New Beginnings: Art, Computers, and the Internet

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New Beginnings:
Art, Computers, and the Internet

Carrie Elena Alderfer
This project began as the "Art of Web Pages" and quickly expanded from there. Many of my Computer Science majoring friends insisted that I needed to learn how to program Hypertext Markup Language (HTML). They said there were many ugly web pages on the net and that the art majors needed to get with it. Because of their insistence, I now have this project and I am very grateful to my friends because learning HTML has already opened doors for me as far as my career goes. In addition to learning HTML, I also taught a class for some of the other art majors who were interested in learning HTML. Beyond that, I have done some research into how the art world is accepting computer art and the internet.

The bulk of my project consisted of learning HTML and creating a web page for the company I co-op for, Sigma Services of America, Inc. I spent most of one semester learning the programming while creating a basic web page. This last semester has been spent making the page actually look good and function in a user friendly way. I also had to learn how to upload the files to the server. I used America Online and Sigma Services' address is http://members.aol.com/jwsigma. From there I had to learn how to tell the many search engines, such as Alta Vista and WebCrawler, that this web page exists. That way people can find our page through key word searches. All of the programming I have done to this point is printed and contained in the back of this document, along with some of the pictures I created for the page. Currently, I am learning how to make animated gif files and incorporate them into my pages. Animated gifs are created using software that can be downloaded from the Internet. I am using GifBuilder at the present time.

Making a web page for someone else takes a lot longer than doing one for yourself. People must write things for you and as the graphic artist you must stay at them to get them to write anything. Approval must be gotten for everything
that goes on the page. The experience was very good for me though. For one, I learned a lot about the company's history that I did not know. Now I have a greater respect for the people I work with. It was really nice to have a group of people so excited and happy about the web page I finally came up with. That definitely does not happen when you are creating a page just for yourself.

As for the class I taught, I created notes that I taught from. These notes contain the basics for programming HTML and can be found at the back of this document. After lecturing for over an hour, we went into the computer lab to actual try and make a web page. Everyone seemed to be catching on. I found giving a class lecture a lot different from giving a presentation. It was a lot easier to have the chalk board and actually be teaching something than just telling a group about something. This experience has made me consider eventually going to graduate school and teaching at the college level.

What eventually made me look into how the art world was excepting computer art and the internet was the differences in preparing graphics and layouts for the internet and preparing them for paper. With paper, there is a final document. The main thing to worry about is how the page will print. Will the colors look the same as they did on the computer screen? What is the print quality like? On the internet, there is a lot more to worry about. For one, there are many different browsers. Some people use Netscape Navigator, some people use America Online, and there are many others. The problem is that each of these interprets HTML code a little differently. So, what looks good on your computer may look awful for someone else using a different browser. Than there are the differences in monitors. The computer I did the programming on has a better monitor than the computer we have an internet connection on. The web page does not look as good on lesser monitor. Then people can resize the windows and that completely messes up the layout. So while programming, it is a good idea to
resize the window and see how the page looks. Some people do not want to take the time to load pictures. Text alternates must be made to satisfy these people. The whole thing becomes mind boggling. A web page is never a final document. The page has to be changed and updated to keep up with new technology, new information, and to keep people coming back.

When I began my search for articles on art, computers and the internet, I found that very few had been written. Of the ones I found, there seemed to be definite trends of what was discussed. Most focused on the differences, both good and bad, between making computer art and hand done art. There appear to be many drawbacks to the computer. People have to learn to draw with a mouse. One author points out how students speak of "mastering the technique". This is an opportunity to explore a new kind of hand-eye coordination, but no one is. Artists must master the mouse and draw the same way people have for centuries (Elkins 341). Many artists still do most of their creative brainstorming away from the computer. The computer is a tool that is cold, distant and freezes creativity (Ashford 31). Many believe that the computer is good for making things perfect. The human element is lost and they do not like that (42) There is an unsureness as to whether or not the computer will ever be able to have the expressiveness of hand done art (117). There is also the question as to if there is an original copy. How do you price something that can be printed out over and over again? On the flip side, there is the wonderful advantage of being able to make changes quickly and even undo things (Ashford 86). With oil paint, for example, an artist may have to wait days before going back into the painting and making any changes. On the computer, changes are almost instantaneous. Also, there is the "save as" command. The artist can save the creation at any point and go back later and take a different direction with the piece (Ashford 35) The best
advantage to working in the computer medium is that it has no tradition. It is up to the artists of today to create one (117).

