

# TOBYHANNA REPORTER

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## NEWS NOTES

### February is American Heart Month

In support of American Heart Month, the Tobyhanna Army Depot Occupational Health Clinic will be handing out educational information on heart disease and checking blood pressures between 11 a.m. and 1 p.m. on the following dates:

Today in Café 4 and Feb. 29, near the ATM in Building 1A.

### Contact info changes

The e-mail address for the Ask-Toby Customer Service Desk has changed. Internal and external customers can submit all depot-related queries to [usarmy.tyad.usamc.mbx.ask-toby@mail.mil](mailto:usarmy.tyad.usamc.mbx.ask-toby@mail.mil). The service desk is also available by phone: X5-TOBY, (DSN) 795-TOBY or toll free 1-877-ASK-TOBY.

The new e-mail address for the Technical Library customer service is [usarmy.tyad.usamc.mbx.techlib@mail.mil](mailto:usarmy.tyad.usamc.mbx.techlib@mail.mil). Customers can use this address for all official library business such as notifications of new supervisors, requests for technical documents and paperless initiative issues. For more information, call Jennifer Pilant, X56353.

### Post Exchange offers dry cleaning services

Employees can bring their dry cleaning and clothing that needs tailoring to the Post Exchange. Dry cleaning service includes ties, pants, dresses, dress uniforms, jackets, blouses and shirts. Tailoring services include seam repair, new zipper and elastic installation, hem and waist adjustments, and dress shortening. Scheduled times are Tuesday and Friday noon for drop off and 2 p.m. for pick up. Customers can drop off clothes anytime Tuesday through Saturday during Post Exchange hours. For details, call (570) 615-7030.

### Do not copy federal ID badges

Personnel are reminded that photocopying federal identification items such as common access cards (CACs) is a violation of Title 18, Code Part I, Chapter 33, Section 701, and punishable by fine and/or imprisonment.

Recent incidents regarding the photocopying of military identification cards and CACs by commercial establishments to verify military affiliation or provide government rates for service have been reported.

Commercial establishments are not prohibited from asking for military/government identification. If an establishment insists on a photocopy of identification, it is recommended that Defense Department personnel provide a state driver's license or other form of photo identification to be photocopied.

This does not apply to medical establishments (i.e. doctor's office, hospitals, etc.) who are allowed to make a copy for filing insurance claims, and other government agencies in the performance of official government duties.



Employees, government officials and depot and CECOM leadership cut the ribbon to open the C4ISR Finishing Center. The new 78,000 square-foot facility will expand and modernize the depot's capacity to repair, refinish and paint large, tactical Command, Control, Communications, Computers, Intelligence, Surveillance and Reconnaissance (C4ISR) weapon systems (Photo by Tony Medici)

## C4ISR finishing center open for business

by Justin Eimers  
Editorial Assistant

After a ribbon-cutting ceremony on Feb. 3, the depot's C4ISR Finishing Center opened its doors to a future of continued electronics excellence.

The new 78,000 square-foot facility will expand and modernize the depot's capacity to repair, refinish and paint large, tactical Command, Control, Communications, Computers, Intelligence, Surveillance and Reconnaissance (C4ISR) weapon systems maintained by Tobyhanna personnel for the U.S. military. It will reduce costs and improve customer satisfaction, quality, processes and workers' quality of life.

"From radar systems to surveillance and ground communications, the depot ensures that our service members receive the most accurate data and information while protecting our nation," said Army Corps of Engineers retired Lt. Col. Ed Voigt. "This facility will do just that."

"This facility will enable us to take advantage of state-of-the-art equipment, Lean processes and a highly skilled work force to improve efficiency and industrial operations," said depot commander Col. Charles C. Gibson.

Howard Slinger, chief of the C4ISR Finishing Division's System Prep Branch, added that peace-of-mind will help employees settle in to the new facility.

"The amount of room this center provides will make it easier for work to be done," he said. "The possibilities are endless."

Features of the environmentally friendly center include

paint spray booths used to apply protective coatings and primer paint to bare metal, blasting rooms equipped with an overhead crane that enables personnel easier access to equipment and provide faster sanding processes, and a structural repair area that will refurbish units to their original structural integrity.

"This new building will allow us to create a more efficient process in our finishing and refinishing steps," said Jody Oustrich, director of the Systems Integration and Support Directorate.

The facility will also allow the directorate to separate blasting and structural repair processes from the final painting process. Slinger said that because of this separation, many process turnaround times will improve. For example, the time required to sand the AN/ASM 189/190 Electronics Shop Vans will decrease by almost 300 hours, saving taxpayer dollars.

Michael Romanczuk, chief of the C4ISR Finishing Division, noted several other improvements.

"The one-piece flow and movement of assets as they proceed through the refinishing process will be reduced by 20 percent," he said. "The blast and painting booths will initially produce at least 25 percent efficiency in those operations."

According to Maj. Gen. Randolph P. Strong, then CECOM commander, these process improvements are what set Tobyhanna apart from all other depots and installations.

"I know of no facility like this in all of the Army that will do this kind of work," said Strong. "Because of the smart investment choices that the depot has made, this facility is well-postured for the future."

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devices**

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## Boy's death galvanizes fight against racism

by Caitlin Best  
Equal Employment Office

February is National African-American History Month. In this article, we take a look at Emmett Till, an African American teenager whose murder was a catalyst for the emerging civil rights movement in the 1950s.

Till was born into a working-class family in the South Side of Chicago. At the age of 14, Till took a trip to rural Mississippi to spend some of his summer with relatives. His mother warned him that some whites in the South acted differently than in the North.

White people's hatred of black people had recently increased in the South due to the U.S. Supreme Court's 1954 decision in *Brown v. Board of Education*, which overturned the "separate but equal" doctrine established in *Plessy v. Ferguson* (1896) that had allowed racial segregation in public areas.

Till arrived in Mississippi on Aug. 21, 1955, and he stayed with his great-uncle, Moses Wright, a sharecropper. Till spent his days helping with the cotton harvest. On Aug. 24, Till and a group of friends went to a local grocery store after working in the fields.

Accounts of the incident vary; some witnesses stated one of the other teenagers dared Till to talk to the store's white female cashier. Some reports stated that Till then flirted with, whistled at, or touched the hand or waist of the cashier as

he was leaving the store. Till did not mention the event to his great-uncle.

