



ITEA NEWSLETTER



INTERNATIONAL TEST & EVALUATION ASSOCIATION

P.O. BOX 603
LEXINGTON PARK, MD. 20653

"TEMPORARY" EDITOR: DR. ALLEN R. MATTHEWS

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PREFACE

This Newsletter is the first product promised by the organizer in December 1979 to a nation-wide group of experts in T&E. It is hoped that the progress announced herein meets expectations. This issue is devoted to organizational matters and staffing with future plans covering publications, chapters, regions, and professional meetings.

All recipients and members are requested to submit their views and news items for consideration and/or publication of recommendations or issues. I solicit your offers of assistance, staffing, and specific interests for direct participating in the operations of the organization.

We need to formalize additional goals and objectives with time-phased milestones for further ITEA operations. Your views and news items will provide guidelines and ideas for presentation in the next Newsletter. Members are encouraged to explore establishment of local Chapters sponsoring technical meetings on T&E in coordination with the ITEA Board of Directors as discussed in this Newsletter.

As with the establishment of any new organization, ITEA needs operating funds to support the publication and technical meeting programs being organized. The membership dues and donations (all tax deductible) are the only current source of funds so please complete your membership applications insuring that the ITEA programs can be expanded to increase the professional benefits to all members. Additional income-generating activities will subsequently be developed.

The logo in the letterhead is offered as a candidate. Members are invited to submit candidate logos for a competitive selection.

1. BACKGROUND

The professional society for test and evaluation was formally established by its organizers COL R. A. Klimek, Jr., USAF (Ret.), COL Floyd A. McLaurin, USAF, and Dr. Allen R. Matthews, USN civilian, on 26 February 1980. The proposer, Dr. Matthews, first publically presented the concept to the students of the Defense Systems Management College (DSMC) at the Test and Evaluation Management Course Number 1 (TEMC 80-1). The concept with its pros and cons was discussed at an informal student (critiquer's) dinner meeting held in a private dining room of the Pheoneous II restaurant, Springfield, Virginia, on 5 December 1979.

The attendees were those students who participated in a fraternal dinner party which was organized by COL Harold (Hal) L. Johnson, USA. These attendees enjoyed an outstanding dinner and an impromptu two hours of informal and unanticipated discussion. They unanimously voted to proceed with the founding of a T&E professional society and appointed the proposer to implement the organization of the association. Ten other course attendees who could not attend the dinner meeting for various reasons were subsequently contacted and gave their general concurrence. Attendees were:

ARMY

COL Harold L. Johnson, USA, Yuma Proving Gr.
MAJ Lawrence J. Keller, USA, Ft. Bliss

NAVY

Mr. Thomas F. Fishburn, AUTECH
Mr. James A. Griffin, Jr., NAVSEASYSKOM
Dr. Allen R. Matthews, NATC
CDR Terry J. Myron, USN, OPTÉVFOR
Mr. Melvin H. Sever, PMTC
Mr. E. D. Tranby, NSWSES
Mr. Donald J. Zeleny, PMTC

AIR FORCE

LTCOL Mark J. Daniels, USAF, AFTEC
LTCOL John McDonald, USAF, Eglin AFB
Mr. Donald E. Murphy, W-P AFB
LTCOL Arnold L. Snyder, Jr., USAF, Hanscom
Mr. Raymond J. Wagner, AFSC, Andrews AFB
LTCOL James M. Young, USAF, Eglin AFB

INDUSTRY

Mr. William Cutler, Grumman
Mr. William J. Reicks, Lockheed
Mr. A. Rosende, Jr., Lockheed

2. STATUS OF ITEA

Since the first informal meeting, a draft Newsletter was prepared in December 1979 but rapid development of events suggested publication delay until completed progress could be reported. The following milestones have been accomplished or established:

1. Name selected in December 1979: ITEA.

2. Nonprofit Incorporation papers prepared and executed by the law firm of Burch, Kerns and Klimek, P.C. 1320 19th Street, N.W., Suite 500, Washington, D.C., which is the initial registered office of ITEA with Christopher M. Kerns, District of Columbia Registered Agent.

