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Huachuca Illustrated

A Magazine of the Fort Huachuca Museum

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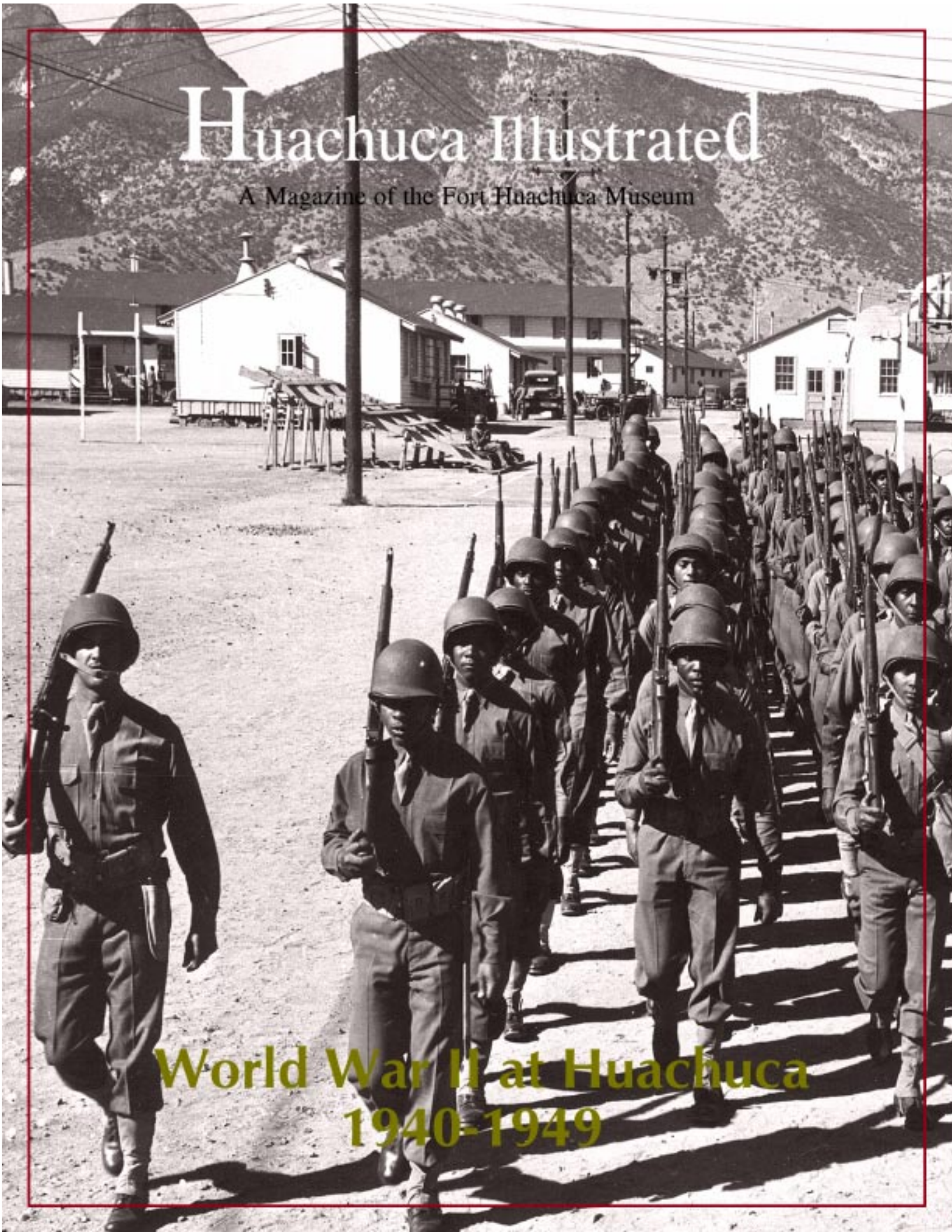
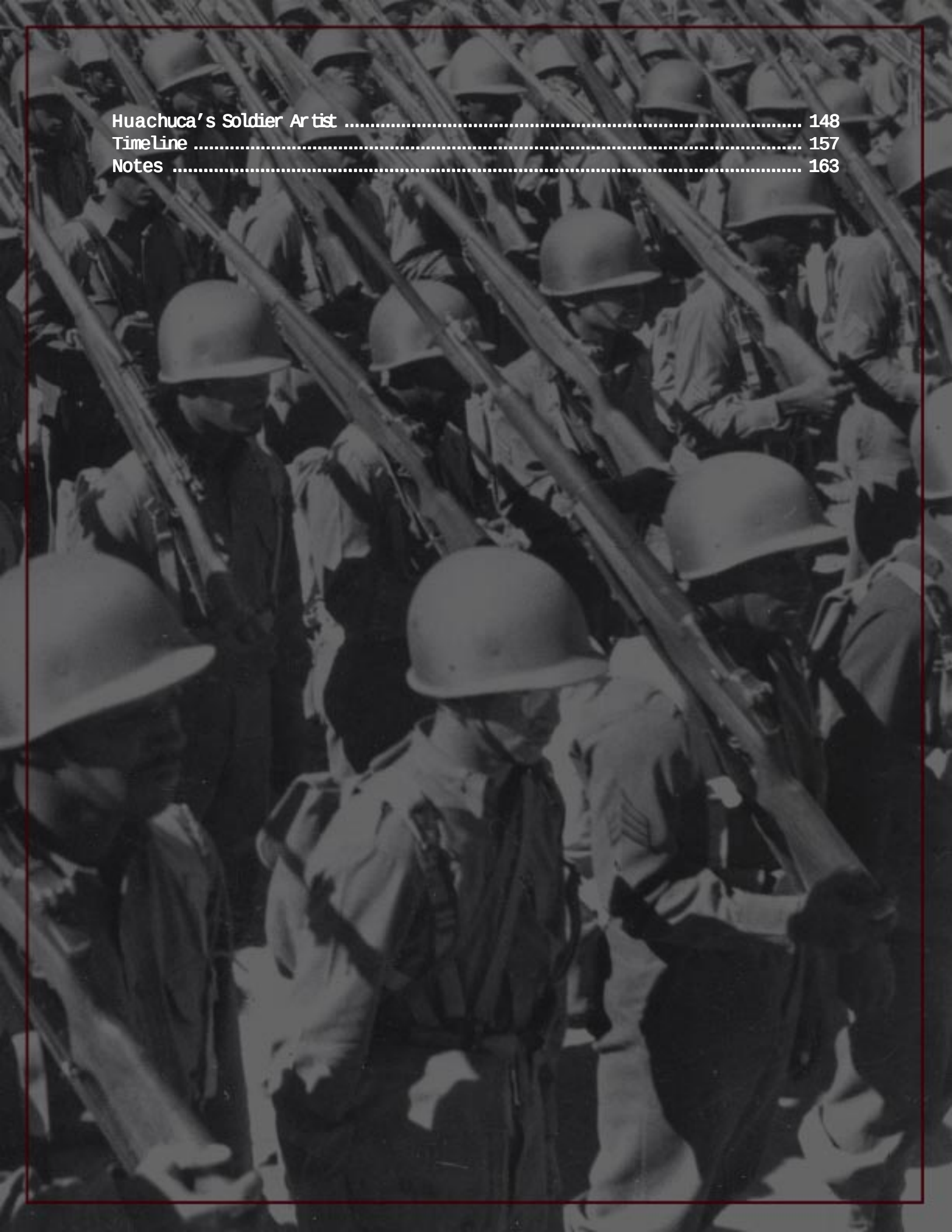


