



INSCOM *INSIGHT*



Volume 3, No. 6

U.S. Army Intelligence & Security Command

March 24, 2003

Thanks for all you do for this country

Operation Iraqi Freedom began this past week, with the United States and our coalition allies leading the way to help the Iraqi people achieve freedom and democracy. Many of you are supporting this operation in a variety of ways. Because of the nature of our mission, you often do not receive the same recognition as others. Sometimes your accomplishments are not known to the public for many years, if at all. Be assured, however, that your many efforts are supported and appreciated by your commanders, Congress, civilian leadership, and the American people.

Those of us in the profession of arms are well aware of the many risks we face when we enter into combat or contingencies. However strong or weak the capabilities of our adversaries, anything can happen in the fog and friction of war. Stay safe and look out for one another. Thank you for all you do for this country. God bless each of you as our Nation embarks on this effort.



Maj. Gen. Keith B. Alexander

Fast Facts

Modern DCPDS Customer Satisfaction Survey

The Defense Civilian Personnel Management Service (DCPDS) has requested distribution of a Customer Satisfaction Survey for all users of "Modern" DCPDS. This web based survey is targeted to all users of DCPDS, including personnel specialists, managers, supervisors and administrative employees who access and use the system. The survey questions were designed to assess how well DCPDS is meeting the needs of users, and should take no more than fifteen minutes to complete. The survey is located on the CPMS website, at the following link:
http://www.cpms.osd.mil/regmod/regmod_survey/regmod_survey.html.

The survey will be on the website for approximately three weeks. We encourage all INSCOM users of "Modern" DCPDS to take the time to complete the survey. (Courtesy of INSCOM Civilian Personnel Division).

Update: IRS defers tax for deployed troops, civilians

An ArmyLINK article filed March 12 was incorrect in stating that Army civilian employees deployed to a combat zone are not eligible for automatic income-tax extensions. They are. But they are not exempt from paying taxes on wages earned in a combat zone.

See the corrected article at:

<http://www.dtic.mil/armylink/news/Mar2003/a20030312taxtips.html>

Operation Iraqi Freedom answers

A questions and answers webpage has been created to address concerns family members may have in regards to Operation Iraqi Freedom. The webpage addresses topics such as family emergencies, contacting loved ones who are currently deployed and mailing issues. The webpage can be found at:

<http://www.army.mil/operations/iraq/faq.html>

(From left to right) Command Sgt. Maj. Terence McConnell, command sergeant major, U.S. Intelligence and Security Command, and Command Sgt. Maj. Jack Tilley, sergeant major of the Army, receive a briefing from Master Sgt. Donna Johnson during Tilley's visit to INSCOM March 18.



U.S. Army Photo by Bob Bills

Living the Army Values from day to day

By Command Sgt. Maj. Carnell Draughn
513th Military Intelligence Brigade Forward

Several years ago, the United States Army created seven values, known as "The Army Values."

The values, also referred to as the "Big Seven" are: loyalty, duty, respect, selfless-service, honor, integrity and personal courage. The values address how soldiers should always conduct themselves. Each word is powerful and in turn connotes something special. We are definitely living at a time when these values should become dear to the hearts of every soldier in this great Army.

Like most new things, many soldiers were quite resistant to the values and questioned why one would attempt to dictate how they should behave.

Personally, I use the values as a reminder of proper conduct on and off duty, and the values have proven to be quite useful. Every soldier is required to carry an Army Values card in his or her wallet or purse daily. On the reverse side of the card, there is a five-paragraph "Soldier's Code" and a section where soldiers can annotate his or her signature. The signature indicates that he or she clearly understands what is required of them and that they will abide by the code.

In addition to the values card, soldiers must wear an Army values tag around their neck. This tag is attached to the short chain of the soldier's Identification Tags or what is commonly referred to as the "dog tags." The card and the tag are meaningless to a soldier who does not know the meaning of each value and apply them to their lives daily. Just like many oaths and creeds that we supposedly live by, the words are hollow if we do not abide by them.

