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A Magazine of the Fort Huachuca Museum

Huachuca Illustrated

The Modern Era, 1950-2000

Huachuca's Changing Landscape: Closure and Deterioration, 1947-50

Fort Huachuca's mission as a major training base ended with the war. In September 1947 the historic post was closed and the property turned over to the War Assets Administration. The post was deeded to the state of Arizona, which in turn gave administration of the post to the State Game and Fish Department. What had been the environs of an active military post since 1877 now became a buffalo preserve.

Marjorie C. Secrest wrote about the Huachuca buffalo herd in the January 1951 issue of *Arizona Highways* magazine.

> *The grounds of this historic fort comprise 76,000 acres of the most beautiful country in southern Arizona. But in March 1949, the fort, including 12,000 acres, was transferred to the State of Arizona to be used as a base for the National Guard. At the same time about 35,000 acres were allotted to the Arizona Game and Fish Commission. This section, partially grazing land and partially mountainous, is to be a permanent game area for the buffalo that are being brought here for scientific study and research in handling on range land not being disturbed by livestock. Six hundred buffalo will be the carrying capacity of this range, the idea being that with a smaller number, there will always be a surplus of feed, even in years of drought.*

According to the number of tourists streaming through the gates of the fort, all of them with the avowed intention of seeing the buffalo, it won't be too long until this becomes one of the attractions of the West. During the past ninety days one hundred cars from thirty-two states checked in at the gate.

Plans by local citizens, incorporated as Fort Huachuca Enterprises, to turn the deserted post into a model community and vacation spa were interrupted by the Korean War. A 1951 article in Arizona Highways by Dick Stitt outlined this project.

> *. . . A non-profit corporation is quietly working to add southern Arizona to the tourist map by establishing a year-around resort atmosphere at colorful Fort Huachuca.*
>
> *Generations of people—civilians and soldiers alike—have lived on, and subsequently left the fort, which has served as a training base though two World Wars. It has seen Cavalry troops relinquish their horses in favor of mechanized motivation. Stables have been replaced by shops and these by complex repair buildings with hydraulic equipment.*
>
> *Because of the continued advancement made in warfare methods, old Fort Huachuca is no longer deemed fit for full-scale military training. Now, for just two weeks each summer, Arizona's National Guard troops reactivate the post for intensive maneuvers. After their departure only a forlorn flagpole, flanked by two cannons, serves as witness to the martial array that previously passed beneath it. The once-thriving military establishment has seen its soldiers all leave. Now it is welcoming the peace-minded citizens.*
>
> *In order to prevent deterioration of the fort, established at a cost of many millions of dollars, and to develop its assets for the benefit of Arizonans, Fort Huachuca Enterprises was incorporated in 1950. Headed by John Pintek, Bisbee attorney and state senator from Cochise County, the group consists of interested professional and businessmen in the southern part of the state. The eleven members forming its board of directors come from all walks of*

life. There are doctors and lawyers, a game ranger, a funeral director, a labor leader, a minister, and owners of businesses—all donating their time and energies to the establishment of the fort as a residential and vacation area.

* * *

In the space leased by the corporation are approximately 500 one- to five-bedroom homes available for vacationing or permanent residence at nominal rental. The largest of these, palatial officers' quarters, were constructed in 1885 with 20-inch thick adobe walls providing warmth in the winter and coolness in the summer. Floors are of polished maple throughout the five bedrooms, kitchen, dining room, living room and study. Front and back screened porches, three baths, a laundry room, two fireplaces, numerous closets and separate maid's quarters complete the layout of these mansions which rent for only $75 per month.

…Fort Huachuca offers practically unlimited opportunity. Among businesses already established are a restaurant and grill, a grocery store, barber shop, a novelty store and a motion picture theater. Vacant buildings of varied sized provide facilities for many other enterprises….

To the imaginative and resourceful, Fort Huachuca offers almost unlimited business and industrial opportunities.

* * *

Nature blessed the Huachuca area with a mild climate and abundant plant growth and wildlife. The United States Army established a fort in that ideal location, developing and improving it for nearly a century. Then, after World War II, the post was abandoned, left sprawling over acres and acres of land.

But now, with a full-time resident manager in charge of development, the enthusiasm of the families now living there, and the tireless efforts of the corporation's members, Fort Huachuca shows definite signs of soon evolving into a bustling southern Arizona resort town in a beautiful setting.

Colonel Clarence W. Richmond was an advisor with the Arizona National Guard in 1947 and came to Huachuca to see about using the installation for guard and reserve training. He was no stranger to the post, having been stationed here in 1921 with the 10th Cavalry when he was fresh out of West Point. In a 1959 interview, he related the conditions he found at the post after the war.

[After World War II] they gave me the job of being the regimental instructor to the 158th Infantry, Arizona National Guard which was stationed in Tucson. Well, there wasn't any National Guard to instruct. The selected the State Staff and they selected a Regimental Commander but that was the end of it. I'd gotten to Tucson, as they called it, taking station. I got a call from my boss in Phoenix, Colonel Jake Zellers. …He said you go down to Fort Huachuca. They're going to give it away. See if you can keep them from giving it away. Work up some kind of a scheme to save it. So I came down here and I found General Roberts, W.L. Roberts, who had been our Division Commander and Asst Division Commander in Europe late in the war in what, 45, I guess, and he had been here early in his career as an officer. I think he came here directly from the academy; I believe he was an Infantryman. Came to the 25th and he wanted this to be his last post, having been his first post, and I came down and found General Roberts here. He had one other officer and about six or eight soldiers. The War Assets people had already moved on the base and were breathing down his neck, waiting for him to get out of the way. Well, the upshot of all of this was we got the State

of Arizona to take it over and then parcel it out to the National Guard and the Reserve; the Game and Fish people came in with some buffalo and some antelope and some senator over here; state senator from Cochise County he conceived an idea of having this an economic community for selected people who had to live in this kind of climate. They proposed to rent all these quarters for prices varying from $25 to $75 a month. Big houses over here would rent for the higher price and of course, there were a lot of miscellaneous type houses up the canyon…. They have since been all torn down and new houses built up there that were completed not until a year ago. But in any event that was the scheme of affairs and we operated on that basis until 1949. I moved down here with my Sergeant. We were the only two soldiers on the Post. They didn't have too much success with their civilian community project, although there were beginning to be a start of a small grocery store; oh, I think somebody opened a gas station, jalthough there wasn't very many people to buy gas. I think Pat Ryan and his wife, Postmistress, there were two government hunters, a government caretake, the Sergeant and myself. I guess that's about all the people who were on Fort

Huachuca. And it rocked along that way until the Korean War.

Amusement hall (Carnahan Hall, bldg. no 101, 2080) in 1947. It was formerly located in the Old Post area across from Colonel Young School.

Cantonment field house and sports arena in Area 11 was built in the 1941-42 cantonment construction period. It was disposed of by the War Assets Administration and removed to Douglas, Arizona in 1949. This 1947 photo courtesy of Mrs. Henry Jones, wife of Sgt. Henry Jones, 25th Infantry.

Col. William Roberts congratulates the last Apache Scouts upon their retirement on 28 August 1947. From left to right: Sinew riley, William Major, Kessay Y-32 (a name that is a holdover from the days when the Army numbered the Apaches to identify them), and Antonio Ivan.

1948.18.00.001 Just outside the Main Gate of Fort Huachuca, W.T. Harrison, a dealer, sells Fort Huachuca buildings and hardware declared surplus by the War Assets Administration. The stone main gate building can be seen to the right rear. Photo courtesy Mrs. Henry Jones.

Fort Huachuca's north gate after the post's closure in 1947.

Timeline

In **1948** the Army's strength had dropped to 554,030. On 7 February General of the Army Omar N. Bradley replaced Eisenhower as Army Chief of Staff. Jazz buffs listened to Stan Kenton and Woody Herman. The U.S. occupation soldier was described by a chaplain: "There he stands in his bulging clothes, fat, overfed, lonely, a bit wistful, seeing little, understanding less—the Conqueror, with a chocolate bar in one pocket and a package of cigarettes in the other…. The chocolate bar and cigarettes are about all that he, the Conqueror, has to give the conquered." The Supreme Court found that religious education in public schools was unconstitutional. The Communists took over in Czechoslovakia. The Organization of American States was founded. The first 33 1/3 phonograph records were sold. Norman Mailer finished *The Naked and the Dead* and Dr. Kinsey published *Sexual Behavior in the Human Male*. The transistor was invented. Israel became independent. Truman was reelected. The Berlin airlift began to break the Soviet blockade of that city. Congress passed the European Recovery Plan, known as the "Marshall Plan." On 12 June the Women's Army Corps was integrated into the regular army.

General Pershing died on 15 July. On 26 July President Truman issued Executive Order 9981 which stated: "It is the declared policy of the President that there shall be equality of treatment and opportunity for all persons in the armed services without regard to race, color, religion or national origin." Using a campaign of terrorism, Jewish underground organizations forced the British out of Palestine. Norman Mailer (1923-) published *The Naked and the Dead*. Joshua Logan (1908-88) produces *Mr. Roberts*, based on Thomas Heggen's (1919-49) novel about Navy life in World War II. Irwin Shaw (1913-) published *The Young Lions*. James Gould Cozzens (1903-78) published *Guard of Honor*, a novel set in World War II.

In **1949** Army strength was at 660,473. On 20 June Gordon Gray replaced Royall as Secretary of the Army. On 16 August Gen. J. Lawton Collins replaced Bradley as Army Chief of Staff. The minimum wage was raised from 40 to 75 cents an hour. Communists in China defeated the Chinese Nationalist regime and established the People's Republic of China. The North Atlantic Treaty Organization was formed on 24 August. Arthur Miller's *Death of a Salesman* premiered. William Faulkner won the Nobel Prize in literature. The Russians exploded their first atomic bomb.

In **1950** the strength of the Army was 593,167. NSC-68 became the nation's military policy on 7 April which called for a deterrence. On 12 April Frank Pace, Jr., replaced Gray as Secretary of the Army. In May President Truman ordered the desegregation of the armed forces. The defense budget was reduced to $13.5 billion and the Army's strength was pared from 677,000 to 630,000 men. Walt Disney's *Treasure Island* debuted. The census showed 150,697,361 Americans; 749,587 Arizonans. On 24 June the North Korean communists invaded South Korea. The first U.S. ground troops were committed to the fighting in Korea on 1 July. This was America's first "limited war;" limited because the U.S. did not wish war with the Soviet Union or China. The Commonwealth of Puerto Rico was established by Congress on 3 July. Some 19,308,000 women were employed, an all-time high.

Huachuca's Changing Landscape: Libby Army Airfield, 1951-53

The Defense Department reopened the post in 1951 to train Aviation Engineers in airfield construction as part of the Korean War buildup. As part of their training, the 417th and 419th Aviation Brigades and the 45th, 304th, 923d, and 934th Engineer Aviation Groups built Libby Army Airfield at the base.

The Secretary of the Air Force, in a January 18, 1951 letter to the Governor of Arizona, invoked the reversion clause in a 1949 deed to the State of Arizona. "I have determined that the land and facilities conveyed by the above-mentioned deed are required for purposes of national defense." On February 1, 1951 the Air Force took official possession of the fort, making it the only active Army installation which had an existence, albeit brief, as an Air Force Base.

The Replacement Training Command of the Air Force considered using the fort temporarily as a basic training site for airmen to relieve crowded conditions at other training centers. An inspection team recommended $800,000 be spent to rehabilitate areas 7, 10 and 13, and warehousing facilities. At the Air Force's request, the Los Angeles District Engineer contracted on 31 January 1951 with the M. M. Sundt Construction Co. out of Tucson to rehabilitate buildings and utilities. On 19 February the Air Replacement Training Command transferred

jurisdiction to the Continental Air Command which planned to use Huachuca as an indoctrination center. The new command enlarged the rehabilitation plans to include the hospital, housing, barracks, cold storage plant and training facilities and revised the cost estimate to $3,000,000. Before this additional work could begin, however, the Air Force abandoned the project and notified the Los Angeles District Engineer that it would no longer need Fort Huachuca for its purposes.

On March 2 a meeting was held in Washington between the Departments of the Air Force, Army, and Navy, and the Munitions Board at which it was decided that Fort Huachuca was to be transferred to the control and jurisdiction of the Department of the Army. On 15 March the Sixth Army at the Presidio of San Francisco took control of the reservation.

Effective May 1, 1951, Fort Huachuca was declared a Class I installation under the jurisdiction of the Commanding General, 6th Army, and placed in an active status. By June 5 an Engineer Aviation Unit Training Center was established.

Because the damage to the buildings at Huachuca was much more extensive than at first thought, the allotment to rehabilitate the post was increased to $5,325,822.[1]

The 419th Engineer Aviation Brigade (SCARWAF) was attacked to the 6th Army and Fort Huachuca in June 1951. SCARWAF meant "Special Category, Army With the Air Force," but the soldiers assigned to the Air Force saw themselves as a "Sorry Collection of Army Rats Without Any Future."

In an article in the November-December 1953 issue of *The Military Engineer*, Col. David M. Dunne provides a comprehensive summary of the Engineer Aviation mission and work at Fort Huachuca.

The pressing need for Engineer Aviation units as a result of the Korean War led to establishment of the Engineer Aviation Unit Training Center at Fort Huachuca, Arizona on June 5, 1951.

Here, on a site more accustomed to trooper and doughboy than the engineer, an assortment of Engineer Aviation units ranging from brigade to separate companies were activated, organized, trained, and turned over to Air Force control. Between May 1951 and January 1953, several thousand troops, mostly new inductees, were trained as engineers, solders, and specialists and organized into units capable of performing their basic mission of designing, constructing, rehabilitating, and maintaining airfields and air bases in a theater of operations.

From the standpoint of terrain, climate, and facilities, Fort Huachuca was ideally fitted for this mission. Situated in the foothills of the rugged Huachuca Mountains in southeast Arizona, it contained a variety of terrain and ample area suitable for practically every type of engineer training. Plentiful local sources of material were available, including large gravel deposits, rock for quarrying, and even timber sufficient in size and quantity for lumbering operations. A favorable climate with a high percentage of sunshine and few extremes of temperature insured supporting logistical training facilities available were ample for the number of troops contemplated.

* * *

Typical company projects included large culverts, bridges and dams, major structures, and rehabilitation of the old airfield and portions of the new Fort Huachuca airfield. It was recognized early that actual airfield construction was the only practical way to train Engineer Aviation Units. The reservation was well adapted for this purpose: there were many suitable

sites and very favorable soil and climate conditions.

Relatively little work on the airfield itself was done by troops of the first cycle. The small amount (about 6 percent of the total) actually accomplished consisted mostly of clearing, grubbing, and earthwork. Training requirements for units of this cycle were met largely by work on other projects. Final plans were prepared early in 1952 prior to the start of the second training cycle.

As originally planned, the airfield included two large paved runways each 150 feet wide by 8,000 feet long, and connecting taxiways, hardstands, operational structures, and most of the other subsidiary facilities required at a modern air base. Planning was purposely on a large scale to insure an airfield of sufficient size to meet anticipated future demands and to provide successive cycles of Engineer Aviation Units at Fort Huachuca with training in airfield construction. Most of the engineering and planning was performed by the EAUTC engineering staff but enough remained to give each unit in training a measure of that responsibility.

Work assignments to appropriate portions of the project were made to groups and battalions. Airfield project work served as a framework around which other training was programmed.

With the experience of the first cycle as a guide and with more time available for prior planning, the airfield project progressed much more smoothly during the second cycle. Before the cycle started, the necessary plans, specifications, and bills of material for each construction item were prepared and all supplies requisitioned. A construction schedule based on the phasing of units in training was developed for cooridination of work and equipment allocation and utilization.

While original targets called for completion of an 8,000-foot asphalt cement runway during the second cycle, a reduction in funds for supplies and the inactivation of three of the five battalions available necessitated limiting the length to 5,300 feet.

Practically completed by the end of November 1952, the airfield was dedicated on December 3 with a brigade review and unveiling of a monument in honor of Sgt. George D. Libby. [Libby was posthumously awarded the Medal of Honor for his valorous actions in Korea in July 1950. He was a member of Company C, 3d Engineer Combat Battalion, 24th Infantry Division.]

* * *

Production operations were at their peak about the middle of the second training cycle. A large quarry and an extensive gravel bed, both conveniently located on the reservation, furnished rock and gravel for five crushers which were kept in almost continuous operation by around-the-clock maintenance. From the crushers, aggregate was fed to a centrally located concrete batching plant and an asphalt hot-mix plant whose products were then transported to the airfield for paving operations.

Many thousands of board feet of pine and fir were cut in the Huachuca Mountains. A small sawmill was set up nearby and operated by units in rotation, thus enabling the battalions to receive valuable training. The lumber was obtained at considerable savings.

* * *

Units of the second cycle completed their training in December 1952, and the Aviation Unit Training Center was officially inactivated on December 31, 1952. The last unit to leave,

the 419th Engineer Aviation Brigade, left January 6, 1953.

By the end of March 1953, the cost of rehabilitating and operating Fort Huachuca during the Korean War amounted to $13,506,925. In addition, engineering equipment and supplies on hand at the peak of training were valued at $6,228,153. There was also on hand ordnance and rolling stock priced at $3,659,865. These figures total more than $23.3 million, not including the military payrolls of about $7 million. Colonel Dunne estimated the installation to have a value of about $100 million.[2]

A report prepared sometime around the time of the post's closure in May 1953 gave this inventory of the installation's facilities and advantages for training:

The reconstructed reservation…, in addition to offering subsistence and quarters accommodations for 8,500 troops, consisted of the following housing, medical, sanitary and recreational facilities: 552 Bachelor officers' quarters, 54 Nurses' quarters, 222 Civilian dormitories, 457 Family living quarters, 52 Trailer spaces, 1,000-bed Hospital, 17-chair Dental clinic, Commissary, Laundry (17,000 bundle), 3 Theaters, 5 Chapels, 1 Guest house (30 rooms), 45 Recreation halls, 1 Service club, 3 Boxing rings (outdoor), 20 Basketball courts, 18 Softball diamonds, 3 Swimming pools, 9 Touch football fields, 9 Tennis courts, 1 Nine-hole golf course with driving range, 3 baseball diamonds, 2 Picnic areas, 3 Libraries, 3 Clubs (Civilian, service clubs), Bank, and Post Exchange.

Spread over the 76,000-acre reservation are a 55-acre ammunition storage area; artillery and small arms firing ranges, capable of being used simultaneously; a 4,000,000-gallon water reservoir; sufficient water from mountain springs and wells to supply 25,000 troops; and a standby electrical generating plant.

According to authoritative military sources at Fort Huachuca, the installation is an ideal site for the training of infantry, artillery, engineers or electronic warfare. The tgerrain ranges from flat and rolling desert land, to mountain peaks of 9,000 feet, and numerous canyons suitable for military maneuvers.

Climatic conditions also make Fort Huachuca desirable from a training standpoint. According to the post quartermaster, weather statistics compiled over the past 21 years show a mean temperature of 45 degrees for winter, 82 degrees for summer. The area has an average rainfall of 17 inches, with 240 clear days a year. It was the consensus of those military men interviewed that Fort Huachuca offers "practically 360 training days per year."[3]

On May 1, 1953, Fort Huachuca was again placed in an inactive status, with only a caretaker detachment left at the post. This closure, however, was to be short-lived as the post reopened in 1954 under the operational control of the Army's Chief Signal Officer.

This was the result of a far-reaching survey by Signal Corps officers to find a location that would be suitable for testing electronic warfare equipment. A member of the survey team was Col. Jules Gonseth, who visited the abandoned post in February 1953, little knowing that he would make the community his home upon his retirement. His recollections were recorded by Jac Hein in his book *Sierra Vista*: *Its People and Neighbors*.

We had looked at Navy and Air Force bases and several Army posts before crossing over into Arizona. The operation at Fort Monmouth had run into problems of electronic interference with civil metropolitan communication and electronic installations. The heavy amount of air traffic, radar and police communications had the environment cluttered. The Army wanted a better location for its Electronic Warfare Center and the Signal Corps Aviation Center. After taking into consideration every aspect, the four of us decided that Fort Huachuca met

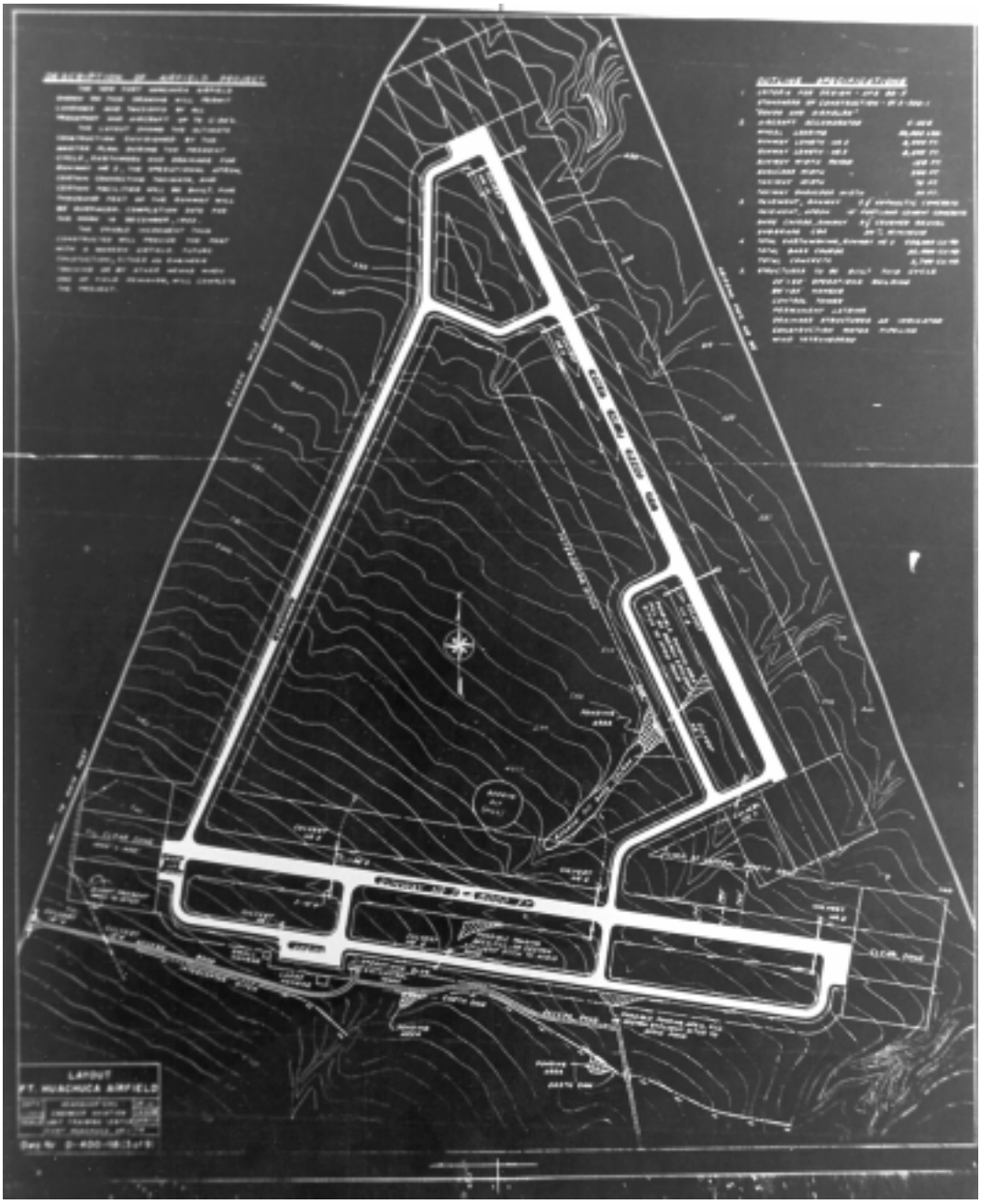
most of the criteria we needed. It was electronically quiet and at that time there was very little population in the area. It was a big open area where we could fly drones and test equipment without interference.

Of all the places we visited, Fort Huachuca seemed to satisfy the environmental requirements the best. The weakest part of the whole thing was the limited amount of quarters. Much of what you see on the post now came about after the Signal Corps got the base. The new post office, the theatre, the PX and the modern housing was part of the master plan for developing

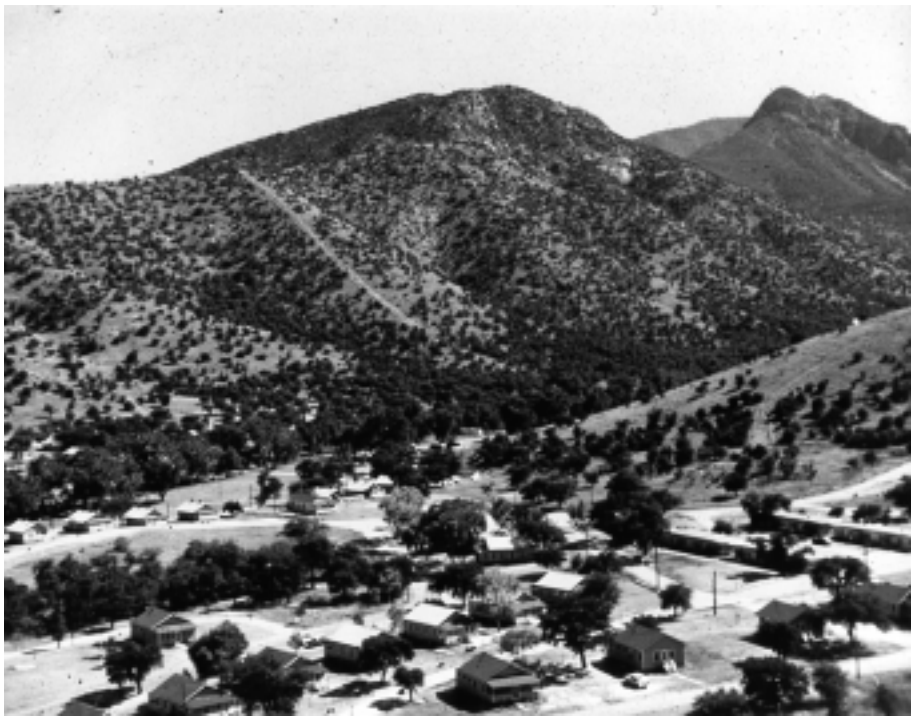
the fort, and that was updated each year.

We flew back to Washington and made our recommendations for the Army Electronic Proving Ground, part of Research and Development of the Signal Corps to test all types of electronic equipment. As it developed, the Computer Center was added, then drone aircraft were brought in.

Col. Jules Gonseth



"Layout, Fort Huachuca Airfield."



Aerial view of post housing, looking toward reservoir hill across the Bonnie Blink NCO housing area. Photo courtesy Mrs. Fred Ragland.

The Aviation Unit Training Center, Fort Huachuca, in about 1952. A Committee Class in Map

Reading. U.S. Army photo.

Staff of the Aviation Engineer Unit Training Center, Fort Huachuca. Left to right, first row: Col. Sheets, Col. McLamb, Col. Dunne, Col. Ward; Lt. Col. Woolum, Lt. Col. Rell. Second row: Maj. Felton, Lt. Col. Gordon, Lt. Col. Breeding, 1st Lt. Paul, Maj. Strongin, Lt. Col. Copeland. Third row: Maj. McLean, Maj. Kovr, Maj. Draper, Maj. Denton, Lt. Col. Hall. Fourth row: Capt. Plath, Maj. Teager, Capt. Sheely, Capt. Walker, 1st Lt. McMahon, Capt. Moranetz, Mr. Drake, Capt. Maderis, 1st Lt. Kaylor, CWO Jones. U.S. Army photo.

