



White House Communications Agency

Training Academy

History of the WTA

The White House Communications Agency Training Academy was established under the operational control of J3 Training on 7 October 2007. The intent was to develop a career technical education delivery system that would provide skill training and career guidance with work-based learning opportunities appropriate for service members assigned to the WHCA travel mission. WTA offered its first 14 classroom based courses with a total enrollment of 22 students. The WTA is the only accredited formal in-house training provider serving WHCA and WHMO elements. The WHCA J3 Operations direct J3 Training functions with specific requirements concerning instruction, work-based OJT, reporting and involvement within the WHCA organization. Since its original charter, the WTA has collaborated with the Presidential Communications Command (PCC) and the Visual Information Command (VIC) community to coordinate services.

Today, the WTA is offering 33 courses. The WTA attributes its steady growth to its ability to meet WHCA's needs by consistently providing high-quality training that involves stakeholder input. Every WTA program maintains an advisory committee that meets at least annually to provide curriculum, facility, equipment, and instructional guidance. The WTA classes are taught by instructors certified by CompTIA and have trained and worked in the industry they are teaching. The basis of all WTA course offerings is student interest and current and future presidential support mission demands.

Training and Education Programs Offered and Type of Credentials Awarded

The WTA conducts nine major training programs simultaneously, six times a year. These programs are operationally aligned under two education branches: Leadership and Technical. Facilitators in both branches provide learners with the feel of a real deployed trip including coordination with all mission partners

The objective of the leadership branch is to educate officers in the CW2 to O6 grades and enlisted leaders in the E-5 to E-8 grades in mission-oriented leadership disciplines with the knowledge to think critically and lead successfully in the Presidential Support environment. Being a leader in the Presidential Support environment requires learners to develop a solid understanding of all communications, leadership, and planning requirements.

Presidential Communications Officer (PCO): The PCO provides Command and Control and is WHCA/WHMO leader on trip site during the advance period. The PCO provides instantaneous Secure and Non-Secure Voice Communications to the President of the United States. They also provide communication support to the White House Staff, USSS, and White House Military Office elements.

Vice-Presidential Communications Officer (VPCO): The VPCO is the communications and logistics representative for WHCA on the VP Trip site. They liaison between White House Staff, Secret Service, Military Aides, and the WHCA Team and provide a variety of Secure and Non-Secure Communications. They oversee Video Teleconferencing and telephone line installations and coordinate hotel rooms, vehicle assignments and airline reservations.

First Lady Communications Officer (FLCO): The FLCO is the WHCA/WHMO communications and logistics representative on the First Lady Trip site. They liaison between White House Staff, Secret Service, and WHCA Team and provide limited Secure and Non-secure Communications Services. They also provide VHF network installation for the Secret Service First Lady Detail and oversee telephone line installations.

Operations NCO (OPSNCO): The OPSNCO is the Trip Site Logistics Leader responsible for equipment and personnel transport, procurement, payment, and documentation. The OPSNCO is the liaison between the PCO and outside entities to ensure adherence to equipment and personnel security and safety.

The objective of the Technical Branch is to educate technicians with knowledge and a solid understanding to think critically and setup, operate, and troubleshoot all communication and audiovisual systems and devices used in the Presidential Support environment.

Information Assurance Technician (IAT): The U.S. Department of Defense (DOD) requires that all DoD Information Assurance managers and technicians become certified to defend DOD information, systems, and infrastructures as specified by directive 8570.1.

Audio-Visual Technician (AVT): The AVT provides Tele-prompted speech delivery, Weekly Radio Address, Public Address, Announces and Honors, Feeds to the Media, Interpretation Events (State Department), Event Lighting, Podiums, Seals, and Flags, Bilateral Meeting Lighting, National Archive Recordings, Multimedia Presentations, and Video Teleconferencing.

Network Systems Technician (NST)/Communications Systems Technician (CST): The NST/CST directly provide the President, Vice President, and others as directed; secure telephony equipment, IT service/networking support, process message traffic, build secure video teleconferences, provide cryptographic support, and manage type 1 UHF/VHF systems. It also prepares students to install, configure, and troubleshoot the equipment needed by the White House Office of Administration (OA) and operate the mobile communications platform.