At about 2:30 a.m. on Aug. 28, the cashier's husband and half brother forced their way into Wright's home and abducted Till at gunpoint. They severely beat the 14-year-old and gouged out one of his eyes. They then took him to the banks of the Tallahatchie River and killed him with a gunshot to the head. The men then tied Till to a metal fan with barbed wire before dumping the body into the river.

Till's great-uncle immediately reported the kidnapping to the police. The two men were arrested the next day. On Aug. 31, Till's body was discovered in the river. His face was so severely beaten that it was unrecognizable. Positive identification was possible only because Till was wearing a monogrammed ring that had belonged to his father.

Less than two weeks after Till left on his trip south, the train bearing his remains arrived back in Chicago. Till's mother kept the casket open, choosing to show the tens of thousands who attended the funeral the brutality her son had endured. The disturbing images were printed in newspapers and Till's mother became a rallying point for the civil rights movement.

The murder trial began on Sept. 19. After four days of testimony and only 67 minutes of deliberation, an all-white, male jury (at the time, blacks and women were not allowed to serve as jurors in Mississippi)

acquitted the pair of all charges. Reporters said they overheard laughing inside the jury room, and one juror later said, "We wouldn't have taken so long if we hadn't stopped to drink pop."

When the verdict was read, accused lit cigars and kissed their wives in celebration in front of reporters.

Protected from further prosecution by double jeopardy statutes, the pair was later interviewed by their lawyer and a journalist for an article. During the interview, the men talked freely about how they had kidnapped and killed the young teen from Chicago.

Although the immediate impact of the acquittal of Till's killers was increased repression in Mississippi, Till's murder fed the next stage of the movement. The sight of Till's brutalized body pushed many who had been content to stay on the sidelines directly into the fight.

One hundred days after Emmett's death, a black woman, Rosa Parks, refused to give up her seat to a white passenger on a Montgomery city bus and was arrested for violating Alabama's bus segregation laws. African-American citizens demanded a citywide bus boycott, and they asked a young, 26-year-old minister to lead them. His name was Reverend Martin Luther King Jr.

Sources:

- <http://www.biography.com/articles/Emmett-Till-507515>
- <http://www.emmettillmurder.com>
- [http://www.pbs.org/wgbh/amex/till/peopleevents/p\\_till.html](http://www.pbs.org/wgbh/amex/till/peopleevents/p_till.html)
- [http://www.pbs.org/wgbh/amex/till/peopleevents/p\\_defendants.html](http://www.pbs.org/wgbh/amex/till/peopleevents/p_defendants.html)

## Military balance requires closures, realignments

WASHINGTON — The Defense Department needs another round of base realignments and closures if the military is to retain its balance, said the chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff.

Army Gen. Martin E. Dempsey said that as the military cuts \$487 billion over the next 10 years, infrastructure must change accordingly.

"When we talk about balancing the force and our investment in balance, there's manpower costs, there's modernization and equipment costs, there's training and maintenance costs, and then there's this thing called infrastructure — just those things involved with turning the lights on and off," he said.

The options for cutting are limited, the chairman said. "If we don't affect those 'bins' equally or at

least somewhat equally," he added, "we will then have to harvest most of the reductions we are looking for disproportionately out of one of those other bins."

Though some say infrastructure — bases — cannot be touched, Dempsey said, the money has to come from somewhere. He acknowledged that the necessary choices ahead won't be easy, but noted that defense leaders have to make them.

At some level, Dempsey said, the department has to run like a business.

"That's why manpower costs have to be on the table, just like infrastructure," he added.

Members of Congress may tell the Defense Department another round of base realignments and closures won't happen, the chairman said.

## Making sleep a priority can refresh, revive, rejuvenate

CHAPLAIN'S CORNER  
by Chaplain (Maj.) Jeffrey L. Brooks

I'd like to start this time by asking you a couple questions, if I may.

How are you doing these days when it comes to getting a good night's sleep? Have you been resting well lately? Do you ever feel like you are running on empty?

In the J.B. Phillips Bible the Lord said, "Come to me, all of you who are weary and over-burdened, and I will give you rest! Put on my yoke and learn from me. For I am gentle and humble in heart and you will find rest for your souls" (Matthew 11:28-30).

Over the past couple of years I've learned a lot about the importance of the quality of sleep that we get. There is a relationship between the quality of the rest we get and the quality of our physical, mental, emotional and spiritual health. The quality of our sleep seems to be as important as the quantity of the sleep we get.

I'd like to challenge you to make sure that you get the rest that you need — the kind of rest that refreshes, revives and rejuvenates. One way to do this is by simply making quality-rest a priority in our lives — something that we schedule, focus on and plan for.

"He who dwells in the shelter of the Most High will rest in the shadow of the Almighty. I will say of the Lord, He is my refuge and my fortress, my God, in whom I trust" (Psalms 91:1-2).



## THANKS

The family of William Stephens acknowledges with grateful appreciation, the kind expressions of sympathy. Timely cards, gifts, and words of condolence were class acts and gave me the reassurance that I am a part of the great Tobyhanna team.

With much appreciation  
William Stephens

## TOBYHANNA REPORTER

The *Tobyhanna Reporter* is an authorized, biweekly publication for members of the Department of Defense.

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## APG welcomes new CECOM commander

ABERDEEN PROVING GROUND, Md.— Maj. Gen. Robert S. Ferrell took command of the U.S. Army Communications-Electronics Command (CECOM) in a ceremony Feb. 9.