Tournadozers and towed scrapers engaged in earthmoving operations, during the construction of Libby Army Airfield at Huachuca in 1952.

Excavation for culvert number 2, during the construction of Libby Army Airfield at Fort Huachuca in 1952. U.S. Army photo.

Aerial view of grading operations on runway number 2. Note use of nine separate items of engineer equipment. Work was done during the construction of Libby Army Airfield at Huachuca in 1952.

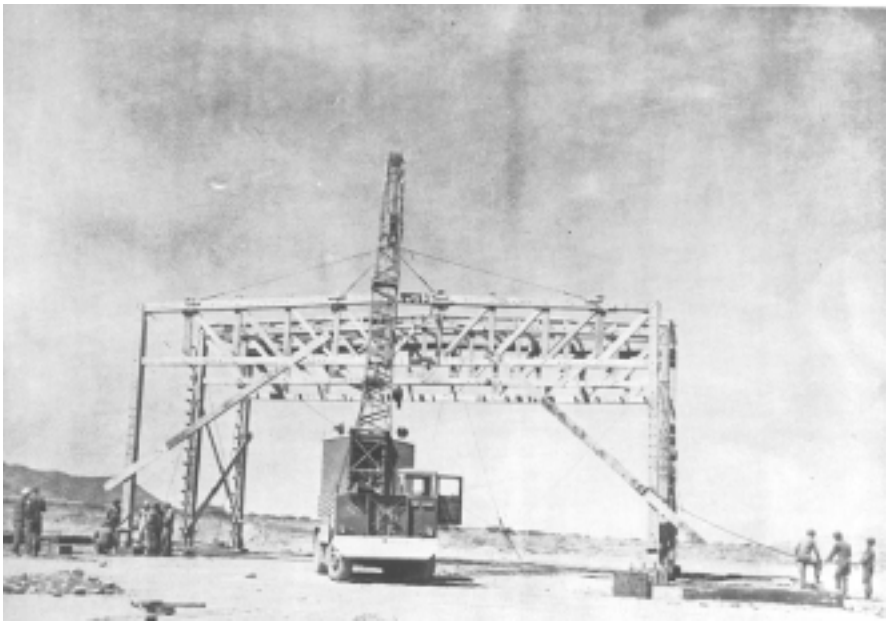
Earthmoving equipment during the construction of Libby Army Airfield at Huachuca in 1952.

Aerial view of excavation and organization of materials for reinforced concrete culvert, during the construction of Libby Army Airfield at Huachuca in 1952.

Reinforcing steel and prefabricated plywood forms are set up for a section of Culvert No. 4. U.S. Army photo.

Base course material is hauled from the crusher site in dump wagons and spread by motorized graders. U.S. Army photo.

Final grading and compaction of base course in progress on runway number 2, during the construction of Libby Army Airfield at Huachuca in 1952.

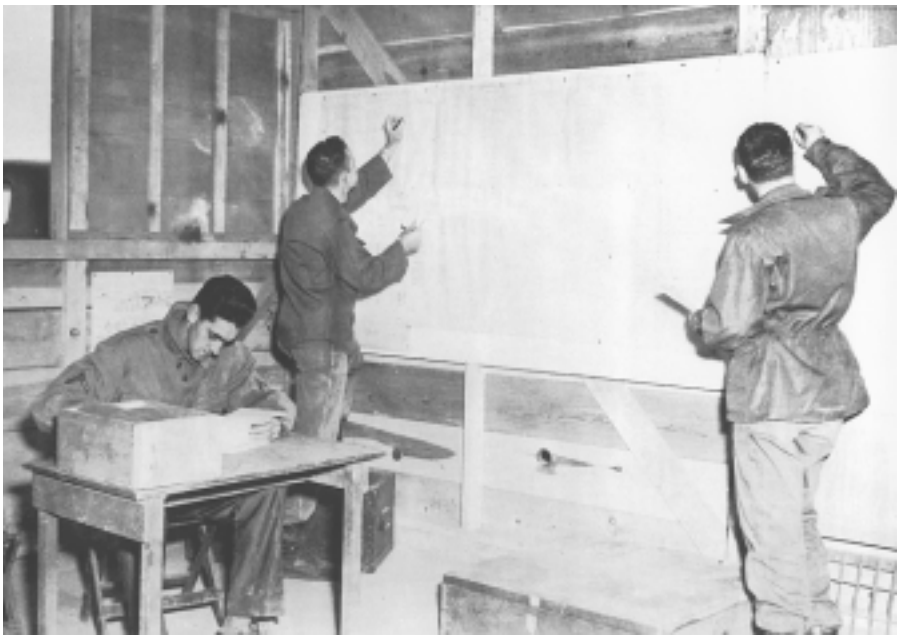


A truck-mounted crane erects the third of five trusses required for the hangar, during the construction of Libby Army Airfield at Fort Huachuca in 1952. U.S. Army photo.

During the latter stages of the project, unit job offices maintained improving control of construction operations. Libby Airfield construction in 1952. U.S. Army photo.

Asphalt plant personnel charge the "Hot House" during a lull in production operations. U.S. Army photo.

A 5-ton dump truck receives a load of hot-mix asphalt at the Paving Materials Site, during the construction of Libby Army Airfield at Fort Huachuca in 1952. U.S. Army photo.



During the latter stages of the Libby Army Airfield construction project in 1952, the unit job offices maintained improving control of construction operations. U.S. Army photo.

Bunk display of member of Company C, 71st Aviation Engineer Battalion, in 1952.

WAC Det, 1st Lt. Geraldine Paul, Commanding Officer, at Fort Huachuca in May 1952. U.S. Army photo.

572d TOPO Det during Armed Forces Day parade on May 17, 1952. Bldg. no. 41416 is in

the background.

A Signal Corps exhibit on Brown Parade Field, Fort Huachuca, on Armed Forces Day, 17 May, in 1952. U.S. Army photo.

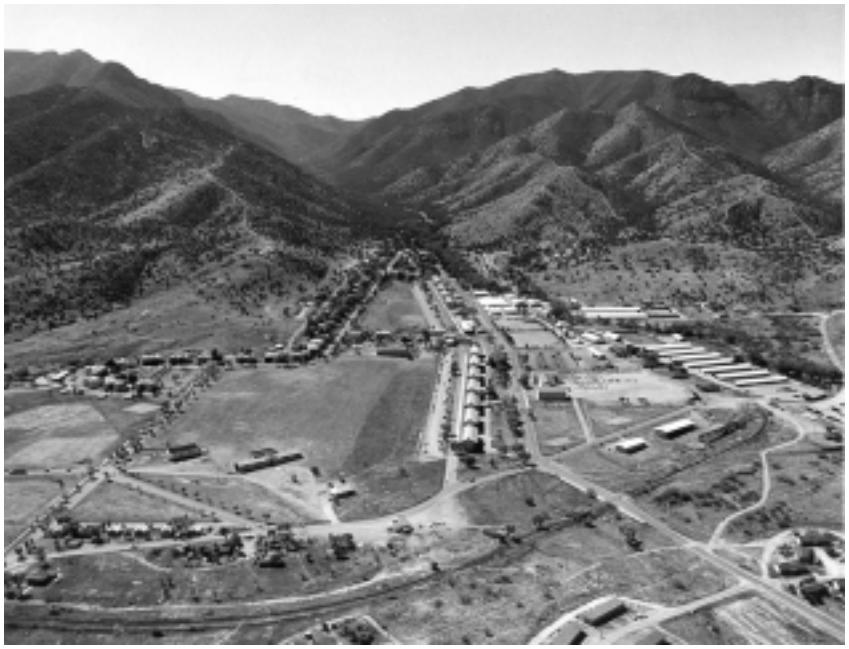
6018 Station Complement, Hq Co, during the Armed Forces Day parade in 1952. U.S. Army

photo.

Dedication ceremony at the opening of Libby Army Arfield on 3 December 1952. U.S. Army photo.

The first plane to land at the newly opened Libby Army Airfield on 3 December 1952 discharges its passengers.

Buffalo herd on Fort Huachuca's ranges in 1953.



Aerial view of Fort Huachuca before 1954.

An example of the housing available in the Fort Huachuca vicinity in the 1950s.

First Impressions in 1952

Jac Hein, in his book *Sierra Vista: Its People and Neighbors*, interviewed a number of long-time Sierra Vista residents. Among them was Verne Hegge who was a soldier in 1952 when he first saw the area:

We came down on the train from Fort Ord, California, with orders to report to Fort Huachuca, which I couldn't even pronounce. In the train station in Los Angeles, another soldier and I went into a bar for a beer. At the bar, we met a lieutenant colonel and finally got around to asking if he knew where Fort Huachuca was. [He] answered, "Fort Huachuca? What in hell did you guys do? I've been sitting here at the bar for the past hour reflecting on my past life, [wondering what I did to deserve this!] I'm on my way to Fort Huachuca too!"

TELEPHONE DIRECTORY

F R Y

Fall 1953

A-05-01-3 Revised to Sept. 30th, 1953

FRY, ARIZONA

HOWARD L. INSCHO, Manager, Bisbee, Arizona

Aldersen J G Ft Huachuca----------2781
Allen Delbert C Ft Huachuca----------2451

Bill's Trading Post----------2691

Carmichael Margaret----------2391
Christiansen Roy Ft Huachuca----------2501
Cowan Dorval E Ft Huachuca----------2402
Curtis Andrew L----------2441
Curtis Chas T Ft Huachuca----------2531

Fidelity Bernard P Ft Huachuca----------2741
FIRE DEPARTMENT----------0
Fort Huachuca Post Office Ft Huachuca----------2761
Fry E----------2581

Goodman's Market----------2671

Hamm Howard W Ft Huachuca----------2461

Jones Josephine----------2271

Keating Paul----------2361

Martin Elmo----------2511
Mc Neil M S Ft Huachuca----------2491

MOLDINGS
ARIZ MOULDING CO INC 828 S 24 Phoenix
Long Distance-BRidg 5-1611

MOUNTAIN STATES TEL & TEL CO----------0

Phelps Sherman Ft Huachuca----------2401
POLICE DEPARTMENT----------0

Ragland Fred M Ft Huachuca----------2341
Ruiz A C Ft Huachuca----------2421
Ryan Patrick D Col Ft Huachuca----------2291
Ryan Waldeurt C Ft Huachuca----------2771

Schubert Woodrow H Maj Ft Huachuca----------2711
Sherbondy Clarence----------2751
SHERIFF----------0
Smith James L Ft Huachuca----------2321
Snyder W A Ft Huachuca----------2481
Suiger Ernest----------2571

United States Government
Army Dept of
Adjutant Ft Huachuca----------2431
Carpenter Shop Ft Huachuca----------2521
Fire Chief Ft Huachuca----------2471
Main Gate Ft Huachuca----------2791
Motor Pool Ft Huachuca----------2561
Post Headquarters Ft Huachuca----------2411
Security Guard Chief Ft Huachuca----------2471
Supply Officer Ft Huachuca----------2331
Warehouse Ft Huachuca----------2521

Wallace Chas A Capt Ft Huachuca----------2591

SEE OTHER SIDE FOR DIALING INSTRUCTIONS

The entire, one-page, telephone directory for Fry, Arizona, in the Fall of 1953.

Uniforms: The Korean War

Much of the Korean War soldier's uniform was a carry over from the World War II fighting in the Pacific. His summer combat clothing was the two-piece herringbone twill (HBT) fatigue uniform, the M1 steel helmet, and the leather rough-out combat boot. The work suit buttons were made of black metal with a "13-star" pattern.

The dark green (Army Shade 7) of the herringbone twill fatigues often faded after much washing and weathering to a pale greenish gray.

The M41 HBT work fatigues with their hip-length jackets and buttoned short cuffs were replaced early in the war by the M42 two-piece fatigues, distinctive for their bellows pockets on the chest and the trousers. The uniform was completed by a billed fatigue cap.

The M42 fatigues were in turn replaced in 1952 by another two-piece fatigue pattern that had plain cuffs and patch pockets on the shirt and normal pockets on the trousers. Some were herringbone twill and later they were issued in a plain cotton twill of a dark olive green color (OG107). They had plain plastic buttons rather than the black metal buttons with the 13 stars. The summer and winter field uniforms were rounded out with a drab web cartridge belt, first-aid packet, pack canteen, and entrenching tool.

Although the chevron pattern of World War II survived on many NCO uniforms in the Korean War, a new, and quick to be unpopular, miniature pattern was authorized in 1948 and discontinued in 1951. The smaller chevrons featured a blue stripe on a gold field for combat arms and gold on blue for support services.

In contrast to the baggy fatigues of the man on the front lines, rear echelon troops such as military police, honor guards, and bandsmen dressed up the fatigue uniform by starching it, wearing a painted or chromed helmet liner, a silk neck scarf the color of their branch, and white laces in the combat boots. Bandsmen could also be seen wearing white duck waist belts and white leggings with the low quarter brown Oxford shoes.

The M43 field uniform, another carry over from World War II, consisted of a wind-proof cotton sateen jacket that could be worn over the herringbone twill fatigues in the summer and over the woolen shirt in the winter. Sweaters and liners could be added, part of the cold weather layering principle used by the Quartermaster designers since the last war. The M43 jacket was an olive green shade. It was accompanied by the M43 peaked fatigue cap with ear flaps. During the winter the cap was replaced by a lined pile cap or the pile cap was worn over the fatigue cap.

The combat boots of World War II, with their double buckled flap on the top and rough-out leather, saw service in Korea but were replaced by 1951 with a lace-up combat boot of russet leather.

A new field uniform, the M51, began to make its appearance in 1951. The shirt and sweater were dark green rather than the brownish green of the M43 field uniform. The jacket now had snaps instead of buttons on the pockets. The trousers were similar to those worn by paratroopers with large cargo pockets on the side. The M51 field cap could be blocked by the addition of a liner, a style made popular by Gen. Matthew Ridgeway and carried into the 1960s.

The summer service uniform in 1952 was a tropical light tan worsted with russet leather visor and band on the service or "saucer" cap. It consisted of a cotton khaki shirt, trousers, garrison cap or service cap, and a necktie (which could be omitted by local commanders).

The winter service uniform was made up of a short-waisted wool jacket and trousers, shade 33, a garrison cap or service cap, and a necktie. A wool shirt could be substituted for the jacket at the discretion of the local commander. In cold weather a field overcoat, shade 33, or

trench overcoat, shade 79, was worn.

A winter and summer semidress uniform, that could double as a dress uniform, was authorized for wear when "not in formation with troops." Winter and summer dress uniforms were optional. Officers often purchased a white dress uniform or white mess uniform for the summer and could pick from the blue dress, blue mess, special evening dress, or evening dress for the winter. The blue dress uniform returned to the 19th century Army blue and gold for its coloring and style. The dark blue, single-breasted coat has gilt buttons with a gilt "U.S." on the collar and gilt branch insignia on the lapels. The branch color appears on the hat band, gold-bordered shoulder straps, and in a sleeve stripe. Field grade officers now have gold embroidery on the black brim of their service caps. The hat strap and buttons are also gold. Again, like in the 19th century, the pants were light blue with a gold stripe down the pants legs.

During the winter, the water-repellant and wind-resistant field jackets with hoods and field trousers were worn over a wool undershirt, a wool flannel shirt, and a high neck wool sweater, wool underdrawers, and wool serge trousers. Often a new type shoepac was worn with two pair of wool socks. Trigger-finger mittens, that had a wool insert under a leather shell, were issued to combat troops.

In 1947 the enlisted, two-piece brass collar disc was changed to remove the regimental number from below the "US" on the right disc. Now only a "US" appeared on the right and only the branch insignia appeared on the left disc.

"The American Soldier, 1951: Artillery Officer, Medical Service Private, Japan. Signal Corps Enlisted Men." H. Charles McBarron.

Weapons: The Korean War

The basic shoulder arm for the infantryman was the M1 U.S. Rifle .30 caliber. It weighed 9.5 pounds and had a maximum range of 3,500 yards. It was gas-operated, clip-fed and air cooled. The M2 .30 caliber carbine was used by support troops. Still in use during the Korean War was the M1918A2 Browning Automatic Rifle, .30 caliber. It could fire from 350 to 550 rounds per minute and had a range of 3,500 yards. The submachine that saw service was the M3A1 .45 caliber. The 1 1/4-pound hand grenade could be thrown 35 yards and had an effective killing radius of 10 yards. The same grenade had a range of 365 yards when launched from a rifle. The M1919A6 (light) Browning .30 caliber machine gun could fire from 400 to 550 round per minute at a range of 3,500 yards. Other infantry weapons seeing action in Korea were the Browning .50 caliber machine gun; the M18 57mm recoilless rifle; the M20 75mm recoilless rifle; the M18 2.36-inch rocket launcher; the M20 3.5-inch rocket launcher; the M2-2 portable flame thrower; the M16 multiple gun motor carriage mounted with two .50 caliber machine guns; the M19 60mm mortar that could fire from 30 to 35 rounds a minute a distance of 1,985 yards; the M1 81mm mortar that could send 35 rounds per minute 3,920 yards; and the 4.2-inch mortar that could lob 20 rounds per minute over 4,400 yards.

The principal artillery weapons in the Korean War inventory were the T66 4.5-inch rocket launcher which could fire 72 rounds in four minutes at a range of 5,210 yards; the M1 40mm gun on a M2A1 carriage which could fire 120 rpm downrange a distance of 10,850 yards; the M2 twin 40mm guns mounted on the M19 motor carriage that were capable of firing 240 rounds per minute a distance of 10,850 yards; the M1A1 75mm howitzer on the M8 carriage (pack) that had a range of 9,620 and could fire six rounds per minute; the M2 90mm gun on an antiaircraft M2 mount that could get off as many as 28 rounds per minute at a horizontal range of 19,560 yards; the 105mm howitzer (towed) with its rate of fire of four rpm and a range of 12,205 yards; the M4 105mm howitzer on the M37 motor carriage; the M1 120mm gun on the M1A1 antiaircraft mount which could fire fifteen rpm at a horizontal range of 27,162 yards; the M1 155mm howitzer on the M1A2 carriage that could send two rounds per minute a distance of 25,715 yards; the M2 155mm gun on the M40 motor carriage; the M2 8-inch howitzer on the M1 carriage with a range of 18,510 yards and a rate of fire of three rounds every two minutes; the same gun mounted on the M43 motor carriage; the M1 8-inch gun on the M2 carriage that could throw a 240-pound projectile a distance of 35,490 yards three times every four minutes; and the M1 240mm howitzer on the M1 carriage that sent a 360-pound shell downrange a distance of 25,255 yards three times every four minutes.

Korean War armored vehicles included the M24 “Chaffee” light tank that carried a 75mm gun and could travel at 34 mph, and the M26 “Pershing” medium tank with its 90mm main gun and a top speed of 30 mph. The Pershing came into service in 1945 to replace the Sherman M4. With a more powerful engine and some other small modifications, it became the M46 “Patton” tank in 1946. The M47 was a 1951 outgrowth of the M46 and produced in large numbers during the Korean War. Its main gun is a 90mm.

Equipment: The Korean War

The U.S. Army had experimented with body armor before, but it was not until the Korean

War that armored vests were issued in large numbers. Some 20,000 M-1951 vests, originally a Marine Corps piece of equipment, were fielded to soldiers in Korea in 1952, and a few months later the Army's M-1952 "Armor, Vest" was issued. The vests were credited with reducing casualties by 30 percent.

Timeline

In **1951** Army strength was 1,531,774. The Yuma Proving Ground opened in April. Humphrey Bogart was named the best actor of the year for his role in *The African Queen*. Vivien Leigh was the best actress, starring in *A Streetcar Named Desire*. A best seller was James Jones' *From Here to Eternity*. Volkswagens were imported to the U.S. and sold in the $1,280 to $1,977 range. The American family was watching TV between four and five hours a day. They watched Ed Murrow, Milton Berle and *Dragnet*. People began to build their own civil defense shelters. In a letter to Congressman Joseph W. Martin, Jr., Gen. MacArthur declared "There is no substitute for victory." The 22nd amendment became law limiting the president to two terms. SHAPE was formed on 2 April to coordinate Europe's defense; Eisenhower was put in command. On 11 April Truman fired Gen. MacArthur as Far East commander. On 20 September a helicopter airlifted a Marine company into the combat zone, the first combat helicopter troop movement. American troops were integrated for the first time in the units serving in Korea during the summer. In June the Army had 10 divisions, 5 regiments, with 591,000 soldiers; the Air Force had 48 groups with 411,000 personnel; the Navy had 683 ships with 382,000 sailors; and the Marines had 2 divisions and 2 aircraft wings with 74,000 people. Herman Wouk (1915-) published *The Caine Mutiny*. Nicholas Monsarrat (1910-79) published *The Cruel Sea*.

In **1952** the Army's strength was at 1,596,419. 3-D movies were the rage. Gary Cooper starred in *High Noon*. Ralph Ellison wrote *The Invisible Man*. The government announced the first successful tests of the hydrogen bomb. The B-52 bomber was developed. Eisenhower was elected president and visited the fighting in Korea. The government intervened and seized steel mills when they were threatened by a strike. Gen. J. Lawton Collins wrote: "…there is a danger that we may become so enthralled by machines and weapons systems, that we will lose sight of the fact that the man—the individual soldier—is the supreme element in combat." On 25 May the first atomic artillery shell was tested in Nevada. In July the Coronado National Memorial was created in southern Arizona. Evelyn Waugh published *Men at Arms*.

In **1953** Army strength was 1,533,815. At the end of the Korean War the Army had 20 divisions and 18 regiments with 1.5 million personnel; the Air Force had 93 wings with 974,000 people; the Navy had 1,130 ships with 808,000 personnel; and the Marines had 3 divisions and 3 aircraft wings with 246,000 personnel. The U.S. spent $40 billion on the war in Korea and suffered 33,629 combat deaths. The South Koreans lost 61,000 killed in action, and the communists suffered between 1.5 and 2 million combat deaths. The Army sent food, gasoline, equipment, labor and rescue services to assist the Dutch during critical flooding in Holland. The Korean War ended on 27 July with the signing of the armistice. The 30 September phone book for Fry, Arizona, listed 25 Huachuca and 11 Fry numbers. On 4 February Robert T. Stevens replaced Pace as the Secretary of the Army. On 16 August Gen. Matthew B. Ridgway replaced

Collins as Army Chief of Staff. Gen. George C. Marshall won the Nobel Peace Prize. The U.S. began negotiations for bases in Spain and Libya. The "beat generation" was born. Pablo Picasso showed his painting "Massacre in Korea." J.D. Salinger (1919-), who served as an infantry sergeant in Europe during World War II, published *Nine Stories*, which included "For Esme—With Love and Squalor," which touched briefly upon his experiences training in England. James Michener (1907-) published *The Bridges at Toko-Ri*; a year later he will publish *Sayonara*. Leon Uris (1924-), who enlisted in the Marines, published *Battle Cry*, a novel about the Marines in World War II.

High Tech Comes to the High Desert

A new era dawned at Fort Huachuca on 1 February 1954, when the post became the home of the U.S. Army Electronic Proving Ground (USAEPG). World War II demonstrated the importance of electronic devices in modern warfare and the Army needed a site at which its communications and electronics systems could be developed and tested. Fort Huachuca, far from sources of electromagnetic interference, became that site when the 1st and 505th Signal Groups arrived at the post in May and June 1954.

Huachuca's Changing Landscape: The Electronic Proving Ground Era, 1954-65

The U.S. Army Electronic Proving Ground needed an environment free of electromagnetic interference to test a variety of new electronic warfare equipment. The missions of EPG were to conduct engineer tests of communication equipment, to perform user tests of this same equipment, and to develop command control systems.

Gen. George Decker, Army Chief of Staff, had written in 1961, "Electronics, more than any other technical field, encompasses all the basic activities of combat. Practically all the information necessary for making timely decisions and for effective command and control of an Army in combat is provided by electronic means."

Nicolas Proffit, a 1961 graduate of Buena High School, came to Fort Huachuca as a teenaged dependent in the late 1950s, the son of a career noncommissioned officer. A war correspondent in Vietnam and a *Newsweek* editor, Proffit published his first novel, *Gardens of Stone*, in 1983. The book was made into a movie by Francis Ford Coppola in 1987. When he and his family arrived at Huachuca, the family was assigned quarters in Apache Flats, a housing area that has since been dismantled. In *Gardens of Stone*, Proffit recorded his youthful impressions of Fort Huachuca.

West Apache was bad, as bad as any suds row the boy could remember. The houses were small two-bedroom duplexes built of asbestos shingles, with rickety wooden front stoops. They must have been of pre-war vintage. His mother took one look, made sure that the bed was the first thing off the truck, and took to it with the vapors. She spent the entire afternoon "resting" with a damp cloth on her forehead while father, accustomed to her spells of sudden ennui, supervised the movers. The boy was no help at all. He roamed the neighborhood, confirming his initial impression of unrelieved squallor and plotting his escape.

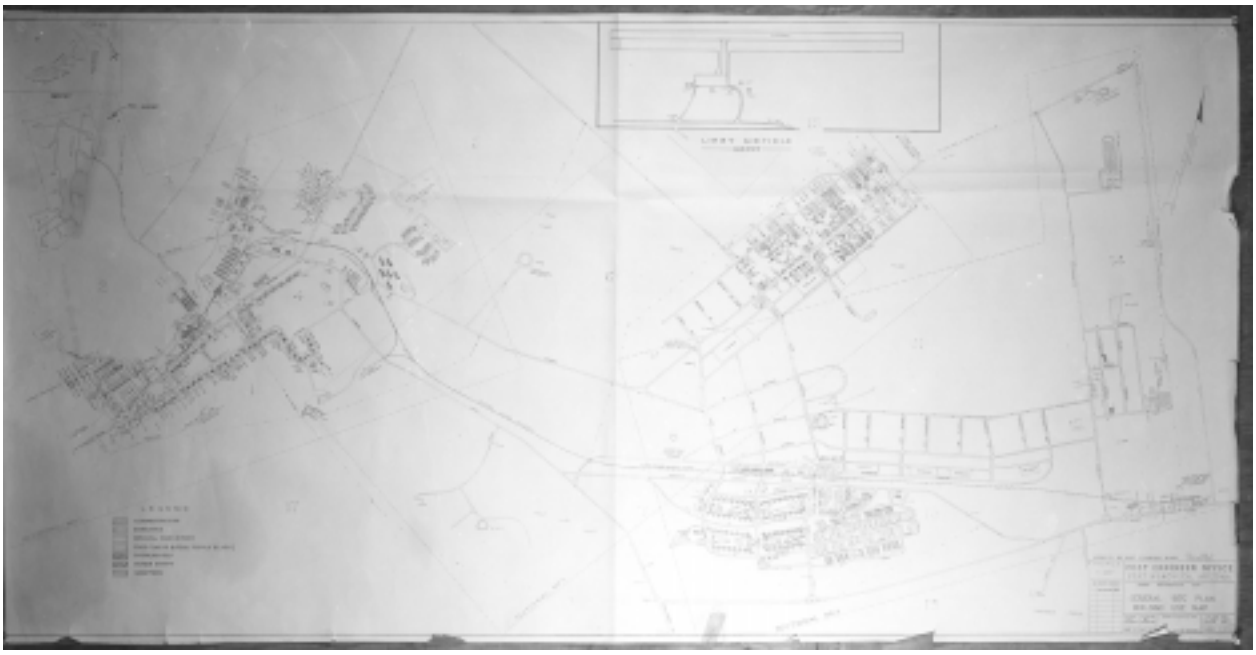
Proffit continues his description of Huachuca in the late 1950s:

Colonels' Row sat on the post's highest point, in the foothills of the Huachuca Mountains. The big, wooden houses with their screened porches were tucked beneath transplanted elms and oaks, huge broad-leafed trees that threw dappled light on the coaxed-up lawns. Fronting the Row was the post parade ground. Sere, sage-pocked hills rose up behind.