Power Systems Technician (PST): The PST provides electrical distribution equipment in support of the President, Vice President, and First Lady. The assets installed by the PST provide a stable, clean, and redundant source of power for communications equipment, White House Staff, National Security Council personnel, and others.

Wideband Radio Technician (WRT): The WRT provides radio and satellite communications support as well as voice and data reach back capability, secure radio infrastructure, motorcade assets, secure video conferencing, emergency notification system, and RF network infrastructure to the President, Vice President, and First Lady.



The White House Communications Agency

The White House Communications Agency (WHCA) provides assured information services to the President, the Vice President, National Security Staff, United States Secret Service, and others as directed by the White House Military Office to ensure the President has the ability to communicate anywhere, anytime, by any means in the world.

WHCA is organized into six commands and seven supporting staff directorates. The commands are: the Presidential Communications Command (PCC), the Special Missions Command (SMC), the Visual Information Command (VIC), and the Washington Area Communications Command (WACC) and the Executive Support Command (ESC). The staff directorates are: Personnel (J1), Security (J2), Operations (J3), Logistics (J4), Future Systems (J5), Enterprise Architecture and Strategic Planning (J6), and Resource Management (J7). WHCA's Command Group directs and oversees the activities of these elements, interfaces with the DISA Director, and provides advice and support to the Director of the White House Military Office (WHMO).

The White House Communications Agency (WHCA), originally known as the White House Signal Detachment, was formed on March 25, 1942. The Detachment's mission was to assist the Secret Service in providing communications and protection for the President. It provided mobile radio, teletype, telephone and cryptographic aids in the White House and at Camp David. The Detachment was manned by two Officers and thirty enlisted personnel. In 1954, the designation was changed to the White House Army Signal Agency (WHASA) and providing support for photo, recording, TV and travel support was added. In 1962, WHASA was transferred to the Defense Communications Agency under the operational control of the White House Military Office and renamed the White House Communications Agency (WHCA).



1600 Communications Association

The 1600 Communications Association was established by the first agency commander, COL George McNally in 1969 to provide a fraternal and social organization for members of the White House Army Signal Agency (WHASA). Over the years the Association has expanded to include both current and former members of WHCA. The Association is a non-profit organization dedicated to the continued interest and professional development of its members.

The Association provides a means for renewing and maintaining relationships developed through years of service to the current and former Presidents of the United States. In addition to its social and fraternal significance, the Association provides a scholarship program for members and their families, and fosters relations among the Association, government and industry. Funds raised during our annual events and activities, or those donated by members, are contributed to support organizations such as The Fisher House and other activities that provide support and assistance to Service members and their families. Our ongoing success is the product of a dedicated membership and its continued efforts to support and further our goals and objectives.

The Association sponsors a number of annual events including a golf outing, shrimp feast and barbecue, Camp David Chapter Picnic and a holiday dinner dance. There are other monthly and quarterly opportunities for socializing among the membership throughout the year

Benefits include:

- Prestigious professional affiliation
- Invitations to membership-exclusive events
- Professional networking opportunities available to members only
- Scholarship program
- Quarterly newsletter
- Membership roster

Membership applications and further information can be found online at www.1600commassoc.org.

Ranks and Insignia

Enlisted

E-1	E-2	E-3	E-4	E-5	E-6	E-7	E-8	E-9	E-9
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Army

no insignia										
Private (PV1)	Private E-2 (PV2)	Private First Class (PFC)	Corporal (CPL) Specialist (SPC)	Sergeant (SGT)	Staff Sergeant (SSG)	Sergeant First Class (SFC)	Master Sergeant (MSG) First Sergeant (1SG)	Sergeant Major (SGM)	Command Sergeant Major (CSM)	Sergeant Major of the Army (SMA)

Marine Corps

no insignia											
Private (Pvt)	Private First Class (PFC)	Lance Corporal (LCpl)	Corporal (Cpl)	Sergeant (Sgt)	Staff Sergeant (SSgt)	Gunnery Sergeant (GySgt)	Master Sergeant (MSGt) First Sergeant (1stSgt)	Master Gunnery Sergeant (MGySgt)	Sergeant Major (SgtMaj)	Sergeant Major of the Marine Corps (SgtMajMC)	