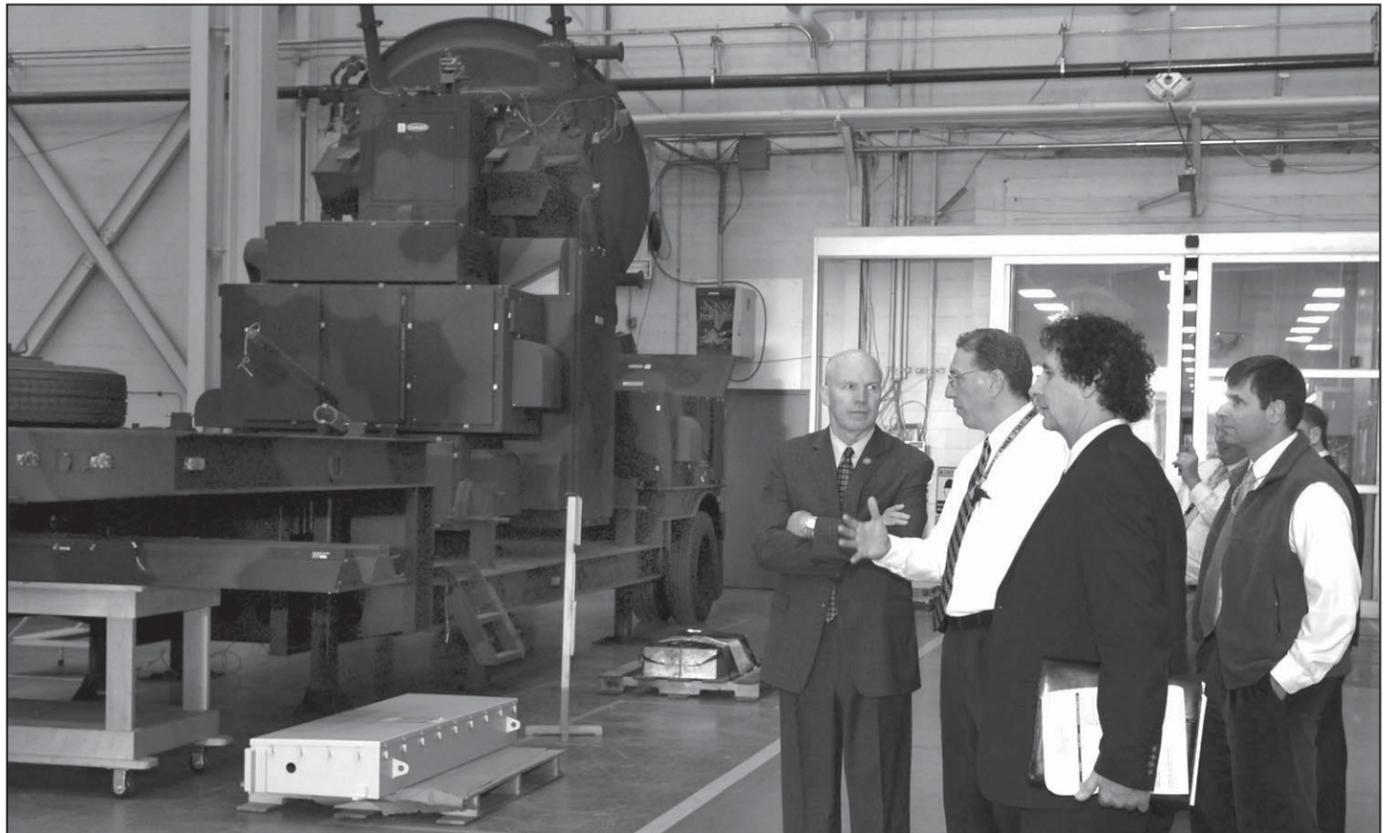


Ferrell

Maj. Gen. Randolph P. Strong relinquished command after successfully leading the base closure and realignment move from Fort Monmouth, N.J., and leading the creation of the new C4ISR Center of Excellence. He will retire after more than 34 years of Army service.

Ferrell joins CECOM and Team APG from the U.S. Africa Command where he served as the Director, Command and Control, Communications and Computer Systems and Chief Information Officer.

Headquartered at Aberdeen Proving Ground, Md., CECOM is the Soldier's one-stop-shop for life-cycle support of the communications-electronics systems and equipment they carry. CECOM conducts training missions; provides field support for equipment and systems modifications and upgrades; and provides logistics expertise to ensure the on-time delivery of equipment, services and capabilities to the Soldier.



From left, Congressman Tim Holden, U.S. House of Representatives, 17th District, talks to Robert Katulka, director of the Intelligence, Surveillance and Reconnaissance (ISR) Directorate, George Bellas, director of the Command, Control and Computers/Avionics Directorate and George Salitsky, deputy director for the ISR Directorate, about Tobyhanna's capabilities when working on different radar systems such as the AN/MST-T1 (V) Mini MUTES (Miniature Multiple Threat Emitter System) seen next to the congressman. (Photo by Tony Medici)

## Officials learn depot mission, praise employees

by Jacqueline Boucher  
Assistant Editor

Congressman Tim Holden, U.S. House of Representatives, 17th District, and Tim Smith, District Director, attended briefings and participated in a tour of Tobyhanna Army Depot.

During the visit, Holden watched as depot personnel repaired and maintained a variety of communications electronics equipment for the warfighter. While traveling through the mission operations facilities, he spoke to members of the work force about their jobs

and thanked them for their support of the Armed Forces.

From the electro-optic/night vision equipment and SINCGARS (Single Channel Ground and Airborne Radio System) radios to the AN/TPQ-37 Firefinder and Lightweight Counter Mortar Radar (LCMR) systems, the congressman had high praise for the members of the work force and was impressed with Tobyhanna's worldwide mission.

"This tour has made me more aware of Tobyhanna's importance to the warfighter," Holden said. "They do this type of work better here than anywhere in the world."

## Army Community Service earns accreditation

by Heather Fiedler  
Community Services Directorate

Tobyhanna Army Depot's Army Community Service (ACS) has recently been awarded accreditation by the Army.

In 2002, ACS was among the first to participate in the Department of the Army's accreditation process, which occurs every three years, which shows that ACS has effective programs.

November 2011 marks the fourth accreditation visit by the Installation Management Command (IMCOM) G9. ACS has passed accreditation, twice with commendation, the highest designation the Army can provide.

The ACS team, comprised of Deborah Ward, Linda Kerr, Nicole Nelson, Sheilla Lee and myself, met all of the 128 standards.

However, the success of the ACS team would not be possible without the support and assistance of the community agencies, such as Security, Public Works; Child, Youth and School Services, Morale, Welfare and Recreation, Resource Management, Legal, Field Logistics Support, and the Command Group.

These working partnerships are vital to ACS

providing continued support to the service member and their families.

When the accreditation process first started in 2000, ACS had to meet 268 standards. In 2002, that evaluation process was reconsidered and changed to reflect two sets of standards. Under category one, 149 standards must be met. Under category two, 58 standards have a score assigned to them, and the organization has to score 90 percent or better to pass.

Tobyhanna's ACS had to pass 128 standards because there are medical components covered by the Medical Treatment Facility, Keller Army Community Hospital, at West Point, NY.

Strengths noted on the final report of the accreditation visit included:

- Exceptional leadership and great vision
- Cohesive, highly motivated staff
- Effective partnerships with community organization for support
- Successful working relationship with National Guard
- Innovative initiatives to attract participants
- Excellent documentation and record keeping
- Outstanding use of media for marketing
- Knowledgeable, committed program managers

## Fueling shelters at half the cost

NATICK, Mass. — Imagine cutting home fuel-consumption costs in half.