Today's artists seem to be hanging on to the traditional ways of the past even with this new medium. There are 3D still lifes that take on the same conventions of the still lifes of the late Renaissance. Organic forms set against geometric ones, arrangement of light and elements to create areas of highlight and shadow, contrast between highlights and diffuse light, and a darkened backdrop (Elkins 337). Computer artists are only representing two kinds of space, these being parallel projection and perspective. Yet handmade art has grown beyond these to things such as spaces found in Cubism or other types of abstraction (339).

Computer artists make like to make space seem empty or infinite. They often use checkerboard patterns on the floor that recede off into infinity (340). Both art and science of the past are influencing this medium.

Science poses a special question. Are what scientists make, for example the National Aeronautics and Space Administration's (NASA) color enhanced images of planetary topography, really pieces of art? They enhance the color so things stand out or to make things look more normal, more real to the average viewer. These scientists are choosing the colors the same way an artist would. More importantly, if colors on scientific data/images are changed, are these really scientific (337)?

In addition to these questions, there comes the problems and triumphs associated with internet. Copyrights have become a very big issue because it is so easy to "steal" artwork. Anyone can scan something in and use it. People scan in famous pieces of artwork, put them on a CD-Rom, sell the CD-Rom, and people assume that these pictures are okay to use. These images probably have copyrights (Hoffman 100). Digital-image files have the same copyright protection as any other aspects of artwork. The question becomes what constitutes a copy
in cyberspace. Currently, any storage of a computer file in memory is considered copying. The telecommunications law passed by President Clinton has a provision that bans "indecent speech". But, this speech is fully protected in print-based media such as books and magazines (101). On the internet, something that is international, does the United States even have the right to try and stop "indecent speech"?

The internet does have some advantages though. Virtual galleries are becoming very popular. People can wonder through galleries in the privacy of their own home and see things that they otherwise may never have seen (Porkony 14). Some even believe that viewing art this way is more private and that something is gained in the intimacy (Coleman 9).

Overall, computer art and the internet are new mediums of expression. Artists are still impressed with the technology and have not gotten beyond that. They are using old approaches, but people have to start somewhere. There are so many questions surrounding the medium that it makes it hard to expand it and really get into it. The technology is advancing so quickly it is hard for anyone to keep up. Eventually though, computer art will have a tradition. Artists are notorious for breaking tradition. At that point, something new and truly computer art will be created. I just hope I am there when it happens.
WORKS CITED


Basic Language: HTML (Hyper Text Markup Language)

URLs (Universal Resource Locator)
This allows tells the browser where to look for the web page you are requesting.
ex: http://lost.help.edu
http:// - This is the protocol.
lost - This is the machine the file is on.
help - This is the network.
edu - This is the domain.

Browsers understand HTML different ways. There are differences between the
different versions of HTML. Also, there are some things that are read by Netscape
Navigator that are not part of the HTML standard.

Tags
Element Tags: These are used in pairs with an opening/start tag and a closing/end
tag.
Ex. <tag>....</tag>

Empty Tags: These are not dependent on enclosing text in a document. There are
no "end" tags.
Ex. <img>

The basic document
<html>... </html>
This tells the browser that this really is an html document. The start tag, <html>,
goes at the very beginning of the document. The end tag, </html>, goes at the very
end of the document.

<head>... </head>
This tag encloses things that are mostly "administrative". It contains information that
is pertinent to the entire document.

<title>... </title>
This is what you want to appear in the title bar of the display window. The
<title>... </title> is located within the <head>... </head> tags.

<meta name = "keywords" content = "whatever words you want">
This lets you put in words that the browser will locate when doing a search for a
user. It is contained within the heading tags.

<meta name = "description" content = "whatever words you want">
This gives a description for the browser to display when a user is doing a search.