3. Incorporation granted 18 January 1980 by the Government of the District of Columbia.

4. Organization meeting held at the registered office on 26 February 1980.

5. Initial Board of Directors as required by incorporation law of District of Columbia are the initial members who, during the organizing meeting, are required to elect the initial officers to assume responsibility for the non-profit corporate operations. Each of these individuals has had extensive experience in T&E and is located in the Washington area to facilitate meetings during the growth of ITEA.

6. Election of officers by BOD per corporate law:

President and Treasurer	Dr. Allen R. Matthews (Matt)
Vice President	COL Floyd A. McLaurin, USAF (Mac)
Secretary	Mr. Robert A. Klimek, Jr. (Bob)

7. Draft By-Laws as prepared by legal council reviewed with revisions proposed.

8. Post Office Box 603, Lexington Park, Maryland 20653 established on 3 March 1980 as official ITEA mailing address for principle operating office. (Cost \$11.00 semi-annually with \$1 deposit for key to box.)

9. ITEA checking account established at Lexington Park Branch of Maryland National Bank on 3 March 1980. Personal deposit of \$100.00 made by the President to cover \$25.00 for 1980 dues and \$75.00 as a donation to help cover start-up costs.

10. Additional candidate members' names have been both telephoned personally to the President and/or had their names submitted by initial organization meeting attendees. All will receive this Newsletter directly or through friends.

11. The accounting firm of Jerry Colvin, CPA Incorporated, Leonardtown, Maryland, has been selected to provide independent financial statements, membership records, and audited tax reports.

12. The law firm of Burch, Kerns and Klimek was selected not only for incorporation of ITEA as a non-profit corporation but for post incorporation legal services. Bob Klimek as Secretary of ITEA and Partner of the law firm will maintain custody of the incorporation papers, seal, and corporate books.

13. The calender year was adopted to be the corporate fiscal year. Accordingly, membership dues and donations received during 1980 will be partly used to defray the normal start-up costs and entitle those members to charter membership status as well as all other benefits. An additional initial membership fee is not required as in many organizations.

3. ARTICLES OF INCORPORATION

The Articles are the foundation for any non-profit corporation and provide for a variety of legal aspects. They are available for review by any member and will be, as soon as feasible, concisely printed in a booklet format for all members. However, it is pertinent to publish at this time the first paragraph of the third article regarding purpose as follows:

"To provide an organization for individuals who have a common interest in the discipline of test and evaluation and who wish to foster and preserve the art of test and evaluation, to provide the exchange of ideas and information in the field of test and evaluation, to recognize the advances and contributions to testing and evaluation, to document the history of test and evaluation, and to commemorate fittingly the memory of persons who have made substantial contributions in the field of test and evaluation."

The Articles serve as the initial Constitution of ITEA and further define the basic membership divisions and requirements.

The scope of T&E interest under the general incorporation articles is left open to include those substantive T&E matters associated with all domestic and foreign government agencies, industry, academia, and non-profit institutions. This scope includes the T&E associated with all types of vehicular systems (ships, aircraft, automotive, tanks, spacecraft, etc.) as well as mission systems (sensors, data processing, man-machine interface, etc.) all associated with recognized activities such as acquisition, operations, logistics, development, training, and related fields, including the unique T&E activities of management, process, resources, technology, etc. ITEA is essentially devoted to multi-technologies, oriented to the development of the T&E organization, and dedicated to the development and execution of the T&E art.

4. BY-LAWS

The law firm of Burch, Kerns and Klimek has drafted a set of proposed ITEA By-Laws. These were modified and expanded at the organizational meeting. These By-Laws will be again submitted to the Board of Directors for approval and subsequently to members in booklet format for review.

