

## RIMPAC FLEET FOCUS

# Sea King crew rescued off Hawaii

By Canadian Navy Public Affairs Liaison  
RIMPAC 2000 Combined Information Bureau

Five members of a Sea King helicopter crew attached to HMCS Protecteur are safe after a controlled landing in the Pacific Ocean 68 nautical miles south west of Hawaii (the Big Island) on June 23. The aircraft declared a Mayday at 12:28 p.m. Hawaiian time while conducting anti-submarine warfare exercises about 11 miles from Protecteur.

The aircraft is one of four Canadian Sea Kings participating in RIMPAC 2000, a multi-national exercise involving seven nations off the Hawaiian Islands.

Within ten minutes, Her Majesty's Australian Ship Adelaide, which was closest, had the helicopter in sight. Fifteen minutes later, Adelaide's rigid hulled inflatable boat recovered all five crewmembers from their life raft.

There were no injuries among the crewmembers, who included: Captains Zlatko Neral, Dan Rossi, Cory Kwasny, Warrant Officer Steve Thomas, and Cpl. Ron Johnson. With the exception of Cpl. Johnson, who is a firefighter on board Protecteur, all are from 443 Maritime Helicopter Squadron of Victoria.

The helicopter, along with all Canadian Sea King helicopters, underwent a special inspection Wednesday and it was cleared to fly Thursday morning. An investigation will determine the cause of the mishap.

The helicopter remained afloat for nearly 40 minutes. Protecteur arrived to recover the aircraft but it turned upside down and sank just as the salvage operation began. After Adelaide recovered the life rafts and other debris from the aircraft, the multi-national exercise RIMPAC continued.

Commodore Ken McMillan, Commander Canadian Fleet Pacific said, "The Sea King crew and our multi-national partners reacted superbly during the emergency. While we lost a helicopter, our people are safe and were back in Protecteur in two hours."

Twelve hundred Canadian military personnel in five ships, with three other CH124A Sea King helicopters and two CP-140 Aurora maritime patrol aircraft are participating with 22,000 personnel from Australia, Chile, Japan, South Korea, the United States and the United Kingdom in the largest military exercise in the Pacific.



Lt. Morgan Bailey, Canadian Forces, photo

Members of a Sea King helicopter crew attached to HMCS Protecteur are safe after a controlled landing in the Pacific Ocean. The aircraft declared a Mayday while conducting anti-submarine warfare exercises about 11 miles from Protecteur. The aircraft is one of four Canadian Sea Kings participating in RIMPAC 2000.



PH2 Gabriel Wilson photo

The Abraham Lincoln Battle Group steams together during RIMPAC 2000. Ships involved are USS Cheyenne (SSN-773), USS Tucson (SSN-770), USS Abraham Lincoln (CVN-72), USS Shiloh (CG-67), USS Bunker Hill (CG-52), USS Fletcher (DD-992), USS Paul Hamilton (DDG-60), USS Crommelin (FFG-37) and USS Camden (AOE-2).

## Abraham Lincoln Battle Group reaches RIMPAC midpoint, starts JTFEX

### Carrier completes more than 800 sorties during eight days of intense flight operations; looks for more in second half of RIMPAC 2000

By Abraham Lincoln Public Affairs

**T**HE nuclear-powered aircraft carrier USS Abraham Lincoln (CVN 72) recently reached the halfway milestone in the multinational exercise Rim of the Pacific (RIMPAC) 2000, completing more than 800 sorties during eight days of in-

tense flight operations.

As the RIMPAC exercise continues, the Abraham Lincoln Battle Group also begins its Joint Task Force Exercise (JTFEX) in preparation for deployment to the western Pacific and Arabian Gulf areas.

Abraham Lincoln has been serving as the flagship for the RIMPAC multinational force commander, Rear Adm. Phillip Balisle, also the Abraham Lincoln Battle Group commander.