<body>... </body>
The body tag begins the real content of the document. Content meaning what you
viewers are going to actually see. The body tag begins after the head tag is closed
(<head>).
The heading tag: `<h1> - <h6>...</h1> - <h6>`
These tags are what you use to make headings. The range in size from h1, being the largest, to h6, being the smallest.

The paragraph tag: `<p>...</p>`
Within this tag you can type paragraphs.

Aligning Paragraphs
- left justified (default) `align=left`
- right justified `align=right`
- center `align=center`
- fully justified `align=justify`

Horizontal Rule: `<hr>`
This makes a horizontal rule that has an embossed looked. It can be various sizes. For example:
```
<hr>
<hr size=50 width= 10%>
<hr width = 30>
<hr size=70 width=70 align=left>
<hr size=50 width=50 align=right>
<hr noshade align=center>
```
- Default size is 2 pixels
- Width refers to how much of the width of the screen the rule goes.
- It can be given in percentages or actual pixel amounts.
- Rules can aligned to the left, right, or centered.
- Noshade gets rid of the embossed look.

The break tag: `<br>`
Browsers do not recognize carriage returns. To get a line to break at a certain point and go to the next line you must use the break tag. Wherever you put in a break tag, the line will drop to the next line.

Basic bullet statements: `<li>`
This tag goes at the beginning of the sentences. For example:
```
<p><li>Question #1</li>
<li>Question #2</li></p>
```

Making text bold: `<b>...</b>`
Simply make any text you want to be bold within the tag. The tag `<strong>...</strong>` may also be used, but it is not read by all browsers.

Making text italicized: `<i>...</i>`
Simply make any text you want in italics within the tag.

Underlining text: `<u>...`
Simply make any text you want underlined within the tag.
Text as a superscript: `<sup>...</sup>`
Simply make any text you want as a superscript within the tag.

Text as a subscript: `<sub>...</sub>`
Simply make any text you want as a subscript within the tag.

Text color:
Text color is black, unvisited links are blue, activated links are red, and visited links are purple by default. These colors can all be changed using what is called a hexadecimal triplet. The color system is described in depth under **adding background color**. The basic tags are as follows:

For basic text: `text=#3300ee`
For unvisited links: `link=#000000`
For activated links: `alink=#00ff00`
For visited links: `vlinks=#aa33ff`

Adding background color: `<body bgcolor="#000000">`
The default background color is grey. It is simple to change the color by adding to the body tag the `bgcolor="#000000"`. However, figuring out what color you just created takes trial and error. There are shareware products available to help. Color is given in what is called a hexadecimal triplet. The hexadecimal number system counts as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>0</th>
<th>1</th>
<th>2</th>
<th>3</th>
<th>4</th>
<th>5</th>
<th>6</th>
<th>7</th>
<th>8</th>
<th>9</th>
<th>a</th>
<th>b</th>
<th>c</th>
<th>d</th>
<th>e</th>
<th>f</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>a</td>
<td>b</td>
<td>c</td>
<td>d</td>
<td>e</td>
<td>f</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

In the #000000, the first two numbers stand for red, the next two for green, and the last two for blue. So, all zeros give you the color black. All F's gives you the color white. Grey is 0f0f0f. Blue is 0000ff, red is ff0000, and green is 00ff00. You can get a purple by having no green, ff00ff. In all, there are a possible 256 colors available.

Adding a background image: `<body background="res/images/marble.jpg">`
This, like adding a background color, goes within the body tag. The res is a folder, images is a folder within the res folder, and marble.jpg is the actual file. This way, the browser can locate the image file.

Adding images
The basic tag is as follows: \(<\text{img src="res/images/rose.jpg"}>\)

However, not everyone wants to wait for images and chooses not to load them. For these people, you need to provide text alternates, therefore resulting in the following tag: \(<\text{img align=bottom src="res/images/open.jpg" alt="Red Roses"}>\).