World War II at Huachuca
1940-1949

Contents



Introduction to World War II at Huachuca

"*People are trapped in history and history is trapped in them.*" —James Baldwin

During World War II, military life became the common denominator for most young men and women, no matter what their ethnic background. Millions of Americans from city streets and country lanes, from families rich and poor, from all walks of life, from countless nationalities, and from all races and creeds, put on the uniform. Over 13 million Americans, or 10 percent of the entire population, served. World War II was a war of shared experiences.

Like all wars, it was one of sacrifice. Over 292,131 American soldiers died. For those that survived, it was an opportunity to get an education under the G.I. Bill. Never before had so many citizens received college degrees. For many, the Army and the war would be the defining experience of their lives; for others it was just a starting point for lives of challenge and achievement. For those minorities bringing their discontent home with them from the battlefront, it was the beginning of a unstoppable movement for civil rights. The war spawned ideas like "research and development," a phrase that would become the battlecry for decades to come. It introduced far-reaching new technology,including radar, computers, antibiotics, and freeze drying. It saw the acceptance of the idea of women in uniform. And, importantly for future generations, it saw the United States accept the mantle of world leadership that it would wear for the years to come.

An exhibit in the Smithsonian's Museum of American History in 1976, entitled "A Nation of Nations," and the companion book of essays by that same name, made the point that World War II was the war which united America.[1] It was in the barrack rooms across the country that American immigrants and descendants of immigrants came together and began to feel less isolated, less alienated. But was this true for the African-Americans who were sent to the far reaches of Arizona, on the very edge of the map, to receive their training in segrated units? Their apartness was emphasized.

Many blacks in the South were exempted from military service by plantation owners who convinced the local draft boards that they were needed to pick the cotton that would be important to the war effort. Cotton was an ingredient in the uniforms of the doughboys and in the tires of the airplanes of the flyboys. So many of the African American draftees hailed from the urban cities of the north, places like Detroit, Cleveland, Chicago, New York, and cities in between. For them, in stark contrast to the feelings of the regular Army troops who had called Fort Huachuca home, that high desert post was bleak and unhospitable. It should be remembered, however, that the phrase "hell hole" has been used by new soldiers before and after to stand for every Army training base that would demand much from them. Most of Huachuca's draftees would have agreed with Huddie Leadbetter, better known as Leadbelly, who sang: "I don't want no more of this Army life."