Navy

no insignia										
Seaman Recruit (SR)	Seaman Apprentice (SA)	Seaman (SN)	Petty Officer 3rd Class (PO3)	Petty Officer 2nd Class (PO2)	Petty Officer 1st Class (PO1)	Chief Petty Officer (CPO)	Senior Chief Petty Officer (SCPO)	Master Chief Petty Officer, Fleet/Force/Command Master Chief Petty Officer (MCPO)		Master Chief Petty Officer of the Navy (MCPON)

Air Force

no insignia											
Airman Basic (AB)	Airman (Amm)	Airman First Class (A1C)	Senior Airman (SrA)	Staff Sergeant (SSgt)	Technical Sergeant (TSgt)	Master Sergeant (MSGt) First Sergeant (E-7)	Senior Master Sergeant (SMSgt) First Sergeant (E-8)	Chief Master Sergeant (CMSgt) First Sergeant (E-9)	Command Chief Master Sergeant (CCM Sgt)	Chief Master Sergeant of the Air Force (CMSAF)	

Ranks and Insignia

Officer

0-1	0-2	0-3	0-4	0-5	0-6	0-7	0-8	0-9	0-10
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Army

2nd Lieutenant (2LT)	1st Lieutenant (1LT)	Captain (CPT)	Major (MAJ)	Lieutenant Colonel (LTC)	Colonel (COL)	Brigadier General (BG)	Major General (MG)	Lieutenant General (LTG)	General (GEN)	General of the Army (reserved for wartime only)

Marine Corps

2nd Lieutenant (2nd Lt)	1st Lieutenant (1st Lt)	Captain (Capt)	Major (Maj)	Lieutenant Colonel (Lt. Col.)	Colonel (Col.)	Brigadier General (Brig. Gen.)	Major General (Maj. Gen.)	Lieutenant General (Lt. Gen.)	General (Gen.)	

Navy (sleeve insignia)

Ensign (ENS)	Lieutenant Junior Grade (LTJG)	Lieutenant (LT)	Lieutenant Commander (LCDR)	Commander (CDR)	Captain (CAPT)	Rear Admiral Lower Half (RADM)(L)	Rear Admiral Upper Half (RADM)(U)	Vice Admiral (VADM)	Admiral (ADM)	Fleet Admiral (reserved for wartime only)

Air Force

2nd Lieutenant (2nd Lt)	1st Lieutenant (1st Lt)	Captain (Capt)	Major (Maj)	Lieutenant Colonel (Lt. Col.)	Colonel (Col.)	Brigadier General (Brig. Gen.)	Major General (Maj. Gen.)	Lieutenant General (Lt. Gen.)	General (Gen.)	General of the Air Force (reserved for wartime only)

Civilian Clothing

The policy and procedures on wear and appearance of civilian clothing for military personnel (officer and enlisted) assigned to the White House Communications Agency (WHCA) are found in WHCA Instruction 8-100. The following information is offered for informational purposes only and does not reflect WHCA requirements.

Woman's Basic Wardrobe

Business

- Suits – two skirted and two pant suits in solid colors of navy blue, black, dark burgundy, chocolate brown and other dark colors
- Blouses – three white or off white, two solid colored or small print
- Shoes – three pairs total; classic conservative pumps or high heels, closed toes in solid color to match color of skirts and pants
- Hose – flesh tone or match the color of the shoes and skirt or pants
- Accessories – jewelry in small to medium scale in gold or silver, earrings and necklace or pin, watch or bracelet; handbags of good quality leather, basic colors in over the shoulder style; two belts same color as skirts and pants if there are belt loops

Business Casual

- Skirts – knee length or longer in solids or prints, no deep kick pleats
- Pants – tailored styles are best, no Capri, cargo, low slung or tight
- Jackets – most styles to coordinate with pants or skirts
- Tops - sweaters and sets, blouses, vests, etc. nothing low cut or sleeveless
- Shoes – flats or pumps with hose, no open toes, sandals, slides, or flip flops
- Dresses – basic sheath, short sleeves, no sundresses or bare shoulders
- Accessories – simple is best, no ankle bracelets or toe rings

