who make up G4. “We have a tremendously experienced and knowledgeable work force,” he said. “The civilians bring their vast experience and institutional memory, which is just incredible. On the military side we bring the element of helping folks understand what the soldiers are doing in the field, and why it is important.”

Citing words of praise from subordinate commanders for the logistics support they receive, Col. Oetjen remarked, “I’m very proud of that; proud of the people in G4 and the fact that they will go out of their way to help units and make the sometimes difficult or near impossible logistical support happen.”

February's ancient meaning has special meaning today

by Karen Kovach

INSCOM History Office



Dr Carter Woodson

From the Latin *Februarius mensis* (expiatory month), February was originally designated as a time of making amends for a wrong. This ancient meaning is significant to February's designation as Black History Month. Until the 20th century, the history of peoples of African descent was either ignored or distorted. It was this wrong that inspired the brilliant African American scholar Dr. Carter Woodson to fight for the establishment in 1926 of what was then referred to as "Negro History Week." The week was chosen to include the birthday of black American abolitionist Frederick Douglass. Appropriately, February is also National History Month—a time to honor America's heroes and reflect on the lessons of the past.

The contributions of African Americans are deeply rooted in this nation's heritage and therefore any reflection of American history would not be complete without recognizing

the countless black Americans who gave their lives in the struggle for America's freedom. Nearly 5,000 fought in the Revolutionary War. About 20 percent of the sailors manning Continental Navy ships were black Americans. A much higher percentage served on the privateers that harassed British shipping. African Americans were also invaluable during the Revolution as agents and spies. The most famous being James Armistead, a double agent whose efforts helped save the Continental Army from defeat by Cornwallis. Pompey Lamb was another Revolutionary War spy who gathered intelligence by posing as a fruit seller to gain access to a British fort. Others, like Saul Matthews and Antigua, managed to procure vital information that helped defeat the British.

During the Civil War, the Confederacy, enraged that so many Blacks were serving in the ranks of the Union Army, threatened to execute or send those captured back into slavery. Despite the threat, 300,000 served in the Union Army, with more than 38,000 losing their lives. On the seas, 20 percent of the Union Navy's personnel were black. With the end of the war, the U.S. Congress authorized the formation of Regular Army units composed of black soldiers. Recruited from southern plantations and from the black volunteers who had fought during the war, the 9th and 10th Cavalry,

and the 24th and 25th Infantry regiments served long and well on the western frontier. Those who served as scouts possessed valuable knowledge of the southwest territory and Indian ways. Black scouts fought in 26 engagements, 12 of them major, sometimes outnumbered by the enemy 8 to 1. Three received the Congressional Medal of Honor for bravery under fire.

Between 1870 and 1889, 22 black youths were appointed to the U.S. Military Academy. Only 12 passed the West Point entrance examination and only three managed to overcome 4 years of discriminatory obstacles to graduate from the academy. Charles Young was third to graduate, and at the outset of the Spanish-American War, he was the only black graduate of West Point still on active duty as a line officer. During the course of his distinguished military career, Young made outstanding contributions to military intelligence. In May 1904 Young was assigned as the first black U.S. Military Attaché and sent to Haiti. Working in secret, he was able to make an extended military reconnaissance of the country and to map a considerable portion of the adjoining Republic of Domingo. His maps and handbook on Creole were extremely important to U.S. forces when they later occupied Haiti. As the United States entered the First World War, Charles Young had been promoted lieutenant colonel

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and stood as the highest ranking black officer in the U.S. Army.

Some 400,000 black troops served during World War I. Two infantry divisions, the 92d and the 93d, established a fine record in the front lines. On June 19, 1918, General John J. Pershing said of the contributions of the black soldiers: "I cannot commend too highly the spirit shown among the colored combat troops who exhibit fine capacity for quick training and eagerness for the most dangerous work."

More than one million black Americans served during World War II. They were utilized in a greater variety of units and for longer periods of time than in any previous war. Nine separate black field artillery battalions served in Europe along with three black armored units. World War II brought increased opportunities for black Americans to serve their country in military intelligence. The Counter Intelligence Corps initially had 69 black agents and four black lieutenants. Their especially valuable service to the Caribbean Command led to the demand for increased recruitment of African Americans for undercover operations.

In 1949 President Harry S. Truman issued a desegregation order, but it was not until the Vietnam War that the U.S. Armed Forces were fully integrated. In Vietnam African Americans fought from the Delta to the Demilitarized Zone and in the skies over North Vietnam. Today, they continue a tradition of service to the Nation as an integral part of the military-civilian team.