That would be tough enough in a conventional house. Now think about trying it in a tent.

Don't tell Amy Klopotoski that it can't be done. As the Contingency Basing Science and Technology lead in the Shelter Technology, Engineering and Fabrication Directorate at Natick Soldier Research, Development and Engineering Center, it's her goal to help a joint Army-Air Force team achieve that goal over the next three years.

With funding from the Assistant Secretary of Defense for Operational Energy Plans and Programs, Klopotoski heads the team under a program known as "Advanced, Energy-Efficient Shelter Systems for Contingency Basing and Other Applications."

In simpler terms, Klopotoski will trim kilowatts wherever she can find them on contingency bases to eventually lop off that 50 percent.

"Quantities of fuel consumption on the battlefield are quite high," Klopotoski said. "And every time you need to get fuel to the battlefield, it takes Soldiers away from their mission. They have to address security for resupply. It makes them vulnerable."

"So not only are you taking them away from their mission, you're putting them in dangerous situations," she explained. "Anything we can do to cut down on those numbers of convoys, cut down on that dependence on the fuel, frees up Soldiers so that they can be doing their job, doing their mission." (Army News Service)

# History professor sheds light on King's evolving battle

by Anthony Ricchiazzi  
Editor

For many people, Martin Luther King Jr.'s contribution to America, and the world, rests squarely with rallies, marches and his powerful speeches to obtain civil rights for African Americans during the 1960s.

On Jan. 12, employees heard a lesser known aspect of King's work from an East Stroudsburg University history professor.

Dr. Shannon Frystak, assistant professor of African-American and women's history, showed that King's view of how to achieve civil rights and racial harmony may have been different from the general perception. Her presentation focused on what she called "aspects of King's life not often reflected upon." Those aspects involved King's view of the role economics played in America's dismal civil rights record up to that time.

"It was his fight for economic justice for everyone; a fight that was not popular and some might argue a fight that ultimately led to his death," Frystak said. King was assassinated on April 4, 1968, while standing on the balcony of the Lorraine Motel in Memphis, Tenn.

Frystak said that King's message evolved from giving speeches and organizing marches. "He spoke openly about his views on the Vietnam War and poverty at a time when neither discussion was welcome," she said. "So often ignored is Dr. King's lifelong commitment to social justice. One of his most famous sayings is 'Injustice anywhere is a threat to justice everywhere.'"

King attended college in the 1940s majoring in prelaw sociology. Although he came from a line of ministers, entering a seminary in 1948 was something he thought he would not do.

He studied social gospel writings that critiqued industrial capitalism and argued that Christianity should be concerned with more than people's souls. It was those studies that began King's theological basis for social concern.

"Moreover, King grew up in the 1930s during the Great Depression and remembered the extreme and pervasive poverty as well as distrust of capitalism," Frystak noted.

Although King's efforts for civil rights began in the 1950s, it was events in the 1960s that altered his viewpoint about economic inequality being a cause of social and racial injustice.

"Throughout the 1960s, King continued

to address the economic disparities that seemingly became more prevalent as aspects of civil rights were achieved, yet all the while many Americans remained in extreme poverty," Frystak said.

She said that King realized that the Watts riots (Los Angeles) 1965 had a more economic agenda and highlighted the extreme disparities that existed in urban America.

"The nearly week long riot was a blow to King," she said. "He visited Watts in the aftermath and for the first time ... felt the material and spiritual desolation of the ghetto."

King told a confidante, "I worked to get the right for these people to eat hamburger and now I've got to do something to help them get the money to buy it." Another confidante said, "I think it was the first time that he really understood the depths of poverty in some areas of the United States."

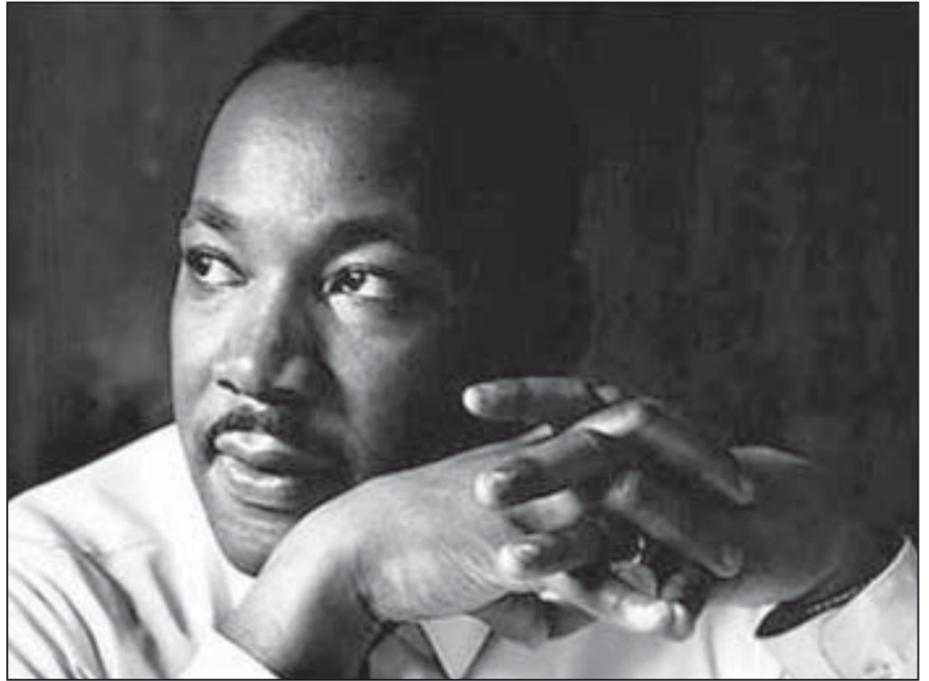
Riots were occurring in other areas, most notably Chicago, where there was African-American looting and burning of white-owned businesses after an African American woman was killed. Organizers there had been trying to get King to come there and support the movement in that city for some time and King finally agreed.

"Risking alienating white supporters and financial help, King began what would be the last two years of a lifelong effort to address economic problems in the north, including school segregation, police brutality, substandard housing and racist real estate practices, and most notable, unequal employment opportunity and poverty," Frystak said. "His commitment to social justice and his belief in the social gospel directed him to work on behalf of economic justice as well as racism."