Casual

Same guidelines as business casual – never wear shorts, tank tops, denim, jeans or flip flops

Basic Do's and Don'ts

- Do wear makeup that looks natural and not overdone
- Do keep nails short with light colored polish or a French manicure
- Do keep clothes and accessories in good condition
- Do keep shoes polished, no scuffs or worn heels
- Do wear proper fitting clothing, nothing tight or short
- Do wear one earring per ear, but nothing that sparkles or moves
- Do keep hair clean and pulled away from face
- Do wear hose always
- Don't carry a purse and briefcase (put purse inside briefcase)

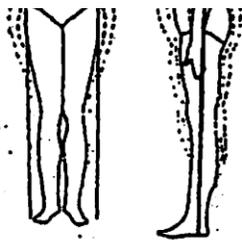
Basic Do's and Don'ts continued

- Don't wear perfume or cologne
- Don't wear more than one ring per hand, except for the wedding band set
- Don't let tattoos show
- Don't chew gum or smoke
- Don't expose your mid-drift, underwear or cleavage

Body Types

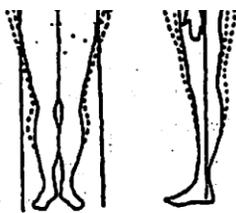
P-Type

Weight evenly distributed. Few curves. Head appears large for body. Gains weight evenly over entire body.



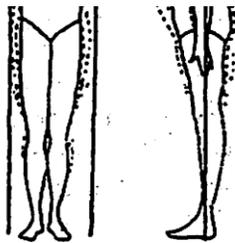
T-Type

Even proportions. Hour glass curves. Definite waist even with weight gain. Gains weight around the waist, stomach, thighs, and buttocks.



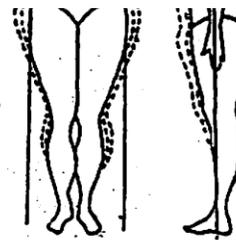
A-Type

Shoulders broader than hips. Flat buttocks. Gains weight in breast, midriff, and stomach.



G-Type

Pear-shaped proportions. Can be two sizes smaller on top than the bottom. Gains weight in outer thighs and buttocks first.



It is important that you be realistic about your body and choose clothing that flatters your particular figure and fashion personality. Based on the gland that is dominant, each body type has certain characteristics. Remember body type is not figure and you cannot change your body type with diet or exercise. Now let's look at the four body types.

P-Types, or pituitary types, are relatively rare, with slender, well-shaped but childlike bodies and small bust-lines. P-Types are not necessarily petite or short but their hands and feet are delicate and their heads are larger than average. P-Types tend to have a little "pot-belly" even when they are in control of their weight. P-Types should look for A-line skirts and jackets that create the illusion of curves. Vanna White is a good example of a P-Type.

The T-Type, or thyroid types, have the most balanced body type with fairly wide shoulders, definite waist, and rounded hips. T-Types are usually fine boned. If a T-Type gains weight, it is usually in the loves handles, stomach, and thighs but a small waist remains apparent. Angeline Jolie is a good example of a T-Type. T-Types can wear slim skirts to flatter hips, and interesting belts to emphasize the trim waist. Long straight jackets, unfussy blouses and tapered slacks are also good fashion sources.

A-Types, or adrenal types, have broad shoulders, flat buttocks, straight legs and a tapered rather than defined waist. A-Types may also have a large bust. If an A-Type gains weight, it shows in her stomach, midriff and arms, but her buttocks always remain flat and her thighs proportionately slender. Uma Thurman is a good example of an A-Type. A-Types should focus on styles that show off those great legs. Big shirts, oversized sweaters, slim skirts, unbelted chemises and tapered dresses are excellent fashion choices.