There are several tags that help you align images. The HTML attributes are:

- **align=top**: aligns the top of the image with the tallest item in the line
- **align=middle**: aligns the middle of image with the text baseline
- **align=bottom**: aligns the bottom of the image with the text baseline
- **clear=text**: specifies how the text will flow around the image: not supported by Netscape

**Netscape 2.0 attributes:**
- **align=left**: aligns the image to the left margin and flows text to the right of the image
- **align=right**: aligns image to the right margin and flows text along the left of the image
- **align=absmiddle**: aligns middle of the image with the text midline
- **align=baseline**: same as align=bottom
- **align=absbottom**: aligns bottom of graphic with the bottom of text including descenders
- **width=integer**: image width in pixels
- **height=integer**: image height in pixels

**Creating Links with Text**

The first document you want the browser to find should always be called index.htm or index.html. That is because it is what the browser will be looking for. After that, any html documents you make can be called anything you would like. A basic link takes the form of \(<\text{a href="art.htm">The Art of Placement</a}>\). The "art.htm" is what the browser goes to look for. The Art of Placement is what shows up on the actual page as a link. Default colors for Netscape are blue for unvisited links, red for activated links, and purple for visited links.

**Creating Links with Icons/Buttons**

When making icons/buttons you should keep it simple. And as with all pictures be sure to remember to give your user text alternates. The tag takes the form \(<\text{a href="env.htm"><img src=envbut.jpg alt="Environmental Services"</a}>\).

**Frames**

Frames are best understood by looking at an example.

\(<\text{HTML}>\)
\(<\text{HEAD}>\)

\(<\text{TITLE>index</TITLE}>\)

\(<\text{meta name="keywords"content="sigma services, professional, training, construction, environmental, health, interior design, gift baskets, huntsville, alabama, university, volleyball, cpr, pollution, osha, defense, computer, design, multimedia, america, redstone, army, arsenal, hti, weaver, spano, web page,"}>\)

\(<\text{/HEAD}>\)
<frameset cols="25%, 75%">
<frame src="alllink.htm">
<frame src="opening.htm" name="open">
</frameset>
</HTML>

In this example the frames are set as columns. The tag is `<frameset cols="25%, 75%">`. This means that 25% of the window is the first frame and 75 % of the window is the second frame. You can specify specific pixel sizes for the frames, but if the user resizes the window your grand vision of how your page will be lost. By using a set such as columns="200*" the browser will set the first column at 200 pixels and give the second frame what is left over. To set your frames as rows instead of columns use the tag `<frameset rows="75%, 25%">`. Options for setting row sizes are the same as for columns.

As for the next two tags, `<frame src="alllink.htm">` and `<frame src="opening.htm" name="open">`, they tell the server what html pages to put into the frames. The alllink.htm (1st column) has all the links for the entire document. It will always be present and unchanging. The opening. htm (second column) will change to the new html page that the user clicked on in the alllink.htm frame. The name="open" designates where the pages from the links will appear and is used in the actual alllink file.

This is the actual alllink.htm file:

```html
<HTML>
<HEAD>
<TITLE>alllinks</TITLE>
</HEAD>
<BODY bgcolor="#ffffff">
<a href="opening.htm" target="open"><img align=left border=0 src=res/images/mainbut.jpg alt="Main"></a>
<br>
<a href="history.htm" target="open"><img align=left border=0 src=res/images/chbut.jpg alt="Company History"></a>
</BODY>
```

The "opening.htm" is the file that is being linked. The target="open" tells the browser that the linked page should be displayed in the second column.

This is the opening.htm file:

```html
<HTML>
<HEAD>
<TITLE>index</TITLE>
</HEAD>
<BODY background="res/images/marble.jpg">
```

5
Since its inception, Sigma Services has had an informal business plan of providing quality, professional services tailored to meet clients' needs while permitting flexible work schedules. Once task milestones are determined, coordination meetings are held to layout task requirements, set scheduling and assign staff responsibilities. Addressed at these meetings are outside employee commitments which are always taken into consideration for any task assignment. Employee dedication and loyalty is at the heart of the success of this business plan.

The philosophy of Sigma Services is seen in the Corporate name and symbol. The Greek letter *Sigma* was intentionally chosen to illustrate both the corporate style and objective. In science and engineering, this symbol stands for a "summation" or "total" of elements or components. Sigma Services is designed and managed to provide total service, in a broad range of disciplines, for its clients. The company believes that solving the clients' problems, from the clients' perspective, is a worthwhile business objective.