In January 1966, King arrived in Chicago to begin his crusade against economic injustice. King and his wife Coretta moved into a run-down tenement on the west side of Chicago, one of the most impoverished areas of the city. He did this to dramatize the squalor in which so many Chicagoans and many other Americans lived. He paid \$90 a month, more than white renters paid in nearby communities for larger and more updated apartments.

"You can't really get close to the poor without living and being here with them," King said.

Coretta recalled that the building reeked of urine and rotting garbage, there was no lock on the front door, and it was a center



of drugs and prostitution. She said it was not only frustrating, it was dehumanizing.

King noted that the eradication of slum housing is complex and went far beyond integrating buses and lunch counters. Frystak said that he believed that the violence of poverty and humiliation hurt as intensely as the violence of a club.

King spent the rest of his life working to improve conditions. He spoke to community leaders and gang members on the nature of nonviolence.

"He ate sandwiches with black youths who looted, raped and murdered, schooling them on the positive nature of non violence and urging them to cooperate with the campaign," Frystak said. "I believe that one of his greatest successes was when he got 200 gang members to form nonviolent brigades and participate in a number of demonstrations."

Ultimately, King ran into opposition from the city's black professionals, local unions and city employees who wanted to maintain a good working relationship with the mayor as well as the city's black working class and poor.

"King's approach changed dramatically," Frystak said. "[It was at a rally at Soldiers Field] that King's rhetoric moved from that of a struggle for black equality to an attack on the social and economic inequalities that existed mostly in city slums."

King said that social peace must spring from economic justice, but although his view and approach to civil rights had

changed, he continued to speak about the importance of nonviolence and unity, telling all Americans that they are "tied to a single garment of destiny." Five thousand marched with him to city hall, where he taped the Chicago Freedom Movements demands to the door.

At that point, Frystak said, King no longer believed that liberalism could or would respond adequately to the needs of the poor and unemployed. Speaking in the aftermath of the Chicago campaign, King said, "I choose to identify with the underprivileged, I choose to identify with the poor. I choose to give my life for the hungry. I choose to give my life for those left out of the sunlight of opportunity."

This is the philosophy that guided him to the end of his life, which he spent fighting what he saw as the anachronism of America being the richest nation with 35 million people in poverty.

But despite the difficulty of trying to change economic inequality and racism, King was hopeful. His last speech, given on April 3, 1968, highlighted this hope when he said:

"Like anybody, I would like to live a long life. Longevity has its place. But I'm not concerned about that now. I just want to do God's will. And He's allowed me to go up to the mountain. And I've looked over. And I've seen the Promised Land. I may not get there with you. But I want you to know tonight, that we, as a people, will get to the promised land!"

## Defense Department launches website for military children

JOINT BASE LEWIS-McCHORD, Wash. — The Defense Department (DoD) launched a new website for children experiencing the challenges of military deployments.

The highly interactive website, [www.MilitaryKidsConnect.org](http://www.MilitaryKidsConnect.org), was created by psychologists at DoD's National Center for Telehealth and Technology here. It helps children of deployed parents cope with the stress, changing responsibilities, and concern for the safety of their parents, officials said.

The center developed the website with informative videos, educational tools, and engaging games and activities for three age groups: 6 to 8, 9 to 12 and 13 to 17. The site features monitored online

social network forums for the groups to safely share their experiences with deployments.

MilitaryKidsConnect.org is the first DoD website to connect children in the widely separated active, reserve, and National Guard military communities, officials said.

The website has features that will help children, parents, and educators navigate the wide range of practical and emotional challenges military families must live with throughout the deployment cycle.

The National Center for Telehealth and Technology serves as the primary DoD office for cutting-edge approaches in applying technology to psychological health.

# Mission grows for Duke radio IED jammer system



Electronics Technician Mike Pavinich tests a Counter Radio Controlled Improvised Explosive Device Duke system, one of about 450 systems the depot will repair and test this year. Pavinich works in the Electronics Warfare Systems Branch, which is part of the Intelligence, Surveillance and Reconnaissance Directorate's Signal Intelligence/Electronic Warfare Division. (Photo by Anthony Ricchiazzi)

by Anthony Ricchiazzi  
Editor

Tobyhanna's role in defeating radio-controlled improvised explosive devices (IED) has increased significantly.

Workload for the system grew from about 400 to 450 systems per month for fiscal 2012 and will increase to 500 per month for fiscal 2013-2016. The system jams radio frequencies used to detonate IEDs and is mounted on vehicles. Technicians here have been supporting the Counter Radio Controlled IED Duke system since 2006.

"Our support then was in the field," said Keith Orach, an electronics mechanic leader in the Electronics Warfare Systems Branch. "Repair here began in 2009, repairing, testing and upgrading. We're scheduled to Reset about 40,000 Dukes."

The branch is part of the Intelligence, Surveillance and Reconnaissance Directorate's Signal

Intelligence/Electronics Warfare Division.

The Field Logistics Support Directorate took over field support in December 2011.

About 25 branch technicians repair and upgrade all the electronic components, including circuit cards, antennas, the remote control unit and secondary unit, which is an upgrade that increases system capabilities.

Once repairs or upgrades are done, each system is tested using automatic test equipment. Electronics Mechanic James Timlin noted that it takes about two days for branch technicians to complete work on a Duke.

"There is nothing about the system that is difficult for us," he said.

"Mechanical support is provided by the Systems Integration and Support Directorate," said Electronics Worker David Schrader. "Technicians there repair, sand and paint things like the boxes the systems are housed in.

Tobyhanna also fabricates brackets and repairs cables for the Duke."



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## Fond farewell — Maj. Gen. Strong commends employees

Maj. Gen. Randolph P. Strong paid a final visit to Tobyhanna Army Depot as CECOM commander Feb. 2-3 before retiring on Feb. 9. He toured depot facilities and attended the ribbon cutting ceremony for the C4ISR Finishing Center. Clockwise from top: Strong gives remarks at the ribbon cutting ceremony (see related story on Page 1), praising employees for their dedication to continuous process improvement. Larry Bulanda, chief of the Quality Management Division, briefs Strong on mechanical inspection tools. Dr. David Carey, chief of the Engineering Design, Development and Manufacturing Division, shows Strong depot cable manufacturing capabilities. Ann Super, Business Management Directorate, receives a commander's coin from Strong, who gave coins to several depot employees. (Photos by Tony Medici)



## Network modernization business practices allow Army to trim its costs

WASHINGTON — Facing an environment of emerging fiscal constraints, the Army is using its Network Integration Evaluation efforts, part of the Agile Acquisition Process, to force a shift from Research, Developmental, Technical and Engineering efforts to the procurement of mature network capability that will be fielded starting in 2013.