5. SUPPORT FROM OTHER ORGANIZATIONS

On 17 September 1979, Dr. Matthews discussed the concept of ITEA with RADM Isham Linder, USN, OUSDR&E (T&E) and received his support and encouragement. On 24 January 1980, Dr. Matthews again discussed the T&E professional society concept and the support of the attendees at the DSMC TEMC #1 with BGEN Jerry Max Bunyard, USA, OUSDR&E (T&E) who also offered his support and encouragement. This support is important to ITEA since it will facilitate DOD participation in and sponsorship of ITEA activities. It is very gratifying.

Expanded recognition of ITEA as a professional society devoted to professional development of T&E in both DOD and industry is one of the goals of ITEA. The present plan is to seek the support of the Aircraft Industries Association (AIA), Electronic Industries Association, and other industrial organizations both foreign and national in order to further the development of ITEA, to create a respected voice for the T&E field, and to contribute to the art of T&E.

It is also planned to establish a coordinated support and participation program with foreign governments having alliances such as NATO. In some instances, there is an active but specialized program in T&E; however, it is not formalized as a separate general purpose T&E activity such as ITEA.

This objective includes developing cooperative T&E programs with other professional societies such as AIAA, IEEE, SFTE, SETP, and others.

6. MEMBERSHIP

Membership is open to any individual, both U.S. and foreign nationals, who has a record of interest and participation in T&E.

It is anticipated that members will be identified as founder, charter, regular, or honorary members. These members will also be classified as student member, regular member, senior member, and fellow. The details, such as voting rights, professional recognition, and special dues arrangements, are under consideration for incorporation in the By-Laws.

7. CHAPTERS OF ITEA

The By-Laws will be expanded to include provisions and guidelines for establishment of local Chapters and geographic regions with officers who have representation on the ITEA Board of Directors. Chapters can most successfully be created in areas that have a concentration of T&E activities of all types. Chapters will hold meetings and may host national symposia as the latter is approved by the Board of Directors. Chapter dues will be minimal and supplemented by National rebates based upon membership. Chapters will operate under the ITEA Articles of Incorporation and By-Laws with officers such as President, Vice President, Secretary, and Treasurer.

8. GEOGRAPHIC REGIONS

Regions will be established to facilitate administration and provide strength of activities by consolidation of efforts. Regional symposia will be encouraged in concert with Chapter meetings. The ITEA Headquarters will provide assistance as requested for speakers, administration, publicity, and other support activities. One purpose of Chapters and Regions is to promote communication among members in a cost effective manner that minimizes travel costs.

9. STANDING COMMITTEE

In the course of evolution, ITEA Headquarters will establish, as required, a series of Standing Committees to provide specialized attention to areas such as:

T&E Education	Publications	Ethics
Membership	Publicity	Health and Insurance Programs
Financial	Congressional	Meetings and Symposia
Awards	Members Security	History
Long Range Planning	Constitution and By-Laws	International

10. PROFESSIONAL WORKING GROUPS

The ITEA will establish a family of professional groups representative of the interests of members. Candidate professional groups include:

Test Facilities	Quality Assurance and Guarantees
Test Planning and Process	Evaluation Standards
Test Project and Organizational Management	ET&E/OT&E/PAT&E Interfaces
Test Techniques	Multi- and Tri-Service Test Programs
Hardware Evaluation Standards	Psychology of Testing
Software Evaluation Standards	Economic Analysis of T&E

11. TECHNICAL MEETINGS AND INTERNATIONAL SYMPOSIA

A program of international symposia will be developed by the ITEA Board of Directors and will reflect the interests of the membership. Periodicity and location of international symposiums will be developed by the Board of Directors. Meetings of this type are expensive and will be limited to assure justification based upon the need.

Members are encouraged to hold local technical meetings including nationally recognized speakers and to submit professional papers for publication in the official journal with distribution to all members.

12. PUBLICATIONS

Chapters may publish newsletters and meeting reports on administrative or technical matters.