As you can see, there is nothing special about it. It is the first thing that will be seen in the 2nd column when the web page is opened.
WORKS CITED

<HTML>
<HEAD>
<TITLE>index</TITLE>
<meta name="description" content="Sigma Services of America, Inc. is a professional, management, and technical company. We also have branches specializing in interior arrangement, gifts for all occasions, environmental services, and much more."/>
<meta name="keywords" content="sigma services, professional, training, construction, environmental, health, interior design, gift baskets, huntsville, alabama, university, volleyball, cpr, pollution, osha, defense, computer, design, multimedia, america, redstone, army, arsenal, hti, weaver, spano, web page, ">
</HEAD>
<frameset cols="25%, 75%">
<frame src="alllink.htm">
<frame src="opening.htm" name="open">
</frameset>
</HTML>
<HTML>
<HEAD>
<TITLE>alllinks</TITLE>
</HEAD>
<BODY bgcolor="#ffffff">
<a href="opening.htm" target="open"><img align=left border=0 src=res/images/mainbut.jpg alt="Main"></a>
<br>
<br>
<br>
<br>
<a href="history.htm" target="open"><img align=left border=0 src=res/images/chbut.jpg alt="Company History"></a>
<br>
<br>
<br>
<br>
<a href="environ.htm" target="open"><img align=left border=0 src=res/images/envbut.jpg alt="Environmental Services"></a>
<br>
<br>
<br>
<br>
<a href="taop.htm" target="open"><img align=left border=0 src=res/images/tapbut.jpg alt='The Art of Placement'></a>
<br>
<br>
<br>
<br>
<a href="tlc.htm" target="open"><img align=left border=0 src=res/images/tlcbut.jpg alt='The Lucy Connection'></a>
<br>
<br>
<br>
<br>
<a href="defense.htm" target="open"><img align=left border=0 src=res/images/defbut.jpg alt="Defense Support"></a>
<br>
<br>
<br>
<br>
<a href="busines.htm" target="open" target="open"><img align=left border=0 src=res/images/busbut.jpg alt="Business Operations"></a>
</BODY>
Welcome to Sigma Services of America, Inc.<p>
Since its inception, Sigma Services has had an informal business plan of providing quality, professional services tailored to meet clients' needs while permitting flexible work schedules. Once task milestones are determined, coordination meetings are held to layout task requirements, set scheduling and assign staff responsibilities. Addressed at these meetings are outside employee commitments which are always taken into consideration for any task assignment. Employee dedication and loyalty is at the heart of the success of this business plan.</p>
The philosophy of Sigma Services is seen in the Corporate name and symbol. The greek letter Sigma was intentionally chosen to illustrate both the corporate style and objective. In science and engineering, this symbol stands for a "summation" or "total" of elements or components. Sigma Services is designed and managed to provide total service, in a broad range of disciplines, for its clients. The company believes that solving the clients' problems, from the clients' perspective, is a worthwhile business objective.

If you have any questions or would like to find out how we can help you, email us at ticsigma@ro.com. Give us a call at (205)-880-6910 or fax us at (205)-880-6995. We are located at 3315 Memorial Parkway SW Building 500, Suite 501 Huntsville, AL 35801-5316
Sigma Services was founded by Jeanne B. Weaver in Huntsville and incorporated in the state of Alabama. A small office was opened in New Jersey in 1993. Sigma Services has an extensive technical and management background in tactical weapon system development, program and test planning, technical risk assessments, and smart weapon concepts and technologies. Since its founding in 1987, Sigma Services has expanded its capabilities to include environmental services, health services, and other commercial ventures.

Jeanne, who remains the corporate president, was joined six months later by her husband, Tom Weaver. His background included Army R&D, major program planning, T&E Planning, and facility requirements, Army and corporate management and directed energy technology. The company is both female owned and operated and Veteran owned and operated. In 1989 Sigma Services was joined by Duke Gerhardt and Incorporated under the name W&G Sigma Services, Inc.