Across the parade ground from Colonels' Row was a string of large wooden buildings: The post headquarters and other adminsistrative offices. The Row itself went on up until it petered out in the arroyos and lizard lairs of the climbing mountains, passing the Officers' Swimming Pool on the way. The lower end of the Row came past the bottom of the parade ground, then curved sharply away and ran for a few hundred yards before dipping down into the world of non-field-grade officers, the slight drop in elevation as much a demarcation line for officers as West Apache and the Villages were for noncoms.

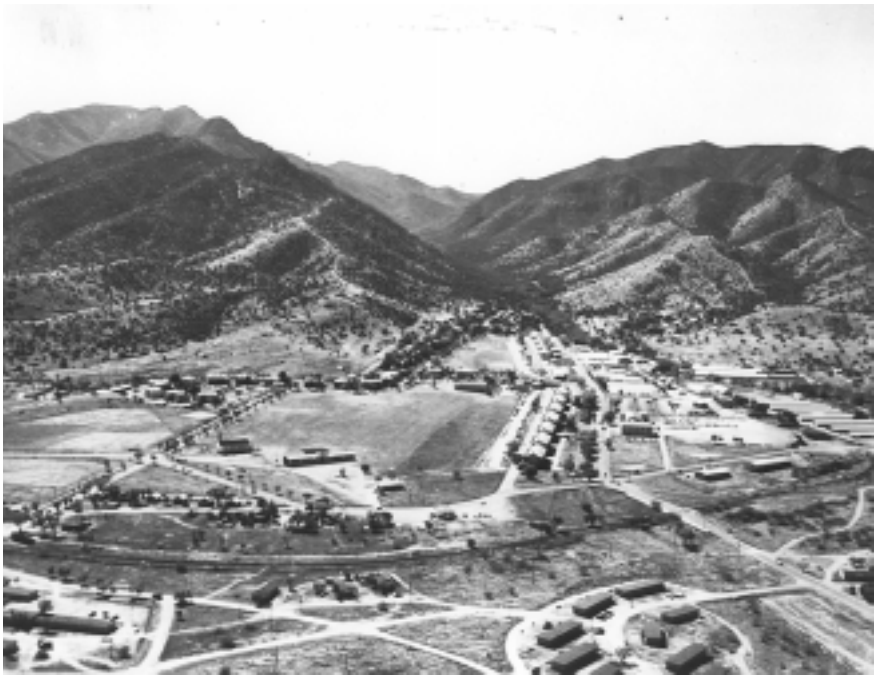
Even on the Row, rank was everything. The house of the post commander, a brigadier general, was no different in size or style from any of the others. The only distinction was that it sat directly across the street from the flagpole that neatly bisected the parade field. On either side of the general's house were the houses of the colonels, going away in both directions at a pace commensurate with rank and seniority. At the nether reaches of the Row were a few favored majors and leaf colonels. Then came the bird colonels, creeping toward the center of the Row and the commander's house in order of their time and grade. An officer could measure his precise position in the post's social structure by the number of steps it took him to reach the general's front porch from his own.…

In December 1960 a contract for $1,957,289 was awarded for a long-range program at the fort that included new buildings and modernization of existing facilities. The contract called for the construction of two enlisted barracks, an administration and supply building, and a mess hall.



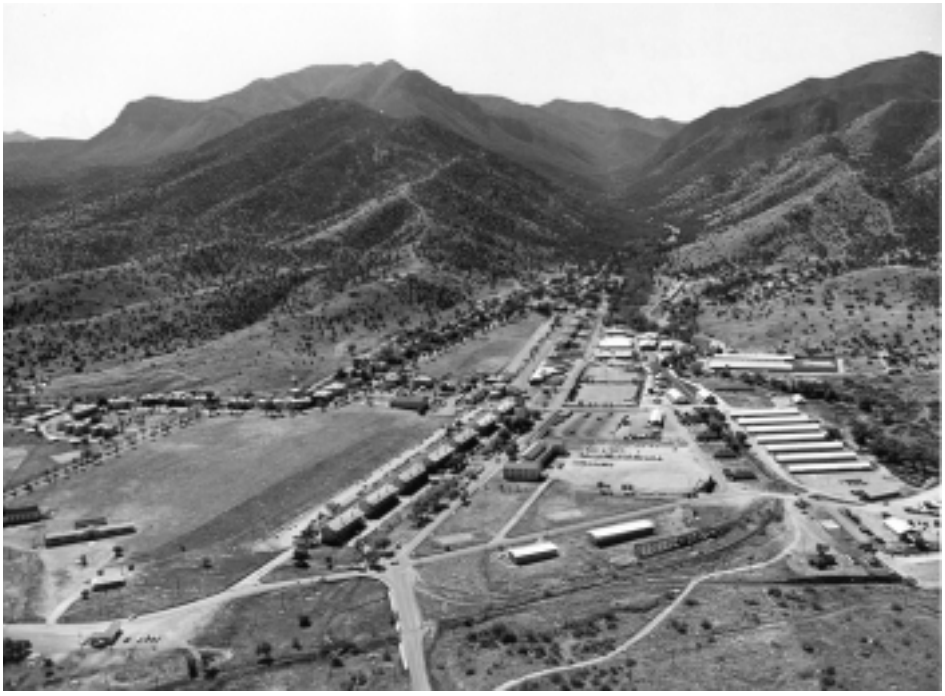
“Old Post area, Fort Huachuca, 1955.”

“Fort Huachuca, Arizona,” 1955.

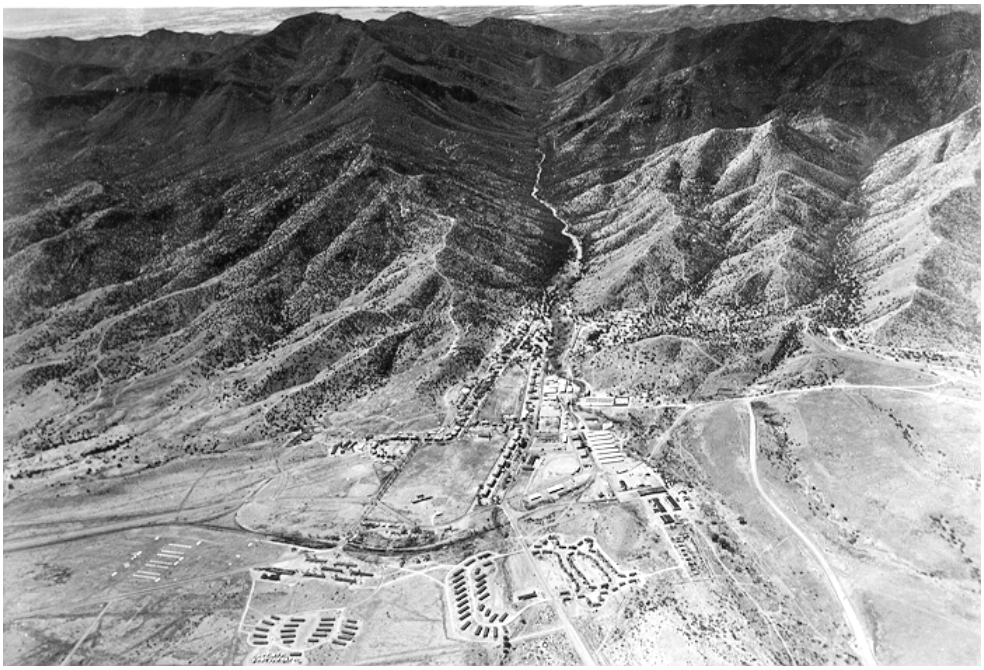


Aerial photo of Fort Huachuca around 1954.

The Post Chapel in the 1950s.



Aerial view of Old Post area in 1954. U.S. Army photo.



Aerial photo of Fort Huachuca before 1954.

A 1954 view of Grierson Avenue, also known as Officers Row. U.S. Army photo.

A view of NCO housing in Apache Flats in about 1954.

The Arizona National Guard training at Huachuca in the 1950s. Photo courtesy Arizona National Guard.

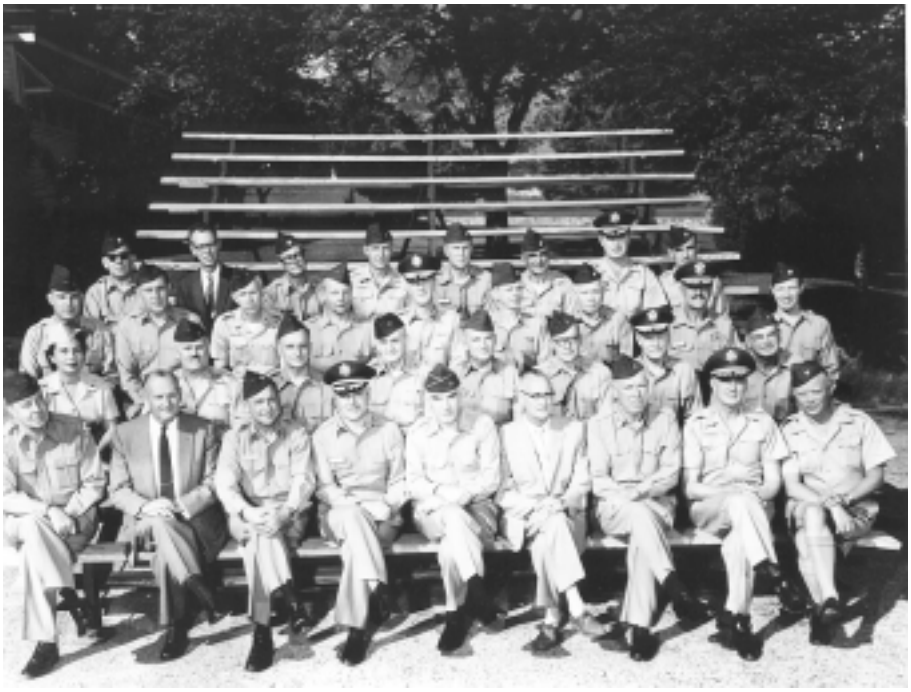
Post Commander, Brig. Gen. Emil Lenzner reviews the troops. Mrs. Barnes, the widow of Will Croft Barnes, an Arizona signalman and Medal of Honor recipient, rides in the front seat of the

jeep between 1954-57. U.S. Army photo.

An example of the housing available around Fort Huachuca in the early 1950s.

An aerial view of Fry, Arizona, about 1955.

An aerial view of Fry, Arizona, in about 1955.



Brig. Gen. Nelson, front row center, and his staff at Huachuca in about 1958.

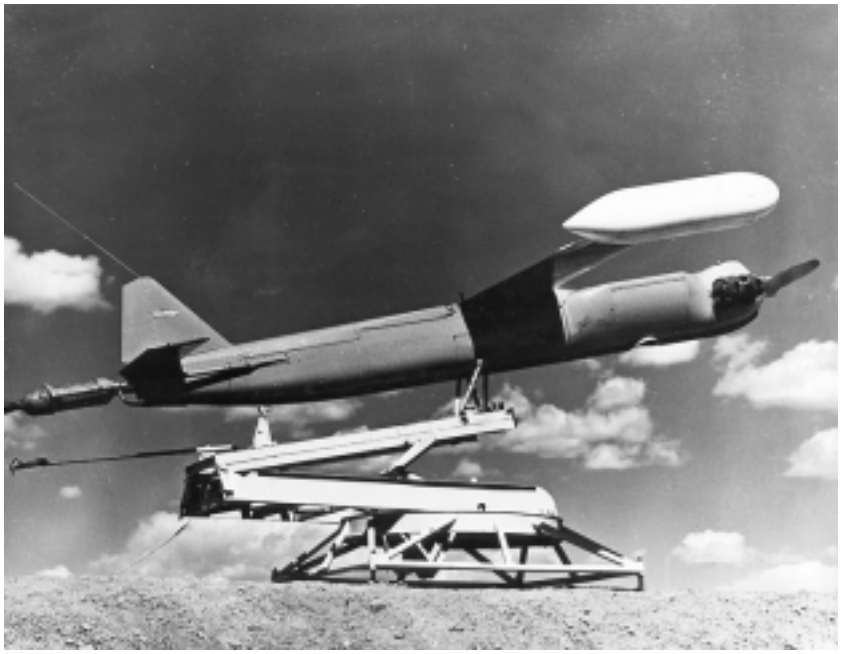
Whitside School (bldg. no. 59, 4093, 41330) pictured in June 1955.

1956.00.00.013 SFC Kenneth R. Bridgham, Photographic and Television Division, Battle Area Surveillance Department, Fort Huachuca, installing a KA20 aerial reconnaissance camera in an RP-71 drone aircraft. U.S. Army photo.

Circa 1957 SD-1 surveillance drone. Not known for their longevity, this particular drone became known as "Old Faithful" after successfully completing 50 flights and parachute landings. More often these drones would crash in the Arizona desert when their chutes failed to work properly. This radio-controlled plane was used from 1957 to 1961. It was replaced by the improved SD-2 and then by jet-powered models. Unmanned drones were used primarily for photo surveillance in the late 1950s. Now called RPVs (remotely piloted vehicles), their use includes laser pin-pointing of targets.

A drone at Fort Huachuca around 1956. U.S. Army photo.

Daylight view of the Army's new compact, all-weather radar "eye" (AN/PPS-4 Radar Set) which can spot a single enemy moving a half-mile away in darkness or fog, vehicles or large groups much farther away. It is operated by Pvt. Thomas Hughes, while Pvt. Anthony Devlin tracks the "enemy" movement on plotting board as latest protection in forward combat zones. U.S. Army photo.



Side view of the RP-71 drone aircraft mounted on zero-length launcher showing jet assist

mounted on tail of aircraft. U.S. Army photo.

Fort Huachuca North Gate in about 1957. U.S. Army photo.

The midway on Brown Parade Field for Armed Forces Day exhibits in 1957. U.S. Army

photo.

Brig. Gen. Ralph T. Nelson, Commanding General, Fort Huachuca, gives the farewell address at the dynamic demonstration, Association of the U.S. Army symposium, on 19 September 1957. U.S. Army photo.

Greely Hall, the new technical building at Fort Huachuca, under construction in the Summer of

1957. The first increment of work began on 1 July 1957 and was completed in March 1959 at a cost of $3,932,00. It was dedicated on Armed Forces Day, 16 May 1959.

The main gate, bldg. no. 90020, in July 1958. U.S. Army photo.

A drone being launched at U.S. Electronic Proving Ground, Fort Huachuca, in 1958. U.S.

Army photo.

A view of Greely Hall under construction on 22 April 1958. U.S. Army photo.

Parking ramp at Libby Army Air Field, 22 April 1958. U.S. Army photo.

Troposcatter equipment at the U.S. Electronic Proving Ground Test Site on 23 April 1958. U.S. Army photo.

The staff of the 1958 Armed Forces Day Committee. U.S. Army photo.

Armed Forces Day exhibit and display area, U.S. Army Electronic Proving Ground, 1958. U.S. Army photo.

A dance for teenagers at Armed Forces Day festivities in 1958. U.S. Army photo.

Presentation of awards by Brig. Gen. Ralph T. Nelson at Armed Forced Day parade and review at U.S. Army Electronic Proving Ground in 1958. U.S. Army photo.

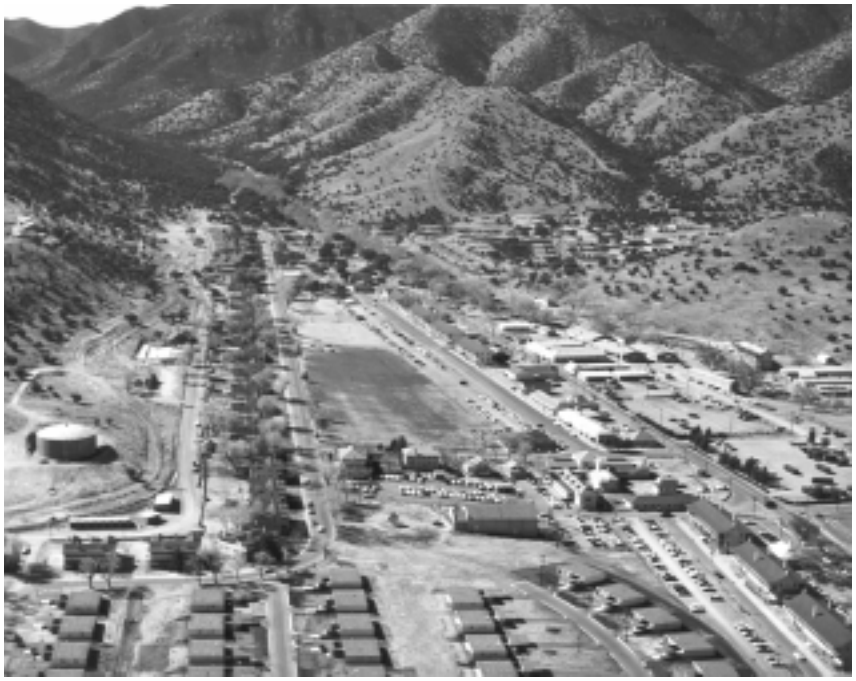
Newly completed housing units at Huachuca in July 1958.

Exterior view of Mark 66 mounted in truck with antenna, at Huachuca in 1958. U.S. Army photo.

A 1/2-scale wind tunnel model of the Republic Aviation SD-3 Surveillance Drone.

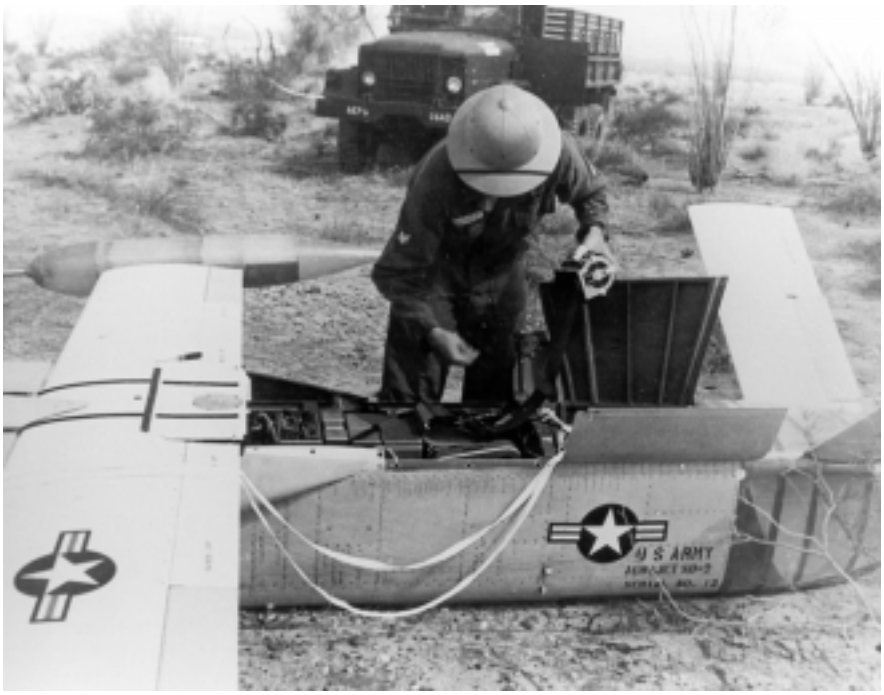
Corporal Robert J. Vint, seated, operates the console of the IBM computer while SFC Billy R. Neff checks the output. U.S. Army photo.

An aerial view of Fort Huachuca in the Fall of 1959. U.S. Army photo.



An aerial view of the Old Post area around 1959.

Surveillance camera pod mounted on Army reconnaissance aircraft.



The film being removed from an Aerojet Surveillance Drone-2 at Huachuca's ranges. U.S. Army photo.

An example of the housing available in the Huachuca area in 1959. This development is called "Graham Village."

An example of the housing available in the Huachuca area in 1959.

Housing surrounding Fort Huachuca in January 1959. U.S. Army photo.

Wind Speed and velocity being recorded by a member of the meteorology Department at U.S. Army Electronic Proving Ground, Fort Huachuca in February 1959. U.S. Army photo.

Army air-ground transportable, radio communications system, the AN/TSC-16, is geared to quick-reaction demands of small wars and brush-fire combat operations by elements of STRAC. The system consists of transmitter van, comcenter-receiver van, and power unit. The equipment was built by Adler Electronics, Inc, New Rochelle, NY, based on specifications prepared by the U.S. Army Signal Engineering Agency. Working in the comcenter-receiver van are Pfc. Northam B. Jefferies, seated at the teletypewriter in the foreground, and Pvt. Ronald W. Rotondo, standing in the rear of the van. U.S. Army Signal Corps photo SC547484.

Brig. Gen. F. W. Moorman gives dedication address on 16 May 1959 for the newly built Tech Building, USAEPG, later to be known as Greely Hall. U.S. Army photo.

Brig. Gen. F. W. Moorman inspects the WAC detachment at Huachuca in July 1959.

Lt. Gen. Palmer inspects a mortar position of the Arizona National Guard at Fort Huachuca in 1959.

The 2d Battle Group, 158th Infantry, 258th Infantry Brigade, Arizona National Guard, with 106 recoilless rifles in Huachuca's Garden Canyon in 1959. U.S. Army photo.

Maj. Gen. F.W. Moorman, and the Honorable Barry Goldwater, U.S. Senator from Arizona, are briefed on SD-1 Surveillance drone by Lt. Col. Milton Berry, Combat Surveillance and Avionics Department at Demonstration Hill during the senator's visit to the U.S. Army Electronic Proving Ground on 18 December 1959. U.S. Army photo.

The Honorable Barry Goldwater, U.S. Senator from Arizona, views a model of the SD-2 surveillance drone in December 1959 as Lt. Col. Milton Berry, Combat Surveillance and Avionics Department, explains its features. U.S. Army photo.

Abandoned Apache Scout quarters in 1960. U.S. Army photo.

1960 photo of Indian Scout quarters, bldg. no. 3152 and 3153.

An aerial of Fort Huachuca, undated. U.S. Army photo.

Soldiers wearing the experimental model of the Manpack Jammer EP/EDL-39 in 1960. U.S. Army photo.

An Electronic Warfare Detachment at Huachuca in the 1960s. U.S. Army photo.

OQ19B drone with reflector pots on launch at Fort Huachuca's USAEPG in the 1960s. U.S. Army photo.

Checking controls of the RP-71 drone just before takeoff at Fort Huachuca in the 1960s. U.S. Army photo.

Aerial view of World War II cantonment area taken in the 1960s.

A view of the takeoff of the SD-2 drone at Yuma Test Station, Arizona, in February 1960.

A 117-foot, all-wooden tower and the catenary suspension system at Antenna Range Site, U.S. Army Electronic Proving Ground, Fort Huachuca. U.S. Army photo.

A jet-propelled drone takes off at the U.S. Army Electronic Proving Ground, Fort Huachuca, in August 1960.

Left to right: Maj. Gen. J.C. Wilson, Adjutant General, State of Arizona; Mrs. Wilson; Governor Paul F. Fannin, Governor of Arizona; Mrs. Uhrhane; Lt. Gen. Robert M. Cannon, Commanding General, Sixth U.S. Army; Maj. Gen. Francis F. Uhrhane, Commanding General, U.S. Army Electronic Proving Ground; Mrs. Stofft and Brig. Gen. Stofft, Arizona National Guard at a reception held during the 1960 encampment of the Arizona National Guard at Fort Huachuca. U.S. Army photo.

An August 1960 photo of the newly completed Greely Hall.

Gateway Times

Serving Fort Huachuca, Sierra Vista, Fry and Huachuca City

DRIVE EXTRA CAREFULLY

$1.97 MILLION CONTRACT LET FOR FORT BARRACKS

Stabilizes Permanency of Huachuca Proving Ground

LOCAL POLICE SAY THEY WILL NOT TOLERATE DRUNK DRIVING

GRIFFITH COOK NAMED TO FILL VACANCY ON TOWN COUNCIL

'Tis CHRISTMAS

IN OUR TOWN . . .

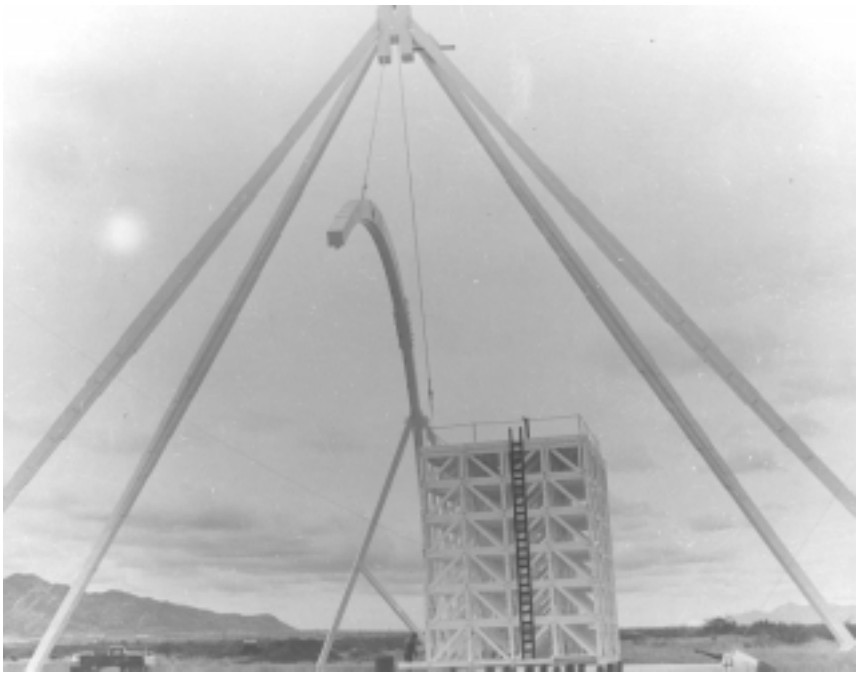
ACCIDENTS IN AREA CLAIM TWO LIVES, INJURED SIX

The front page of the Gateway Times for 12 December 1960 announces a $1.97 million contract for barracks buildings.

The SD-1 Surveillance Drone at Huachuca in the 1950s.

Testing weather instrumentation at Fort Huachuca in the 1960s.

Automatic Data Processing Center at Fort Huachuca. U.S. Army photo.



Antenna testing on Fort Huachuca's East Range by the U.S. Army Electronic Proving Ground. U.S. Army photo.

Fort Huachuca's main gate sometime in the 1960s. U.S. Army photo.

Maj. Gen. Benjamin Pochyla, who commanded the U.S. Army Electronic Proving Ground from 1963 to 1966, during a television interview. U.S. Army photo.

1960.15.00.107 SSgt. Norton explains the operation of the AN/PPS-4A radar to visitors. U.S. Army photo.

A radio controlled drone plane used for photo reconnaissance is readied for takeoff by starting crew at Fort Huachuca's USAEPG in the 1960s. U.S. Army photo.

Testing electronic gear at Huachuca in the 1960s. U.S. Army photo.

Sierra Vista's Fry Boulevard in the 1960s.

A view of Sierra Vista's Fry Boulevard in the 1960s.

Loading a SD-1 drone on a 2 1/2-ton truck in the 1960s. U.S. Army photo.