When they left Fort Huachuca, the post took on a more endearing image in minds separated by distance and time. The human memory is forgiving and, besides, they were headed for places worse by far—jungle redoubts or mountain bunkers that were bristling with the deadliest ordnance yet devised by man.

How did they perform in combat? That question would be the stuff of postwar sociological studies, commanders' reputation-saving memoirs, and wildly variant press accounts. Overall, the divisions from Huachuca were given poor grades, as were many of the white divisions that had been filled with green recruits and hurriedly trained. On the small unit and individual levels, there were ample stories of heroism, sacrifice, leadership and professionalism, and plenty of honors to go around, although some of them had to be deferred until 1997 and a less prejudiced climate.

James Baldwin, in his essay "Notes of a Native Son," wrote with a burning intensity about

an African-American community suddenly united in 1943 by the common bond of having loved ones serving in the Army.

> "The churchly women and the matter-of-fact, no-nonsense men had children in the Army. The sleazy girls they talked to had lovers there, the sharpies and the "race" men had friends and brothers there. It would have demanded an unquestioning patriotism, happily as uncommon in this country as it is undesirable, for these people not to have been disturbed by the bitter letters they received, by the newspaper stories they read, not to have been enraged by the posters, then to found all over New York, which described the Japanese as "yellow bellied Japs." It was only the "race" men, to be sure, who spoke ceaselessly of being revenged—how this vengeance was to be exacted was not clear—for the indignities and dangers suffered by Negro boys in uniform; but everybody felt a directionless, hopeless bitterness, as well as that panic which can scarcely be suppressed when one knows that a human being one loves is beyond one's reach, and in danger. This helplessness and this gnawing uneasiness does something, at length, to even the toughest mind. Perhaps the best way to sum all this up is to say that the people I knew flet, mainly, a peculiar kind of releif when they knew that their boys were being shipped out of the south, to do battle overseas. It was, perhaps, like feeling that the most dangerous part of a dangerous journey had been passed and that now, even if death should come, it would come with honor and without the complicity of their countrymen. Such a death would be, in short, a fact with which one could hope to live."[2]

For those that survived the war in New Georgia and the Serchio Valley, the fight would be just beginning. Sergeant Isaac Woodward, who had trained at Huachuca and fought with his 93d Division for fifteen months in the South Pacific, was on his way home in 1946 after being discharged. He was still wearing the uniform of the U.S. Army when he boarded a bus at Fort Gordon, Georgia. At a stop in South Carolina, the driver thought that Woodward took too long to use the "colored" rest room. At the next stop he notified the sheriff and demanded he arrest the veteran for drunkeness. Woodward had not been drinking and, in fact, did not drink. But the sheriff arrested him anyway, beat him with a blackjack, poked him in both eyes with a nightstick, and locked him up overnight. After paying the $50 fine in the morning, he was released and he made for an Army hospital in Spartanburg, South Carolina, where doctors pronounced him permanently blinded. A trial found the sheriff not guilty.

The incident received nationwide attention and even President Harry Truman expressed his shock that a veteran returning from war could be assaulted by his fellow Americans. He captured the feeling of outrage, if not the exact details, when he wrote, "When a Mayor and a City Marshal can take a Negro sergeant off a bus in South Carolina, beat him and put out one of his eyes, and nothing is done about it by State Authorities, then something is radically wrong with the system." Truman would be instrumental in revising elements of that system.[3]

Some of what I have mentioned above is covered in the pages that follow, but from the admittedly limited perspective of Fort Huachuca. I expect more comprehensive historical exploration of the contributions of African-Americans in World War II from scholars like Maggie Morehouse and Dr. Robert F. Jefferson. Be on the lookout for their publications.

[1] Marzio, Peter, ed., *A Nation of Nations*, Harper and Row, New York, 1976.
[2] Baldwin, James, *Notes of a Native Son*, Beacon Press, Boston, 1955, pp. 100-101.
[3] McNalty, Bernard C., *Strength for the Fight: A History of Black Americans in the Military*, The Free Press, New York, 1986.


HUACHUCA

Above: Troops of the 93d Infantry Division encounter a simulated gas attack in 1942. Below: Amphibious vehicles of the 93d Division at Fort Huachuca in 1942.

Above: Tanks and men of the 93d Infantry Division at Huachuca. Below: Troops from Huachuca on a road march between Canelo and Parker Canyon during World War II training.


ARIZONA
Mead
Grand Canyon
Kingman Army Air Field
Navaho Ordnance Depot
Leupp Japanese Internment Camp
Winslow Army Air Field
Little Colorado
Verde
Colorado
Camp Bouse
Gladiator Contract Pilot Training
Poston Japanese Internment Camp
Luke Army Air Field
Thunderbird Tg. 1 Contract Pilot Training
Papago Park POW Camp
Rittenhouse POW Camp
DESERT TRAINING CENTER
Litchfield Park POW Camp
Buckeye POW Camp
Camp Hyder
Camp Laguna
Yuma Test Branch
Camp Horn
Williams Army Air Field
Mesa POW Camp
Salt
Gila
Florence POW Camp
Safford POW Camp
The Rivers (Sacaton) Japanese Internment Camp
Gila Bend Army Air Field
Coolidge Army Air Field
Casa Grande POW Camp
Eloy POW Camp
Dateland Army Air Field
Ajo Army Air Field
Yuma-Somerton POW Camp
Davis-Monthan Army Air Field
Duncan POW Camp
Marana Army Air Field
Tucson
Cortaro POW Camp
Ryan Contract Pilot Training
Continental POW Camp
SONORA
Douglas Army Airfield
Hereford Army Air Field
Fort Huachuca