The G-Type may be one or two sizes smaller above the waist than below. The waist is usually small and the stomach flat. The G-Types tend to gain weight in their buttocks and thighs, and are prone to saddlebags, but their stomachs remain flat and their waists small. Jennifer Lopez is a good example of a slender G-Type. G-Types should always wear shoulder pads to broaden their shoulders and balance their hips. They should select styles than focus their attention on their small waists. Other good fashion choices include a-line skirts, blouses with ruffles, tucks or pockets, and unconstructed jackets.

Color Messages

Image messages with suggested color combinations:

- Refined, Sophisticated: Combine navy or black, beige and deep green
- Competitive, Gregarious: Combine navy or black, off white and bright red
- Energetic: Combine navy, pale yellow or gold, and bright red
- Casual, Natural: Combine brown, camel, tan or taupe, with any bright or light blue
- Authoritative, Powerful: Combine deep navy or black, white or off-white and deep red
- Conservative, Understated: Add gray to the Authoritative, powerful ensemble of colors
- Friendly, Likeable: Combine camel, tan or taupe with blue and pale gold or yellow
- Trustworthy, Credible: Combine navy, light blue and deep red
- Creative, Fashionable: Combine secondary colors such as olive, purple red or yellow red
- Commanding Attention: Combine navy, pale yellow and bright red
- Efficient, Intelligent: Combine gray, navy, and yellow

Men's Basic Wardrobe

Business

- Suits – 2 total; dark gray and navy, solid or pin stripe, all wool or worsted wool, single-breasted two or three buttons. Save double-breasted suits for more fashionable, social or formal situations
- Trousers – when pleated – cuff them, if plain fronts – no cuffs, with slight break on top of shoe
- Socks – over the calf length, fine texture, same color as pants or shoes
- Shirts – 3 solid white, 1 light blue or gray, pinpoint or broadcloth, long sleeves, no button downs, all cotton preferable with a noticeable weave, barrel cuffs; no French cuffs
- Shoes – 2 total; black and cordovan, wing tip or cap toe style, lace up, keep edge dressed and polished
- Ties – 5 total; woven silk, burgundy, blue, gray colors dominate with small design, fore-in hand knot, widest part of the tie should equal the widest part of the lapel on suit coat where the notch is
- Belts – 2 total; leather, 1 & 1/4 inch wide, color to match shoes, small buckle, all in good condition
- Rain Coat – Military style, tan color, belted (knot it in the back), epaulets, zip out lining, length should be 2” below the knee or longer
- Top Coat – Winter coat is a dark color like navy, charcoal or black in wool or wool blend

Business Casual

Sports coats and blazers, button down collar shirts in pale colors or small checks, casual ties, polo shirts, turtlenecks, mock turtlenecks, sweaters, vests, loafers or slip on shoes, and pants in dressy fabric like wool or wool/blends, keep pressed. Use 1 & 1/4 inch plain belt. No jeans, tee shirts or denim.

Casual

- Pants – cotton, twill, gabardine, or corduroy in most colors and styles, no shorts, or cargo pants
- Shirts – anything with a collar on it, or a banded collar, sweaters, polos, turtlenecks. No tee shirts
- Shoes – slip-on, soft bucks or suede, boat shoes (with socks), casual boots, no sandals
- Belts –Can use braided leather or smooth. On more casual styles, buckle can be larger