From the carrier, Balisle has overseen the air wing, battle group ships, and a flotilla of warships from six allied navies as the team conducts area air defense, war-at-sea and power-projection exercises designed to test and practice the Navy's ability to interface with naval allies from Canada, the United Kingdom, Chile, the Republic of Korea and Australia.

The multi-faceted exercise is being directed from Abraham Lincoln as it serves as the flagship for the multinational force.

Allied detachments from Canada and Australia are working alongside their American counterparts and are led by Canadian

Commodore Ken McMillan, the multinational force sea combat commander.

Together, the team conducts coordinated defensive exercises, maritime interception operations, and air wing strikes against target ships. Abraham Lincoln completed its 90,000th arrested landing during these sorties.

JTFEX is a Commander in Chief, Pacific Fleet-directed exercise that builds on the battle group's previously demonstrated capabilities in all warfare areas.

It joins the carrier battle group and an amphibious readiness group for joint exercises in a tactical scenario to address challenges such as regional tensions, hostilities, redeployment and de-escalation.

Many of the exercises will demonstrate the battle group's proficiency in sector and regional air defense duties, operational strike planning, and joint force maritime operations.

The battle group's final evaluation in this multi-threat, scenario-driven environment will be made by a Senior Officer Observer Team that will certify the battle group ready for deployment.

## RIMPAC Sailors honor the past

Many visit Arizona, Missouri memorials

By JO1 Douglas Mappin  
RIMPAC 2000 Combined Information Bureau

Sailors from the fleet have always sought out the local points of interest for recreation during liberty call.

During the Rim of the Pacific fleet exercise (RIMPAC 2000), the largest maritime multi-national exercise in the Asia-Pacific region, many Sailors have visited both the USS Arizona and USS Missouri Memorials at Pearl Harbor, Hawaii.

"We have had over 500 RIMPAC Sailors visiting USS Missouri (BB-63) since the exercise began," said retired Petty Officer First Class (Operation Specialist) Clark Thompson, who serves as military liaison to the Missouri.

Ever since the attack on Pearl Harbor on December 7, 1941, USS Arizona (BB-39) has laid silently at rest, untouched and alone-victim of an act of aggression that forever changed America's view of the world. Americans have never forgotten that day described by President Franklin Roosevelt as a "date which will live in infamy."

The Arizona Memorial was dedicated in 1962. The "Mighty Mo" joined the Arizona in 1998. The two monuments lie at rest within the space of a few hundred yards of each other, serving as bookends to the beginning and the end of World War II.

At one point of the Missouri tour, visitors can gaze down over the bow to see the USS Arizona Memorial. Resting together, they paint a vivid portrait of the Sailors who fought defending the United States.

"We get a lot of visitors who are the children and grandchildren of former Missouri Sailors. We have had visitors stand at a bulkhead crying knowing their dads served here," said Lee Collins, USS Missouri director of tours and education.

"The Arizona and Missouri exhibits are very popular with the public," he said. "We average over 1,200 visitors daily. We've been seeing quite a few Sailors from RIMPAC and we expect to see many more when the fleet returns."

As military liaison, one of Thompson's favorite duties is to arrange reenlistment ceremonies aboard the Missouri. "We average six re-enlistments a day," Thompson said. "We have personnel from the other military branches re-enlist here as well." Collins agreed. "We have two Sailors from USS Ingraham (FFG-61) coming to reenlist later today."

Chief Petty Officer Terry Viane, a master-at-arms in the Navy for 17 years, requested he be re-enlisted the fourth time aboard the Missouri.

"My second re-enlistment was on the USS Arizona Memorial. I'm finishing my career by re-enlisting aboard the Missouri," Viane said. Fellow crewmember, Petty Officer 1st class David Torgerson, also re-enlisted aboard the "Mighty Mo."

"There is so much history onboard and we're here so few times. I wanted to do this here," said Torgerson, a storekeeper.

## 'Strong Angel' tests TIDES, crosses language barrier

By Lt. j.g. Nancy Hesson  
RIMPAC 2000 Combined Information Bureau

When it comes to communication and language it's not just about what you say, but how you say it and how the media reports it. A translator's job is to bridge the language and cultural barriers that hinder communication.