Regions may publish newsletters and regional symposia proceedings.

The sponsor of international symposia, ITEA Headquarters, will draw upon Regions, Chapters, Professional Working Groups, and other sources to host, manage, and present technical symposia including publication of Symposium Proceedings.

The ITEA Headquarters will organize, prepare, and periodically publish a professional journal for distribution to all members. News items and professional papers will be solicited for the ITEA Journal from all of the above sources.

13. MEMBERSHIP SUPPORT

The program herein outlined for ITEA is a major effort to achieve the objectives of ITEA and will require the active support of all members. It is anticipated that membership will increase exponentially over the next three to five years to approximately 5,000 members. This growth will require constant management attention.

The key to successful achievement of these goals is, as always, effective delegation of the responsibilities and authorities to the members and the Committees or Working Groups.

If you want to be a part of this new service to our International Society, complete and mail the enclosed application for membership form enclosing your annual dues and donation that are needed to finance initial operations.

!! NEWS FLASH !!

The next Defense Systems Management College course on T&E is TEMC 80-3 (TEMC 80-2 cancelled) and will be held from 21 April to 2 May 1980. The first week will be similar to the TEMC 80-1 with routine upgrades. The second week includes the excellent presentation by BGEN Bunyard with a series of DSMC and invited lecturers covering many of the TEMC 80-1 critiquers' recommendations. Our own classmate, Matt Reynolds from NAVSEA, will lecture as well as yours truly, if he can get his act together. Mr. Reynolds has lectured and published articles on OPNAVINST 3960.10. LTCOL Bill Smith, USAF, T&E Course Director is to be congratulated not only for his promotion but along with COL E. Isgrig, USAF, Dean of the School of Systems Acquisition Education, and LTCOL Larry Wiley, USA, for their course leadership which now also incorporates one week on specialized T&E subjects in the DSMC six-month Program Managers Course. The T&E Course is taught four times annually and has already expanded tri-service knowledge and relationships in the T&E community.

The USAF Institute of Technology, School of Systems and Logistics, at Wright-Patterson Air Force Base is still offering the two-week course in T&E Management and has received high praise under the leadership of COL (Selectee) Edwin D. Lewellyn, USAF, Department Head of Systems Acquisition Management. The next course starts Monday, 14 April, with a periodicity of approximately five weeks.

The Army T&E Management Course is being conducted at Fort Lee, Virginia, under the direction of Mr. Alan R. Loper, Course Director. This course is a one-week course and is taught six times a year both at Fort Lee and other locations such as Warren, Michigan; Aberdeen Proving Ground, Maryland; and Yuma Proving Ground, Arizona. The next course will be at the White Sands Missile Range, New Mexico, starting 14 April. Mr. Loper has been Course Director for over ten years during which time the course has received extensive recognition and awards.

The Navy and Air Force Test Pilots Schools at the Naval Air Test Center, Patuxent River, Maryland, and Edwards Air Force Base, California, continue to expand their curriculum and academic standards along with the rigorous flight test training program.

We hope to prepare a specialized issue of the ITEA Journal on T&E Education with complete details on these and other courses such as at civilian universities, the Naval Postgraduate School, AFTEC; OTEA, OPTEVFOR, and others.

Hope all you TEMC 80-1 graduates have your certificates hung high on the wall and that you avoid testing all magic mirrors that could make your legs shorter and shorter and shorter!

Best Regards,



THE PROFESSIONAL SOCIETY EVOLUTION

EDITORIAL

THE NEED FOR T&E

The field of test and evaluation has become a dominant factor in government and industry during the past ten years. This fact is most evident in the DOD which has of necessity and by congressional action further institutionalized the DOD T&E activities. The basic result is the creation of industrially funded testing organizations for many DOD T&E activities and the creation of a series of DOD directives with subsequent specialized Service regulations. Other government agencies like the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and the Department of Energy (DOE) are also deeply involved, as well as industrial and consumer product suppliers ranging from pharmaceuticals, food, appliances, machinery, to automobiles.