"US Army Combat Surveillance School/Training Center Republic of Viet Nam Orientation Site." U.S. Army photo.

A mock Vietnam village used for a training site at Huachuca in the 1960s. U.S. Army photo.

Soldiers train at Fort Huachuca's "Republic of Viet Nam Orientation Site." U.S. Army photo.

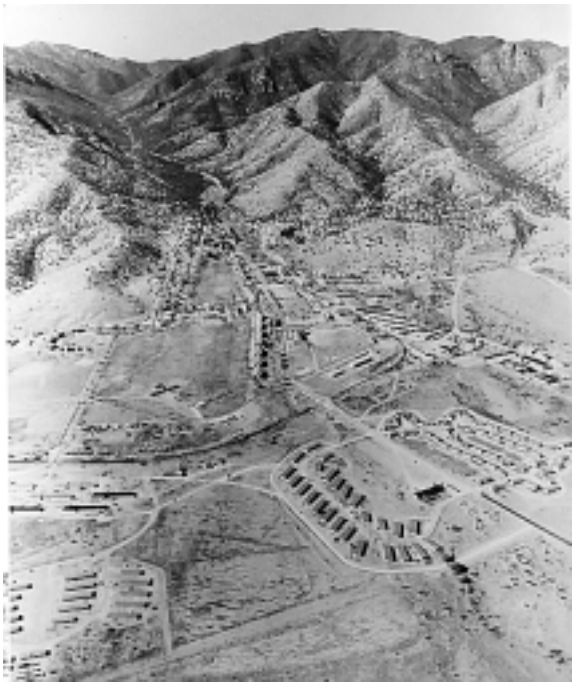
Training at Fort Huachuca's simulated Viet Cong village. U.S. Army photo.

Control at Libby Army Airfield in 1958.

1960.15.00.247 Libby Army Airfield in 1958.

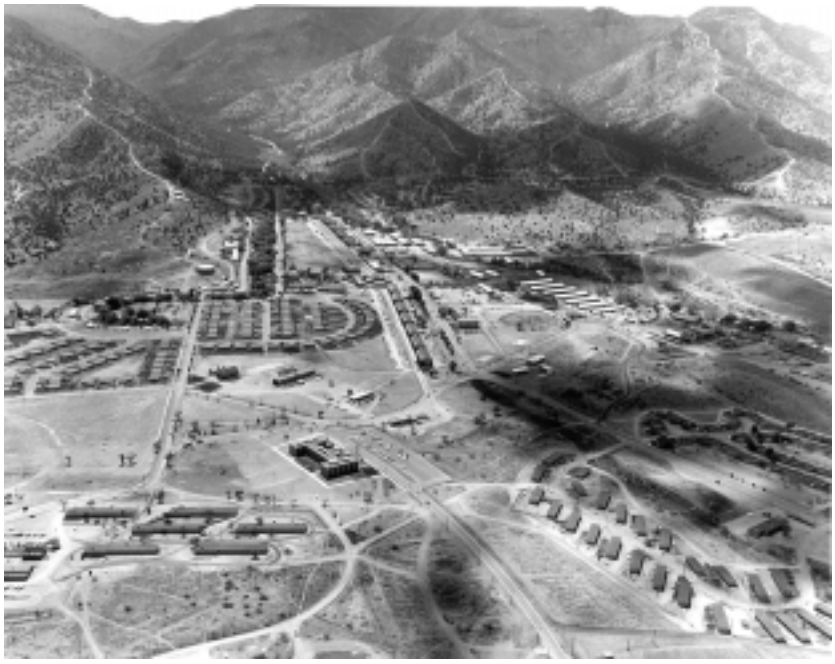
Aerial photo of Fort Huachuca in 1960s, with aircraft wing strut visible. U.S. Army photo.

Aerial view of Fort Huachuca sometime in 1960s. U.S. Army photo.



An aerial view of Huachuca Canyon in the 1960s. U.S. Army photo.

Senator Richard B. Russell, right, chairman Senate Committee on Armed Services, inspects an early Signal Corp heliograph. Its function is explained by Mr. Orville Cochran, Historian of the Fort Huachuca Museum. U.S. Army photo.



Aerial shot looking into Huachuca Canyon and showing new Military Construction Army (MCA) housing in March 1961. U.S. Army photo.

Military personnel operate automatic data processing equipment at the computer center of USAEPG, Fort Huachuca. Sp/5 Russell Cecil stands by the printer. Pfc. George Turner is seated at the Console. Both men are console operators.

Firing of these 105mm guns was planned and controlled by computer during White Plan III at Fort Huachuca. U.S. Army photo.

Sp/5 Duane Wheeler is working at the operating console of the Army's new Mobile Digital Computer, called the MOBIDIC (pronounced "Moby Dick"), at Huachuca in May 1962. U.S. Army photo.

Surveillance Drone-1 operations are explained to visiting Arizona Senator Carl Hayden. U.S. Army photo.

General Barksdale Hamlett, Vice Chief of Staff, U.S. Army, manipulates SD-1 drone control box, during a February 1963 demonstration at Sentinel Hill. He is being briefed by Sfc. Roy G. Hill, USAEPG. U.S. Army photo.

The 36th Army Band and the Honor Guard of the 459th Signal Battalion in 4th of July ceremonies on Brown Parade Field in 1963. U.S. Army photo.

Maj. Gen. Benjamin Pochyla, Commanding General, U.S. Army Electronic Proving Ground, poses with some of the retired Apache Indian Scouts. The Apaches are from left to right: SSgt Joe Kessay, William Major and Joe Quintero. U.S. Army photo.

The heliograph is operated by Sgt Uryche S. Hester and the PRC-10 Radio Receiver is operated by Sgt. Clarence J. Boucher. Both are members of Huachuca's 459th Signal Battalion. They are part of a museum program on Armed Forces Day. U.S. Army Signal Corps photo.

A surveillance drone being tested on Huachuca's ranges by USAEPG. U.S. Army photo.

Training being conducted at a mock Vietnam village site at Fort Huachuca in about 1965. U.S. Army photo.

Voices: Signal Units Arrive

One of the first soldiers to arrive at Fort Huachuca in January 1954 to reopen the post was Master Sgt. Harry Waldschmidt. He was transferring from Fort Monmouth, New Jersey. In Jac Hein's book, *Sierra Vista*: *It's People and Neighbors*, Waldschmidt tells about the experience.

I came out here with orders to reactivate Fort Huachuca on February 1, 1954. That morning, we opened the wire gates and that's the morning the Army Proving Ground was born. Col. Earl F. Cook was the first commanding officer. Two weeks later, on February 15, Gen.

Emil Lenzner arrived to take command.

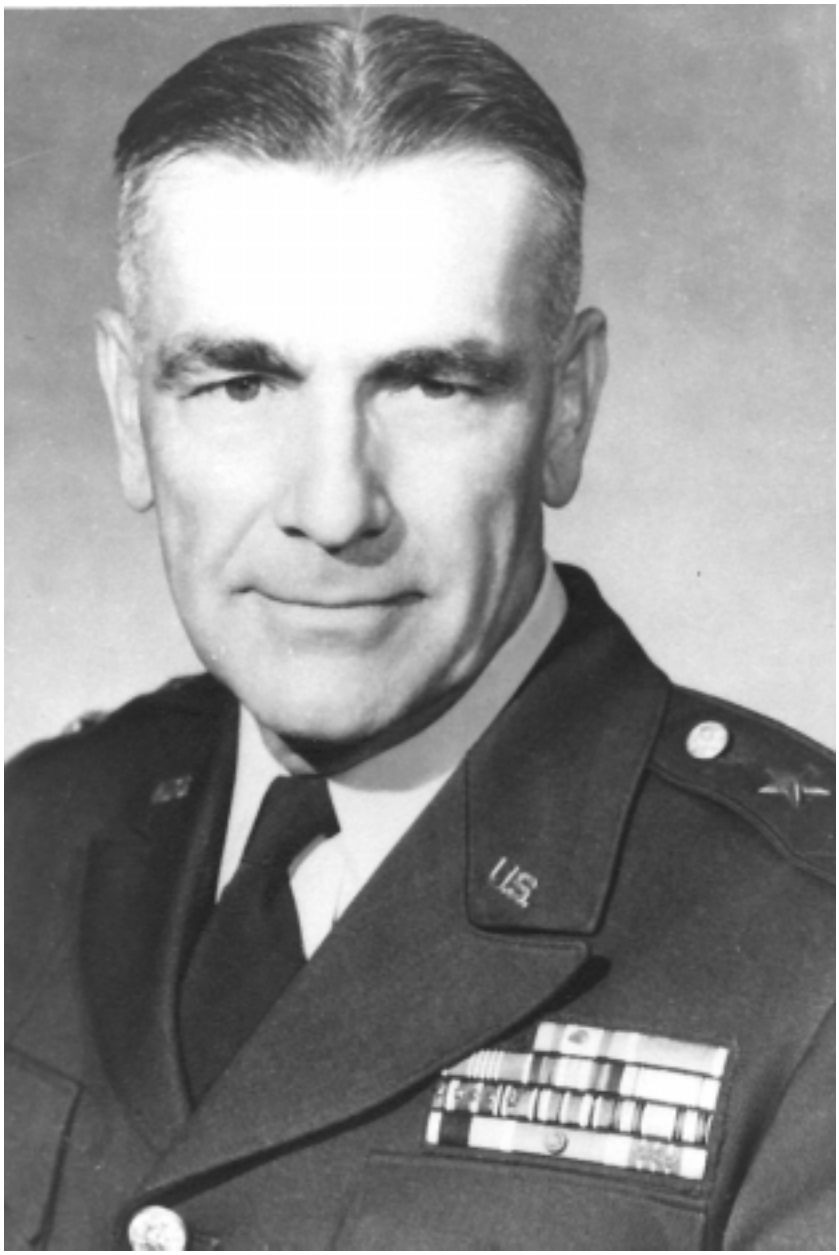
To say the place was a mess would be putting it mildly. The area was covered with animals: jackrabbits, skunks, white tail deer, buffalo, rattlesnakes, roadrunners, quail, coatimundi, javelina, you name it; even wildcats and mountain lions up in the canyons.

Paul Nott was a civilian instructor at Fort Huachuca during the Korean War and later remembered the arrival of troops at the post.

One morning a few of us were having coffee—Paul Keating and some of the other fellows and I. The town was quiet at that time. It was…after the Korea shutdown of the fort. As I looked down what is now Fry Boulevard, I saw headlights of automobiles coming our way. Soon we realized it was a convoy. The next thing we knew a staff car driven by a colonel pulled up by the cafe and I saw the flags with the stars. I went out and greeted Gen. Emil Lenzner and invited him in for a cup of coffee.[4]

Capt. David C. Buscall commanded Company C, 303d Signal Battalion, one of the first units to arrive at the post. In May, 1951 he brought his convoy through Fort Huachuca's gate. Their first order of business was to restore the fort's military appearance.

The first week or two that we were here about all we did was pick up rocks and weeds and trash. We cleaned up the post. Oh, it was a mess! While we were cleaning up the grounds and buildings, a forest fire broke out along the lower end of the fort and spread down the Huachucas. Naturally, we were called upon to help battle the blaze. It burned clear down to Miller Peak. It was vitally important that we keep some lines of communications open to residents of the area and other troops and people who were trying to contain the fire.



Maj. Gen. Emil Lenzner, Commanding General, U.S. Army Electronic Proving Ground, Fort Huachuca, from February 1954 to June 1957. U.S. Army photo.

Keating's Garden Canyon Standard Service Station.
Keating, Paul W., mayor of Sierra Vista, Arizona, from 1962-5.

Voices: "Colossal Spending Out of Taxes"

Syndicated columnist Westbrook Pegler was an avid cold warrior and a supporter of Senator Joseph McCarthy's purge of perceived communists from government. He reserved a good deal of venom for the U.S. Army because McCarthy and Roy Cohn said that the Army protected communists at Fort Monmouth. He visited Fort Huachuca in 1955 to see if he could ferret out any traitors. In a May 12 column he wrote:

> *There is rejoicing in Arizona because much of the most "sensitive" radar research and related activity of the Army has been transferred from Fort Monmouth, N.J. to Fort Huachuca, a vast reservation of desert plain and mountain in the wild border country adjacent to Mexico. Recently, a strange spectacle was presented. A bank, the Valley National, which spread-eagles the state, interviewed Brig. Gen. Emil Lenzner, commanding Huachuca, solely as to the glittering business opportunities thus opened for Arizona by means of further colossal spending out of taxes in a state which is already a dependent economic ward of the treasury. The bank published as a paid ad of one full page in Arizona papers and the Wall Street*

Journal the general's answers to typical chamber of commerce questions….

General Lenzner's lyric about the glorious future that the transplanted focus of treasonous infection holds forth for Arizona contains the following hot licks:

Huachuca now has about 500 officers, 7,500 enlisted men and 1,300 civilians. (Incidentally, at Monmouth, Lawton [Maj. Gen. Kirk B. Lawton, former commander at Fort Monmouth] could not enforce routine lawful orders on enlisted men because the Reds fostered systematic appeals by all offenders to their congressmen, who then phoned the Pentagon, which then ordered the commanding general to tear up the charges. The same slackness is found at many other posts and the same, if not worse, may be expected at isolated Huachuca.)

General Lenzner anticipates soon a command of about 11,000 persons. Huachuca is a permanent establishment now, having been abandoned and reclaimed since World War II when it served as a training base for a Negro Division which later served in Italy. Many millions were squandered to no military profit in the '40s, but General Lenzner now reveals that in the year beginning next July 1 an amount between $20 and $30 million will be committed in new contracts to develop and test electronic equipment. Inventions produced by private enterprise will be tested and the general foresees that this situation will encourage private companies to set up shop and employ labor in Arizona. The press foresees great industrial and economic prosperity flowing from all this.

There is no mention of the fact that the radar center at Huachuca has been transferred almost unchanged from Monmouth where it was the worst focus of all the pervading treachery. That dark thought might becloud the joyous prospect that Lenzner is requesting and

probably will get $16 million for permanent construction in fiscal '57.

Valley National Bank advertisement featuring Brig. Gen. Lenzner, which seemed to rankle columnist Westbrook Pegler.

Timeline

In **1954** the Army's strength was 1,404,598. Bill Haley and his Comets sang *Rock Around the Clock*. Marlon Brando and Lee J. Cobb starred in *On the Waterfront*. To block Communist takeovers, the U.S. formed the Southeast Asia Treaty Organization on 8 September which made military guarantees to South Vietnam, Laos, and Cambodia. In January a policy that would become known as "massive retaliation" was enunciated when Secretary of State John Foster Dulles announced that the United States would "depend primarily upon a great [nuclear] capacity to retaliate, instantly, by means and at places of our own choosing…." British strategist B. H. Liddell Hart wrote in April: "To the extent that the H.bomb reduces the likelihood of full-scale war, it *increases* the possibilities of limited war pursued by widespread local aggression." The phrase "Under God" was added to the pledge of allegiance on 14 June. Ninety-four percent of Americans believed in God. A family of four could get by on $60 a week. A George Gallup survey showed that the average American man was 5 foot, 9 inches tall and weighed 158 pounds, while the average woman was 5 foot, four inches and weighed 132. Two out of three wore glasses. Kitty Kallen scored the year's biggest hit with "Little Things Mean a Lot." Favorite TV shows were *I Love Lucy*, *Your Show of Shows*, *Dragnet*, *Name That Tune*, *What's My Line*, and *I've Got a Secret*. The most popular films were *On the Waterfront*, *The Caine Mutiny*, *Dial "M" For Murder*, and *20,000 Leagues Under the Sea*. The concept of "togetherness" was introduced by *McCall's* magazine in February. On 1 April the Air Force Academy was created. In January the Navy launched its first atomic-powered submarine, the *Nautilus*. The St. Lawrence Seaway was approved by Congress. On 19 June Julius and Ethel Rosenberg were executed for treason. *Playboy* sold for a dime and *TV Guide* for fifteen cents. Hemingway won the Nobel Prize in Literature. The Senate censured Senator Joe McCarthy. The Supreme Court ruled that "separate but equal" school facilities were unconstitutional. On 7 May the French position at Dienbienphu fell to Vietminh troops led by Gen. Vo Nguyen Giap. Vietnam was partitioned. The Soviet Union tested its first hydrogen bomb in August. Five congressmen were shot down by Puerto Rican nationalists. On 24 August the president outlawed the Communist Party. Gen. MacArthur was quoted as saying, "No one desires peace as much as the soldier for he must pay the greatest penalty in war." The U.S. feared Communist China would invade the nationalist offshore islands of Quemoy and Matsu and interposed their fleet. In October Field Marshall Montgomery, NATO Deputy Supreme Commander for Europe, said: "I want to make it absolutely clear that we at SHAPE are basing all our operational plans on using atomic and thermonuclear weapons in our defense. With us it is no longer: 'They may possibly be used.' It is very definitely: 'They will be used, if we are attacked.' The reason for this action is that we cannot match the strength that could be brought against us unless we use nuclear weapons…. There are some who say that if war is joined, nuclear weapons will not be used; I would disagree with that. My opinion is that the fear of atomic and thermonuclear weapons is a powerful deterrent to war; but once a world hot war has started, *both* sides are likely to use them. We would certainly use them ourselves if we are attacked." Mac Hyman (1923-63) published *No Time For Sergeants*.

In **1955** Army strength was 1,109,296. On 20 January the U.S. began sending aid to South Vietnam. West Germany was accepted into NATO and its rebuilding of its armed forces began. On 21 July Wilber M. Brucker replaced Stevens as Secretary of the Army. On 30 June

Gen. Maxwell Taylor replaced Ridgway as Army Chief of Staff. Chet Huntley and David Brinkley were the most watched news team. James Dean, the star of *Rebel Without a Cause*, died in a car crash. Tranquilizers were introduced. A "Summit Conference" was held in Geneva. Army medical teams were dispatched to Pakistan to help prevent epidemics that were threatened by flood conditions. Army pilots surveyed the damage from a volcanic eruption in Hawaii and a tidal wave which followed. Congress passed the Reserve Forces Act which enlarged the Ready Reserve to 2,900,000 men by 1970. President Eisenhower wrote, "Americans, indeed, all free men, remember that in the final choice a soldier's pack is not so heavy a burden as a prisoner's chain." In March Arizona's boundary dispute with California was settled. On 12 April the Salk vaccine against polio was declared safe for public use. The U.S. Air Force Academy was opened at Colorado Springs, Colo., in June. Evelyn Waugh published *Officers and Gentlemen*. Edward L. Beach (1918-), a U.S. Navy commander who culminated his career commanding the atomic sub USS Triton and circumnavigated the world, 36,000 nautical miles, submerged, published *Run Silent, Run Deep*. Mac Kinlay Kantor (1904-77) published *Andersonville*.

In **1956** the Army numbered 1,025,778. Army and Air Force officers were opposed on the issue of primacy for air power in national security planning. Hungarians rose in revolt over Soviet occupation. Sierra Vista, Arizona, was incorporated. Amiri Baraka, aka LeRoi Jones, (1934-), an activist African-American poet, served in the U.S. Air Force as a gunner after his graduation from Howard University.

In **1957** Army strength totaled 997,994. The U.S. Army established the Special Warfare School at Fort Bragg on 1 May. On 5 January President Eisenhower promised aid for Middle East countries fighting Communist subversion. A study prepared by the Soviet General Staff Academy concluded that all Soviet operations were to be based on the use of nuclear weapons, reasoning that such weapons would be used against them. Max Shulman (1919-), published *Rally Round the Flag Boys*.

In **1958** the Army's strength was 898,925. The Army launched the earth satellite Explorer I on 31 January from Cape Canaveral, Fla. The Navy's last battleship, the USS *Wisconsin*, was put in mothballs. Paul J. Fanin was elected governor of Arizona and Barry M. Goldwater was sent to the senate from Arizona. A study by the RAND Corporation entitled *Report on a Study of Non-Military Defense* concluded that with expenditures of a billion dollars half the population could be preserved in shelters in the event of a nuclear attack. The U.S. intervened in Lebanon from July through October. On 6 August Congress passed the Defense Reorganization Act. J.P. Donleavy (1926-), who was born in Brooklyn, NY, served in the U.S. Navy before returning to the Ireland of his parents, then England, published *The Ginger Man* about an anti-heroic ex-G.I.

All That Glitters: The Jones Gold Story

On January 19, 1959, a World War II veteran drove up to the Main Gate at Fort Huachuca. Former Pvt. Robert Jones had journeyed from his home in Dallas, Texas, with two companions, an eighteen-year-old dream to fulfill, and an incredible story to tell post officials.

He had, he said, served at Fort Huachuca in 1941 with the 25th Infantry. In June of that eventful year, he and a friend, Pvt. Robert Mayes, took advantage of some weekend free time to hike up into Huachuca Canyon. Following the Huachuca Creek stream bed near an old spring

house, Jones felt the earth give way beneath his feet and the cave-in dropped him some thirty feet into a darkened aperture which led to a walled room stacked high with what Jones could only identify in the dark as heavy metallic bricks.

Private Mayes pulled him from the pit with branches and vines and Jones returned an hour later with a rope and flashlight. With the help of the light, Jones determined that the room's floor-to-ceiling contents were white and red gold bars stacked like cordwood.

He covered the hole with a rock and marked the spot with initials on a large nearby rock. The events on that June afternoon indelibly marked the course of Jones' thoughts for the rest of his life. And his story, which soon received nationwide publicity, quickened the pulse of thousands of treasure-seekers.

But not everyone was ready to believe him. Given the task of monitoring the search, Fort Huachuca's Inspector General, Col. Eldridge Bacon, began an investigation to verify points in Jones' tale. The other man at the scene at the time of Jones' alleged discovery, Private Mayes, was killed during the fighting in Italy, so there could be no collaboration from that quarter. Colonel Bacon did manage to locate Jones' old First Sergeant in Los Angeles. In interviews in both Los Angeles and Fort Huachuca, First Sgt. Matt Verble verified many points of the story but stated that he did not have an exact recollection of the incident. Jones produced two affidavits from former Army friends who said that they were present when Jones talked about finding gold in the canyon. He said he broke off a chunk of gold and took it to an assayer in Douglas who allegedly gave him $890.00 for it. The assayer denied the story, as he might have been expected to do, since it was illegal at that time for private citizens to own or buy gold. There were vaguely remembered stories of Jones throwing a large and expensive beer party about that time.

The hierarchy at Fort Huachuca was not eager to pursue the search because initial digging had found nothing, a water supply for the post was located underground in that area and they were afraid of disturbing it, further excavations would be expensive, and they were doubtful of the truth of Jones' story. The IG had concluded in his report, "The intensive effort made to support the statements of Jones have met with complete failure, and no support has been found. It is my opinion that in his entire story Jones is a victim of his own imagination and that the gold as alleged does not now nor ever did exist on the site pointed out by Jones."

But despite his recommendations that no further digging be conducted, other attempts would be made to find the fabulous cache of gold that now shined in the national consciousness thanks to the reams of newsprint devoted to the story and a March 14th feature in *Life* magazine. The gold that Jones described was stacked along the walls in two piles, each being twenty feet long, four feet high, and eight inches wide. Col. Eric Osborne, who was stationed at Fort Huachuca during the initial searches and who was an advisor to the quest effort, has estimated that the minimum amount of gold so stacked would be 5.34 tons and the maximum would be 10.68 tons. Although not impossible, this is a considerable and bulky amount to haul away. Using 1985 gold prices, the minimum value would be $58 million.

There were five distinct explorations of the site in Huachuca Canyon. The initial dig occurred when Jones first visited the fort and lasted for two days, January 20-22, 1959. Jones walked up the road from the spring house about 100 feet, sat down on a large rock and said, "This is it. Move on up." Manual digging to a depth of six feet failed to turn up the rock with which Jones had claimed to cover the hole in 1941. On the 22d a bulldozer was brought to the scene and it dug a crater from twelve to fifteen feet. Work ceased that afternoon when the hole started filling with water. Since no evidence was uncovered to substantiate Jones' story, Col. C.

O. Brunner, the post commander, told the post engineers to fill up the hole and informed Jones that there would be no more digging as it would jeopardize one of the principal water sources of the post. Jones went back to Dallas.

The second project took place from September 16 to October 2, 1959. It is described in Colonel Bacon's journal:

On 16 September, through arrangements made by a local contractor, the C. H. Leavell Company, a well-drilling rig was moved to the site in Huachuca Canyon. The drill experienced considerable difficulty in progressing to a depth since the topsoil was composed largely of boulders and fieldstone. The first day a depth of perhaps eight feet was reached by the drill rig. On 17 September work continued until a at depth of approximately fourteen feet the drill bit suddenly fell free approximately five feet. Attempts to continue the drilling beyond this free fall proved to be very slow and laborious, since apparently a rock shelf had been reached. This, in essence, was exactly the situation described by Jones although at a lesser depth. Discussion with the drill rig operators, both of whom had long experience in this field, revealed that they had never seen any such a drop before in their experience, and that it must indicate the presence of a void. Jones was quite certain that this was in fact the room which he had described even though the depth was not the same. It then became apparent that there could be no solution to the problem except to dig down to this depth with a clamshell in order to observe what actually took place.

The drill was then moved back off the site, and on Friday, the 18th of September, the Post Engineer brought to the site a crane rigged with a clamshell, a D-8 dozer, and several small pumps. An excavation was started by the clamshell at a site immediately below the hole drilled by the rig. This hole was marked by a ten-foot length of casing. During the course of digging by the clam, at a depth of approximately twelve feet, water was struck and the composition of the soil changed from a rubble, earth-filled type to a yellow clay structure composed primarily of decomposed granite. It was at this stage that water was hit and the pumps brought into operation. As the hole progressed below the depth of twelve feet, considerable difficulty was experienced in the sloughing of the banks around the hole and the problem in disposing of the water. The water encountered was not ground water but was a subsurface run-off which confined itself to a channel along the top of the decomposed granite plug. As digging continued down to the eighteen- to twenty-foot level, it became apparent that the void through which the drill bit fell was in fact a water-eroded cavity in the decomposed granite, and that no room nor cavity of any sort was uncovered. At this point, the casing which marked the original drill site was removed, and the clam moved over approximately four feet to this location and enlarged the hole in that direction. Reaching a depth of approximately twenty feet at this location revealed the exact same type of ground formation as was previously noted.

At this point in the excavation the site was visited by the commanding general, Maj. Gen. F. W. Moorman, who examined the site, talked briefly with Jones, and indicated his desire that the excavation be continued to the originally named depth of thirty-two feet to prove or disprove Jones' story for all time.

Excavation then continued with the clam as before, with as many as four pumps being operated to keep the water level within working tolerances. The time period discussed here has been from Friday, 18 September through Monday, 28 September, work having progressed, in addition to normal working hours, on Saturday 26 September.