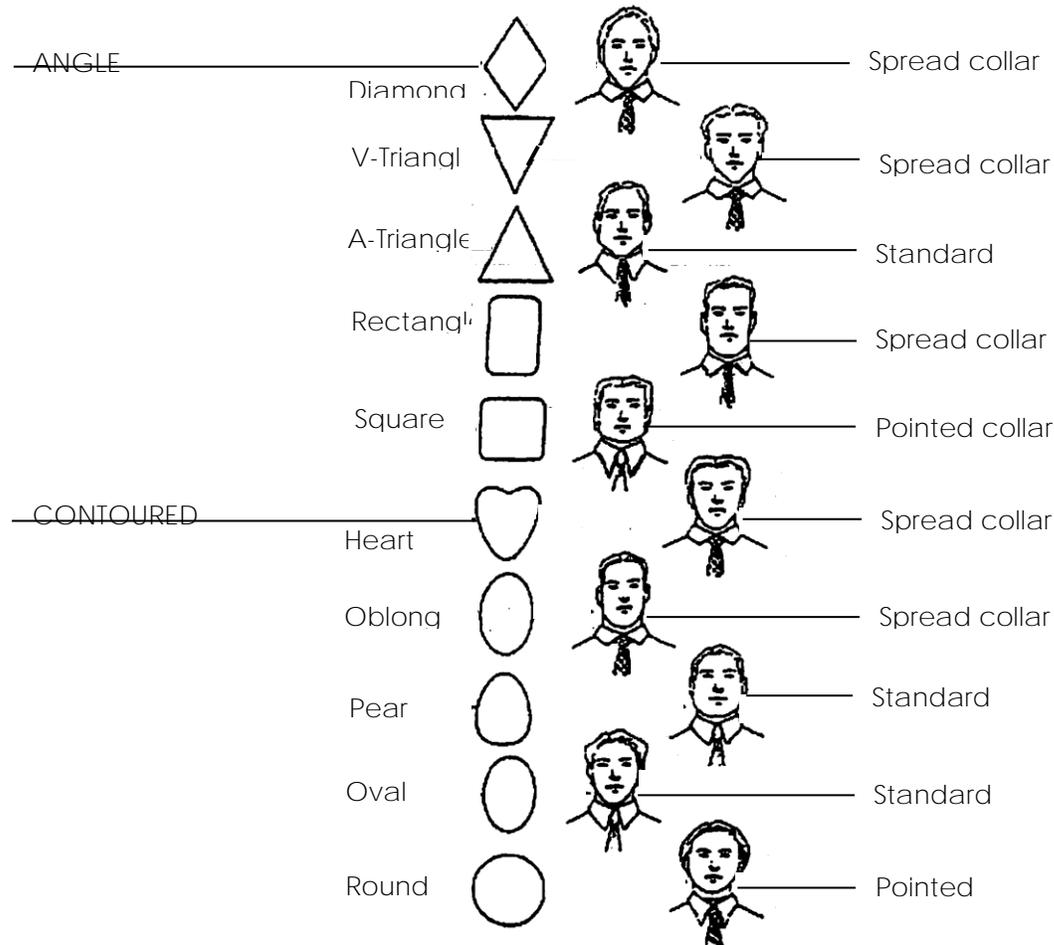
Basic Do's and Don'ts

- The cuffs of the shirt sleeves should show 1/4” to 1/2” below suit coat sleeve
- Never wear a short sleeve shirt with a tie
- Never button the bottom button of a suit jacket

Basic Do's and Don'ts continued

- Tip of tie should reach to the end of the belt buckle
- No tie tack, clip (they damage the silk ties). Tack or clip through the label only. No lapel pins
- Wear either a belt or braces (suspenders) not both. Leave belt loops on
- If needed, wear a white crewneck tee shirt underneath a white dress shirt

Face Shape and Collars



Button-down collar styles have a casual look and are best worn with sport coats and blazers, but can be worn with a single breasted suit for a more relaxed look.

Spread collars are more formal, use them with a double breasted suit. They can be worn with a single breasted suit but are never worn with a sport coat.

Sculptured spread collars have rounded ends and look best on contoured faces.

Standard or pointed collars can be worn with most suits and sport coats. Do not wear them with a double breasted suit

Business Suits



WEDGE

Upper body volume is larger than lower body volume



PARALLEL

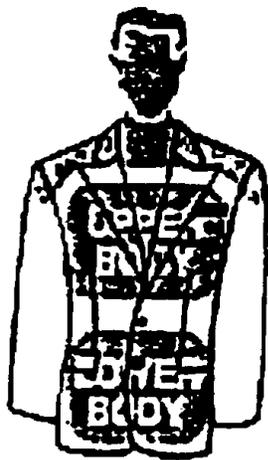
Upper and lower volume is approximately the same



RELAXED

Lower body volume is larger than upper body volume

The Preferred Suit for Each Body Shape



EUROPEAN CUT

enhances the WEDGE body shape with its tapered waist. No vents in the back enhance the narrow hips. The low button stance focuses attention to the waist and hips. Athletic style.