I tend to associate many things to the game of football, as it is one of my favorite sports, and I am an avid sports fan. In a sense, football is a good analogy for the way that the U.S. Army is structured. Football is a team sport, not an individual sport like boxing, golf or tennis. Football, like the



(continued on page 3)

(continued from page 2)

military, involves a team effort. All seven Army Values center on teamwork and a team effort. With this great country at war, teamwork is the key to achieving victory.

The values that jump right out at you are loyalty, duty, selfless-service, integrity and personal courage. If you will notice, I only omitted honor. The word honor applies to living up to all the Army Values.

Several years ago, the National Football League created something called "Free Agency." Free Agency enabled players to move from one team to another based on which team owner was willing to pay the most money. Loyalty went out the window almost overnight. Before free agency, football players identified with their respective teams (Vikings, Redskins, Buccaneers, etc.) and were proud to tell anyone of their team affiliation. After free agency, it is quite common for a player to play for four or five teams during a ten-year career. They follow the money and there is no team loyalty.

Soldiers should be proud to serve with a particular unit and in turn identify ourselves with that organization. Furthermore, soldiers should possess some form of loyalty to the unit with which you serve.

According to our Army Values, loyalty means "bear true faith and allegiance to the U.S. Constitution, the Army, your unit, and other soldiers." At a time when you are badly needed by your country, this great Army, your respective unit and the soldiers around you, think about loyalty when you decide you no longer want to be a member of your unit. Think about loyalty when you are exhausting all means necessary to get out of both your unit and the Army.

Think about all seven Army Values as you walk around daily in your uniform. Do not just memorize the values, but live them also. Be proud to tell anyone that you're a member of the best military fighting force in the world. Do not run away from a challenge, run to it. Of the three types of people in the world, always strive to be one of those that "make things happen."

MP graduates from SERE school

Brian Murphy

Editor, INSCOM Insight

When a challenge arises, some people take the easy way out. Others prefer to take the road less traveled – and push themselves. A select few venture out, in search of the most difficult paths they can find. Local soldier, Spc. Rusty Russell earned his place with the 'best of the best' upon completion of Search, Evasion, Resistance and Escape training at Fort Bragg, N. C., March 7.

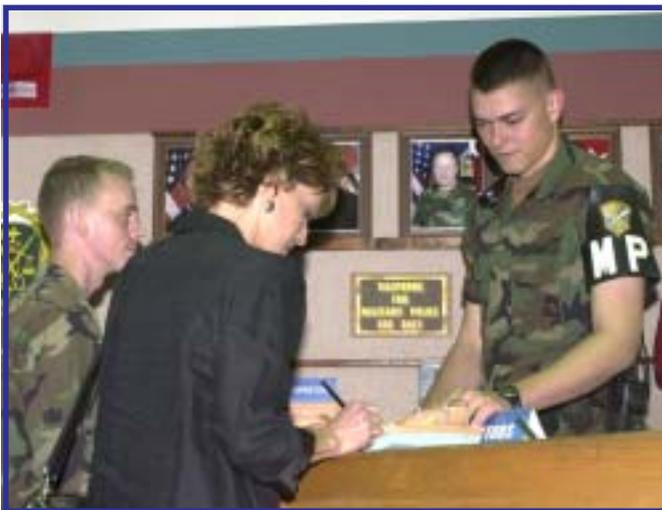
"I like to constantly challenge myself," said Russell, a military police specialist with Headquarters, U.S. Intelligence and Security Command. "People like to do things that they know they will enjoy. I like to push myself and see what I am capable of."

According to Russell, the opportunity to participate in the challenging SERE training fell into his lap.

"My NCO asked me what training I would like to do," said the 21-year-old Belton, Texas, native. "I specified that there were several schools I wanted to go to, and SERE was the first one that came available.

"The SERE training was appealing because it's something that not many people get to go to,"

(continued on page 4)



U.S. Army Photo by Bob Bills, INSCOM

Spc. Rusty Russell, a military police specialist with Headquarters, U.S. Intelligence and Security Command, (right) returns to work at the Nolan Building after completing Survival, Evasion, Resistance and Escape training at Fort Bragg, North Carolina March 7.