Recognition

The following INSCOM people received awards in January 2003:

Legion of Merit



First Sergeant Scott R. Conlan 314th MI Battalion, 116th MI Group

Meritorious Service Medal



Lt. Col. Parrie I. Ahammer	513th MI Brigade
CW3 Joel R. Giefer (3 rd OLC)	501st MI Brigade
Staff Sgt. Eric J. Calkins	202d MI Battalion, 513th MI Brigade
Staff Sgt. John E. Reagan	297th MI Battalion, 513th MI Brigade

Army Commendation Medal



Spec. Jeffrey C. Erickson (OLC) HQ INSCOM, G3



Past and Present Meet. Capt. Meriwether Anderson Sale Jr. speaks with members of the Army Corps of Engineers exhibit during the Lewis and Clark Bicentennial commemoration at the Pentagon. Sale is the sixth-generation descendant of the sister of Army explorer Capt. Meriwether Lewis. (U.S. Army photo)

Lewis and Clark Expedition hits home with 66th MI officer

by Jayme Loppnow
66th MI Group

The mention of the Lewis and Clark Expedition might take you back to a high school history class, but for Capt. Meriwether Anderson Sale Jr. of the 66th Military Intelligence Group, the voyage is a living part of his family history.

Sale is a sixth-generation descendant of Jane Lewis, the sister of Army explorer Capt. Meriwether Lewis.

His lineage took him to the Pentagon Jan. 8-10 as part of the Corps of Engineers' early commemoration to celebrate the Lewis and Clark Bicentennial, followed by the national kickoff at Monticello, Va., Jan. 14-18.

Capt. Lewis and Capt. William Clark led an expedition, known as the Corps of Discovery, covering 7,689 miles of waterways in two years, four months and 10 days. The voyage resulted in the settlement of the western continent and significant scientific contributions to the United States.

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Throughout his visit Sale met with key leaders, participated in forums and panel discussions, and was able to “talk the Army story.”

“Most people don’t know that the Lewis and Clark expedition was an Army expedition,” said Sale. “It wasn’t a bunch of guys backpacking in the mountains. It was an Army expedition led by two co-captains, four NCOs, and the rest were soldiers.”

Sale was able to meet other Lewis descendants as well as a sixth-generation descendant of Capt. William Clark.

In Monticello, Va., Sale played a part in an exposition which included representatives from various states and Native American tribes connected to the crossing.

Sale’s family has been actively involved in celebrating their history, said Sale. His great grandfather donated some of the original artifacts from the expedition to the Missouri Historical Society and his grandmother represented the family as the sponsor of the submarine U.S.S. Lewis and Clark in 1964.

“It’s not just a name, but a family involvement,” he said.

Sale grew up knowing about his lineage, but the spotlight was always on his father and his aunts and uncles.

“It’s now passing generations and I’m the only male heir of all my dad’s brothers and sisters, so it’s all getting passed down to me,” said Sale. “I’m getting whispers in my ear about different things and learning as I go, and doing great and wonderful things with my lineage.”

Sale is already preparing his 5-year-old son, who traveled to the celebrations with him, for the day when he will also step into the limelight.

“It’s good for my son,” he said. “He was there and was able to see some of it, but he was mainly interested in seeing the Indians and the buffalo.”

Even though the expedition occurred 200 years ago, Sale says there is much in common with the Army then and today.

“The personal courage and intestinal fortitude those soldiers had when they went out into the unknown is the same type of personal courage that soldiers have today,” he said. “To overcome the obstacles and challenges of going up river the whole way and crossing the continental divide by foot, these are the same type of challenges the soldiers of today face. The spirit of discovery and the spirit of adventure are still here in the Army and it’s a neat thing to be part of.”

Sale said the Lewis and Clark Expedition is also a tribute to noncommissioned officers and soldiers.

“The NCOs and the soldiers were the main ones who made this happen,” he said. “The two captains kind of steered the boat, but it was the NCOs and the soldiers who were hauling the keelboat up the river. They were the ones foraging for food, killing elk and buffalo. They were the ones doing the navigation pieces. They are kind of like the unsung heroes of the Lewis and Clark expedition.”

Sale said he is uncertain about any future roles in the continuing celebration but hopes to somehow be involved in replicating the course of the expedition with a descendant of Capt. William Clark.

“We could retrace the steps of the expedition and report back via the internet. I’d love to be able to do that.”

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403rd MI soldier flying high as a reward for excellence

by Sgt. Nicole Alberico

500th Military Intelligence Group Public Affairs

Soldiers who dedicate the time and brain power to study for competition boards are usually battling for more than just the prestigious title of "Soldier of the Year." Some may receive an Army Achievement Medal or even a new uniform. But for soldiers stationed at Misawa Air Base, Japan, winning soldier of the year could lead to the time of his or her life.