Arizona in Khaki: The State Mobilizes for World War II

As Hitler attacked through Europe's Low Countries in 1940, Army planners in Washington drew up a crash construction program to shelter 1,200,000 men at camps across the U.S. Work on these buildings began at Huachuca in late 1940 and the post was transformed into an Infantry Division training center. From 1941-44 the fort's newly built ranges, barracks, offices and service clubs became home for over 25,000 people.

While the landscape at Huachuca was being transformed into a city of barracks and ranges, military installations were springing up around the state of Arizona. The Army Air Corps was taking advantage of the state's clear skies and negligible air traffic to train its men and fields were activated in all corners of Arizona.

Davis-Monthan was the name given in 1942 to the old municipal airport in Tucson which had occasionally doubled as an airbase since 1927. There training in old B-18s began and the planes headed for the Pacific just days after Pearl Harbor. Some 9,000 army air corpsmen would bulk the population of Tucson which then numbered only about 37,000. Davis-Monthan used ranges at Sahuarita and Willcox Dry Lake to drop its bombs and fire its guns.

Likewise, the old Mesa Military Airport was renamed Williams Field in December 1941 after an Arizonan, Lieut. Charles L. Williams, who had died in a 1927 crash in Hawaii.

Luke Air Base just north of Phoenix was named for Second Lieut. Frank Luke, the World War I balloon buster from Phoenix who was posthumously awarded the Medal of Honor, and quickly became the largest U. S. base for training fighter pilots. Subbases nearer to the Gila Bend Gunnery Range were thrown up at Ajo and Gila Bend.

Pilots would receive their basic training at Marana Air Base which became the largest in the country for this kind of training.

Arizona boasted another base which was the largest of its kind in the nation, this one at Kingman Army Air Base which trained 35,000 men at its aerial gunnery school.

In Douglas there was an Army Airfield which taught bomber pilots, along with some of the Army's first helicopter training. Its 4,400 soldiers and civilians were divided between Douglas and its subbase at Hereford.[1]

Beginning as a base for fighter training, Yuma Army Air Field (AAF) made a changeover to gunners, bomber pilots and radar observers who would use the ranges at Welton, Stovall and Colferd, and the sub-base at Dateland AAF.

There were a number of other auxiliary or subbases around the state and several contractors operated pilot schools. Thunderbird I Field north of Glendale trained American and Chinese pilots while Falcon Field near Mesa taught British airmen the fundamentals of flying aircraft. American pilots would receive their training from civilian instructors at Ryan Field in Tucson, Claibourne Flight Academy west of Wickenburg and Thunderbird II, the present airport for Scottsdale.

The once still Arizona skies were becoming crowded with new pilots. Two AT-11 bombers out of Williams collided in September 25, 1942, killing four officers and four cadets and strewing wreckage on mountaintops southeast of Florence. And on November 9, 1943, a bomber and pursuit plane from Kingman AAF collided, killing all fifteen crewmen.

U. S. Army soldiers who would have to fight on the ground got their introduction to Arizona mainly at Fort Huachuca, where construction activity, begun in November 1940, was underway.

Huachuca became the hub for most Army and Army Air Corps activities in the state, acting as the supply distribution center for all installations in the state and some in New Mexico and California as well. Huachuca was a sub-depot of the regional Army supply depot at San Antonio, Texas, and forwarded quartermaster material by rail throughout the southwest. The fort issued clothing and equipment, distributed rations, and provided laundry services for some 30,000 soldiers and airmen stationed around the state.

Later a number of army combat and combat support units would be thoroughly tested by the wasteland known as the Desert Training Center which was opened by Brig. Gen. George S. Patton in April 1942. The center would sprawl into western Arizona from California and be dotted by isolated camps with names like Camps Hyder, Horn, Laguna and

Bouse. Patton was interested only in tactical training and had little time to provide for any physical comforts in the desert. Several soldiers would succumb to heat exhaustion and exposure and in one training cycle, six divisions reported 1,330 "neuropsychiatric" cases.

The Yuma Test Branch, later to become the Yuma Army Proving Ground, was opened at Imperial Dam on the Colorado River. The Navaho Ordnance Depot was established during the war near Flagstaff.

Army detachments were assigned to guard prisoners of war. There were German POWs kept at Papago Park, Austrians at Somerton, Casa Grande, and Navaho Ordnance Depot, Italians at Florence and Yuma. Other prison sites were at Safford, Duncan, Cortaro, Continental, Eloy, Buckeye, Litchfield Park, Mesa and Rittenhouse.