On reaching a depth of approximately twenty-four feet, it became apparent that further progress was not practical using the clamshell, since an apparent ledge of rock had been uncov-

ered at this depth. It was then decided that we would drill to a depth of at least eight feet beyond the bottom of the excavation to determine if any voids existed at this depth. While arrangements were being made to obtain a drilling contractor, excavation continued with the clamshell and by Thursday, 1 October, a depth of approximately twenty-six feet had been reached in the pit. During the entire period under discussion, the site was visited frequently by members of the press, radio, TV, and a great deal of publicity—both national and local—developed from this search. On Thursday, 1 October and Friday, 2 October drilling was instituted, and a depth of eight and one-half feet was reached below the bottom of the excavation dug by the clamshell. This resulted in an actual exploratory drilling to a depth of approximately thirty-four feet which, accepting Jones' dimensions and location of the underground room, would have carried us at least three feet below the ceiling of the alleged room. No cavities, voids of any sort, were disclosed by this drilling. On reaching this depth with four test holes, the holes were loaded; and at 1330 on 2 October a charge of thirty sticks of dynamite was exploded in these test holes. No cavity of any sort was disclosed by this charge. Instead, what appeared to be a rather thick ledge composed largely of quartzite was discovered. The quartzite being shattered by the blast, some additional water developed. Operations then continued with the clamshell removing the rubble from the blast until at approximately 1550 on 2 October the decision was reached that further digging would be uneconomical, and therefore the project was closed. Jones was notified of this decision and agreed that he had said that he would be satisfied if we went to a depth of thirty-two feet on this site. He also said that he knew the room and the gold were in this site and if we would only go a few feet further, he was sure that we would find it. He was informed that this would not be done. Since we had fulfilled our part of the bargain, he was expected to fulfill the bargain on his side. This he reluctantly agreed to do, and left the post Friday afternoon….

In summary, the location and depth specified by Jones were explored by use of the equipment previously described, and it is concluded that the room which Jones alleges he fell into in 1941, and the gold which he saw there are not in fact at the location specified.

Allowances have been made here for possible fill on the site of the excavation since 1941, but with the eight foot margin of safety previously mentioned, it seem impossible that such a room existed at this site.

Based on a study of the terrain, both surface and underground, it is concluded that while Jones is still certain of his story, it would be nearly an engineering impossibility for such a room to have existed.

This conclusion is shared by Lieutenant Gerhard and Lieutenant Stawecki, both of this command, and both graduate geologists; Mr. Paige of the U.S. Geological Survey; and Mr. J. G. Reid, Jr., Chief Scientist of the Proving Ground, all of whom were consulted on the engineering and geological aspects of this operation.

Jones continued to press for further digging and offered to bring in his own contractor. Colonel Brunner's answer had a note of finality: "In reply to your letter of 20 April 1960, please be advised that no further permission to search for the alleged treasure will be granted. Any further search for this alleged treasure would seriously interfere with the mission of the United States Electronic Proving Ground."

Post officials considered the matter closed. But Jones persisted and by mid-October 1962 had received permission for another search from President Kennedy's military aide, Major General Clifton. He contracted with Mahan Bros. Construction Company of Prescott, Arizona, for $10,000 worth of work. He had meanwhile secured an agreement with the Treasury Department

for a fifty-fifty split. Work began on February 12, 1963, and lasted until March 15 when the money ran out. They had no better luck, bringing up only rocks and water. With a well driller and a core driller they checked at random spots in the surrounding area with no results.

A fourth exploration was made along the west bank of the creek in 1968 by the Chicago mining firm of Atkins and Hale. Little was recorded. Nothing was turned up. Again the Army considered this to be the final search, determined to deny permission for any further digging. Jones died in 1969, his dream unfulfilled.

In 1975 the Quest Exploration Corporation obtained permission from Washington for the fifth search for Jones' Gold. This was to be the most comprehensive and scientific treasure hunt ever undertaken at that point in time. The president of Quest, Charles A. Kenworthy, explained how he became interested in the project. "I had read a lot of articles on the Huachuca treasure in *Life* and other magazines, and when I first got involved with Stanford Research Institute, I began digging through my files for a treasure that would lend itself to newly-developed electronic search methods. Huachuca seemed to be ideal. The search area was a small one, and the evidence of the likelihood of treasure actually being there was good."

Quest's contract with the government called for two phases. Phase I, a twenty-day scientific search period, began on May 16, 1975. The Quest Corporation contracted with the Stanford Research Institute (SRI) to do the tests that would determine if there was anything there that would justify Phase II, the actual removal of the treasure.

On the morning of the 17th the area in Huachuca Canyon was staked out in a grid-shaped pattern and elevations were measured to the accuracy of 3/8 of an inch. A survey was made with metal detectors to find metal near the surface. The area proved to be strewn with old water pipes.

Dr. Roger Vickers, Senior Physicist, Radio Physics Lab, SRI, headed the electronic search. Because the underground water in Huachuca Canyon made the use of a radar sounder impractical, tests were carried out with a resistivity meter, an instrument that took readings every five feet down each line of stakes. A computer correlated the readings and produced a subsurface picture of the entire area. The scientists were certain that if a tunnel or treasure chamber existed, it would be shown unmistakably on their charts.

Meanwhile, a micro-gravity meter was brought in to pinpoint the treasure room. It would show lessened gravity in an empty chamber or increased gravity in a room full of heavy metal. The instrument is extremely sensitive and can pick up vibrations from a car driving over ground as far away as a mile.

Using the sophisticated computer back at Stanford, charts and overlays were made to produce a complete picture of all of the underground anomalies. According to Kenworthy, the charts showed what appeared to be an old shaft going down at an angle thirty-eight feet deep into a large chamber-shaped anomaly 20 feet wide, 8 feet 9 inches high, and nearly 30 feet long. "You can imagine our excitement," Kenworthy said. "This came pretty close to Jones' description of the shaft and treasure chamber."

To probe this and other holes beneath the earth, the team drilled three-inch core holes to the heart of the anomalies and then inserted a special probe that would register the presence of any metal within two and a half feet. The large chamber proved to be filled with silt and fill material that may have flooded the chamber when the Army used dynamite in 1959. No gold.

Kenworthy concluded that he felt that this chamber was the one that Jones described. "The entrance to the shaft itself was 50 feet from the rock where Jones' initials were carved, and about 175 feet from the old spring house. Jones once said the location of the shaft entrance was

50 feet from the old spring house and 200 feet from the rock. But if he carved his initials backwards on the rock, isn't it possible that over the years he got the two distances transposed in his mind?"

In a letter to Quest that was passed along to the commander of Headquarter, Fort Huachuca, Dr. Vickers drew his conclusions.

We have reviewed the data from the drilling program in combination with the results of the surface survey of selected portions of Huachuca Canyon and have a number of conclusions to report.

Firstly, we feel that the surface survey was very complete in nature and represented the best combination of sensors that could be used for the detection of underground cavities in the difficult type of terrain found in Fort Huachuca. The survey was considerably more dense than is customary with the resistivity data points being taken every five feet, and the microgravity and magnetic data taken every ten feet. Thus we feel that if Jones' cavity were in the surveyed area there is no chance that we did not obtain several data points over it.

Secondly, the combination of sensors used allow, in principle, anomalies from subsurface boulders, trees, etc. to be separated from those arising from cavities. Due to the extremely rough nature of the subsurface, this was not always the case, and some areas were investigated even though perhaps only one sensor showed an anomaly. Thus we feel confident that all the significant anomalies were covered.

The sensors used were the latest available, and as you know in the case of microgravity represented the only sensor of its type available within the United States. The sensitivity of these instruments was more than adequate to register the anomaly from a cavity of the size described by Jones.

In accordance with your wishes, expressed early in the program, every attempt was made both during the survey and drilling phases of the search to leave the terrain undamaged and with a minimum of disturbance.

Apart from one minor area in the West Road, the only area which was considered to need drill holes in order to determine the nature of the anomalies was the East Road area approximately fifty feet from the old spring house. From the drill holes put down in this area we were able to construct a fairly good picture of the subsurface, and to eliminate the area as a likely spot for the Jones cavern. There were layers in the region that appeared to be water-filled voids, and these were checked with a down-hole metal detecting probe. The extra holes that were drilled closer to the east embankment showed the same stratigraphy, and led to the conclusion that the "void" areas are part of a natural formation and not a tunnel as might be supposed from the earlier drilling results. During the drilling, extra traverses were run with the resistivity unit to check the possibility of a natural or man-made cavern connecting up with the deep extremity of the "void" stratum. No evidence was found to support the existence of such a cavern.

Therefore it is our conclusion, after discussing the data with our colleagues here at SRI, that neither the surface nor the drill hole data give any indication that a cavity such as that described by Private Jones exists within the area surveyed. It is our further conclusion that no future surface surveys are liable to improve upon the data already obtained for that area using instruments that either exist now or are known to be under development.

Was this to be the last and conclusive search for gold? The shimmer of untold wealth does not pass easily from the mind's eye.[5]

Mr. Robert Jones watches hopefully as a giant clam shell crane scoops away the covering of an 18-year-dream, several million dollars in gold bullion supposedly viewed by Jones in 1941. U.S. Army photo.

Those yellow bars were this long, says Robert Jones of Dallas, Texas. He briefs two friends on the treasure he says he found 18 years ago in Fort Huachuca's Huachuca Canyon. Army authorities cooperated in the venture by loaning some equipment to aid in the search. U.S. Army photo.

Robert Jones and a friend during the 1959 search for gold in Huachuca Canyon. U.S. Army photo.

Excavation work in 1959 in Huachuca Canyon in the search for Jones' gold. U.S. Army photo.

Work in Huachuca Canyon during the "Jones' Gold" exploration in February 1963.

Timeline

In **1959** the strength of the Army was 861,964. On 30 June Gen. Lyman Lemnitzer replaced Taylor as Army Chief of Staff. Alaska and Hawaii (18 Mar) became states. Atomic submarines were equipped with Polaris missiles. "Compact" cars became popular. Fidel Castro took power in Cuba. Benjamin Davis Jr., who commanded the 332nd Fighter Group which shot down over 200 enemy planes in southern Europe and won a Distinguished Unit Citation, became the nation's first black major general. The first senior class graduated from Buena High School on 26 May. The "massive retaliation" strategy was dangerously outmoded, and as one strategist, Bernard Brodie, explained: Today the supreme advantage of the initiative in launching an unrestricted thermonuclear war can hardly be contested, for the side possessing it can hope, reasonably under some circumstances, to obliterate the opponent's power to retaliate." James Jones published *The Pistol*. John Hersey published *The War Lover*.

Roll Call: Orville Cochran and the Fort Huachuca Museum

On June 14, 1960, the Army's birthday, the Fort Huachuca Museum opened its doors to the public thus fulfilling a major ambition of Lieut. Col. (USA Ret) John Healy. A cavalry officer who had soldiered for the greater part of his career at Fort Huachuca and retired to his ranch in nearby Carr Canyon, Healy was the driving force behind a committee organized in the early 1950s for the purpose of preserving the incomparable history of the fort.

When the museum became a reality in 1960, it was the result of several years of planning,

collecting, hoping and just plain hard work by a group of men and women who believed in the value of history and Army traditions.

But it wasn't until a suitable building was made available that the museum could become a reality. That happened when the staff offices of Headquarters, Fort Huachuca, moved into the newly built Greely Hall in 1959 and vacated their old offices in building 41405. An ideal home for the Fort Huachuca Museum, building 41405 was itself an historic structure located at one corner of the parade field around which the original Old Post, now a National Historic Landmark, was laid out. It had been built in 1892 as a bachelor officers' quarters and would later serve as an officer club (1920-41), post headquarters, and staff office. Around its stone fireplace it witnessed moments in the lives of men who were destined to form the backbone of Army leadership during two World Wars. Henceforth it would house the Fort Huachuca Museum.

By its silver anniversary in 1985, the Fort Huachuca Museum had matured. It was accredited by the American Association of Museums and certified by Department of the Army as meeting professional standards. It is generally recognized by museum professionals and the 80,000 people who visit annually as a dynamic institution which tells the story of the Army on the Southwestern frontier in an interesting and edifying way.

Its growth and success can be attributed to an Army managerial hierarchy that was fully supportive of the goals of the Army's historical program, the dozens of dedicated staff members who have each left their unique and creative marks over the first twenty-five years, and a clientele who have used the museum to focus their pride in the contributions of the U.S. Army to their country's growth.

In a succession of able and devoted museum staffers, one man stands out. He is Orville Cochran (1911-1969), the first civilian hired to direct the efforts of the museum and a man imbued with a sense of Arizona history. He first came to the state in 1925. The fourteen-year-old Cochran enrolled in Holbrook High School, transferred to St. John's High, and then attended the University of Arizona in Tucson where he was the feature editor of the *Arizona Wildcat* in 1931. Pursuing a career in journalism, he was editor of the *Buckeye Review*.

World War II interrupted his newspaper work and Orville Cochran served in the infantry, attaining the rank of Lieutenant Colonel in the Arizona National guard until his retirement in 1958.

That was the year he came to Fort Huachuca to work in the Inspector General's Office. It wasn't his first time at the fort. As an infantry sergeant in 1938 he attended a National Guard summer encampment there and in 1949 he returned in a guard assignment to inventory the assets of the then abandoned post.

His journalistic talents, familiarity with the Army and its traditions as both an NCO and field grade officer, and a love of Arizona history made him the ideal choice to fill the job of historian. He was not the first post historian; he succeeded Wayne Spangler. But he was the first to hold the dual position of historian and museum director. It was a post that he held for the next nine years, until his death in 1969. During that time he presided over the transformation of an empty building into a visually exciting collection of militaria.

Orville Cochran was indefatigueable in his quest for artifacts and information about historic Fort Huachuca. He amassed and catalogued dozens of bookshelves of information, interviewing veterans and researching archives. These files became the reference base upon which subsequent historians and scholars have depended and the core of the museum's archives. His public relations work brought the aspirations of the museum to a wide audience and enabled it to

benefit from the donations of Arizona neighbors and Army veterans. The intensity of his efforts allowed the museum to emerge from the first decade of its existence as a strong institution with a good collection and a lot to offer the community. Anyone who has ever worked at the museum has reflected with gratitude and admiration at how much easier the way has been made for them because of the immense contributions of Orville Cochran. Likewise, anyone who has ever come away from the museum with a little better understanding of their heritage, owes a debt of gratitude to the museum's first director.

His successor, Dr. Bruno Rolak, also was a man devoted to the idea that the history of Fort Huachuca merited a first rate facility, and under his leadership the museum took great strides. Its collection doubled and the Fort Huachuca story gained definition.

Although a large number of people made significant contributions, it is to these three men—John Healy, Orville Cochran, and Bruno Rolak—that the Fort Huachuca Museum owes its emergence as one of the leading institutions of its kind.

It is appropriate that the Fort Huachuca Museum be the custodian of southwestern military history, not just because Fort Huachuca is the only surviving, active Army post between Fort Bliss, Texas, and Fort Irwin, California, and between Fort Douglas, Utah, and the Mexican border, but because today Fort Huachuca is a National Historic Landmark that, like few other jplaces, evokes a feeling for the past. The landscape retains its grandeur from centuries past; time lingers in Huachuca's canyons; spectors of forebearers are everywhere. The land itself serves as a monument to the men it has sustained, tested and struck with wonder.

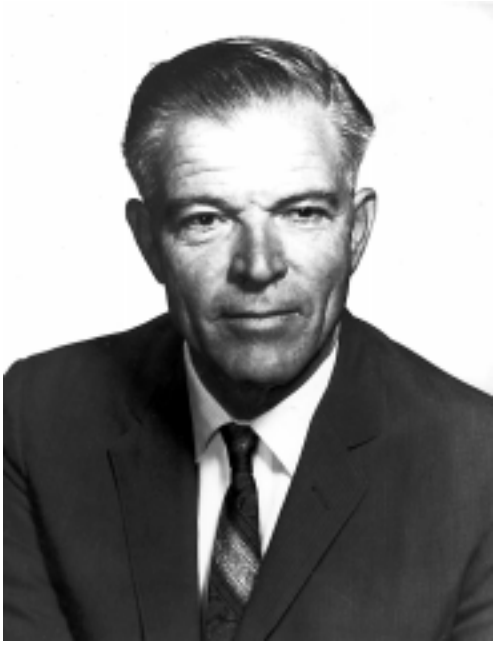
The museum's goals, simply stated, are to collect and care for military artifacts that inform us about the U.S. Army's past and to interpret them in such a way as to bring to the military community and the general public a heightened awareness of, and increased appreciation for the colorful history of the military in the Southwest. The Fort Huachuca Museum is a reflection of soldiers' pride in their heritage and an attempt to explain their deeply rooted sense of history.

The Fort Huachuca Museum in November 1960, the year that it opened to the public. It was built in 1892 as Bachelor Officers' Quarters. In 1920 it became the Officers Club. In 1941 it was Post Headquarters and in 1954 housed staff offices. U.S. Army photo.

Maj. Gen. John B. Brooks, USAF Retired, left, poses in front of the Post Museum with Mr. Orville A. Cochran, U.S. Army Electronic Proving Ground, in 1961. U.S. Army photo.

A museum display in the early 1970s. U.S. Army photo.

The front room of the Fort Huachuca Museum in 1973. U.S. Army photo. Photo: Museum displays in the early 1970s.



Orville Cochran

1968.04.25.001 O.A. Cochran of the Fort Huachuca Museum shows an artifact to visiting Arizona Governor Jack Williams in April 1968. U.S. Army photo.

Maj. Gen. Jack Albright, commanding the U.S. Army Strategic Communications Command, turns the last screw in a Fort Huachuca Museum exhibit depicting the role of the Signal Corps in Arizona. The 1975 display room was the first in a series of all new exhibits for the museum. U.S. Army photo.

Timeline

In **1960** the Army's strength was 873,078. The census reported 179,323,175 Americans. There were 1,302,161 people in Arizona. On 31 September Gen. George H. Decker replaced Lemnitzer as Army Chief of Staff. Foreign aid between 1948 and 1960 totaled $55.2 billion. McNamara and Gen. Maxwell Taylor were the designers of "flexible response, [diplomatic, economic, conventional forces, special forces]" which would replace "massive retaliation" as the national security policy and dramatically expand the defense budget in years to come. Henry Kissinger was arguing against a limited nuclear strategy and calling for a shift toward conventional forces. Kennedy and Nixon became the first presidential candidates to debate on TV. The Soviet Union and the Peoples' Republic of China split over ideology. The average American per capita income was $2,218. The Russians shot down Gary Powers in his U-2 spy plane over the Soviet Union. Kennedy was elected president. On 1 April the Army Signal Corps, using an Air Force Thor-Able vehicle, launched a Television and Infra Red Observation Satellite which was used to map the world's cloud cover and provide weather information. The Defense Communications Agency was established. The Soviet Union, following similar reductions by the U.S. in 1955 and Britain in 1957, reduced their armed forces in January from 3,623,000 to 2,423,000. The U.S. announced that it would send aid to Laos on 15 December. Concerning the use of

tactical nuclear weapons, B. H. Liddell Hart wrote in *Deterrent or Defense*: "In theory, these small-yield weapons offer a better chance of confining nuclear action to the battle-zone, and thus limiting its scale and scope of destructiveness—to the benefit of humanity and the preservation of civilization. But once any kind of nuclear weapon is actually used, it could all too easily spread by rapid degrees, and lead to all-out nuclear war. The lessons of experience about the emotional impulses of men at war are much less comforting than the theory—the tactical theory which has led to the development of these weapons."

Fort Hootchie Kootchie in the 1960s

Nicolas Proffitt, a 1961 graduate of Buena High School, came to Fort Huachuca as a teenaged dependent in the late 1950s, the son of a career noncommissioned officer. A war correspondent in Vietnam and a *Newsweek* editor, Proffitt published his first novel, *Gardens of Stone*, in 1983. The book was made into a movie by Francis Ford Coppola in 1987. In *Gardens of Stone*, Proffitt recorded his youthful impressions of the drive down from Tucson and the Fort Huachuca community.

The depth of their error was fully realized only when they had cleared the outskirts of [Tucson] and were heading south, toward Mexico, on the last leg of the long journey. The boy could not believe his eyes. It was a moonscape. Great brown boulders and faraway, mud-colored mountains. Small clumps of sagebrush and an occasional saguaro, its arms spread wide like a bogeyman's. Shimmering waves of heat came off the highway in front of them, and dust devils blew up here and there between them and the horizon. They went mile after mile without seeing a single sign of human habitation. That did not surprise the boy at all. Who could live in such country? Every now and then they would see a tarantula cross the road, black and big around as a baby's head, or snakes squished flat by trucks….

He would tell his parents:

I'm not living here," he announced. "This Fort Hootchie Kootchie is at the end of the world, and I'm not going to live there. I'm running away from home first chance I get.

The author calls upon more childhood visions to describe his first school bus ride to the high school in Sierra Vista:

The bus ride was like an ascent up through the circles of Dante's hell. Fort Huachuca spread like warm oleo across a plateau overlooking a wide valley and ringed with brown mountains….

The town and the high school were just as bad. The boy sat alone on the school bus, hunched in the corner of the long rear seat as they crawled around the post; then through the dusty town of Sierra Vista, sitting like an unlanced boil just outside the main gate; and finally into the even dustier parking lot of Buena High School.

Timeline

In **1961** the Army totaled 858,622 men. On 23 January Elvis T. Stahr, Jr., replaced Brucker as Secretary of the Army. The Defense Intelligence Agency was created. The nation's budget reached $80.9 billion, a record for peacetime. The novel *To Kill A Mockingbird* by Harper Lee won a Pulitzer Prize. The first American in space, Alan B. Shepard Jr., reached an

altitude of 116.5 miles on 5 May. East Berlin was sealed in by the Communists with a concrete wall. An invasion of Cuba on 17 April by anti-Castro forces failed at the Bay of Pigs. Soviet cosmonaut Yuri Gagarin became the first man to orbit the earth on 12 April. The Peace Corps was established on 1 March. The Counter Intelligence Corps was renamed the Intelligence Corps. In November the first Special Forces teams arrived in South Vietnam's central highlands to assist native forces in fighting the Communist guerrillas. The first intercontinental ballistic missile (ICBM) was tested by the U.S. in February. Submarine-launched ballistic missiles (SLBM) were being put aboard nuclear-powered submarines. Evelyn Waugh published *The End of the Battle*. Joseph Heller (1923-), who served in the Army Air Corps in World War II, published *Catch-22*.

In **1962** the Army was 1,066,404 strong. On 5 July Cyrus R. Vance replaced Stahr as Secretary of the Army. On 1 October Gen. Earle G. Wheeler replaced Decker as Army Chief of Staff. John Steinbeck won the Nobel Prize for Literature. A Supreme Court decision led to the banning of prayer in public schools. Lt. Col. John Glenn orbited the earth three times in Friendship 7. On 28 May the New York Stock Exchange lost $20.8 billion, the largest one-day drop since 1929. The Cuban missile crisis ended when the Russians agreed to withdraw all of their missiles if Kennedy did not invade the island. The Soviet Union exchanged U-2 pilot Francis Gary Powers for spy Rudolf Abel. James H. Meredith enrolled at the University of Mississippi amidst rioting that was brought under control only after President Kennedy authorized the use of federal troops. The U.S. Military Assistance Command was set up in Saigon on 8 February. Gen. Paul D. Harkins, chief of the U.S. Military Assistance Advisory Group in Vietnam, reported that the strategic hamlet program was a success. On 1 July the Regular Army branch of Army Intelligence and Security (AIS) was created. On 5 October U.S. military advisers were pulled out of Laos. In July Secretary of Defense McNamara explained heretofore classified nuclear policy in a speech:

> *The U.S. has come to the conclusion that…the principal military objectives, in the event of a nuclear war stemming from a major attack on the Alliance, should be the destruction of the enemy's military forces, not of his civilian population.*
>
> *The very strength and nature of the Alliance forces makes it possible for us to retain, even in the face of a massive surprise attack, sufficient reserve striking power to destroy an enemy society if driven to it. In other words we are giving a possible opponent the strongest possible incentive to refrain from striking our own cities."*

In October Gen. Maxwell Taylor was called out of retirement to become Kennedy's chairman of the JCS. Systems anlaysis emerged as a favorite management tool of the military hierarchy fighting the war in Vietnam, and numbers like body counts, hamlets pacified, and other statistics dominated military reporting. Quantification of operations became a substitute for understanding human factors and the environment in which Americans were fighting. The World Wide Military Command and Control System (WWMCCS), initially designed for the Strategic Air Command, was established. James Jones published *The Thin Red Line*.

In **1963** the Army numbered 975,155. In October the U.S., Great Britain, and the Soviet Union signed the Limited Test Ban Treaty which agreed to only underground nuclear tests. Half the U.S. population was under thirty. The Diem regime was toppled in South Vietnam. The U.S. sold $250 million in wheat to the Soviet Union. JFK was assassinated in Dallas. Seventeen Americans were killed in Vietnam and 218 wounded. In September CBS and NBC increased their nightly news shows to thirty minutes. Fifty percent of Americans between 18 and 24 attend

college. Gordie Howe scored his 545th goal. Bob Cousy retired from the Boston Celtics. In November the Beatles landed in the United States. There was five percent unemployment. Forty percent of American families earned more than $7,000 per year. The Kodak Instamatic camera was marketed. Polyethelyne was introduced. In November the Army had sixteen combat-ready divisions. The Army Chief of Staff appointed a study group to look at "Army objectives in communications and electronics." In 1963 there were 1,559 Military Occupational Specialties in the U.S. Armed Forces.

In **1964** the Army's strength was 972,445. On 20 January Stephen Ailes replaced Vance as Secretary of the Army. On 6 July Gen. Harold K. Johnson replaced Wheeler as Army Chief of Staff. An era of student unrest began with protests at the University of California at Berkeley over the issue of free speech and the right of assembly. A "hot line" connecting the U.S. and U.S.S.R. was installed in the White House. Lyndon B. Johnson was elected president, defeating Arizona's Barry Goldwater. The U.S. Army Strategic Communications Command or STRATCOM was formed. The World's Fair opened in New York. The Chinese tested their first nuclear bomb. There were severe earthquakes in Alaska, and the armed forces were prominent in relief efforts. The Civil Rights Act was passed on 19 June as racial riots broke out in northern urban areas. Soldiers in Vietnam sang to the tune of "Twinkle, Twinkle, Little Star": "We are winning, this we know./General Harkins tells us so./In the delta, things are rough./In the mountains, mighty tough./But we're winning, this we know./ General Harkins tells us so./If you doubt this is true,/McNamara says so too." *Dr. Strangelove* was a popular movie. The Surgeon General announced that cigarette smoking was linked to lung disease on 11 January. On 28 January Soviet planes shot down a U.S. Air Force training jet over Erfurt, East Germany, killing the three crew members. On 25 February Cassius Marcellus Clay beat Sonny Liston for the heavyweight boxing championship. On 2 April the president agreed to step up military and economic aid to South Vietnam and a few days later announced that the U.S. was willing to initiate unconditional peace talks with Hanoi. In August two American destroyers patrolling the Gulf of Tonkin were attacked by North Vietnamese patrol boats; the PT boats were sunk and their bases bombed a few days later. On 7 August Congress passed the Gulf of Tonkin Resolution which empowered the president "to take all necessary measures to repel any armed attack against the forces of the United States…." The nuclear policy of "mutually assured destruction" made its appearance and was described as "the ability to deter a deliberate nuclear attack upon the United States or its allies by maintaining at all times a clear and unmistakable ability to inflict an unacceptable degree of damage upon any aggressor, or combination of aggressors—even after absorbing a surprise first attack."