This effort has resulted in significant cost savings from the restructure of Army programs and the consolidation of test practices.

The year-old Network Integration Evaluation, known as NIE, effort has driven decisions to send certain systems to the field, revamp others to better meet Soldier needs and terminate several programs that lacked merit, leading to significant cost savings and avoidance. Consolidating the evaluations with the 2nd Brigade, 1st Armored Division at White Sands Missile Range, N.M., and laboratory assessments at Aberdeen Proving Ground, Md., has also saved more than \$7.9 million to date in test costs versus testing networked systems individually.

Much of the cost savings and avoidance stems from program adjustments made after NIE results prompted the Army to re-assess planned purchases or revise requirements. Examples include the cancellation of the Early Infantry Brigade Combat Team effort (including the Network Integration Kit) and the Mounted Soldier System program, and the restructure of the Nett Warrior and Joint Tactical Radio System, or JTRS, Ground Mobile Radio efforts.

Other savings result from risk reduction efforts, including robust laboratory and integration assessments prior to formal operational tests and the alignment of major network programs of record into an integrated “capability set.” (Army News Service)

## NEW SUPERVISORS

**Ed Mickley** is chief of the Public Affairs Office.

As chief, he works to support the office’s mission to provide complete, accurate and timely information to internal and external audiences.



**Mickley**



**Nealon**



**Ostopick**

Mickley served for three years with the Marine Corps as a radio operator and then inspector-instructor staff followed by six years in the Navy as an avionics technician.

Prior to arriving at the depot in January, he served for three years as the Public Affairs officer for the Corpus Christi Army Depot and three years as the Public Affairs officer at the Naval Mine and Anti-Submarine Warfare Command, both in Corpus Christi, Texas. He owned a private-public relations firm before working for the government.

Mickley is a graduate of L.E. Dieruff High School in Allentown. He has earned two degrees including an associate degree from Mohegan Community College and a Bachelor of the Arts in Christian Studies from Howard Payne University, and is pursuing a Master’s Degree in Communications from Spring Arbor University.

He is a member of the Public Relations Society of America, Army Aviation Association of America, Federal Managers Association, Commemorative Air Force, Texas Public Relations Society, Corpus Christi Baptist Association, Mine Warfare Association, Navy League, Marine Corps League, and is a Sunday school teacher.

Some of his hobbies include golfing, aviation, woodworking and photography.

**Martin Nealon** is chief of the Production Management Directorate’s Commodity Workload Analysis Branch.

As chief, he supervises employees within the Operations

and Management Analysis Division that provide strategic analysis on workload forecasting, productivity, cost effectiveness, direct labor efficiency and other selected performance indicators.

Nealon served for four years in the U.S. Air Force as a security specialist at George Air Force Base, Calif.

Prior to his current position, he worked as project manager for Counter Radio Controlled Improvised Explosive Device Electronic Warfare. He began his depot career in 2008 as a contractor and then became a government employee last year.

Nealon is a 1979 graduate of Scranton Central High School. He received a degree from the Pennsylvania State University, University Park, in 1987.

His hobbies include competing in triathlons, adventure racing and mountain biking.

**Alex Ostopick** is the chief of the Information Management Directorate’s Information Assurance Branch.

As a manager, he supervises employees in the Information Assurance Branch. Employees in the branch are responsible for managing information technology related security investigations and information assurance certification and accreditation processes.

Ostopick served in the U.S. Air Force for three and a half years. Prior to his current position, he was an information assurance leader in DOIM’s Office of the Chief. He began his depot career in 1977.

Ostopick is a 1971 graduate of Plains Memorial High School and attended King’s, Wilkes and Chapman College. He is a member of the American Legion and his hobbies include motorcycling and boating.

# Prevent slips, trips and falls — leading cause of injuries

by **Brian Cianchetti**  
Safety Division

Walking seems like a simple, low-risk way to travel from one place to another during our work day.

But hidden dangers are often overlooked and taken for granted. The old “It won’t happen to me” attitude is alive and well. The truth is our teammates are getting hurt, some quite seriously, by what most of us take for granted every day, simply remaining on our feet.

A slip occurs when our shoes have less friction with the ground then is needed to facilitate forward momentum, stopping or turning. The best way to prevent slipping is to improve the walking surface, or wear the appropriate footwear for the surface or anticipated surface conditions.

Football players use drastically different shoes depending on the playing surface and even adjust the length of the cleats if required for optimum performance.

Trips are the exact opposite. Trips happen when too much friction is present between the shoe and the walking surface. This can be caused by either a high friction surface or not picking our feet up while we walk.

We have all seen this happen and may

even tease the person by asking, “Have a nice trip?”. Additional tripping hazards, often the most dangerous, are obstacles in our path of travel. Most often this is the result of poor housekeeping.

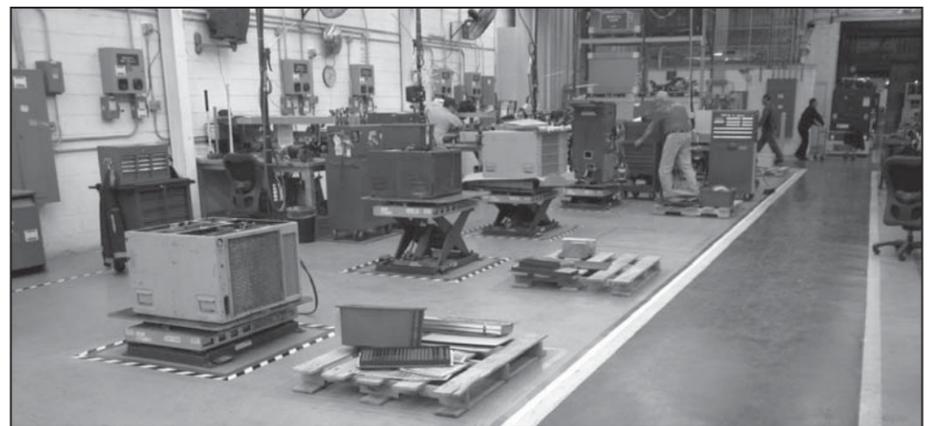
Preventable falls result from unstable positions, improper use of ladders and other elevation-enhancing devices, or disregarding safety protocols and procedures. This kind of fall can cause serious injury or death.