Japanese-Americans were interned at relocations camps near Sacaton, Poston and Leupp.

Even the Navy was represented in the state with a Naval Air Facility at Litchfield, close by the Goodyear Aircraft Plant which accomplished the finishing work on naval patrol bombers.[2]

Huachuca's Changing Landscape: World War II Cantonment, 1940-46

Work on the new cantonment began at Fort Huachuca in late 1940 and the post was transformed into an Infantry division training center. From 1941 to 1944 the fort's newly-built ranges, barracks, offices, and service clubs became home for over 25,000 people. A $1.25 million contract was let in October 1940 and the project would eventually expand to a $6 million job employing 3,500 men at its peak.

One of the contractors taking part in the joint venture which resulted in the first cantonment area at the fort was Del E. Webb, a Phoenix builder who would later become better known for his large-scale developments like the retirement community of Sun City outside of Phoenix. The experience he gained at Huachuca helped him land other military contracts for Luke and Williams Air Bases and airfields at Kingman and Yuma, and POW camps at Papago Park and Florence.

The first World War II cantonment area of Fort Huachuca was nearing completion in January 1941. On the 21st of that month a local newspaper reported progress on the construction effort.

A record-breaking pace is being set on the expansion program at Fort Huachuca with the roofs already laid on 192 new buildings after only eight weeks of activity.

Employment is at the highest peak since the cantonment was started, with approximately 3,100 persons on the payroll of the contractors, Del Webb Construction Company and White and Miller Contractors, Inc.

Representatives of the firm said the payroll, which this week was $125,000, will increase to $130,000 next week.

In an effort to have new buildings ready for occupancy as soon as possible, the contractors are working the crews every Sunday from now until completion. Heretofore they have worked only on alternate Sundays.

The first draftees are expected to occupy the new barracks by February 6, if the present rate of progress is maintained, E. G. Shaver, office manager for the Del Webb Company, said. All the buildings are expected to be finished by the end of February, although work on utilities may continue after that.

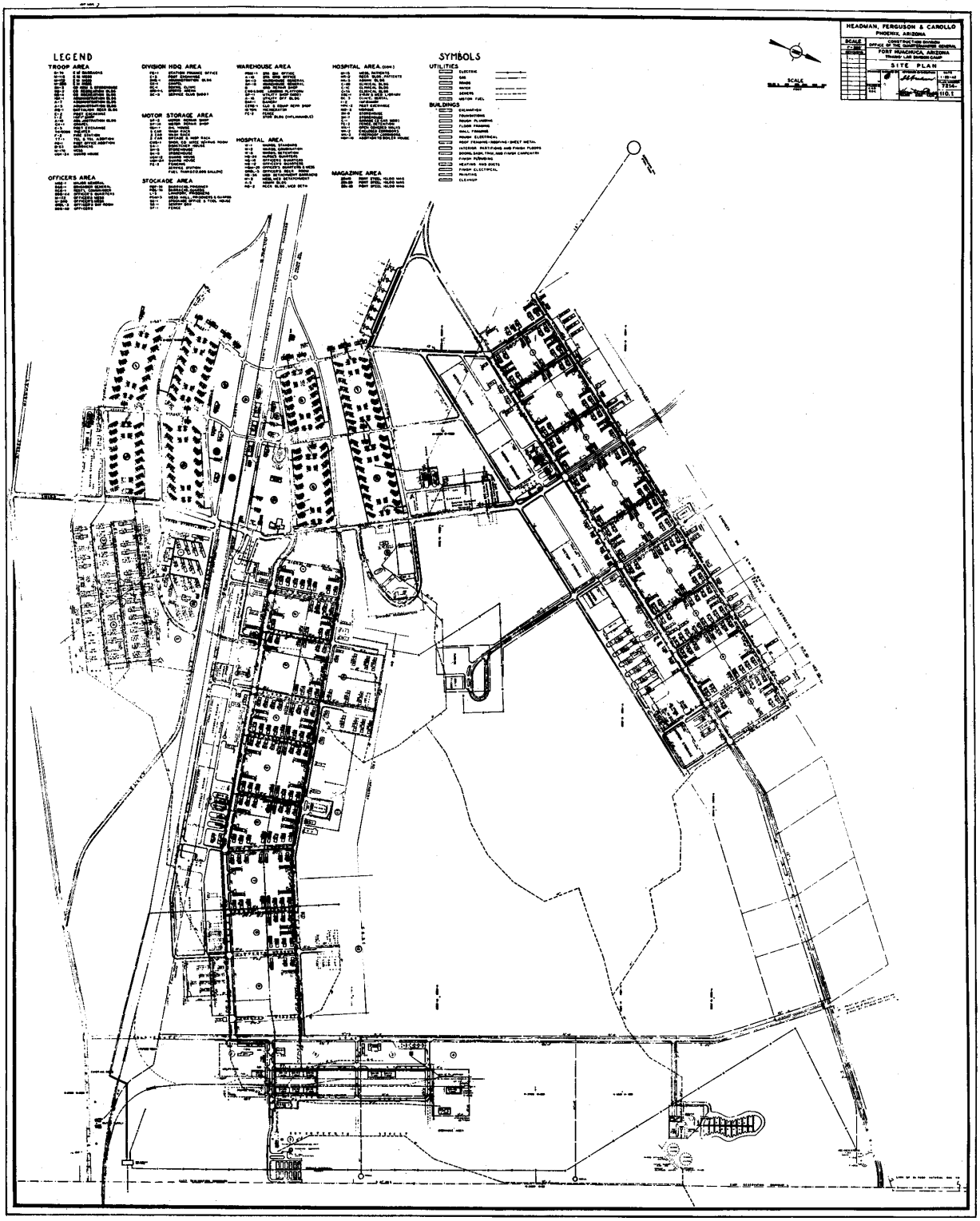
Approximately 220 buildings are included in the entire project which has been considerably increased since the original contract was let.