In **1965** Army strength was 963,273. On 30 June Stanley R. Resor replaced Ailes as Secretary of the Army. The Medicare Bill went into effect. The northeast part of the country was blacked out after a power failure. Race riots in Watts left 35 dead. President Johnson sent the first combat troops to South Vietnam and ordered continued bombing of the North after a guerrilla attack on a U.S. base at Pleiku killed eight Americans and wounded 126 on 6 February. Federal troops were sent into Montgomery, Alabama, to protect civil rights marchers. Malcolm X was assassinated. On 29 February the government ordered all public schools to desegregate by the fall of 1967. The mini-skirt became the rage. On 28 April President Lyndon Johnson sent a brigade of Marines and elements of the 82d Airborne Division to the Dominican Republic to end a civil war there. Herman Kahn was writing that "almost every analyst is now agreed that the first use of nuclear weapons—even if against military targets—is likely to be less for the purpose

of destroying the other's military forces or handicapping its operations, than for redress, warning, bargaining, punitive, fining or deterrence purposes." The overwhelming growth in the complexity of military communications is evidenced by the 23,000-man 1st Signal Brigade in Vietnam. Signal personnel account for five percent of forces in the theater. Twenty percent of personnel within a division were radio telephone operators. The need for information transmittal becomes overwhelming. Helicopters enable commanders to attempt to control a battle at the scene, sometimes resulting in a pile-up of choppers above a firefight.

In **1966** the strength of the Army was 953,094. The Special Forces numbered 10,500 in seven Special Forces Groups around the world. The French withdrew from NATO on 31 March. *The Sound of Music* broke movie box office records. The Dow Jones Industrial average broke 1000 shares. The airlines went on strike for 43 days during the summer and a transit strike in New York paralyzed the city. From 6-8 February President Johnson and Premier Ky of South Vietnam met to assess the conduct of the war in Honolulu. President Johnson visited Vietnam. In March nationwide protests against the war in Vietnam took place. On 3 March the Cold War GI Bill of Rights became law, extending special educational, housing and health and job benefits to veterans who served after 31 January 1955. Racial violence flared in several major cities. On 13 June, in *Miranda v. Arizona*, the Supreme found that the accused must be informed of their rights before being interrogated. On 11 June the total of U.S. troops in Vietnam reached 285,000. In Arizona, the first Indian was elected to the state legislature. Secretary of Defense McNamara gave the go-ahead for the development of multiple-war-headed, independently targetable re-entry vehicles (MIRVs), a move that would begin a offensive-defensive, Russian-American arms race.

Huachuca's Changing Landscape: Communications and Intelligence units, 1966-Present

Fort Huachuca's role in the electronic era increased when the Strategic Communications Command (STRATCOM) established its headquarters there on April 15, 1967. In 1974 STRATCOM was redesignated the U.S. Army Communications Command (USACC) and in 1984 was renamed the U.S. Army Information Systems Command (USAISC). As either STRATCOM, USACC, or USAISC, the command became the senior unit on post and host to a variety of tenant activities.

The ground-breaking ceremony for the new hospital at Fort Huachuca took place on July 2, 1965. The building included a three-story nursing wing with a 110-bed capacity. It has wards for pediatrics, surgery, medical, maternity, and female dependents. A service wing included a seventeen-chair dental clinic, a central supply office, a food service area, a patient welfare area, a hospital post exchange outlet, and a barber shop. The dedication of the hospital in memory of Maj. Gen. Raymond W. Bliss, Surgeon General of the U.S. Army from 1947-51, was held on July 28, 1967.

In 1971 the post's mission and population increased when the U.S. Army Intelligence Center and School (USAICS) moved to Fort Huachuca from Fort Holabird, Maryland.

New buildings completed during 1971 included the 500-seat Cochise Theater; a completely new laundry and dry cleaning plant, the first such in the continental United States since 1944; 100 units of 4-bedroom quarters; a post exchange cafeteria; and the Olmstead Guest House.

Among those construction projects started in 1971 were another 100 units of 3- and 4-

bedroom housing, a new service club to replace the one in Sierra Vista that had been built and in use since World War II, a religious education center, the Kino Street Chapel, and a new troop billeting complex.

The 1,600-man barracks complex, located in the Gresham Circle area just east of the present 11th Signal Group buildings, included a chapel, a dispensary, motor repair shops, and administrative facilities for a regimental-strength unit. The $6,969,696 facilities were part of a continuing Army program to replace World War II temporary buildings with permanent construction.

An athletic field near Chaffee Parade Field was completed and named after Capt. David Bujalski, a former company commander in the Combat Support Training Brigade, who was killed in action in the Republic of Vietnam.

A $250,000 building, designed to be a regimental or group headquarters, was begun on Lawton Road (now Hatfield) between Nolan (now Winans) and Tindall Streets. Opened in early 1972, the building instead was occupied by the Staff Judge Advocate.

In February 1972 the new main post exchange opened for business after a ribbon-cutting ceremony, presided over by Secretary of the Army Robert F. Froehlke. On April 25, ceremonies opened the second set of 100 family quarters to be opened here within a year. All 200 were for noncommissioned officers' families. When all the new quarters were occupied, they brought to 1,956 the number of family quarters in use at Fort Huachuca. A new range control building was built at the corner of Garden Canyon Road and Winrow Road. In September groundbreaking ceremonies were held for a new $2 million middle school at Fort Huachuca to alleviate crowded conditions by providing twenty-four additional classrooms. Engineers announced in November that the Well Baby Clinic, then located on Mason Street, was being moved to building number 70219, and its old structure torn down to make way for the construction of a more than $2 million bachelor officers' quarters (BOQ). The new structure was built to accommodate 180 men.

June 1973 saw the first Sunday service to be held at the new post chapel complex. And in November the new middle school, which was begun just a year earlier, was dedicated in the memory of the late Col. Cornelius Cole Smith, Sr., who was awarded the Medal of Honor as a corporal with Troop K, 6th U.S. Cavalry in 1891. Later as a colonel with the 10th Cavalry he commanded Fort Huachuca in 1918. This allowed the return to the military the use of the former Whitside School, bldg. no. 41330, and the main portion of the former Colonel Young School, bldg. no. 21112. These buildings were converted to administrative use, the Colonel Whitside School becoming Whitside Hall and housing a complete Personnel Processing Center and the Colonel Young School becoming Young Hall and housing the Military Personnel Section of the Personnel and Community Activities Directorate in 1974.

The newly constructed Chapel complex at Fort Huachuca. U.S. Army photo.

Apache relatives of Staff Sergeant Sinew L. Riley at the dedication of the new barracks and headquarters for the U.S. Army Intelligence Center and School in 1974. U.S. Army photo.

Several prominent Fort Huachuca landmarks were disposed of in 1974. The former post nursery, bldg. no. 50016 and 50018, the only buildings other than the Teen Club which were remaining in the old East Apache area on Whitside Road, were sold and removed from the post. The steel water tower which stood near North Railroad Avenue and Irwin Street was sold and demolished. Old Chapel #3 on Jeffords Street was sold to a Huachuca City church group and removed in early 1975. Some seventeen acres of land located east of Highway 90 and adjacent to Sierra Vista were declared in excess and placed in the hands of the General Services Administration for disposal.

New construction in 1974 included the new BOQ, bldg. no. 43083, and the Army Reserve Area Maintenance Support Activity near Carter Street, consisting of one building, bldg. no. 75801, and three related structures. Modernization projects included new roofs for 500 Wherry Housing units, Grierson Avenue was rebuilt and widened, and carports were added to many housing units.

On November 20, 1974 the site upon which Captain Whitside established Camp Huachuca so long ago was designated a National Historic Site and National Historic Landmark. This "Old Post" area has remained essentially as it was over a hundred years ago. The parade ground upon which soldiers of the Apache Indian Wars stood has been surrounded by buildings which have retained the exterior appearance they had when completed between 1880 and 1905. The appearance of the landmark area has evoked images of a well-organized frontier post and *fin du siecle* elegance for generations of military and civilian personnel who have served at Fort Huachuca.

A newly-constructed east gate opened on November 30, 1974. It provided access to the Highway 90 bypass road which was opened shortly thereafter.

In 1975 bldg. no. 90020 at the main gate was modified to serve as the Fort Huachuca Information Center. Buildings in the Old Post area, now a National Historic Landmark, were completely repainted in historically authentic colors.

Construction projects completed during 1975 included an electronic equipment test facility for the Army Security Agency. This project consisted of a 6,500-square foot addition to Hays Hall at a cost of $354,537.

Projects underway during the year were the renovation of six permanent barracks at a cost of $4,511,000. One hundred units of family housing were being built during the year. They included twenty two-bedroom Company Grade, twenty four-bedroom Company Grade, and sixty four-bedroom NCOs' quarters at a total cost of $3,224,900. Also underway was a consolidated test support facility for the Army Security Agency. This new 12,160-square foot building was erected at a cost of $488,684 to be used for electronic testing. Family housing improvements consisted of renovation and addition of floor area to 500 units of Wherry Housing at a cost of $3,975,777.

In 1976 construction was begun for three new facilities. A post commissary was started on the southeast corner of Hatfield and Arizona Streets. Its was completed in 1978. A new eighteen-chair dental clinic started going up adjacent to the Raymond W. Bliss Hospital. And the TRITAC Joint Testing Facility and Avionics Test Facility was started at Libby Army Airfield. These latter two projects were finished in 1977.

Work was completed during 1976 on 100 units of family housing consisting of 40 units of officers' housing on Arizona Street and 60 units of NCOs' housing on Mott Circle. The modernization project for barracks, bldg. no. 52106, 52109, 51001, 52204, and 31122 was also finished

during the year.

In 1977 fifty-two buildings were disposed of in areas no. 681 and 682. These were World War II mobilization buildings of wood construction and were committed for disposal in support of Military Construction Army (MCA) construction already completed on the installation.

Construction was started in 1978 on a new shopette next to the post office. In addition, design was completed on a new snack bar to replace the Spice Rack. Both projects were undertaken by the Army and Air Force Exchange Service.

Five buildings totalling 17,421 square feet were disposed of during 1979. Four of the buildings were committed for disposal against prior MCA projects. The one building not committed to MCA construction was the Rod and Gun Club with 2,035 square feet. The Rod and Gun Club opened new facilities on the South Range.

The Southern Pacific Railroad right-of-way from the main gate of Fort Huachuca to Winrow Avenue and Squire Avenue was returned to the government. The right-of-way was originally granted for railroad use by an act of Congress on April 27, 1912 and returned to the government by Quit Claim Deed on October 8, 1979.

A significant MCA project completed in October 1980 was the construction of Phase I academic facilities of the U.S. Army Intelligence Center and School, between Hatfield and Cushing Streets. Phase I encompassed four buildings and two parking lots, and cost approximately $6.2 million. The buildings are the Basic Officers' Course classroom building, the Advanced Officers' Course classroom building, Student Support building, and the Central Plant. The heating of these facilities was supported by a solar collector array which was integrated with the central heating plant system. The parking lots provided 277 spaces.

During 1980 three MCA projects totalling approximately $1.8 million were awarded. These provided the Instrumentation Test Facility for the U.S. Army Electronic Proving Ground, the Operational Test Facility for the U.S. Army Intelligence Security Board, and the new Flight Control Center for Fort Huachuca's Libby Army Airfield. Ground was broken on the new control tower in October. It will replace an obsolete, second-hand tower erected in 1955.

In June 1980 the installation of a solar heating system was completed at Barnes Field House. The 2,000-square foot, unglazed collector array supplies energy to heat the indoor swimming pool. The system was designed by the Facilities Engineering Directorate and constructed by Process Pneutronics Corporation of Mojave Valley, Arizona. It was the first major solar system to be installed here. The contract cost was $53,000. The system was projected to save 6,407 thermal units per year with a first quarter savings of $1,800.

Five MCA contracts totaling approximately $6.3 million were completed during 1981. These included the Instrumentation Test Facility, Operations Test Facility, airfield control tower, Water Production Facility, and an expansion to Greely Hall. The largest project for the year was the Water Production Facility which added to East Range wells to the water distribution system of Fort Huachuca. Approximate cost for the project was $4.3 million.

Forty-three post-administrated construction projects were completed and totalled about $3.8 million. These projects included establishing the Preventive Maintenance and Self-Help Facility in bldg. no. 22408 to serve post housing residents, changing a section of primary lower line along Winrow Street from aerial system to an underground to reduce obstruction hazards for helicopter landings at Raymond W. Bliss Hospital, providing the Military Clothing Sales Store in bldg. no. 22414, and installing a hammer mill paper shredder near Greely Hall for pollution-free waste paper disposal.

In 1982 a contract was awarded for the addition to the bowling alley which included eight lanes, a snack bar, additional rest rooms, and landscaping. Design work was started during the same year for the 12,000-foot runway built at Libby Army Airfield by the Air National Guard.

The first phase of a major renovation program to repair Fort Huachuca's Old Post National Landmark site was begun in 1982. A maintenance and repair construction contract was awarded to replace heating, cooling, electrical and other building systems for eight buildings along Christy Avenue between Boyd and Smith Avenues. All work conformed with the "Standards for Historic Preservation Projects."

The $2.1 million New Beginnings Child Care Development Center project was approved and the contract awarded in July 1983. Contracts were also awarded for construction of two other MCA projects: evaporative cooling in the housing areas and the Electromagnetic Test Facility for the U.S. Army Electronic Proving Ground.

Construction was begun on a three-building complex for the U.S. Army Intelligence Center and School. Two buildings were in use by the end of 1984 and the third by spring 1985. The first, known as the Joint Surveillance Target Attack Radar System Ground Station Training Facility, was 7,000 square feet and cost $392,324. The second, known as the Training Material Support Facility Warehouse, was 7,200 square feet and cost over $443,000. The final building houses the 8,200-square foot Strategic Interrogation Debriefing facility and cost $657,724.

On February 15, 1985 the 23,000-square foot New Beginnings Child Care Center opened its doors. The first facility of its kind in the military, the structure is the product of extensive research and featured built-in learning centers for separate age groups and playground furniture and equipment for children of all sizes.

In September the new 12,000-square foot Main Library was begun next to the Chapel Center. It cost $1.2 million and featured a Spanish style of architecture which has come to be associated with this Southwestern installation. Its single-floor layout improved access for users and allowed for more efficient use. During the same month, new light poles were put up in the Old Post area. The lights offered better illumination but they are crafted in a turn-of-the-century style that preserved the aesthetic appearance of this historic housing area. Renovation work was begun in April on Whitside Hall, a landmark on post which has long served as a single-location personnel processing center. A groundbreaking took place in July 1985 and work was started on a Burger King restaurant. A new, 6,500-foot main runway was put into operation on June 27 at Libby Army Airfield. Another 5,500 feet was completed and an opening ceremony took place in November 1985.

Thirty-six projects were completed in fiscal year 1986 that were valued at $4.9 million. They included a radar building, a administrative building, and a laundry pick-up building. Another thirty projects were in progress during the year and their value was placed at $4 million.

Ground was broken on March 20 for the new Youth Activities Center. The 18,500-square foot building cost about $2.3 million and was located on Cushing Street below the New Beginnings Child Care Center.

Likewise, groundbreaking ceremonies were held on April 3 for the PX renovation project. A $3.5 million contract was signed to add 25,000 square feet to the Main PX, more than doubling its floor space. Construction plans called for a covered mall, a bakery, a snack bar, a deli, electronic cash registers, new interiors, roll-up security grills and more parking spaces.

Construction began on April 30 near Cushing Street for a new general instruction building for the Intelligence Center and School. It featured 40,382 square feet of space. Fifteen class-

rooms helped provide human intelligence training for military intelligence students.

On July 30, 1986, a new $1.2 million, 14,785-square foot building was started. It was built to house a new operation building for Life Cycle Software Support and was projected to be completed by August 1987.

In August a $587,000 contract was awarded for the construction of an academic building at Fort Huachuca. The 8,000-square foot building was planned to contain classrooms for military training purposes and was scheduled for completion in early 1987.

During 1986 a project to put new roofs on the historic homes in the Old Post area was accomplished. The $450,000 contract roofed twenty-five homes, thirteen smaller buildings, and twelve garages.

In December 1986 the City of Sierra Vista announced plans to realign North and South Garden Avenues to form a bypass around the south end of the city. The road construction project involved Fort Huachuca turning over a two and a half-mile long by ninety-foot wide strip to the city. In return for the property rights, the post received a new main gate area to include more lanes, a visitors' center, more parking spaces, and new landscaping. Construction at the Main Gate was begun on March 27.

Active in-house construction projects at the end of fiscal year 1987 totalled 32 and were valued at $4.3 million. New facilities erected during the year included the Troop Medical Facility Expansion, the Obstacle Confidence Course, and the new Equine Surgical Facility.

A $9 million contract to design, build, install, and operate the Southwest Radar Balloon, or aerostat, at Fort Huachuca was awarded to TCOM, a subsidiary of Westinghouse, in October 1986. SOWRBALL is a large, helium-filled balloon outfitted with radar which is planned to be tethered on Fort Huachuca and used by the U.S. Customs Service to provide aerial surveillance of aircraft in the United States-Mexico border area of southeastern Arizona as a part of the effort to stem illegal drugs from coming into this country.

In January 1987 a new physical training facility opened. The confidence course consisted of twenty-four obstacles while a second course had sixteen standard obstacles similar to those used throughout the Army for physical training.

The Post Library moved into its new facility on Smith Street, next to the Chapel Center, and opened to the public on February 22.

Ceremonies were held on March 4 to open the new road, named Buffalo Soldier Trail, which involved renovation work around the Main Gate.

The $2.5 million Youth Center was opened on May 26. Construction started on the Youth Outdoor Sports Complex, consisting of three baseball fields and a football/soccer field.

Ground was broken on June 11 for the new 10,000-square foot Auto Crafts Shop at the corner of Jim Avenue and Lebo Street. The $1.1 million facility was scheduled to be completed by the spring of 1988.

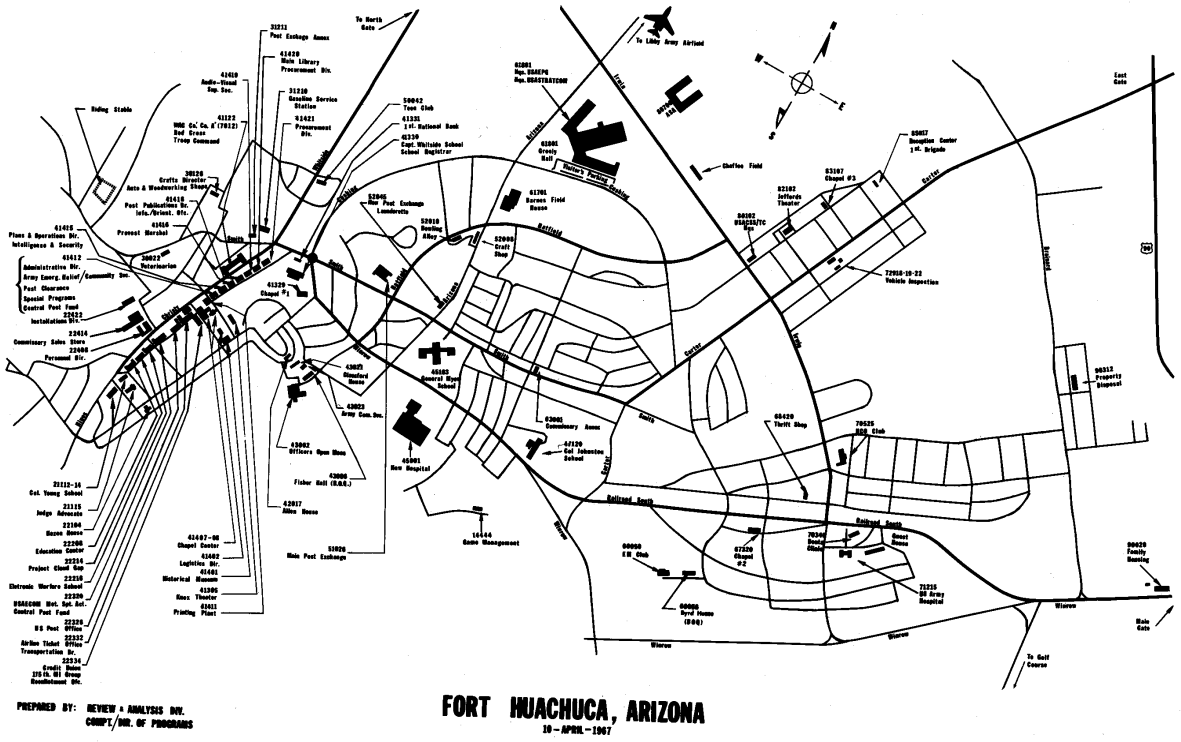
On June 12 groundbreaking ceremonies were held in front of Barnes Field House for a new junior enlisted club. The $1.1 million facility was designed to house a dance area, a lounge, a game room, a beverage bar, and state-of-the-art kitchen and lounge equipment. It was built by Lonestar Construction Company of Tyler, Texas, and is expected to be ready by the spring of next year.

Ceremonies on June 19 marked the start-up for the new Communications-Electronics Test and Evaluation Center for the U.S. Army Electronic Proving Ground here. The 30,000-square foot building cost $3.4 million and was scheduled to be completed by mid-1989.

The new Equine Surgical Facility was dedicated on July 15. Named for Col. Charles McMurdo, one of the first Veterinary Corps officers stationed here in 1916 with the 10th Cavalry, the 2,000-square foot building cost about $190,000.

On August 31 a $4.97 million contract was awarded for the construction of a general instruction building that will automate manual methods of training. The 65,000-square foot building will be located at the corner of Hatfield and Cushing Streets and will be an all-source analysis training center for the Intelligence Center and School. It will contain twenty-two classrooms, administrative and support space and laboratories, and will be completed by August 1989.

The design requirements of the Fort Huachuca commander were simple. Always practical and always a bargain to the taxpayer, the buildings were often classified as temporary, stripped of ornamentation, and surprisingly durable. Most have far outlived their expected lifetimes. Many have been remodeled and added to so many times that they form a layering of state-of-the-art engineering. Each building left standing today is a tribute to the workmanship and architectural mind of its own time. Taken together they are an architectural record of an American building design and technique over the past century that might be called "Military Modern."



"Fort Huachuca, Arizona, 10 April 1967."

An aerial view of Fort Huachuca around 1966 with Greely Hall in the foreground.

Pausing just outside the entrance to the new Raymond W. Bliss Army Hospital are, left to right, Mrs. Richard J. Meyer, Maj. Gen. Richard J. Meyer, Mrs Raymond W. Bliss, widow of the General for whom the hospital is named, shakes hands with Sen. Carl Hayden, Sen. Paul Fannin, and Governor Jack Williams. The hospital was dedicated on 28 July 1967. U.S. Army photo.

A close-up view of the STRATCOM emblem on the mountain behind officers quarters at Fort Huachuca in October 1967. U.S. Army photo.

Troops of the 11th Signal Group, U.S. Army Strategic Communications Command (STRATCOM), set up the Radio Terminal Set (Heavy Tropo) at Fort Huachuca in July 1968. U.S. Army photo.

The main gate at Fort Huachuca in 1968. U.S. Army photo.

A view of the San Pedro Valley from above Reservoir Hill, Fort Huachuca. U.S. Army photo.

An aerial view of Fort Huachuca's Old Post in the early 1970s. The STRATCOM patch appears on the mountainside. U.S. Army photo.

The North Gate of Fort Huachuca in March 1971. U.S. Army photo.

Aerial shot of Fort Huachuca about 1974. U.S. Army photo.

U.S. Senator Barry Goldwater walks from his aircraft at Libby Army Airfield to the operations building where he had a frief discussion with Brigadier General Gerd S. Grombacher (right), commanding general, U.S. Army Communications Electronics Engineering Installation Agency, who met Goldwater on arrival here. Also pictured are Captain Gary Salisbury (center), LAAF base operations officer, and Capt. Carl Norris (far right), assistant operations officer, along with members of the Senator's traveling party. U.S. Army photo.

An aerial photo of Fort Huachuca in about 1976. U.S. Army photo.

Combat training at Huachuca in 1986. U.S. Army photo.

Combat training at Fort Huachuca in 1986. U.S. Army photo.

In 1988 the Intermediate Range Nuclear Force Treaty (INF) was concluded between the superpowers. On the morning of 3 July the first Soviet officials to ever visit the post stepped off an airplane at Libby Army Airfield to inspect Huachuca's ranges and ensure compliance with the

treaty. U.S. Army photo.

The signing of the protocol for the Soviet inspection of Fort Huachuca's training facilities by Soviet officials on 3 July 1988, according to the terms of the Intermediate Range Nuclear Force Treaty (INF). The Russian visit of INF inspectors was supported by a specially selected team of 200 soldiers and civilians. Arizona's clear blue skies inspired one of the team members to inscribe on this photograph: "May the sun always shine; may there be peace always for our children." U.S. Army photo.

Timeline

In **1967** Defense Secretary McNamara adopted the "triad" defense against a Soviet first strike, using ICBMs, SLBMs, and bombers to survive a first strike and "assure destruction" of the enemy. In an 18 September speech, McNamara announced a five-year program to develop a "thin" antiballistic missile system composed of Nike X and Spartan missiles to shield the U.S. from a possible attack. On 10 September NASA's Surveyor 5 landed on the moon to test lunar soil. Federal troops were committed by the president on 24 July to help Detroit police and

Michigan National Guardsmen control one of the worst riots in American history. On 21 October 35,000 anti-war activists marched on the Pentagon. The first human heart was transplanted. The Army Intelligence and Security branch was redesignated Military Intelligence on 1 July. Stalin's daughter defected to the U.S. and published her story. A fire during ground testing of the Apollo 1 spacecraft killed Astronauts Grissom, White and Chaffee. A Greek military junta seized power. The Israelis emerged victorious in the Six Day War. President Johnson and Premier Kosygin met in Glassboro, New Jersey. Troop strength surpassed the maximum deployed in the Korean War with 475,000 in Vietnam.

In **1968** anti-war protests at the Democratic national convention in Chicago were symptomatic of the student anti-war movement across the country. Blacks rioted in Washington, Baltimore and Chicago. In January the North Vietnamese launched their Tet Offensive. By February troop strength in Vietnam reached 495,000. Martin Luther King was assassinated. Robert F. Kennedy was assassinated. Nixon was elected president. Traditionally male colleges, like Yale and Princeton, became co-educational. There was an epidemic of the Hong Kong flu. Chief Justice Earl Warren retired. Russian troops and tanks rolled into Prague, Czechoslovakia to put down liberal movement. Peace talks on Vietnam began in Paris. The North Koreans captured the U.S. intelligence ship *Pueblo*. The U.S. responded by sending the carrier *Enterprise* to the Sea of Japan. On 22 March Gen. William Westmoreland became Chief of Staff. People watched *Laugh-In* or read John Updike's *Couples*. On 22 January a B-52 carrying four hydrogen bombs crashed off the coast of Greenland, scattering radioactive material and killing one of the crew members. Unemployment was at an all time low of 3.3 percent. An average of 280 Americans were killed each week in Vietnam. William Styron (1925-) published *The Long March*. Anton Myrer (1922-) published *Once An Eagle*, his sweeping tale of military life in the 20th century.

In August **1969** 400,000 people gathered in Bethel, New York, to hear a rock concert called "Woodstock." Neil Armstrong became the first man to walk on the moon. On 17 November the U.S. and Soviet Union began strategic arms limitations (SALT) talks in Helsinki. On 15 April the North Koreans shot down an American EC121 spy plane in international waters, killing 31 crewmen. President Eisenhower died at the age of 78. On 3 September Ho Chi Minh died in Hanoi. The first draft lottery since World War II was held on 1 December. The Army put Lt. William L. Calley on trial for the premeditated murder of Vietnam civilians in the hamlet of My Lai on 16 March 1968. A Gallup poll showed that 58 percent of Americans thought that the U.S. should get out of Vietnam. On 9 October Secretary of Defense Melvin Laird made official the U.S. intention to "Vietnamize" the war. Tim O'Brien published *If I Die In a Combat Zone*. Kurt Vonnegut, Jr. (1922-), who enlisted in World War II, was taken prisoner at the Battle of the Bulge, and was imprisoned in or near Dresden, published *Slaughterhouse Five*, in which he drew upon his witnessing of the firebombing of that city.