(continued from page 3)

Russell continued. "It's not something that everyone necessarily wants to do. It is something that teaches you a lot about yourself. I talked to several people before I left for the school, and everyone said 'You'll learn a lot about yourself while you're there.' With the way things are today, soldiers need to know how much they can take, and how far they can go."

As for anything else soldiers might have told him heading into the training, it wouldn't have done Russell any good.

"There were no set scenarios," he said. "The instructors told you briefly what kind of situation you would be going into, and that was it. From there they could go in any different direction. When we first got there, they warn you to forget what others may have told you. If they think you're picking it up too fast, they'll change everything. They can change the entire situation in an instant."

According to Army Regulation 350-30, the three-week course is designed to teach soldiers physical and psychological aspects of SERE. The soldiers also learned to identify sources of food and water, survival aids, hazards, and early recognition/self-treatment of injuries and illnesses in different environments.

"One of the big things they're constantly telling the students is to always try to upgrade your situation," Russell said. "If you don't have anything, try to find yourself a big stick. You've upgraded your situation. You now have a weapon, and something you can use to get food with."

Which leads to Russell's biggest surprise during the training – when he had to kill his own dinner.

"We had to kill it and prepare it ourselves," Russell said. "They did that to ensure that in a survival situation you're not too squeamish about killing your own food. They offered us a chicken or a rabbit." For the record, Russell chose the chicken.

"Then they showed us how to prepare the food, and how to properly cook it. You need to ensure that when you do consume what you catch, that you don't make your situation worse because you under-cooked your food," Russell said.

One of the biggest realizations came to Russell after he had completed the SERE training.

"Hopefully I'll never have to put what I learned to use," he said. "But if I do, it's nice to know what I can make it through. They teach you how to resist the physical and mental pressures that possible captures can place on you, so you don't possibly jeopardize your soldiers and the mission."

Although the SERE training was at times physically demanding, Russell said it was the mental aspect that was more challenging.

"There are a lot of physical and mental challenges throughout the training. One thing they tell you is that you only have so much control over your physical environment. As long as you have the right mindset, you can make it through anything. My mental condition was the biggest factor for me. Constantly trying to keep my mind in a state where no matter what was done, or what environment I was in, that I could control my mind," Russell said.

As for the next challenge Russell hopes to tackle, well, he's not quite sure yet.

"I'm torn between Special Forces and pursuing my military police career by becoming a canine handler," Russell said. "After being in a Special-Forces environment and speaking with several Special-Forces soldiers, I've decided that it may be something I would like to do. But I have plenty of time left in my military career to make that decision."

INSCOM Insight is published bi-weekly as a Command Information e-publication for the men and women of the U.S. Army Intelligence and Security Command under the provisions of AR 360-1. Opinions expressed herein do not necessarily reflect the views of Headquarters, INSCOM, the U.S. Army, or the Department of Defense. All photos are U.S. Army photos unless otherwise noted. Send articles, photographs, graphics or story ideas to INSCOM Public Affairs Office (703-806-0554) at pao@inscom.army.mil, or copies to 8825 Beulah St., Fort Belvoir, VA 22060.

***Chief, Public Affairs Office.....Martie Cencki
Editor.....Brian Murphy
Graphic Designer.....James L. Hubbard***

Dialogue vital to reducing children's fears

by Chris Walz



File Photo

WASHINGTON (Army News Service, March 11, 2003) — The threat of more terrorist attacks and the heightened Homeland Security alert level can contribute to children's stress, according to Army Community Service officials.

Parents should monitor their children's behavior and talk frequently with their school, officials from ACS said, to help them through stressful times.

"Terrorism is a conscientious effort to coerce through fear," said Fort Myer's Army Community Service Chief Colleen Tuddenham. "This is a battlefield of the mind. There have been many more psychological casualties than the physical casualties because of the Sept. 11 attacks."

Tuddenham said dialogue is always important in a family, and parents should remember actions often times speak louder than words.

"Toddlers don't understand a lot, so it's important to give them a lot of love and cuddling," Tuddenham said. "At that age, they are extremely receptive to what parents do and they need to be a model of calm behavior. They can't run around saying the sky is falling."

Jean LaFauci, a mental health therapist for Arlington County's Project Resilience, said parents should also monitor their own behavior and maintain their routine.