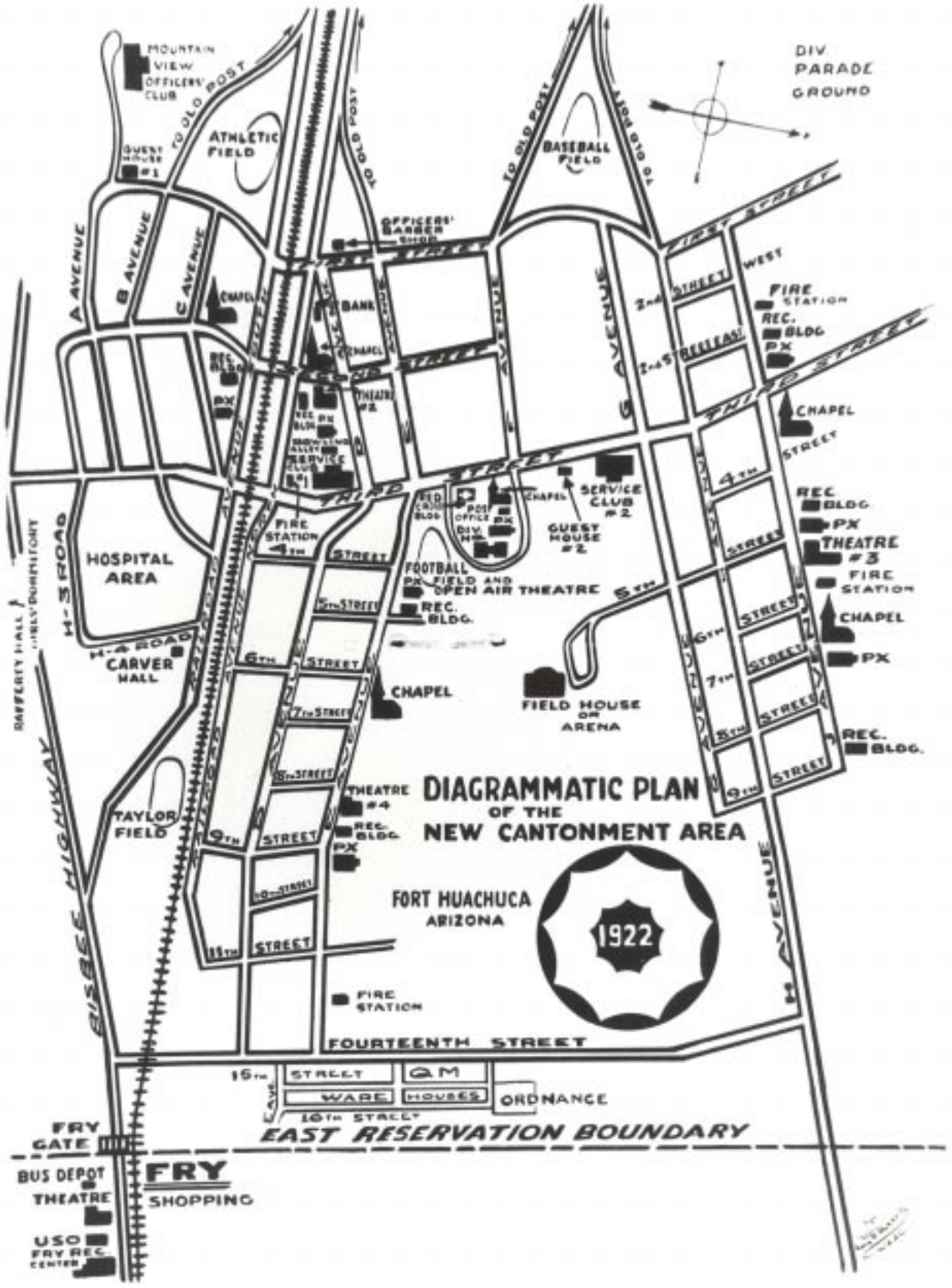
Total cost of the undertaking is understood to be more than $6,000,000, with $4,200,000 being the cost of the buildings and the rest being utilities.