In **1970** there were 1,772,482 people living in Arizona. Postal workers went on strike on 18 March. On 4 May Ohio National Guardsmen fired on Kent State students who were protesting Nixon's invasion of Cambodia, killing four and wounding nine. On 29 June it was announced that U.S. ground troops would be withdrawn from Cambodia. At the end of the year there were 340,000 men in Vietnam, reflecting Nixon's decision to withdraw Americans and turn the war over to the South Vietnamese. Eighteen-year-olds were given the vote.

Military Intelligence in the Southwest: The Home of Military Intelligence

Fort Huachuca became the "Home for Military Intelligence" on 23 March 1971 when the Intelligence Center and School was officially created. The Intelligence School was formerly located at Fort Holabird, Maryland, but overcrowding during the Vietnam War necessitated a move which would allow the school to expand to meet its increasing training mission. The move now allowed the Army to establish a long-range goal of consolidating all Army intelligence training at a single location. Fort Huachuca, in the remote high desert of southeastern Arizona, was also relatively free of electronic signal traffic, a point in its favor when considering testing a range of intelligence electronic warfare systems and equipment.

The U.S. Army Intelligence Center and School (USAICS) grew with the addition of a school support element in 1972, the Military Intelligence Officer Basic Course in 1973, and the consolidation with the Combat Developments Command Intelligence Agency, the Combat Surveillance and Electronic Warfare School, and the Sixth Army Training Aids Center, all added in 1973. Now the ICS had assumed the further responsibilities for STANO (surveillance, target acquisition and night observation), and combat developments as they related to intelligence training, doctrine, and organization.

The Military Intelligence Corps was activated on 1 July 1987 at Fort Huachuca as a part of the U.S. Army's regimental system, a move that was approved by the Chief of Staff of the Army in December 1985. The commandant of the U.S. Army Intelligence Center and School also became the Chief of Military Intelligence concurrent with the activation of the Corps. The MI Corps was the first branch to include civilians.

An aerial view of Riley Barracks at Fort Huachuca shortly after its dedication in January 1974. U.S. Army photo.

1974.01.25.04 Mrs. Peela Quintero Riley, widow of the late U.S. Army Indian Scout, Staff Sergeant Sinew L. Riley, and Major General Jack A. Albright, commanding general of the worldwide Army Communications Command, stand beside the memorial plaque of the Sinew L. Riley Barracks, after dedication ceremonies on 25 January 1974.

Timeline

In **1971** Nixon normalized relations with China. On 24 April 200,000 people demonstrated in Washington, D.C., against the war.
On 13 January U.S. troop strength in Vietnam had declined to 69,000. The nation recorded the largest budget deficit in its history, $25,500,000,000. On 13 June *The New York Times* began to publish the "Pentagon Papers," a classified account of American involvement that had been leaked by Daniel Ellsberg. Herman Wouk published *Winds of War*.

In **1972** Nixon visited China. On 30 March North Vietnamese troops launched a massive attack across the DMZ. The U.S. resumed bombing raids on the north and mined northern ports. In May the Soviets and U.S. signed the first Strategic Arms Limitation Talks (SALT) which limited ABMs and restored the supremacy of the offensive.

In **1973**, on 7 November, Congress passed, over a presidential veto, the War Powers Act which limited the president's power to commit U.S. troops without congressional approval. Some 300 members of the American Indian Movement took over Wounded Knee, South Dakota. On 23 January the U.S. and North Vietnam reached an agreement to a cease-fire in South Vietnam and signed it on 27 January.

A National Treasure

On November 20, 1974, the site upon which Captain Whitside established Camp Huachuca so long ago was designated a National Historic Site and National Historic Landmark. This "Old Post" area has remained essentially as it was decades ago. The parade ground upon which soldiers of the Apache Indian Wars stood has been surrounded by buildings which have retained the exterior appearance they had when completed between 1880 and 1905. The appearance of the landmark area evoked images of a well organized frontier post and turn-of-the-century elegance for the generations of military and civilian personnel who have served at Fort Huachuca.

Fort Huachuca has grown from a temporary and remote outpost garrisoned by approximately 100 men into a major military installation employing some 11,000 civilian and military personnel.

In recent years, Fort Huachuca has become increasingly known as "The Home of the Buffalo Soldier," a name that is derived from the long history of African-American soldiers serving at this Indian Wars post. As the stories of their service are retrieved and interpreted at the Fort Huachuca Museum, their achievements reach an ever-widening audience.

But clearly the most monumental tribute to these men stands at the fort's main gate, where an eight-foot bronze cavalryman looks out over the San Pedro valley through which so much history has traversed. He looks like he belongs there, with the imposing Huachuca Mountains at his back and the clear Arizona sky forming his aura.

But this unique, formidable sculpture has not always been there. The statue was unveiled March 3, 1977, the centennial of Fort Huachuca. Its creation required the vision of historically aware people at Huachuca and the talent of one artist.

In 1971 an Army enlisted man, Spec. 4 Clarence E. Wilson Jr., who worked as a social worker in the Drug and Alcohol Abuse Center at the post, took a leading role in improving racial relations at Fort Huachuca. In less than a year, he would accomplish in his off-duty time a number of projects that would provide the black soldier with a sense of pride and continuity. A course in black history was established, books on the subject were ordered for the post libraries and a coffee house was formed in the service club. But his most enduring project was the creation of a suitable monument to the Buffalo Soldier.

Following the Civil War, four black regular Army regiments were formed: the 9th and 10th Cavalries and the 24th and 25th Infantries. One of these units, the 10th Cavalry, adopted the nickname "Buffalo Soldiers" and wore a picture of the buffalo on their unit crest.

The name was given to them by the Indians of the Plains, probably because of the resemblance of the hair of the African-American to the coat of the buffalo.

Over time, the name "Buffalo Soldier" has come to stand for all of the black units. These regiments embarked upon the demanding Indian Wars service, in the process carving out for themselves a proud niche in American military history. Until recent years, their achievements were little-known.

Wilson knew well of the records of the black soldiers and especially their relationship to Fort Huachuca. At one time or another, each of the four regiments served at this remote fort. The 10th Cavalry served for 18 years.

During World War II, the post would become training ground for two black infantry divisions. More than any other post in the military, Fort Huachuca was the curator for more than

a century of black military history. Wilson thought it was time this history received appropriate recognition.

Speaking for "a small group of black soldiers," he said, "We believed that it was . . . particularly important for the black soldier stationed there to know of Fort Huachuca's legacy.

Wilson felt that the atmosphere at the post "was not conducive to the learning of our perpetuating a sense of pride in the military heritage of the black soldiers who were stationed there." He thought there was a sense of alienation among the black soldiers "toward Fort Huachuca and the military in general."

He and his fellow black enlisted soldiers approached the Greater Huachuca Area Branch of the NAACP, the Fort Huachuca Human Relations Council and the Fort Huachuca Equal Opportunity Officer, then Lt. Col. Carroll O. Meyer. They began a letter-writing campaign to Congress. Although the senators and congressmen expressed support, there would be no legislation to fund the project. It would be up to the Army to find funding.

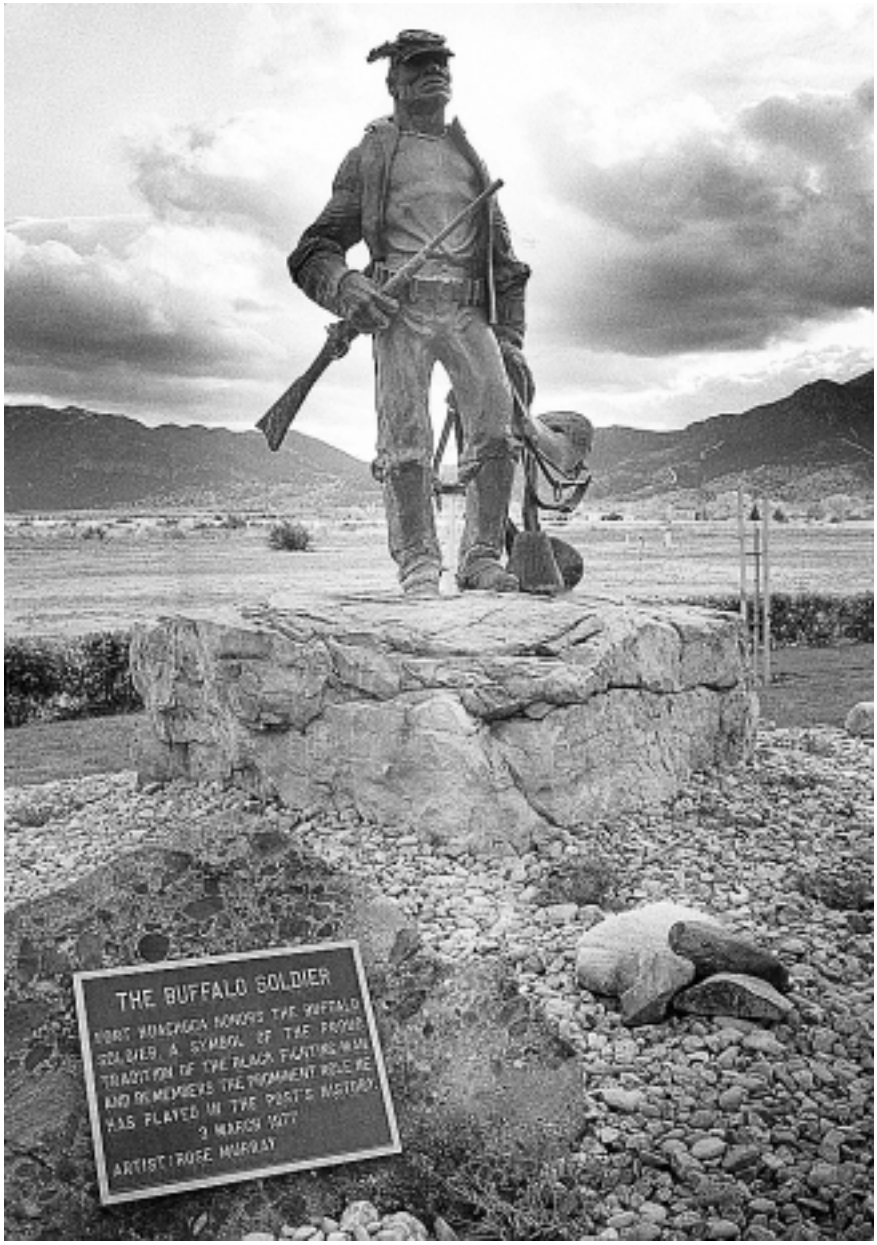
Shortly after Wilson left the Army to get his doctorate, the leadership of Col Arthur Corley, the Garrison commander, became crucial to the survival of the idea. He assigned the project to the Fort Huachuca Museum, and museum artist Rose Murray began work on a large-scale sculpture. She would attend advanced sculpture courses at the University of Arizona to improve her skill for two years, while in the meantime creating wax models, including some life-size figures.

The main obstacle to the statue was still the cost of the casting, an expense that seemed far beyond the budget of the Garrison. A foundry was located in Tucson that was willing to accept the work at a bargain price. The cost was reduced by scaling down the originally planned size of the figure and by furnishing brass scrap from Vietnam from surplus Army stocks. To recover the size needed for a monumental piece, the post engineer mined a large rock from the Huachuca Mountains to form the base and give the figure more height. The rock was mounted on a buried substructure of steel girders.

The final problem was finding a rigger that could transport something this heavy and large from Tucson and install it a the Main Gate. A firm in Phoenix finally agreed to a contract and the stature was erected the day before the unveiling ceremony to which hundreds of dignitaries had optimistically been invited.

Fort Huachuca's Buffalo Soldier is not the only monument to the contributions made by regular army African-American soldiers. There is a monument at Fort Leavenworth, Kan., where the famous 10th Cavalry was organized.

But the lone figure at Fort Huachuca's gate was the first to make an appearance on the American landscape, and just as the 9th and 10th Cavalries and the 24th and 25th Infantries made their presence felt in the dangerous work of opening the frontier, so too have a handful of Huachucans who continued in that tradition of keeping alive the memory.



The Buffalo Soldier statue at Fort Huachuca's main gate. U.S. Army photo.

Rose Murray, the Fort Huachuca Museum exhibits specialist, is shown working on the Buffalo Soldier sculpture. U.S. Army photo.

Rose Murray, exhibits specialist with the Fort Huachuca Museum, at work on the Buffalo Soldier in 1975. U.S. Army photo.

The Buffalo Soldier monument deeps watch on the Main Gate here with the Fort Carson "Buffalo Soldier" Color Guard in the foreground. U.S. Army photo.

A retired buffalo soldier, 84-year old Master Sergeant John Campbell, gives an address at the unveiling ceremony of the statue at Fort Huachuca on 3 March 1977. Campbell, who served at Huachuca for more than 27 years, talked about the strides made by blacks during the past century. U.S. Army photo.

The Buffalo Soldier statue at the entrance to Fort Huachuca. U.S. Army photo.

Timeline

In **1974**, on 9 August, President Nixon resigned in the wake of the Watergate scandal and was replaced by Gerald Ford. On 24 November President Ford signed a tentative agreement limiting offensive weapons until 1985. Secretary of Defense James Schlesinger said the U.S. would develop selective nuclear options to reduce reliance on assured destruction.

In April **1975** at peace talks in Hanoi, an American colonel told a North Vietnamese counterpart, "You know you never defeated us on a battlefield." The NV colonel answered, "That may be so, but it is also irrelevant." The remaining Americans were evacuated from Saigon. On 30 April the Saigon government surrendered to the North Vietnamese. On 14 May President Ford ordered U.S. forces to recover the *Mayaguez*, a U.S. cargo ship that had been seized by the Communist government of Cambodia; 15 Marines were killed in the operation. On 20 October the U.S. agreed to sell the Soviets between 6 and 8 million tons of grain yearly. 3.4 million American servicemen served in Southeast Asia, with 2.6 million serving in South Vietnam.

In **1976** the U.S. and U.S.S.R. signed an agreement to limit underground nuclear testing for five years. On 4 July the U.S. celebrated its 200th birthday. Army Chief of Staff Fred C. Weyand said, "Vietnam was a reaffirmation of the peculiar relationship between the American Army and the American people. The American Army really is a people's Army in the sense that it belongs to the American people who take a jealous and proprietary interest in its involvement. When the Army is committed the American people are committed, when the American people lose their commitment it is futile to try to keep the Army committed. In the final analysis, the American Army is not so much an arm of the Executive Branch as it is an arm of the American people. The Army, therefore, cannot be committed lightly."

In **1977** Jimmy Carter was sworn in as the 39th president. On 7 September a treaty was signed to turn the Panama canal over to the Panamanians and to provide for its perpetual neutrality. President Carter withheld foreign aid to countries guilty of human rights violations. On 21 January the president gave an unconditional pardon to Vietnam War draft evaders. Marine Corps officer Phillip Caputo (1941-) published *A Rumor of War*. Michael Herr (1940-) published *Dispatches*

In **1978** President Carter decided to suspend production of the neutron bomb which would kill people while sparing buildings. The Camp David accords were signed by Egyptian President Anwar Sadat and Israeli Prime Minister Menachem Begin setting up a timetable for middle east peace negotiations. The U.S. allowed 47,000 Indochinese refugees, or "boat people," to immigrate to the U.S. In a 1978 lecture, the chief of staff of the Israeli Defense Forces, Gen. Mordechai Gur, ennunciated these principles for effective command. "(a) a clear definition of the objectives to be attained; (b) thorough planning; and (c) a proper order of priorities. This third condition implies the recognition that, whatever one's priorities are, some things are going to suffer neglect. One's list of priorities should be subject to constant reexamination. …Innovation during execution itself; discipline; and improvisation—these are the three basic elements that make up the IDF's command system, even if the latter two sometimes contradict each other."[6] Tim O'Brien (1946-), a sergeant in Vietnam, published *Going After Cacciato*.

In **1979** President Carter approved an MX missile system. The U.S. opened diplomatic relations with China and severed ties with Taiwan. The U.S. and Soviet Union signed the SALT

II agreement in Vienna on 18 June that limited long-range nuclear missiles and bombers of the two countries to 2,250 each. James Webb (1946-), a Marine infantry commander in Vietnam, holder of the Silver Star, Navy Cross and Purple Heart, published *Fields of Fire*.

In **1980** a operation launched to rescue American hostages in Iran was aborted when some of the rescue helicopters developed problems and a helicopter collided with a transport plane. There were 30 million living veterans. Army Chief of Staff Gen. Edward C. Meyer said on 4 June: "The keystone of our contribution toward peace is total competence in waging war. That expertise can only come from an ardent study of tactics and strategy. It demands that we develop a full appreciation for applying the principles of war in our decision process. Secretary of Defense Harold Brown released Presidential Directive 59 that spelled out nuclear defense policy: More options to mutually assured destruction such as protracted nuclear war that would target the enemy's key political and economic assets, and would respond effectively at each level of escalation.

In **1981** Ronald Reagan became President. Iran released the American hostages. On 30 March President Reagan was shot and wounded when he left a Washington hotel by a mentally disturbed John W. Hinckley, Jr. The space shuttle *Columbia* made its maiden voyage. On 28 October the Senate approved a plan to sell sophisticated Airborne Warning and Control System surveillance planes to Saudi Arabia. Nuclear doctrine under Reagan coupled the idea of flexible options to escalation up the ladder of employment of nuclear weapons with the idea that the U.S. should be able to force the pace of escalation.

In **1982** British troops landed in the Falkland Islands. In the most important doctrinal change since World War II, the Army published a revised FM 100-5, *Operations*, which featured deep attack and maneuver-based tactics; it defined the operational level of war as the activity concerned with using available military resources to attain strategic ends in a theater of war. John Del Vecchio (1947-) published *The 13th Valley*.

In March **1983** President Reagan advocated a space-based weapons systems that would deter a Soviet nuclear strike when he said that this "Star Wars" scientific research would counter "the awesome Soviet missile threat with measures that are defensive." On 23 October a truck loaded with high explosives was crashed through a gate guarding the headquarters of a U.S. Marine peace-keeping battalion at Beirut airport, killing 231 marines. A special commission investigating the incident concluded that the mission in Lebanon was not entirely understood, the marines were in a vulnerable position, the U.S. military command structure was not suited to a unity of command, and intelligence was too voluminous for the battalion staff to interpret, and called for the Defense Department to recognize a new kind of war—"state-supported terrorism."

In **1984** the Chief of Naval Operations declared, "Our maritime strategy relies not only on U.S. naval forces, but also depends on the contributions of other U.S. air and land assets and the forces of our friends and allies." Ernest R. May wrote, "[Governments] can count missiles, bombers, carriers, submarines, and armored divisions at least as precisely as governments before 1914 could count guns, horses, and dreadnoughts; but now, as then, no one can be confident what the totals signify. …Intelligence analysts, staff officers, and decision-makers have to rely on imagination rather than experience to assess capabilities." Freeman Dyson wrote, "It seems likely that the rapid development of microcomputer and sensor technology will result in growing proliferation of sophisticated non-nuclear weapons [that] will cause armies to take a step back into an older, more professional style of warfare. The new weapons need elite, highly trained soldiers to use them effectively. They do not need the mass armies that provided the cannon fodder of the

two world wars. The Falklands campaign of 1982 provides some additional evidence that the winds of change are blowing in this direction. The Argentine air force, a small elite force using precise weapons with daring and skill, did great damage to the invading forces, while the Argentine army, a mass army of conscripts, was crushingly defeated. It seems that modern technology is taking us back toward the eighteenth century, toward the era when small professional armies fought small professional wars." Tobias Wolff (1945-) published *The Barracks Thief and Other Stories*.

In **1989** planning began for the transfer of the U.S. Army Information System Command headquarters to Fort Devens, Mass., leaving the U.S. Army Intelligence Center and School as the senior organization on Fort Huachuca and transforming the post into a training post under the U.S. Army Training and Doctrine Command (TRADOC).

In **1990** Tim O'Brien published *Things They Carried*.

Fort Huachuca's Role in the War in the Persian Gulf, 1990-91

On 2 August 1990, Iraq invaded its oil-rich and defenseless neighbor Kuwait. The United Nations Security Council condemned the attack and four days later invoked economic sanctions against Iraq. Operation DESERT SHIELD officially began on 7 August and by 9 November President George Bush was announcing that as many as 400,000 U.S. troops were slated to be deployed to the Persian Gulf. The U.N. resolved on 29 November to use "all necessary means" to oust Iraqi forces from Kuwait and gave them a deadline of 15 January 1991 to do so. Three days before the deadline, the U.S. Congress granted President Bush the authority to employ military force. The day after the deadline for Iraqi withdrawal passed, on 16 January, the U.S. and coalition forces launched a massive air strike against strategic targets in Kuwait and Iraq. The ground attack began on 24 February. One hundred hours later, on 28 February, Iraq agreed to a temporary cease-fire and it became permanent on 3 March when they accepted conditions for a permanent end to the shooting.

A key to the quick and overwhelming victory was the rapid and efficient mobilization of logistic forces to support the campaign. The 22d Support Command marshaled 300,000 soldiers, 12,000 tracked combat vehicles, and over 100,000 wheeled vehicles in support of the U.S. Army Central Command's combat forces.

Fort Huachuca played an important part in the mobilization of forces, both active, reserve, and national guard, from around the southwestern United States for deployment to the gulf. The coordination for the mobilization was performed by Fort Huachuca's Directorate of Plans, Training, and Mobilization; other directorates and agencies, notably Logistics, Military Personnel Office, and the hospital, worked long hours readying the troops for movement to a combat area.

The first of 12 separate deployments of the 11th Signal Brigade left Huachuca on 24 October for the gulf. Their equipment, shipped out earlier, arrived in country about the same time. The 40th and 86th Signal Battalions of the 11th Brigade provided communications for the U.S. Army Central Command Forward and the 22d Support Command.

On 10 January the 36-man Unmanned Aerial Vehicle (UAV) Platoon deployed to Operation DESERT SHIELD. The soldiers from Company E, 304th MI Battalion, 111th MI Brigade, operated a 400-pound, prop-driven airplane mounted with a television camera that was capable of day or night monitoring of the battlefield. The UAV had two ground pilots, one to make takeoffs

and landings and another to fly it down range. It has a payload operator to monitor the onboard camera, a mechanic to perform maintenance, and an electronic technician.

Other Huachuca-based units serving in Operation DESERT STORM were: Specialized teams of Information Systems Engineering Command (ISEC); ISEC's 1199th Signal Battalion; 77th Ordnance Detachment; men from the Electronic Proving Ground's Test Support Battalion; the Information Systems Command's Project Management Office-Central Area; and soldiers and civilians from the Communications Security Logistics Activity.

Arizona National Guard and U.S. Army reserve units moving out from Fort Huachuca to the war in the gulf were: 2220th Transportation Company (ANG Phoenix); 2221st Quartermaster Company (ANG Tucson); 348th Transportation Company (Medium Truck Petroleum)(USAR Phoenix); 2222d Transportation Company (ANG Bisbee, Douglas, Nogales, and Sierra Vista); 222d Transportation Company (ANG Tucson); 855th MP Company (ANG Yuma, Phoenix); 416th Air Traffic Control Platoon, (ANG Phoenix); 356th Signal Company (ANG Phoenix); and the 1404th Transportation Company (ANG Payson, Showlow, and Springerville).

Fort Huachuca in the Space Age: From Apache Scouts to Terra Scouts

Terra Scout, an initiative of Fort Huachuca's U.S. Army Intelligence Center, was an earth observation experiment which combined the skills of an imagery analyst and an advanced optical sensor. CWO3 Tom Hennen was the analyst, chosen from some 700 candidates to be the military payload specialist aboard the space shuttle *Atlantis* mission (STS-44) which blasted off from Florida on 24 November 1991. He became the first U.S. Army warrant officer (other commissioned officers have flown on shuttle missions) to fly in space as a part of the Army's Military Man in Space (MMIS) program.

The equipment he used was called the Spaceborne Direct-View Optical System (SpaDVOS), an optical sensor that allowed Hennen to view preselected sites from 200 miles up in space, traveling at 17,500 miles per hour. The program, according to the project managers at Fort Huachuca, was intended "to determine military applications of man's unique powers of observation and decision-making in space."[7]

Hennen explained the mission's purpose this way. "Terra Scout was a research and development experiment, not the spy mission that some publications reported we were conducting." He went on, "We weren't trying to see how well we could see. We already knew how well we'd be able to see using optical sensors in space. We've done that for yers. And the sensor I used isn't new. The meat of the experiment was to characterize how a human being observes objects on Earth from space and how he collects and processes information."[8]

The 10-day mission was cut back to seven because of a malfunction in the navigational system. It was also one of the cloudiness missions ever flown, according to NASA officials. But despite the poor visibility, Hennen was able to observe sites on Christmas Island in the Pacific, Guantanamo Bay in Cuba, Australia, U.S. military installations, and the Persian Gulf. Hennen reported that he "took the first shuttle imagery of Kuwait after the fires. It looks terrible. South of Kuwait City, the sand is black."[9] The results of his experiments may lead to unmanned space sensors with artificial intelligence computers that will allow them to make decisions on their own.

Roll Call: Chief Warrant Officer Three Tom Hennen

The first warrant officer and military payload specialist in space was selected from among 700 applicants to be a crewmember of *Atlantis* shuttle mission STS-44. Tom Hennen was an 18-year veteran of the Army in 1992 and an imagery analyst. He served in both the 1st Cavalry and 2nd Armored Divisions as an imagery interpreter. From 1981 to 1986 he developed imagery interpretation courses at Huachuca's U.S. Army Intelligence Center and School.

He was not a part of the astronaut corps but a specialist selected for the mission because of his Army intelligence training. But he did participate in some of the space experiments that were outside his assigned mission. He took part in medical experiments designed to measure the effects of microgravity on the human body. After daily visual acuity tests, they discovered that the eye becomes sharper, because the pressure in and outside the eye changes the shape of the eyeball.

Uniforms: Vietnam and After

Following the Korean War, as the U.S. Army modernized, a number of uniform changes were introduced. At the end of the 1950s, a new green (Army Green, shade 44) service uniform replaced the dark olive drab (Army shade 51). The jacket was single-breasted with a roll collar and gold gilt buttons. Likewise the service cap was green with a bill of black leather. On the enlisted cap was a black leather strap fastened with gold buttons and the round national coat of arms insignia. The low quarter shoes and the combat boots were now black leather instead of the russet that had been traditional since the Spanish-American War.

An enlisted man would have an Army green uniform for wear in the winter, a khaki uniform for the summer including an abbreviated version with short sleeves and short trousers, and a fatigue uniform for field and work. Officers would add the blue dress uniform for social functions after retreat and a tan uniform for semidress in the summer. A blue cape could be worn with the evening blue dress uniform.

A new tropical combat uniform was developed in the early 1960s. It was a two-piece, olive green, rip-stop cotton poplin, known as jungle fatigues. M1956 tropical combat boots were mildew resistant and had direct molded soles. Also characteristic of the Vietnam War were the subdued rank insignia and unit shoulder patches worn on the combat uniform. The Special Forces were authorized a distinctive green beret.

The enlisted, two-piece collar brass was altered in 1958. A regimental number was added above the branch insignia on the left disc. In 1968 the collar brass underwent another change. It was changed to add a battalion number below the branch device on the left collar disc. The regimental number appeared above the branch device as it had since 1958. A "US" appeared on the right collar disc.