UPDATED BRITISH-AMERICAN CUT

enhances the PARALLEL body shape with its moderate tapering at the waist, mid-button stance, and balanced design.



IVY LEAGUE CUT

enhances the RELAXED body shape with its strong vertical lines falling from the shoulder. The high buttons also create a slenderizing vertical line.

Suit Colors

Navy and dark gray are the most acceptable suit colors, use solids or pin stripes. Browns are sometimes acceptable when blended with gray. Black especially jet black can be intimidating. A dark charcoal color is a better choice. Use black for funerals and formal wear and other occasions where authority is needed.

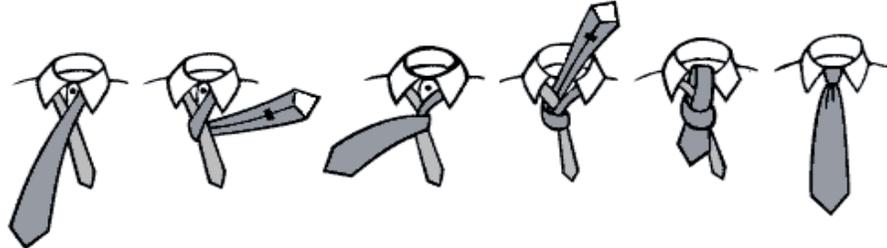
Men's Ties

Your best tie knots

Your tie knot should be chosen to fill the collar of your shirt. A wide spread collar will require a larger knot. A narrow collar is best with four-in-hand knot. The weight of the tie is also important in choosing the knot. A full Windsor knot would usually be much too large for a heavy woven tie.

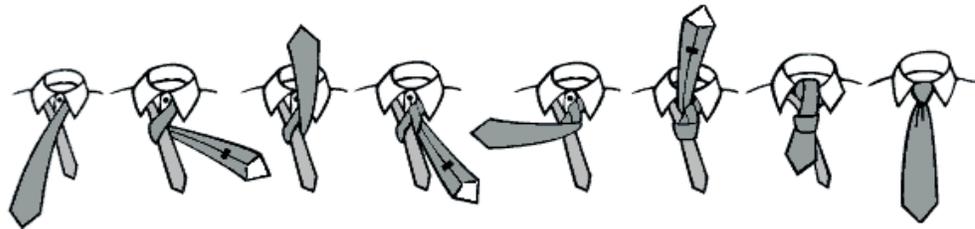
Four-in-Hand Knot

Tying a Necktie: The Four-in-Hand Knot is the most popular type of necktie knot and easiest to learn, probably over 80% of tie wearers knot their ties with this. The knot is long and straight but slightly lopsided.



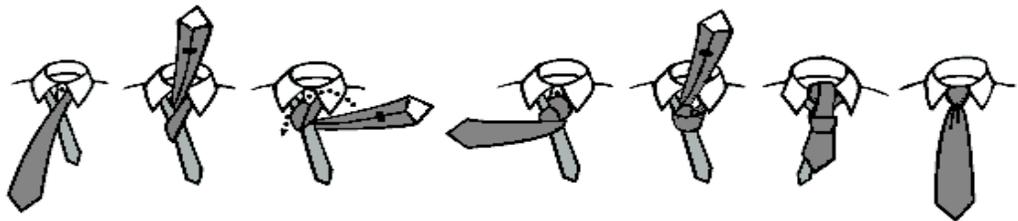
Half-Windsor Knot

The Half-Windsor knot is a medium triangular knot that is considered more formal than the four-in-hand. It creates a more symmetrical knot.



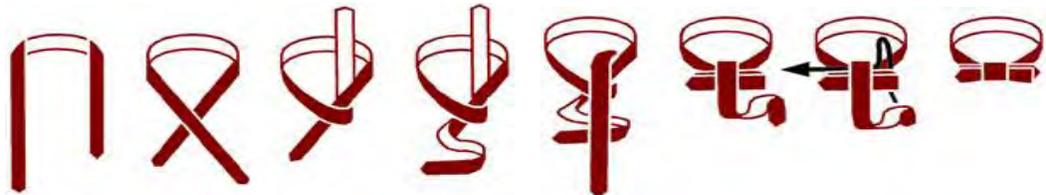
Full-Windsor Knot

The Full-Windsor knot is a wide triangular knot that is usually worn for formal occasions, this type of knot should be worn with wide spread collar shirts.



