

IN MEMORIAM



Dr. Franz A.P. Frisch died Nov. 20, 2005, in Jackson, Miss., at the age of 86. Witty, colorful, unique, and having lived the World War II history he often wrote about, Frisch remained a popular colleague, mentor, friend, and after his retirement, professor emeritus of the Defense Systems Management College (DSMC) at

Fort Belvoir, Va. He first joined the DSMC faculty in 1978 as chief of the Technical Management Division, left for employment with the Navy in 1981, and rejoined DSMC in 1987. After serving over 13 years as a DSMC professor and associate dean, he had retired from federal service in June 1998.

A private in the German Army for nine years, Frisch was an artillery *soldat*, or German simple (common) soldier, whose battalion participated in numerous Panzer assaults in the European war. Drafted from his home in Vienna in 1938, Frisch saw action in the German invasions of Poland in 1939, which began WWII; France in 1940; and the Soviet Union in 1941. In Russia, his unit reached the outskirts of Moscow before the Soviet counterattack and the extreme bitter winter cold forced the Germans backward.

In 1943, his artillery unit was assigned to defend Sicily against the invading Americans. Retreating to Italy, his battalion fought the American advance, including at the bloody Battle of Casino, northward up "the boot," where the Americans captured him

near the Austrian border in March 1945, two months before Germany surrendered. He spent the next two years in a prisoner of war camp in Italy before returning home.

Following the war, Frisch completed his education at the Technical University of Vienna, attaining a doctorate in engineering management. After a successful career in shipbuilding and shipyard management in Germany, he and his family emigrated to the United States in 1958.

Besides teaching on the DSMC faculty for more than 13 years, Frisch was also an adjunct professor for Virginia Polytechnic Institute and State University, as well as Massachusetts Institute of Technology, where he taught graduate courses in advanced engineering economy and management concepts.

Frisch published papers on transportation, naval architecture, economy, and management, among other subjects. In 2003, former DSMC professor Wilbur D. Jones collaborated with Frisch to research and write a book on Frisch's campaigns, *Condemned to Live: A Panzer Artilleryman's Five-Front War*.



Preceded in death two years ago by his wife Traudel, Frisch is survived by three daughters who will carry the ashes of both their parents to Europe next spring to be spread over the Danube in their native Austria.

warfighter. This environment compels a shift from "system-to-system" to "system-to-Service" exchange to enable on-demand discovery of and access to all available information resources.

As the GIG evolves toward a net-centric architecture, interoperability testing must also evolve. Increasingly, the requirement will be to test a system's ability to successfully discover and employ the appropriate information resources within the context of the GIG.

The main component of this new approach to interoperability testing is the net-ready key performance parameter. The NR-KPP consists of measurable, testable, or

calculable characteristics and/or performance metrics required for the timely, accurate, and complete exchange and use of information expressed by the following four elements:

- Compliance with the Net-centric Operations and Warfare Reference Model (NCOW RM)
- Integrated architecture products
- Compliance with applicable key interface profiles (KIPs)
- Compliance with DoD information assurance (IA) requirements.

The NCOW RM describes the activities required to establish, use, operate, maintain, and manage the net-centric enterprise information environment. It also describes