That job just got easier with a newly-developed computer system called Translingual Information Detection, Extraction and Summarization (TIDES). TIDES is a web portal designed to enable English-speakers to query a database of news broadcasts and text-based media documents regardless of the original language source.

During Rim of the Pacific (RIMPAC) 2000, TIDES was tested for the first time in a field environment as part of a humanitarian assistance, disaster relief scenario called "Strong Angel." TIDES helped participants better understand what the media was telling locals during "Strong Angel" and gave participants the ability to access database servers associated with institutions like Massachusetts Institute of Technology and Mitre Corporation.

"These servers are collecting open source broadcasts - listening to them, changing them to text and identifying people, places, dates. You can ask the computer about everything it has on a topic," said Lt. Cmdr. Eric Rasmussen, fleet surgeon for the U.S. Third Fleet and "Strong Angel" coordinator. "For example, during 'Strong Angel,' we asked TIDES for everything it had

about dengue fever outbreaks in Indonesia."

TIDES provided a brief summary of all the public source information currently available on dengue fever outbreaks in Indonesia, allowing "Strong Angel" doctors to narrow down which disease they were fighting as part of the exercise scenario.

"The system captures everything available via broadcast," said Rasmussen. "It listens and looks at 1,400 different sources throughout the world. It saves that information until someone asks a question, then it builds a very comprehensive summary. It is very valuable in that it allows the user to drill down from the summary to the source broadcast, enabling the user to go as deep as they need to, to better understand the issue under evaluation. Then, the user may choose to ask a translator to double-check the translation and understanding of the broadcast."

TIDES was developed by the Defense Advanced Research Projects Agency working with various universities and private corporations and runs on off-the-shelf computer hardware.

"DARPA was extremely supportive. They wanted to test TIDES in a venue where lives were not at risk," said Rasmussen.

"We were able to provide that during Strong Angel. We had an extremely successful experiment."

TIDES can be used in a variety of ways to enhance the military's understanding of a situation and its impact on the local populace. For example,

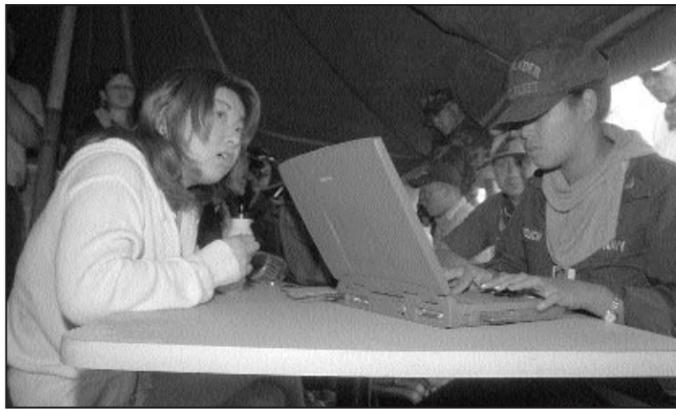
during the Battle of Mogadishu, American helicopters flew patrols low over Mogadishu in what they thought was a gesture of protection and goodwill.

But the Somalians on the ground thought otherwise, viewing the patrols as a daily act of disrespect by the United States. In hanging their feet out of the helicopters, the soldiers exposed the bottoms of their feet to the citizens — a symbol of disrespect in Somali culture.

Because rapid evaluation of Somali media was not available,

American government analysts were not able to advise military leaders that this was the case until after U.S. soldiers faced a hostile reception from the locals. TIDES could have provided an early alert to military leadership that the troops needed to keep their feet in the helicopters and avoiding the ill will of the local populace.

DARPA and the U.S. Navy are putting TIDES to immediate use in a real world situation. "We did it for practice here and will use it next for real in Central Africa at the request of the United Nations," said Rasmussen.



PHCS(SW) Terry Cosgrove photo

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