An F-16 ride is just one of the perks that come with being the best of the best on Misawa, and no one knows this better than soldier of the year Sgt. Charlene Joseph, supply sergeant for the 403rd Military Intelligence Detachment.

Joseph, whose long list of accomplishments includes 2001 U.S. Army Japan Soldier of the Year, flew into the "wild blue yonder" with Air Force Capt. Houston Cantwell of the 14th Fighter Squadron on Nov. 22.

"It was definitely a once in a lifetime experience that I will never forget," said Joseph.

A flight suit and a safety briefing later, Joseph and Cantwell were off to conquer the skies for nearly two hours. She flew as low as 1,000 feet to enjoy the view before heading above the clouds for some real fun in the sky.

"We did three rolls, two in one direction and one in the other surprised," said Joseph.

After the roll in the clouds, Cantwell sped things up for Joseph. They hit up to seven gravitational forces, or G's, and even broke the sound barrier. G-force is the pressure-like reaction the body experiences during quick acceleration and deceleration, much like the sensations experienced on roller coasters. Only most roller coasters may peak at three G's.

"When we hit seven G's, I started to see red spots and I thought I would pass out, so we had to slow it down," said Joseph.

Once on the ground, or at one G, Joseph oriented herself before recollecting on the whole experience.

"I was disappointed when we had to head back, but I had the best time," said Joseph. "It was well worth the studying."



High Flight. Sgt. Charlene Joseph, 403rd MI Detachment, receives pre-flight instructions from Capt. Houston Cantwell, 14th Fighter Squadron, Misawa AB, Japan, prior to an incentive ride in an F-16. Joseph is the "Soldier of the Year" for Misawa. (U.S. Air Force photo by Tech. Sgt. Krista Valentine)

470th Military Intelligence Group Returns to Duty

Five years after the inactivation of the 470th Military Intelligence Group, the U.S. Army Intelligence and Security Command is rebuilding the unit.

One of INSCOM's oldest subordinate commands, the 470th, was originally trimmed from the organization in 1997 as part of the Army downsizing. However, the results of the recently completed Military Intelligence Functional Area Assessment led Army Vice Chief of Staff Gen. John M. Keane to direct the conversion of INSCOM's two force projection brigades to five theater support elements – each element dedicated to one of the Army Service Component Commanders stationed worldwide. The upshot of that decision was the reactivation of the 470th.

The unit will provide intelligence services for U.S. Army South. Other INSCOM theater support elements providing intelligence services for U.S. Army commanders are the 66th Military Intelligence Group – Europe; the 500th Military Intelligence Group – Pacific; the 501st Military Intelligence Brigade – Korea; and the 513th Military Intelligence Brigade – Middle East and Southwest Asia.

With roots dating back to the 1920's, the 470th began life as the Corps of Intelligence Police – two enlisted soldiers working in the Panama Canal Zone, keeping track of strangers in the local villages. The mission expanded in response to the threat of possible Axis espionage and sabotage as World War II accelerated and the Panama Canal became increasingly important. The unit was constituted in July 1944 as the 470th Counter Intelligence Corps Detachment, Quarry Heights, Panama Canal Zone.

Reorganized numerous times since 1944, in 1966 the unit was finally designated as the 470th Military Intelligence Group and assigned to U.S. Forces Command. Eleven years later it was reassigned to INSCOM. Through all of these changes, the 470th remained the Army's premier intelligence source for Latin America and the Caribbean. With its reactivation, the unit resumes its former mission.

Currently headquartered at Fort Buchanan, Puerto Rico, the 470th Military Intelligence Group is scheduled to move to San Antonio, Texas, this year.



INSCOM Welcomes Army Central Clearance Facility

As part of the Headquarters Department of the Army Realignment Plan, the U.S. Army Central Personnel Security Clearance Facility (CCF) was recently realigned as a subordinate command of the U.S. Army Intelligence and Security Command

Formed in 1977 as part of the U.S. Army Military Personnel Center, CCF has responsibility for granting, denying, or revoking the security clearances of Army personnel worldwide, determining if individuals are eligible for access to the Nation's top military secrets. CCF also screens drill instructor, recruiter and command sergeant major candidates; conducts lieutenant colonel and colonel command board screens; performs general officer, senior executive service and colonel promotion board screenings; and supports the Immigration and Naturalization Service by assisting with soldier citizenship applications.

The command receives policy guidance from the Army G-2 (Intelligence). Located at Fort Meade, Md., the organization has approximately 100 full time personnel and is augmented by Army reserve soldiers on two-year active duty assignments. CCF is commanded by Col. Timothy O'Neil.