The DOD and the Services have created special schools in T&E management and expanded the curriculum of the aircraft Test Pilots Schools. Unique management courses have been introduced into T&E organizations with attempts to increase productivity and decrease life cycle costs.

Industry has seen a legal need to improve products from catastrophic consequences and, in fact, to maintain marketability by performance and characteristics (like shelf life and R&M) including guarantees.

In all cases, T&E is now recognized as a partner to procurement, research, and development, production engineering, training, operations, and logistics. This recognition is essential in order to insure desired product performance and characteristics while guarding the economy, safety, and welfare of not only the national defense but the welfare of the citizens themselves.

A highly unique T&E technology has been buried for too long within the confines of science and engineering. ITEA intends to be at the forefront of bringing the T&E technology out in the open as an independent and viable technical field. The world now suffers from the lack of serviceability of products in such matters as consumer, industrial and military inventories incapable of being effectively operated or when operated routinely with excessively high operations and maintenance costs that prohibit the introduction of more efficient or productive operations with updated equipment due to investment costs. The life cycle of acquisition is extended forcing expensive update modifications of the inventory. Resulting new equipment or products have initial integrated logistic support problems.

The key to the solution of many current product problems is an improved developmental T&E program prior to production of defense and non-defense equipment such as drugs, nuclear reactors, and automobiles. Life cycle costs may force automobile design changes from a three to a ten year economic lifetime as basically required due to the consumption of national resources and energy. Ultra expensive, one-of-a-kind plants or space systems require a unique T&E process.

T&E has been repeatedly demonstrated as the key to product assurance and is intimately related to performance, acquisition costs, logistics, training, procurement procedures, and operations. T&E must be accepted as a continuum from the initial concept to the scrape pile. T&E may be the oldest profession since someone had to test it before purchase.

There is a basic need for an expanded professional T&E educational program in academia as well as in specialized organizations. History has demonstrated the need for a T&E professional society to provide a common meeting ground to exchange ideas and motivate more among all T&E practitioners regardless of their organizational affiliation.

PROFESSIONAL SOCIETIES SUPPORT TO THE GOVERNMENT AND THE PEOPLE

Historically, professional societies have been formed when there was a recognized societal need. This need has been of several forms since the first Greek society devoted to knowledge-oriented Plato's Academy around 300 B.C. Since then, there has been created a host of European and American societies that can be categorized into at least four major types.

The first category includes the SCIENTIFIC SOCIETIES like the National Academy of Sciences (NAS) and the American Association for the Advancement of Sciences (AAAS) which were founded in the United States in 1863. The NAS was founded by Act of Congress to advise the Federal Government.

A second category includes the SPECIALIZED SCIENTIFIC SOCIETIES like the American Medical Association founded in 1847 and many others in the United States like the American Geographical Society (1851), American Chemical Society (1876), Geological Society (1889), American Physical Society (1899), American Institute of Mining and Metallurgy (1871), American Society of Mechanical Engineers (1880), American Institute of Electrical Engineering (1884), American Society of Naval Engineers (1888), American Society of Heating and Ventilating Engineers (1895), American Society of Refrigeration Engineers (1912), and Institute of Radio Engineers (1912).

The third category of ENGINEERING SOCIETIES is illustrated by the American organizations: (a) New York Electrical Society (1881), (b) American Foundrymen Association (1896), (c) American Ceramic Society (1899), (d) American Iron and Steel Institute (1908), (e) American Automobile Association (1912), and (f) the Zinc Institute (1918).

The fourth category of TECHNOLOGICAL SOCIETIES is illustrated by the American organizations: (a) National Federation of Textiles (1872), (b) National Association of Manufacturers, (c) National Association of Engine and Boat Manufacturers (1904), (d) National Canners Association (1907), (e) American Federal of Aviators (1912), and (f) the American Institute of Graphic Arts (1914).