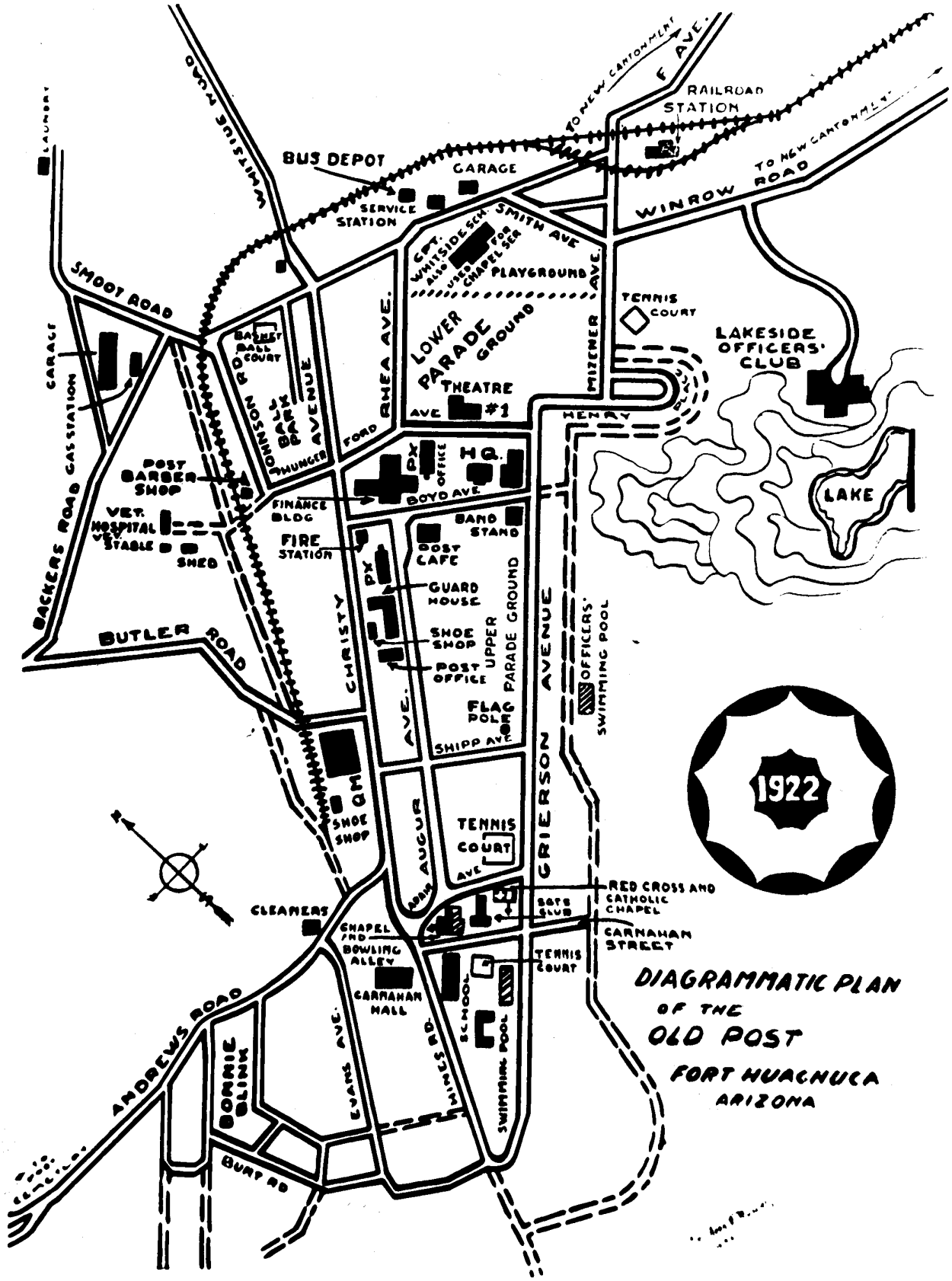
More than 9,000,000 feet of lumber has gone into the construction thus far. Yesterday alone 22 carloads of material were used.

Completion of 15 new duplex residences for noncommissioned officers is expected within the next two or three weeks by M. M. Sundt Construction Company of Tucson. The $94,000 project includes surfacing of the street in front of the new structures which are being erected on the west side of the military post in the opposite direction from the new cantonment project.

Among the employees are 1,100 carpenters, 1,300 laborers, 120 office workers, 80 truck drivers, and 65 painters. The painters are among the