The company was started as a broad based, problem solving company with a flexible management structure. The first management challenge faced by Sigma Services was to provide professional services tailored to clients' needs while permitting flexible employee work schedules. From the start, work schedules were tailored to family demands, continuing education pursuits, and consulting desires to allow engineers and scientists to balance professional and personal objectives. This flexible management philosophy, although at times difficult to manage, allows for the more nontraditional type of worker, the "part-time mom", and fosters a high degree of loyalty and dedication while encouraging creative responsibility.

The greatest challenge faced by Sigma Services in 1992 has been the survivability throughout the lengthy illness and imminent death of Tom Weaver, Sigma's Vice-President and the resignation of Gerhardt. Jeanne and Tom both openly accepted Tom's terminal illness and encouraged fellow employees to accept and assume additional responsibilities. Tom shared knowledge and expertise with Sigma's employees with the understanding and plan that they should carry on after his death. Tom willingly shared insight into multiple
management and program areas encouraging others to assume his responsibilities. After Tom's death, employees were offered an option to be bought out but chose to invest, run, and manage the company themselves due to the confidence received from the knowledge and insight Tom had passed on. The fact that communications remained open between management and employees and the fact that employees directly influence management decisions allowed Sigma Services not only to survive but also to prosper during this challenging time.

In 1996 the company changed its name to Sigma Services of America, Inc. (SSAI) to better reflect its growing diversification and recently expanding opportunities. While the majority of the business is defense engineering, the corporation has expanded into different commercial areas including environmental services, health services, interior design, graphic design, and gift services.
Phase I and Phase II Assessments
RCRA and OSHA Compliance
Hazardous Waste Management
Industrial Safety and Hygiene
Water Quality and Pollution Control

Sigma Services has experience in Federal Regulation Compliance of Hazardous Chemicals, EPA Regulatory Requirements, Permitting for Solid Waste Disposal, Technology Structure of Plasma Energy System, Stormwater Modeling, NPDES Discharge and Sampling Requirements, Phase I and Phase II Assessment/Audits, Wetland Delineation, Endangered Species Identification and Weapon System Program Compliance. Sigma Services is a member of the Environmental Assessment Association and offers up to $1,000,000 in environmental liability insurance "Errors and Omissions Insurance".
The Art of Placement

Jule Spano, IADA Interior Arranger and Design Association

Before

After

Use your Furniture and your accessories to arrange and enhance your home's interior.
Stage your home to sell.
Give yourself and your home a lift.
Make your new home a move-in miracle

Jule Spano is a college graduate, wife, mother, and grandmother. She is certified by and a member of the Interior Arranger and Design Association, (IADA), which is a national organization. Her experience includes homes, apartments, offices, pro shops, and gift shops. She has customers in Memphis, TN, Tybre Island, GA, Panama City, FL, Birmingham, AL, Guntersville, AL, Huntsville, AL, and surrounding areas.

A gift certificate from the Art of Placement is the perfect gift for the person who has everything. "Stick with the things you have - an honest room is always up to date"
<HTML>
<HEAD>
<TITLE>The Lucy Connection</TITLE>
</HEAD>
<BODY background="res/images/bw.jpg">
<h1>The Lucy Connection</h1>
<p>Gifts for ALL Occasions!</p>
<p>Everything is made to order.</p>
<img align left src="res/images/gen.jpg" alt="Photo of the various gifts and collectibles offered.">
<br>
<br>
<br>
<p>Holidays</p>
<p>Celebrate any holiday with a gift from TLC. We make shopping quick, easy, and affordable.</p>
<img src="res/images/easter.jpg" alt="Example of an easter basket."><br>
<br>
<br>
<p>Congratulations</p>
<p>Celebrate that special moment! From new babies, to new jobs, to new homes, we have a gift that will suit your style and budget.</p>
<img src="res/images/baby.jpg" alt="Example of baby gift basket."><br>
<br>
<br>
<p>Thinking of You</p>
<p>Send a friend or a special someone a gift from TLC. Everyone loves surprises and we make giving them easy.</p>
<img src="res/images/covered.jpg" alt="Example of gift basket."><br>
<br>
<br>
<p>Happy Birthday</p>
<p>Birthdays should never be forgotten. TLC's unique selection of baskets and boxes for men, women, and children is sure to please.</p>
<img src="res/images/apple.jpg" alt="Example of gift bag."><br>
<br>
<br>
Thank You

Make saying thank you more fun and personal. Send a gift and let that special person know how much you appreciate them.