As technology expanded so did the number of professional societies but this is not a linear relationship since some societies were either dissolved or integrated into other related societies. As an example, in recent years the American Rocket Society (ARS) and the Institute of Aeronautical Engineers (IAE) consolidated to the present American Institute of Aeronautics and Astronautics (AIAA). The second example to be cited formed the largest of all when the American Institute of Electrical Engineering (AIEE) and the Institute of Radio Engineers (IRE) consolidated to form the Institute of Electrical and Electronic Engineers (IEEE). In addition, there has been a tendency as the world gets figuratively smaller by communications and transportation for societies to be international in scope, membership, and activities.

A further category of particular interest can be viewed as QUASI-GOVERNMENT PROFESSIONAL SOCIETIES as illustrated by the National Observatory (1844), National Academy of Sciences (1863), Army Ordnance Society (1919), Armed Forces Chemical Association (1946), Armed Forces Communication Society (1946), and Association of Old Crows (1964). These were established to assist the government in scientific and technological matters. In recent years, it has been DOD policy to encourage participation with NATO and to foster the exchange of information as well as participation within NATO organizations such as AGARD in accordance with international treaties. A recent addition with government support is the Society of Bioelectromagnetics which is urgently needed to consolidate the sciences of interactions between biological specimen and electromagnetic waves.

The need for an integrated professional society in T&E is particularly apparent at this time not only for defense but for the consumer and industrial material suppliers since their products are manufactured and distributed internationally not only for defense but for food, medicines, machinery, automobiles, and others. The world is more and more based upon the classic international powers of defense; economic; political; psycholocial and sociological; and science and technology. There are T&E techniques involved in each of these in addition to the basic physics, human relations, engineering, and management techniques.

RESPONSIBILITIES OF A PROFESSIONAL SOCIETY

Therefore, a new professional society is needed capable of addressing the field of T&E as a whole in terms of fundamental techniques and approaches that may be common to defense, industrial, and commercial products. The product scope includes: ships, submarines, missiles, weapons, aircraft, spacecraft, and an assortment of land vehicles like tanks, trucks, amphibious carriers, and others as well as radios, automobiles, nuclear reactors, all of which have common denominators in the management, process, and technology of T&E.

It is important to examine the fundamental responsibilities of a professional society which have been generally classified as: (1) possessing a body of knowledge that members must master, (2) member's right to practice is indirectly governed by the membership, (3) activity is oriented toward service to the people, the nation and internationally, (4) member's standards are based upon a high level of ethical behavior, (5) professional reputation is rewarded by more than monetary benefits, (6) society accepts the integrity of members' ethics and knowledge while soliciting their professional participation and judgement, and (7) a continuing process exists to improve the qualifications of members. These professional and ethical standards are also goals of ITEA.

CREATION OF A PROFESSIONAL SOCIETY

A professional society may operate under appropriate State and Federal laws as a non-profit corporation. This is not complicated but does involve legal incorporation, compliance with financial rules, adherence to the purpose, filing appropriate annual financial statements, conduct of corporate management meetings, and other items.

The ground work necessary to form such an activity is normally assumed by an individual called the proposer, founder, and/or organizer who is assisted by a small group of distinguished practitioners and an attorney to execute the legal actions required. This action is further supported by a group of interested parties that upon incorporation may become Charter Members and have the right in accordance with the Constitution and By-Laws to be voting members. The organizers, founders, and all members can participate in review and revision of the founding procedures, Constitution and By-Laws, objectives, and all other aspects of planning or execution of the corporate purpose.

The general evolution is to create geographic regions that have elected officers who work with the National Officers as designated in the By-Laws to create Chapters with programs of activity such as local meetings, regional meetings, newsletters, and a professional journal.

This is where we are! Now let us join our professional skills with strengthened communications and dedication to the free world's consumer, industrial, and military products which inherently strengthen our international powers of technology, economy, political, and defense.

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