Bow Tie

The bow tie communicates a creative image; it is not best for the most conservative business situations.



Your best colors

- Deep, rich colors look more expensive and are generally more authoritative
- The fewer the colors, the more formal the tie
- Lighter colors are more appropriate for summer wear

Five Basic Collar styles



Standard collar

Versatile style, appropriate for business, casual, and formal occasions. The best collars have removable collar stays.



Spread collar

Collar points are short to average and spread far apart. This style should be worn with a wide knot. Use this collar style with a double-breasted suit.



Pin (or tab) collar

Gives the standard collar a formal look. Some collars have holes to accommodate a pin or collar bar. Do not wear a pin with a wide spread collar or a button-down collar.



Round collar

This collar can be worn with or without a pin. It is more appropriate for casual or formal occasions than it is for conservative business. It works very well with a contoured face shape.



Button-down collar

Held down at the points with buttons. It is less dressy than the standard collar but it is appropriate for conservative business as well as casual looks with a sport coat or blazer.

Your best shirt

100% cotton, starched and crisply pressed, is your best shirt fiber for

fabrics and weaves

conservative business wear. It will be most comfortable and give you the best image. It can require light starching or professional laundering. It stains easily.

Cotton-polyester blends with a higher percentage of cotton than of polyester are wrinkle resistant, but they do not wear well or last as long or have the quality look of 100% cotton.

Polyester and polyester blends do not breathe as well as cotton so they are warmer in the summer. They will wear unevenly and pill at the neck and underarm. Avoid them.

Shoes

These three lace-up oxford styles send the most conservative and authoritative image messages; wear them with your high authority suits such as your pinstripe. They are arranged here from highest authority to most casual.



The **plain toe lace-up oxford** has no decoration of any kind. It is suitable for both business and formal occasions.



The **cap-toe or straight tip oxford** has one straight, non-perforated seam across the toe. It can appear more formal than the wingtip.



The **lightweight wingtip** with perforated designs is an authority shoe for business. Choose the sleek, business design in preference to the classic, heavy brogue.

Simple slip-ons, without excessive decoration, can also be worn for conservative business.



The **plain toe, undecorated slip-on** is best for business.



Tassel loafers are classics but somewhat more casual. They coordinate better with the solid navy suit than with the pinstripe.



Gucci-style loafers are good for a variety of informal and leisure affairs but not for the most formal business occasions.



The **penny loafer** without the penny is acceptable for business casual with a sport coat or blazer not with a suit.

Important Phone Numbers

EMERGENCY	202-433-3333
SIGNAL	7-6000
WHCA OPERATIONS CENTER (WOC)	7-6070
BATTLE CAPTAIN	7-6840
BATTLE NCO	7-6842
ENTRY CONTROL FACILITY (ECF)	7-5599
WHCA HEADQUARTERS	7-5530
WHCA INFO LINE	7-4636
HELP DESK	7-1234
J2 SECURITY	7-6404/6099
MEDICAL READINESS	7-6280
CHAPLAIN	7-2479
EQUAL OPORTUNITY	7-9910/7658
SAVI/SARA	7-7970/7971/7972/7973
24 HOURS CRISIS HOTLINE	703-683-7273

J3 Training Academy Contacts

WHCA TRAINING MANAGER	Mr. CLAUDE ALLEN	7-6903
DEPUTY TRAINING MANAGER	MS. BARBARA RENFROE	7-6902
ACADEMY SUPERINTENDENT	VACANT	7-6978
ACADEMY NCOIC	SFC EDITH FLOYD	7-6910
NEWCOMERS NCOIC ARMY SCHOOLS NCO	SSG JOHN PANTALEON	7-6932
AF EDUCATION AND TRAINING MANAGER	SSGT CHRISTOPHER MISCISIN	7-0985
ADMISSIONS AND STUDENT SERVICES	CHRISTINE LAWYER	7-6907

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