Cheers

You don't have to have a reason to send a gift. Make someone's day by sending them a gift basket or box for no reason at all.

Novelty Co-ed Packs

These are in conjunction with the University of Alabama in Huntsville Women's Volleyball Team. Proceeds go to help support the team. These gifts are designed with the college student in mind.

Give a gift with European flair!

French bath salts and soaps

Send someone the gift of relaxation. These fragrant bath salts and soaps are sure to please.

Italian Soaps

Everyone could use a break from the hectic everyday world. Send a gift that is not only beautiful but relaxing too.

Collectible German Steins

These beautiful steins make decorative and functional gifts. They range in design from classical to outrageous.
<p>Polish boxes</p>
<p>Made of seasoned Lindon wood from the Tatra Mountain region of Poland these boxes are sure to please even the hardest to buy for. The finished product is of uncompromising quality - feathered corner joints, raised interior linings, and hand decorated using various combinations of carving, brass and copper inlays, burning, and staining techniques.</p>
<p><img align=center src="res/images/boxes.jpg" alt="Examples of various Polish boxes." /></p>
<p><br><br><br><hr><br><br><br><p align=right>Order Toll Free<br>1-888-947-4462</p> <p align=right>Locally call 205-880-6910</p>
<hr align=center>
<HTML>
<HEAD>
<TITLE>Defense</TITLE>
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Vertical Technology Integration (HTI)

Abstract

Horizontal Technology Integration, a management philosophy, is the application of common enabling technologies across multiple systems to improve the warfighting capability of the force. The reduced levels of Government funding is forcing the Department of Defense (DoD) to limit scientific research and invest in technology upgrades of existing systems and weapons. HTI was coined to capture the idea of managing common technologies across multiple end items to improve performance capability.

Background

During the past few decades, the military service has undergone a gradual but continuous change in the way it manages and acquires weapons. In the 80's, there was ample funding for new starts to improve warfighting capabilities, and Government assumed most of the risk by providing the components and subassemblies specifications for production. The acquisition world of the 80's became engulfed in maximum competition from varied defense contractors. Over the past ten years, we have witnessed tremendous change in the acquisition process, and with limited funding, it has become evident that a more aggressive management approach is needed to support "new starts" of weapon system development. In today's "Fast Track" technology world, the military services cannot simply wait for the acquisition process of the past to "Grind Out" its product. Modernization is a continuous process driven by the changing threat and the service's multi-role mission scenarios.

What is HTI?

HTI is fast becoming a fact of life in today's environment and promises to become a more critical philosophy in the changing world of acquisition. The HTI concept was officially unveiled by the Deputy Chief of Staff Operations and Plans on 8 November 1993, when it was recognized that the military modernization process needed to be undertaken, managed, and executed with greater efficiency, flexibility, and timeliness than previously existed.

The Three Stages of HTI

These three stages describe major milestones in the life of an HTI program.
Stage 1 is the Horizontal Requirements Integration (HRI) which involves the integration of similar platform requirements or the development of common platform requirements to guide the development and acquisition of an HTI system.

Stage 2 is the HTI Initiative that is the effort to develop an HTI system (or systems) that meets an objective capability, generally focusing on a specific technology.

Stage 3 is the HTI program involving the development and acquisition of the HTI system.

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Background Pictures

- Company History
- Environmental Services
- The Art of Placement
- The Lucy Connection
- Defense Support
- Business Operations
Other Pictures

Opening Page
Sigma Collage

The Art of Placement
Apartment Before

The Art of Placement
Apartment After

The Lucy Connection

The Lucy Connection
Other Pictures

The Lucy Connection

The Lucy Connection

The Lucy Connection

The Lucy Connection

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The Lucy Connection

The Lucy Connection

The Lucy Connection
Other Pictures

The Lucy Connection

Horizontal Technology Integration

_HTT is not seeing the light at the end of the tunnel.
it's assuring no tunnel exists._