"The American Soldier, 1960: Armor Sergeant, Transportation Corps Officer, Enlisted Men in Fatigues." H. Charles McBarron.

"The American Soldier, 1963: Officer, Private and Sergeant, Airborne Troops. Women's Army Corps Officer." H. Charles McBarron.

"The American Soldier, 1965: Army Aviation, Cavalry, and Special Forces Officers. Troops boarding helicopters." H. Charles McBarron.

Weapons: Vietnam and After

Following the Korean War and during the Vietnam War, the need was realized for different weapons systems to meet different combat conditions around the globe. While warfare began to take on an elemental form with insurgents using primitive weapons like *punji* stakes, technology was altering the face of modern warfare. The technology changes since World War II fall into the areas of rotary-wing aircraft, nuclear weapons, missiles, electronics and computers. It was a time of burgeoning technology and the kinds of weapons systems became so specialized and numerous that to mention them all would take a volume. To get an idea of the high-tech direction warfare was taking in the 1960s and beyond, just some of the modern weapons systems are briefly touched upon here.

The M14 7.62mm rifle replaced the M1 in 1957 and then was augmented in 1963 by the M16 5.56mm rifle, which eventually went on to become the U.S. Army's NATO weapon as well.

Among the Army's inventory of missile weapons are the M79 grenade launcher which can fire a 40mm high explosive (HE) shell some 400 meters.

The M9 9mm Pistol went into production in 1985 as a replacement for the M1911A1 .45 caliber automatic pistol and .38 caliber revolver. Made by Berretta U.S.A. Corporation, the weapon is a semiautomatic double-action pistol with a magazine capacity of 15 rounds and a light-weight aluminum alloy frame. The 1985 contract called for 315,930 pistols and the replacement of the .45 is not expected to be completed until 1994.

Designed for NATO use, with a 7.62mm caliber, was the M60 U.S. Machine Gun. It is fed by a disintegrating link belt, following a German MG-42 model, and can get off 550 rounds per minute. Adopted in the early 1960s, it became the standard squad machine gun for years to come. An improved model is called the M60E1.

The M249 5.56mm Squad Automatic Weapon (SAW) was adopted by the Army in 1982 after being selected over other models after a 10-month trial. It is designed to replace the M16A1 rifles (used in an automatic mode) in each infantry fire team. The firepower of the SAW is twice that of the two M16s they replaced in the squad.

The General Electric M134 Minigun, like the Vulcan 20mm, resembles the Gatling gun of the 19th century in that it employs rotating barrels. Primarily used on helicopters and vehicles in Vietnam, it can get off 6000 rounds per minute using a belt feed.

The M219 is a 7.62 x 51mm NATO tank machine gun that is an extensive redesign of the earlier M73.

The Claymore antipersonnel mine was a new weapon used in Vietnam that could be detonated on command from a friendly position or set off by a trip-wire in the killing zone. The Claymore was aimed to throw its fragments in a fan-shaped pattern.

REDEYE is a surface-to-air weapon field in the mid-1960s for use by the individual infantryman to combat close-air-support, high-speed fighters. It used an infrared homing device and was fired from the shoulder. The REDEYE was replaced by the Stinger POST and Stinger RMP.

The "Davy Crockett" was a 120mm recoilless rifle produced in the 1960s that could fire a nuclear warhead three miles. The weapon was phased out because of the danger of a nuclear

mishap.

The infantryman could take on tanks with an array of antitank weapons, beginning with the M72 LAW (Light Antitank Weapon) that could launch a 66mm High Explosive Antitank (HEAT) rocket with an effective range of 200 meters. The Dragon was a medium anti-tank weapon that could be carried by one man and fired effectively at targets up to 1,000 meters away. It is a platoon-level, antitank weapon that replaced the 90mm recoilless rifle. The M220 TOW (tube-launched, optically tracked, wire-guided missile) is a crew-served weapon with a range of 3,000 meters. It could be ground-mounted on a tripod or in vehicles. Fielded in 1970, it has evolved into Improved TOW and TOW 2. It is the Army's most effective weapon against armor and is also used against crew-served weapons, bunkers, and attacking helicopters.

The changes in the Artillery arm following World War II have included a tendency to favor self-propelled guns, beehive rounds which scatter flechettes as an antipersonnel weapon, the use of multiple launch rocket systems, and most dramatically, the introduction of surface-to-surface missiles. The first of these, the "Littlejohn," was a 14.4-foot long missile that had a firing weight of 780 lbs. and could travel ten miles. The "Sergeant" Missile was deployed in 1961 and, at 10,000 lbs, could travel anywhere between 28 and 85 miles carrying either a conventional or nuclear warhead. The "Lance", a 3,200-lb. missile first tested in 1965, could carry a nuclear or conventional warhead up to 60 miles. One possible warhead for the "Lance" was the "neutron bomb," a weapon developed in 1976 that had just one-tenth the blast, heat and fallout of similar yield nuclear warheads. The production of the neutron bomb was deferred in 1978 by President Jimmy Carter as a goodwill measure before Strategic Arms Limitation Talks (SALT) that year.

The largest surface-to-surface missile used by the U.S. Army is the nuclear-armed "Pershing," a 10,000-lb., two-stage, ballistic missile with a range of 115 to 460 miles. First tested in 1960, "Pershings" were deployed to Europe in 1983, threatening the Soviet homeland, occasioning antiwar demonstrations in Europe, and eventually resulting in the Intermediate Range Nuclear Forces (INF) treaty in 1988 which called for their removal.

Army Air Defense began using guided missiles as air defense weapons in 1953 when the "Nike Ajax" was deployed around Washington, D.C. The" Nikes" use radar to guide them to their target. The next weapon in the "Nike" family was the "Nike Hercules" which began to replace "Nike Ajax" in 1958. To defend against low-altitude aircraft in the forward army area, HAWK was fielded in 1958, with an improved version (I-HAWK) coming out in the 1970s. The 1980s I-HAWK uses an AN/TSQ-73 "Missile Minder" command and control system.

The "Chaparral" is a system which mounts four surface-to-air missile launchers on a tracked cargo vehicle. The missiles use an infrared heat-seeking device and provide protection from low altitude aircraft in forward areas, as well as division and corps rear areas.

The "Sergeant York" Division Air Defense (DIVAD) Gun employs twin 40mm cannon that are mounted on converted M48 tanks. The "Sergeant York," first fielded in the mid-1970s, can fire 620 rounds per minute.

The "Spartan" surface-to-air missile was the keystone of the Army's Safeguard Anti-ballistic Missile System (ABM) which was designed in the 1970s to detect, track, and destroy incoming ballistic missiles. The program was abandoned for political reasons.

The Multiple Launch Rocket System (MLRS) uses a launcher that can fire 12 free-flight rockets a distance of 30 kilometers. Deployed in batteries of nine launchers, MLRS can deliver a formidable salvo of missiles.

The M48 main battle tank used many of the components of the M47, incorporating a

redesigned turret along with some other improvements. It began to be fielded in 1953. As the model M48A3, it borrowed the Continental V12 diesel engine from the M60 tank and became the Army's most used tank. It was the only main battle tank to see action in Vietnam. It employed an M41 90mm gun.

The M60 main battle tank was developed from 1956 to 1959 and fielded in 1959. It has improved range owing to a V12 diesel engine and better firepower due to its more powerful 105mm main gun. It carries more armor than its predecessor M47 and M48, with a front plate 110mm thick. The M60A1 added a needle-nosed turret and became the principal tank up into the 1970s.

The M60A2 main battle tank was adopted in 1968 and incorporated a 152mm gun that could fire conventional arms or a "Shillelagh" missile. The M551 Sheridan was both a light tank and an armored reconnaissance vehicle that fired the "Shillelagh" missile. Both the M60A2 and M551 Sheridan were short lived however and soon replaced by the M60A3 which used a laser range finder for the first time.

1986.00.00.015 M60A3 tanks from the Tucson-based 8/40th Armor, 63d U.S. Army Reserve Command, at Huachuca in 1986. U.S. Army photo.

The Army's latest main battle tank is the M1 "Abrams," a 60-ton vehicle that came into the inventory in the mid-1980s. It carries a 105mm main gun guided by the laser range finder.

The M113 Armored Personnel Carrier entered service in 1959 after three years of development. In 1964 a more powerful diesel engine was added making it the M113A1. This APC was produced in large numbers and used by armies around the world. It saw service in Vietnam. I could carry a commander, a driver and eleven men for 480 km at about 34 kph. It mounted a Browning .50 caliber machine gun on its turret.

As doctrine shifted to the use of mechanized infantry squads in the 1970s, the M113 "battle taxi" was phased out in the 1980s in favor of the M2 "Bradley" infantry fighting vehicle which carries a nine-man infantry squad who can fire from its ports. The M2 "Bradley," and its sister vehicle used by armored cavalry troops, the M3 "Bradley," has a rapid-fire 25mm cannon, a 7.62mm coaxial machine gun and a TOW antitank weapon.

A number of Army helicopters were in use in the early 1970s, including the Bell AH-1G attack helicopter armed with mini-gun, grenade launcher and M61 "Vulcan" 20 mm, rocket packs and TOW wire-guided missiles; and the Bell OH-58A "Kiowa," a two-seat observation helicopter armed with a mini-gun, grenade launcher and rocket pod.

The UH-1 "Iroquois" Utility Helicopter, known as the "Huey," was the most widely used helicopter in Vietnam. It could carry 12 soldiers at speeds up to 148 mph. The familiar medium transport helicopter of the Vietnam War was the CH-47 "Chinook," a twin rotor turbojet that could carry up to 44 men at speeds up to 172 mph. Other widely used helicopters in the 1960s and 70s were the OH-6 "Cayuse" observation helicopter and the CH-54 "Tarhe" heavy cargo helicopter, known as the "Flying Crane."

The two helicopters of the 1980s are the UH-60 "Blackhawk," a twin-engine, single-rotor craft which can transport 14 fully equipped troops into battle; and the AH-64 "Apache" which is an advanced attack helicopter armed with a 30mm chain gun, 2.75-inch rockets, and a laser-guided missile system known as the "Hellfire."

Equipment: Vietnam and After

When the U.S. Army made its first appearance in the American Southwest in 1846, the level of technology employed for maneuver was basically the same as it had been since the 8th century. The Army depended, as did the Mongols, on the stirrup, that device that allowed a mounted warrior to stay aboard his horse while having one arm free to wield a weapon. In just a little over 100 years later, the U.S. Army would leap frog from stirrup technology to helicopter airmobile operations, from signal fires to satellites.

The modern American soldier is the benefactor of the best equipment advances that technology can produce. The result is a plethora of specialized and sophisticated equipment. Some examples of Vietnam and post-Vietnam materiel are discussed below.

In an age of electronic warfare (mainly sea, land, or airborne radar systems which provide tracking for weapons, surveillance, or navigation), electronic counter measures (ECM) require a range of devices that seek to render useless the enemy's electronic gear and deny him the information it provides. A second step, called electronic counter- countermeasures (ECCM) attempts to shield friendly equipment and frustrate the enemy's countermeasures. The Army employs an ALQ-80 Noise Jammer on its CV-2 and OV-1 aircraft. This is designed to produce a density of noise power that will cause interference in opposing radar.

Electronic Intelligence (ELINT) is that information pulled from the air waves, that information that is intercepted from sources of electromagnetic radiation.

The "Mohawk" OV-1 is an U.S. Army surveillance and reconnaissance aircraft deployed in military intelligence battalions that carries multiple sensors and cameras with on-board recorders and data links that provide real-time relay of information to its base. Variously equipped models (the OV-1A, B, C, and D) have a range of between 1,100 to 1,400 miles and can fly at speeds up to 300 mph. It is powered by two Lycoming T53-6-15 turboprop engines rated at 1,100 horsepower each.

The aircraft is equipped with an AN/APS-94 Side-Looking Airborne Radar (SLAR) system carried in a pod which can photograph targets on both sides of the plane's flight path and send those images back to a base station which can process the exposed film and display it on a light table within seconds of its transmission, giving the SLAR system a near real-time surveillance capability. The ground station equipment can be installed in a 3/4-ton truck with a trailer-mounted power supply. The Ground Sensor Terminal is called the AN/TKQ-2 and the total Radar Surveillance System is known as the AN/UPD-2.

The "Mohawk" also carries the AN/AAs-14 Infrared (IR) Detecting Set which can make permanent film records of the ground below using infrared or visual light emissions. Other cameras can be installed on the aircraft that provide high-resolution mapping of the terrain below.

The RV-1D "Mohawk" is a version of the OV-1d that carries a "Quick Look" system, an intelligence system that uses automatic, computer-controlled electronic intelligence gear to pick up noncommunication emitters and furnish corps and division commanders with their location.

JIFDATS stands for Joint Services In-Flight Data Transmission System and it allows for intelligence information (collected by airborne cameras, infra-red, laser cameras, or side-looking airborne radar) to be sent immediately to ground stations. It is installed on the Army's OV-1D "Mohawk" aircraft.

"Quick Fix" is a tactical jamming system installed in helicopters to intercept and jam radio

signals. The helicopters will be a part of divisions, separate brigades and Armored Cavalry regiments.

Remotely Monitored Battlefield Sensor System (REMBASS) uses ground sensors that can detect the movement of men and vehicles, both day and night and in all weather conditions, and transmit that information to command posts. REMBASS, which went into production in 1985, is organic to the ground surveillance company of the division military intelligence battalion.

The PERSID 4A Intruder Alarm is a portable ground sensor unit for use in combat that can detect men, vehicles, or animals through ground vibrations. PERSID stands for Personnel Seismic Intruder Detector and is a four-channel, audio-visual alarm system.

The L-3/A-WJ-1140 Microwave Direction finding System combines a broad-band, directional finding (DF) antenna system with a modular microwave receiving system. It can detect incoming radio frequency signals, pinpoint the direction from which they are emanating, and analyze them while displaying them on a video screen.

FACAC is a Field Artillery Digital Automatic Computer in use since 1965 that can automatically compute and display firing data for tube artillery, missiles, and free flight rockets. It can store fire control data for up to five batteries of both 105mm and 155mm howitzers.

The AN/GV8-3 Laser Range Finder can be carried by an artillery forward observer and provide him precise range and elevation information. It fires short bursts of high-energy laser beam at the target, and by measuring the time it takes for that beam to leave and return, can display azimuth and elevation. It was procured in 1971.

The "Aquila" Remotely Piloted Vehicle (RPV) is an unmanned, propeller-driven aircraft that is launched from a truck-mounted rail. It can fly into hostile territory, locate targets, adjust artillery fire, provide surveillance, recon, and damage assessment, all by using a TV camera or infrared sensor which transmit pictures to a controller center. Upon its return it is recovered in a net, also mounted on a truck.

The vehicle most common to anyone who has served in the Army since 1960 is the M151 (4x4) Light Vehicle. This jeep look-alike vehicle was in development since 1951 and replaced the M38 4x4 1/4-ton vehicle in 1960. Improved models appeared in 1964 (M151A1) and in 1970 (M151A2) and was phased out after 1979 because it did not meet emission control standards. Its variants included radio communications versions, ambulance conversions, and those armed with recoilless rifles and machine guns. It was replaced by the Hughes TOW ATGW.

Roll Call: Post Commanders

1877-81 Captain Samuel M. Whitside
1881 Captain Tullius C. Tupper
1881 Captain William E. Dove
1881 Major George B. Sanford
1881-82 Captain Tullius C. Tupper
1882 Captain William E. Dove
1882 Captain Daniel Madden
1882 Major Julius W. Mason
1883 Major Nicholas Nolan
1883 Lieutenant Colonel Albert P. Morrow

1883-84 Captain Adna R. Chaffee
1884 Major John K. Mizner
1884-85 Captain Abram E. Wood
1885 Colonel William B. Royall
1885 Lieutenant Colonel George A. Forsyth
1885-86 Colonel William B. Royall
1886-88 Lieutenant Colonel George A. Forsyth
1888 Colonel Charles E. Compton
1889 Lieutenant Colonel George M. Brayton
1889-90 Major Michael Cooney
1890-91 Lieutenant Colonel David S. Gordon
1891-92 Colonel Isaac D. DeRussy
1892 Lieutenant Colonel David S. Gordon
1892 Major Joseph T. Haskell
1892-93 Lieutenant Colonel Henry E. Noyes
1893 Captain Frederick M. Crandal
1893-96 Lieutenant Colonel David D. Van Valzah
1896 Major Henry J. Nowlan
1896-97 Lieutenant Colonel John M. Bacon
1897-98 Major Henry J. Nowlan
1898 Colonel Edward Moale
1898 Captain Washington I. Sanborn
1898 Captain Henry H. Wright
1899 Colonel Aron S. Daggett
1899 Major Martin B. Hughes
1899 Captain Henry H. Wright
1899-1900 Major Martin B. Hughes
1900-01 Captain August C. Macomb
1901 Lieutenant Robert B. Powers
1901-02 Captain Guy G. Palmer
1902-03 Major Charles M. O'Connor
1903 Captain Willard A. Holbrook
1903-04 Lieutenant Colonel George H. Paddock
1904-06 Colonel Clarence A. Stedman
1906 Captain Clarence R. Day
1906 Major Charles H. Watts
1906 Major Charles J. Stevens
1906-07 Colonel Walter S. Schuyler
1907 Major Charles J. Stevens
1907-08 Captain John M. Jenkins
1908 Colonel Walter S. Schuyler
1909-10 Major Henry T. Allen
1910 Major Henry L. Ripley
1910-11 Captain Walter C. Babcock
1911 Captain Robert E. L. Michie

1911 Lieutenant Colonel William A. Shunk
1911 Lieutenant Colonel Horatio G. Sickel
1911-12 Colonel Charles M. O'Connor
1912 Lieutenant Colonel Jacob G. Galbraith
1912-13 Colonel William D. Beach
1913 Colonel Wilber E. Wilder (MOH)
1913-14 Colonel John C. Gresham (MOH)
1914 Colonel William C. Brown
1914 Colonel Charles H. Grierson
1914-16 Colonel William C. Brown
1916 Lieutenant Elbert L. Grisell
1916-17 Captain Robert Blaine
1917 Colonel DeRosey C. Cabell
1917 Lieutenant Colonel Varian D. Dixon
1918 Lieutenant Colonel George B. Rodney
1918 Colonel Frederick T. Arnold
1918-19 Colonel Cornelius C. Smith
1919 Colonel William A. Cornell
1919 Colonel George P. White
1919 Colonel Guy Carleton
1919 Colonel George P. White
1919-20 Colonel Oren B. Meyer
1920 Colonel Francis C. Marshall
1920-23 Colonel Edwin B. Winans
1923 Lieutenant Colonel Hu B. Blakemore
1923-26 Colonel James C. Rhea
1926 Lieutenant Colonel George Grunert
1926-28 Colonel Louis C. Scherer
1928 Lieutenant Colonel Otto W. Rethorst
1928-29 Colonel Douglas McCaskey
1929-30 Lieutenant Colonel Lewis Brown Jr.
1930-31 Colonel Thomas L. Sherburne
1931-32 Lieutenant Colonel Robert L. Moseley
1932 Major Shields Warren
1932-33 Lieutenant Colonel Matthew H. Thomlinson
1933-34 Colonel Robert S. Knox
1934-36 Colonel John F. Franklin
1936-38 Colonel William F. Robinson, Jr.
1938-41 Colonel Lee D. Davis
1941 Lieutenant Colonel Arthur P. McGee
1941 Lieutenant Colonel William A. McAdam
1941-42 Lieutenant Colonel Arthur P. McGee
1942-45 Colonel Edwin N. Hardy
1945 Colonel Charles R. Smith
1945-46 Lieutenant Colonel Roscoe L. Lamb

1946 Colonel Gustave B. Appelman
1946 Major Francis J. Meik
1946-47 Colonel William L. Roberts
Fort Huachuca Inactivated 15 September 1947
Fort Huachuca Reactivated 20 April 1951
1951 Colonel Alexander G. Kirby
1951-53 Colonel David M. Dunne
Fort Huachuca Placed on Inactive Status 30 June 1953
U.S. Army Electronic Proving Ground Activated 1 February 1954
1954-57 Major General Emil Lenzner
1957-58 Brigadier General Ralph T. Nelson
1958-60 Major General Frank W. Moorman
1960-63 Major General Francis F. Uhrhane
1963-66 Major General Benjamin H. Pochyla

The U.S. Army Strategic Communications Command moved its headquarters to Fort Huachuca in February 1967

1967-68 Major General Richard J. Meyer
1968-69 Major General Walter E. Lotz
1969-71 Major General William B. Latta
1971-76 Major General Jack A. Albright

The U.S. Army Strategic Communications Command was redesignated the U.S. Army Communications Command (USACC) on 1 October 1973.

1976-82 Major General Gerd S. Grombacher
1982-84 Major General Clarence E. McKnight, Jr. (promoted to Lieutenant General in September 1983.)

The USACC was redesignated the U.S. Army Information Systems Command (USAISC) on 15 May 1984.

1984-88 Lieutenant General Emmett Paige, Jr.
1988-90 Lieutenant General Thurman D. Rodgers
1990-91 Lieutenant General Alanzo E. Short, Jr.
1991- Lieutenant General Peter A. Kind

Garrison Commanders

1966-67 Colonel Nicholas C. Angel
1967-67 Colonel Clarence O. Mette
1967-69 Colonel David R. Guy
1969-69 Colonel William J. Regner
1969-71 Colonel Ben L. Anderson
1971-72 Colonel George E. Green
1972-78 Colonel Arthur V. Corley
1978-80 Colonel Donald A. Yoder
1980-82 Colonel Ivan H. Howitz
1982-86 Colonel Karl F. Nehammer
1986-90 Colonel William R. Harnagel
1990- Colonel Robert J. Covalucci

1960.15.00.001 Commanders at Huachuca.
Albright, Maj. Gen. Jack A., commanded Fort Huachuca from 1971-78.
Cochran, Orville
Pochyla, Maj. Gen. Benjamin H. Commanded Fort Huachuca from 1963 to 1966.
Lotz, Maj. Gen. Walter E., commanded Fort Huachuca from 1969-69.
Latta, Maj. Gen. William B.,
Meyer, Maj. Gen. Richard J.. Commanded Fort Huachuca in 1967.
Moorman, Maj. Gen. Frank W., commanded Fort Huachuca from 1958 to 1960.
Urhane, Maj. Gen. Francis Frederick. Commanded Fort Huachuca from 1960-63.
Corley, Col. Arthur V., commanded the garrison from 1972 to 1977.
Harnagel,

Roll Call: Commanders of U.S. Army Military Intelligence Center and School

Col. Elvin Dalton, May 1971 - May 1973
Brig. Gen. Harry H. Hiestand, May 1973 - June 1975
Brig. Gen. Eugene Kelley, Jr., August 1975 - August 1977
Brig. Gen. Albert Stubblebine, August 1977 - July 1979
Brig. Gen. James A. Teal, July 1979 - October 1981
Brig. Gen. Roy Strom, October 1981 - November 1981
Brig. Gen. Richard W. Wilmot, November 1981 - August 1982
Maj. Gen. Sidney T. Weinstein, August 1982 - August 1985
Maj. Gen. Julius Parker, Jr., August 1985 - September 1989
Maj. Gen. Paul E. Menoher, Jr., September 1989 - July 1993
Maj. Gen. John F. Stewart, Jr., from July 1989 - November 1994
Brig. Gen. Charles W. Thomas, from November 1994 to present

The U.S. Army Intelligence Center and School commander became the post commander on 1 October 1990.

A Tentative Order of Battle

6th Cav, 1877
12th Inf, 1879
1st Cav, 1881
3d Cav, 1881
8th Cav, 1882
1st Cav, 1882
7th Cav, 1883
4th Cav, 1884
8th Inf, 1886
9th Inf, 1888

2d Cav, 1890
11th Inf, 1891
24th Inf, 1892
15th Inf, 1896
9th Cav, 1898
22d Inf, 1898
25th Inf, 1898
5th Cav, 1900
30th Inf, 1901
14th Cav, 1902
29th Inf, 1904
18th Inf, 1910
12th Cav, 1911
10th Cav, 1913
25th Inf, 1928
9th Svc Cmd, 1941
368th Inf, 1941
93d Inf Div
369th Inf, 1942
212th MP Co, 1942
593d FA Bn, 1942
594th FA Bn, 1942
595th FA Bn, 1942
596th FA Bn, 1942
318th Med Bn, 1942
780th MP Battalion, Nov 1942-July 1943
92d Inf Div, 1943
365th Inf, 1943
370th Inf, 1943
371st Inf, 1943
597th FA Bn, 1943
598th FA Bn, 1943
599th FA Bn, 1943
600th FA Bn, 1943
317th Engr Bn, 1943
317th Med Bn, 1943
827th Tk Dest Bn, 1943
758th Tank Bn, 1943
715th MP Bn, 1943
1316th Engr Regt, 1943
734th MP Bn, 1945
372d Inf, 1945
Air Trng Cmd (USAF), 1951
Sixth US Army, 1951
SCARWAF, 1951

419th Engr Avn Bde, 1951
417th Engr Avn Bde, 1951
434th Engr Avn Bde, 1951
322d Engr Avn Gp, 1951
366th Engr Avn Bn, 1951
841st Engr Avn Bn, 1951
842d Engr Avn Bn, 1951
843d Engr Avn Bn, 1951
866th Engr Avn Bn, 1951
45th Engr Avn Gp, 1952
304th Engr Avn Gp, 1952
327th Engr Avn Gp, 1952
923d Engr Avn Gp, 1952
69th Engr Avn Bn, 1952
71st Engr Avn Bn, 1952
820th Engr Avn Bn, 1952
844th Engr Avn Bn, 1952
USAEPG, 1954
11th Sig Bn (EW), 1954
1st Sig Gp (EW), 1954
303d Sig Bn, 1954
505th Sig Gp, 1954
72d Sig Bn (EW), 1954
16th Sig Bn, 1954
73d Sig Bn, 1954
504th Sig Bn, 1954
93d Sig Bn, 1955
USASA, 1960
115th MI Gp, 1962
902d MI Gp, 1962
459th Sig Bn, 1962
USACSEWS, 1964
160th Sig Gp, 1964
53d Sig Bn, 1964
509th Sig Bn, 1964
US Army Inf Trng Ctr, 1965
1st Cbt Spt Trng Bde, 1966
11th Sig Gp, 1966
78th Sig Bn, 1966
US Army Strat Comm Cmd, 1967
USAMEDDAC, 1967
USASSG,
US Army Intel Ctr and School, 1971
US Army Forces Cmd, 1971
Health Svcs Cmd, 1972

CIDC, 1972
40th Armor, 1972
63d ARCOM, 1972
AFCS, 1973
AFSC, 1973
525th MI Gp, 1974
TAC, 1976
AFTEEC, 1976
86th Sig Bn, 1977
INSCOM, 1977

Notes

1 *Report of Inspection of Fort Huachuca, Department of the Army, Fort Huachuca, Arizona*, undated, on file in Fort Huachuca Museum chronological files.

2 *Report of Inspection of Fort Huachuca, Department of the Army, Fort Huachuca, Arizona*, undated, on file in Fort Huachuca Museum chronological files.

3 Ibid.

4 Hein, 156.

5 Sources for this section: Historical files at the Fort Huachuca Museum and interview with Col. Eric Osborne, 1976.

6 Van Creveld.

7 Handout from the Space Division, Directorate of Combat Developments, U.S. Army Intelligence Center and Fort Huachuca.

8 Hasenauer, Heike, "Soldiers in Space," *Soldiers*, April 1992, 18-20.

9 *Ibid*.