Everyone has the power to prevent injuries from slips, trips and falls. The starting point should be sturdy shoes that are weather appropriate. After we have the correct footwear, let’s improve the walking surface! Housekeeping is key to having walking paths free from hazards. Whether it is tools, materials or some type of spill, these items must be cleared from walking routes to allow safe passage.

There are a few simple things that can be done collectively to reduce the chance of these types of injuries. Never walk with your hands in your pockets.

Avoid carrying loads on less than ideal walking surfaces and never allow what you are carrying to even partially block your line of sight. Avoiding travel through areas with poor lighting or known hazards can greatly reduce the chance of an injury.

When working from heights greater than four feet, fall protection is required. If you



**Work areas and walkways free of clutter are critical in preventing injuries due to slips, trips and falls. Footwear that matches conditions indoors and out, and fall protection, are other keys. (Photo by Noah Stagliano, Safety Division)**

are unsure of what fall protection to use or how to use it, see your supervisor or contact the Safety Office.

Ladders are exempt from this rule, so special care needs to be taken when using them. Picking the right ladder for the job is often the first hurdle.

The rule of thumb for step ladders is to stay off the top two steps to maintain your balance, so choose a ladder that allows you to easily reach the area of work without using those steps.

Next should be a comprehensive ladder inspection before each use. Finally, ensure the ladder is planted firmly on the ground,

never lean outside the ladder’s footprint and use caution when climbing and descending the ladder, maintaining at least three points of contact at all times.

Working safely and avoiding injuries isn’t easy. It takes constant awareness of our environment, knowledge of safe practices and procedures, and the courage to confront teammates that may not be doing the right thing.

I encourage everyone to take a look at your daily routines and examine the possibility of making a few changes to reduce the chances of being injured by a slip, trip or fall.

## CAREER MILESTONE



From left, depot commander Col. Charles C. Gibson, Philip Forgione, Frank Zardecki and depot Sgt. Maj. Kelvin Spencer attend the Length of Service ceremony held Jan. 25.

Two Tobyhanna employees were recognized for their years of government service during the Length of Service ceremony Jan. 25.

**Frank Zardecki** — 50 years, deputy commander.

**Philip Forgione** — 35 years, fabric worker, Integration Support Division, Systems Integration and Support Directorate.

In addition to service certificates and pins,

employees with 50 years of service have a tree planted in an appropriate place on post and a golden eagle on a wooden base. Those with 35 years receive an engraved mantel clock.

Honorees who attend the Length of Service ceremony also receive a four-hour time-off award. Depot commander Charles C. Gibson and depot Sgt. Maj. Kelvin Spencer presented the awards.

## Zardecki: Even after 50 years, still new challenges, more to do

by Justin Eimers  
Editorial Assistant

After 50 years and perhaps the most prolific career in the history of the depot, Deputy Commander Frank Zardecki shows no signs of quitting. His commitment and hard work are just a few of his secrets to success.

“I like what I do, for sure,” said Zardecki. “If I’m here eight hours or 12 hours, it doesn’t matter, as long as I feel like I’m accomplishing something.”

Zardecki began his military service as an avionics technician in the Air Force. After attending Wilkes College, he applied to the depot and was hired for a position in the avionics shop.

Over the course of the next five decades, Zardecki became one of the most well-known figures in the Department of Defense. Getting there, he said, hasn’t always been easy.

“Every day presents a new challenge,” he said. “One day I could be talking to a senator, the next I might be on the floor with a technician. The biggest part of my job is to ensure that the depot continually progresses.”

Zardecki has been on over 500 temporary duty trips and attributes a large part of his success in rising through the ranks to taking advantage

of every available opportunity.

“You can never get enough training, especially now that technology is constantly changing,” he said. “The opportunities are out there for everyone, you just have to be willing to make some sacrifices.”

Zardecki also stressed how valuable his experience has been in helping shape the depot’s corporate philosophy, emphasizing the importance of accountability.

“I always encourage employees to do their part in making the depot a better place to work. Everyone needs to know the importance of what they do and how it contributes to the overall effort,” said Zardecki.

With Zardecki’s leadership, the depot has had a strong economic impact on Northeastern Pennsylvania in recent years, accounting for 19,000 area jobs.

While Zardecki could have held a position at any Army installation or Washington office, his commitment to Tobyhanna has been a rewarding experience.

“I’ve had a few opportunities to move to other facilities, but I knew I could accomplish the most at the depot,” he said. “It’s been 50 years and there’s still more to do.”

## WELCOME TO THE DEPOT

Name	Title	Organization
Adam Berger	Electronics integrated sys mech	D/ISR
Eric Hady	Heavy mobile equip repairer	D/PW
Samantha Hasluck	Secretary	D/ISR
Patrick Lawrence	Family Advocacy Program mgr	D/CS
Robert Maziarz	Sheet metal worker	D/SIS
Jack Scott	Electronics mechanic helper	D/C3/Avionics

## RETIREES

Name	Retirement date	Organization
Leonard Bieble	Jan. 31	D/Comm Sys
James Chadwick	Jan. 31	D/SIS
Roland Cragle	Jan. 31	D/SIS
James Walters	Jan. 31	D/C3/Avionics
Jed Weber	Jan. 31	D/C3/Avionics
Ronald Wayman	Jan. 31	D/PW
Lola Barker	Jan. 31	CPAC
Paul Barker	Jan. 31	CPAC
Joanne Everett	Jan. 31	CPAC
Emma Smith	Jan. 31	CPAC
Loretta Yearling	Jan. 31	CPAC



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# Tobyhanna develops processes to extend shelter life

by Larry Bulanda  
Chief, Quality Management Division

*“Old Soldiers never die.”*

This is the opening line of a phrase that Gen. Douglas MacArthur used in a famous speech he gave in 1951. Although it was intended to apply to “human” Soldiers, we are finding that it applies to our “mechanical” Soldiers as well.

Many of our military assets that are currently in the field were designed and built in the 1970s and the 1980s. Most of these assets were kept well beyond their intended design life through extraordinary efforts. Since these assets were manufactured, many contractors and parts manufacturers have merged into other organizations or have gone out of business.

In addition, technologies and techniques that were “state of the art” at that time are now outdated. These are just some of the challenges depots face in an attempt to extend the life of war fighting assets.

As a premier electronics depot, Tobyhanna Army Depot is tasked with performing depot maintenance on a variety of assets including radar and communications systems. Virtually all of these systems require a shelter or shelters to house the electronics and the operator stations required to run the system.