"Parents should go about their day like it's any other normal day," said LaFauci.

"If the threat level is heightened again and parents freak out and start rearranging their schedule, the child will feel the stress as well."

Tuddenham said when it comes to dialogue, one size doesn't fit all, and parents need to gear their conversations to children accordingly.

"The greatest fear for kids, Tuddenham said, at any age, is the thought of being separated from their parents. The world we live in now forces children to have anxious feelings more frequently.

"Tell them there are people out there trying to do bad things, but mostly everyone does good things."

Older children have a better understanding of world news and are more able to process complex thoughts, LaFauci said. It's a delicate situation for parents because it's difficult to decipher between teenagers who are fearful of more terrorist attacks and the rebellious nature associated with most teenagers, she said.

"Teenagers need to be asked about what they know, what they think and what they feel," said Sandi Hanish, a clinical nurse at the Pentagon's Operation Solace. "Parents can't wait for them to bring it up because they probably won't," Hanish said.

"Older kids may act like they're 'too cool' to be affected by what's going on around them because many of them will wait to see how their peers react," Tuddenham said. "They may have angry outbursts and take more risks as a way of acting out, but what teenager doesn't? Parents know their children ... and what's best for [them]."

News reports last week said military children are being harassed at school and by some teachers who are anti-war on Iraq.

Maine National Guard members complained to state officials their children are "coming home upset, depressed, crying," Maine National Guard spokesman Maj. Peter Rogers told reporters.

Rogers said Guard officials have more than 30 complaints naming individual principals, teachers and guidance counselors.

"I really hope that's not going on around here," said LaFauci. "But, then again, you can't be

(continued on page 6)

(continued from page 5)

naïve enough to think Maine is the only place this is happening. It's not the child's fault and teachers need to respect the child's position."

"Children don't need to fight battles for their parents," Hanish said. "Military parents are doing the job they elected to dedicate their lives to. Not everyone agrees with what the military is doing.

"Those parents are defending freedom of speech and defending the Constitution," she added. "It's rather ironic."

Tuddenham said usually if parents feel at ease than most likely their child will as well.

She said there is an overwhelming amount of information available on the Web, especially on the Web Sites for the Red Cross and the Federal Emergency Management Agency.

Information can also be obtained from Army Community Service at (703) 696-3510, Project Resilience at (703) 228-4788 or Operation Solace at (703) 695-9110.

(Editor's note: Chris Walz is a staff writer for the Pentagon newspaper at Fort Myer, Va.)

ASA Women led the way In "This Man's Army"

By Karen Kovach

INSCOM History Office

"There are going to be more women in this man's Army doing more jobs than ever before; times are changing" reported *Soldiers* magazine in 1973.

The Army has led the way in many vital programs, one of which was the placement of women into jobs once considered open only to men, and Army intelligence has led the Army.

The decision to end the draft, taken two years earlier, forced the U.S. Army Security Agency (forerunner of U.S. Army Intelligence and Security Command) to relook the use of women in military intelligence-related occupational specialties. It was a matter of record that WACs (Women's Army Corps) in World War II had performed signals intelligence duties as well as men.

In June 1971, the commanding general of USASA requested authority from the Department of the Army to open cryptologic training to women as a "hedge against the possibility that USASA would not be able to recruit men in sufficient numbers to meet mission requirements." This authority was granted, and USASA enlisted its first WAC, Linda Gayle Norris.

The number of women in USASA rose steadily during the next few years, and they were increasingly assigned to direct, mission-oriented positions. In 1973, women soldiers took part in a U.S. Readiness Command Joint Forces Training Exercise for the first time. Pfc. Patricia L. Jackson and Spc. Diane M. Jones, ASA's first female communications security (COMSEC) specialists, participated in GALLANT HAND 73. They were the only two women among the approximately 37,000 participants.

Just 30 years ago, the full integration of women into the Army was a subject of controversy, but women in military intelligence had long proven their ability to perform skilled technical work and to serve in leadership positions.



Archive Photo

Left to right, Pfc. Patricia L. Jackson and Spc. Diane M. Jones, ASA's first female communications security (COMSEC) specialists, participated in GALLANT HAND 73