Many view the shelter as just a low-tech “box” in which the equipment is stored; however, it is this “box” that suffers the most abuse during a typical deployment. The harsh temperatures and punishing sandstorms that shelters must endure during Southwest Asian deployments are more than the original designers of these systems planned for, especially at such an advanced age.

Keep in mind that the typical operational theater for a system built in 1970 or 1980 was Western Europe where holding back the Soviet Union was a primary concern and the operating environment was much friendlier.

In order to understand why aged shelters are so challenging, one must understand shelter construction and the external forces that are attacking it. Most shelters’ roofs and walls employ “foam and beam” or “honeycomb” construction. Both types of construction include either foam panels or slabs of honeycomb material along with

structural aluminum beams (some early shelter versions have wooden beam members inside the walls) that are sandwiched between internal and external aluminum skins. All three layers are bonded together with an adhesive (epoxy) along with strategically placed rivets or spot welds. The result is a monolithic structure that is strong and lightweight.

As shelters age, the adhesive bonds weaken, caused primarily by high surface temperatures and wide temperature swings. In addition, the foam used inside the wall and roof panels become friable (crumbly) rendering the foam incapable of holding an adhesive bond. Honeycomb weakens with age and is negatively influenced by water. When the adhesive bond is weakened, it becomes prone to delamination. This is where the adhesive bonds fail and the skins are separated from the foam or honeycomb and beams.

Transportation of shelters by air, sea, trailer, or forklift and foot traffic on shelter roofs can create enough stresses to cause delamination once adhesive bonds are weakened. Delamination causes the wall and roof sections to lose strength and develop cracks along seams. Once a crack is present, water intrusion into the section occurs which further degrades the bonds. This dangerous cycle can destroy a shelter.

After analyzing the aged shelter problem, Tobyhanna has developed a new set of “tools and rules” to extend shelter life. Our first priority was to come up with a set of diagnostic tools and methods that could be used to spot serious problems without destructive testing. Two methods have been employed with success, thermal imaging and ultrasonic testing. Thermal imaging employs an infrared camera that detects temperature differentials across surfaces.

Fractions of a degree difference can be measured and displayed on a video screen. The use of the thermal imaging camera is both a science and an art and takes time to master. We have found that under the right conditions, water intrusion can be detected along with hidden corrosion under layers of paint.

Ultrasonic testing is used to detect delamination and can also measure skin



Tobyhanna personnel have developed tools and methods to spot serious problems in shelters without destructive testing. Support of shelters, such as this AN/TRC-190 High Capacity Line of Sight Radio Terminal system, is key to the protection and reliable operation of critical communications-electronics systems. (Photo by Tony Medici)

thickness – a critical indicator of corrosion. These two methods produce accurate results in a fairly short timeframe. Compare this to the “tap test” used to detect delamination or to drilling holes in shelter skins searching for water intrusion.

Like most diagnostic tools, thermal imaging and ultrasonic testing are not foolproof and are used in complementary modes to confirm results. In certain cases, we still find it necessary to employ tap testing and drilling. Despite the cost of the equipment and training, there is a significant return on investment for both thermal imaging and ultrasonic testing.

Once a problem is diagnosed, the method of repair becomes an issue. Technical Manuals written for the repair of shelters generally apply to “younger” shelters, certainly those within their typical 15 year life-span.

It is obvious that different repair methods must be used on 25 year old shelters than those used on an 8 year old shelter. Technical Manuals often deal with relatively small areas of damage such as delamination, dents, forklift stabs, or shrapnel and small arms fire damage. Small patches can be made effectively and often in the field with good results. Delamination to walls and roofs can be significant, sometimes spreading to one quarter, one half, or more of an entire

panel surface. These failures do not lend themselves to field repairs in most cases, and they may result in classifying a shelter as “Beyond Economical Repair” (BER).

At Tobyhanna we have investigated new repair techniques for larger damaged areas and have employed the services of external testing laboratories to confirm our theories and methods.

For example, accelerated aging techniques employing temperature cycling and simulated loading can be employed to determine if new methods of adhesion or modified panel thickness can withstand the tests of deployment in hostile environments.

In these uncertain times with operations and maintenance budgets coming under intense scrutiny, it is more important than ever to re-evaluate our maintenance methods to ensure that we are getting the best repair for the money. Dollars for new replacement shelters may not be available so extending the life of a shelterized system may be the only path forward.

Realizing that the rules of the game have changed is the first step in adapting to and overcoming the problems brought upon by an aging fleet of “Old Soldiers” that must be called to duty yet again.

We at Tobyhanna are proud to play a role in meeting those challenges head on.

## Flying Squirrel looks for unauthorized wireless devices on post

by Bernie Gillott  
Information Management Directorate

By now, you may have noticed a man walking around the depot with a laptop that has an antenna array with it. What you are seeing is part of a project called Flying Squirrel.

Flying Squirrel is a software application developed by the U.S. Naval Research Laboratory to provide real-time discovery, analysis and mapping of wireless networks.

The mission is to map the installation’s wireless network, and discern authorized/unauthorized wireless devices to ensure the best possible security to the Tobyhanna Army Depot network.

Flying Squirrel scans the frequencies used by wireless devices, capturing device names and addresses and storing

them in a database for review. Flying Squirrel generates a report and compares results against registered devices, network devices and wireless access

Points are also compared against an approved reference database. Any device that is not on the approved list must be examined to determine what the device is, and whether it is friendly/approved or hostile/disapproved.

All approved devices are registered with the Information Management Directorate (DOIM). If you are planning to utilize a wireless network device such as a wireless router, laptop, wireless printer or barcode scanner, and it not registered with DOIM, it will need to be reviewed by the Configuration Control Board prior to turning it on.

The bottom line is that wireless scans are being done now. If there is a wireless device in use on the depot, it will be

found. If you require a wireless device in order to do your job, register it with DOIM. If it is not, pull the plug and don’t power it on again.

The scans are part of our network security and Information Assurance; they will not go away.

Hot-Spot phones/devices not owned by DOIM (including those carried by Department of Defense visitors) are not allowed on the depot.

Cell phones are a bit of a problem as they are ubiquitous these days; keep in mind that Flying Squirrel will see all smart phones that are turned on while at Tobyhanna.

Questions about Flying Squirrel scans and authorized/unauthorized wireless devices may be directed to Bernie Gillott at X55001 or e-mail [bernard.f.gillott.civ@mail.mil](mailto:bernard.f.gillott.civ@mail.mil).