LEGEND
SYMBOLS
SITE PLAN


DIAGRAMMATIC PLAN
OF THE
NEW CANTONMENT AREA
FORT HUACHUCA
ARIZONA
1922
MOUNTAIN VIEW OFFICERS' CLUB
ATHLETIC FIELD
BASEBALL FIELD
DIV PARADE GROUND
TO OLD POST
A AVENUE
B AVENUE
C AVENUE
G AVENUE
H AVENUE
FIRST STREET
SECOND STREET
THIRD STREET
FOURTH STREET
FIFTH STREET
SIXTH STREET
SEVENTH STREET
EIGHTH STREET
NINTH STREET
TENTH STREET
ELEVENTH STREET
FOURTEENTH STREET
SIXTEENTH STREET
OFFICERS' BARBER SHOP
BANK
CHAPEL
THEATRE #2
SERVICE CLUB #1
SERVICE CLUB #2
GUEST HOUSE #2
POST OFFICE
DIV. HQ.
FIRE STATION
REC. BLDG.
PX
HOSPITAL AREA
H-3 ROAD
H-4 ROAD
CARVER HALL
FOOTBALL FIELD AND OPEN AIR THEATRE
FIELD HOUSE OR ARENA
THEATRE #3
THEATRE #4
TAYLOR FIELD
BISBEE HIGHWAY
BAFFERTY HALL
QM
WARE HOUSES
ORDNANCE
EAST RESERVATION BOUNDARY
FRY GATE
BUS DEPOT
THEATRE
FRY SHOPPING
USO FRY REC CENTER


TO NEW CANTONMENT
6 AVE.
RAILROAD STATION
TO NEW CANTONMENT
WINROW ROAD
BUS DEPOT
GARAGE
SERVICE STATION
SMITH AVE
CPT. WHITSIDE'S CAMP USED FOR CHAPEL SER
PLAYGROUND
TENNIS COURT
LAKESIDE OFFICERS' CLUB
LAKE
MITCHER AVE.
HENRY
LOWER PARADE GROUND
THEATRE
AVE #1
RHEA AVE.
WHITSIDE ROAD
SMOOT ROAD
LAUNDRY
GARAGE
BACKERS ROAD
CASUALTY
BASKET BALL COURT
JOHNSON
BALL PARK
AVENUE
THUNDER
FORD
POST BARBER SHOP
VET. HOSPITAL
VET. STABLE
SHED
FINANCE BLDG
PX
POST OFFICE
HQ.
BOYD AVE.
FIRE STATION
BAND STAND
POST CAFE
GUARD HOUSE
SHOE SHOP
POST OFFICE
UPPER PARADE GROUND
FLAG POLE
SHIPP AVE.
CHRISTY AVE.
BUTLER ROAD
GRIERSON AVENUE
OFFICERS' SWIMMING POOL
1922
QM
SHOE SHOP
AUGUR AVE.
TENNIS COURT
RED CROSS AND CATHOLIC CHAPEL
BOYS CLUB
CARNAHAN STREET
CLEANERS
CHAPEL AND BOWLING ALLEY
CARNAHAN HALL
TENNIS COURT
SCHOOL
SWIMMING POOL
DIAGRAMMATIC PLAN OF THE OLD POST FORT HUACHUCA ARIZONA
ANDREWS ROAD
BONNIE BLINK
EVANS AVE.
HINES RD.
BURT RD

latest additions to the payroll. They earn as much as $96 a week.

Construction is proceeding at such a rate of speed that one who visits the site today can see marked progress a week from today.

The cantonment is laid out in blocks like a real city, with each street and cross street named or numbered. There are eight complete blocks and two large areas in addition at the site of the new buildings.

More than a dozen new barracks are now housing construction workers and these will be the first to be occupied by the draftees when military occupation begins in early February.

"Full Speed Ahead" apparently is the slogan of every employee and official at the construction site, and cooperation has been splendid, according to supervising authorities.[3]

On March 1, 1941, the 368th Infantry was activated at Fort Huachuca, giving the post two regiments for the first time. In March 1941 U.S. Senator Ernest W. McFarland made an inspection visit to Fort Huachuca, where he said that he and Carl Hayden, the other senator from Arizona, were doing all in their power to bring a full division of men to the fort. He promised that there would soon be an announcement about the additional troops coming to the fort.

That announcement came just a little over a month later when the Bisbee Daily Review ran this story datelined Phoenix, May 2.

The military strength of Fort Huachuca will be increased to 35,000 soldiers, the engineering firm of Headman, Ferguson, and Carollo disclosed today with the announcement it had received a contract to draw specifications for a $23,000,000 cantonment.

Sam Headman, engineer in charge of development for the firm, said more than 1,400 buildings were planned to accommodate two triangular divisions. He returned today from Washington with a contract to prepare the specifications after a week-long conference with army officials.

The Phoenix engineering firm handled specifications for the recent $6,000,000 enlargement of the southern Arizona military post, which now has 5,500 troops.

* * *

Construction of the cantonment must be completed within the next eight months, Headman said. The camp will be about two miles north of the most recent addition to the post, which is a mile north of the old fort.

Plans call for 1,242 buildings to house troops, 58 structures for post facilities, including theaters, fire station, post office, service clubs, warehouses, guest houses and churches; 14 for headquarters, finance departments and guard houses; 81 for hospital facilities to accommodate 1,200 to 1,500 beds; four telephone and radio buildings; 26 storage buildings, 12 for a bakery, laundries and cold storage.

Several thousand workmen probably will be employed on the rush job, it was said.

Fort Huachuca is the home station of the 25th and 368th Infantries, composed of Negro enlisted men. It was understood that troops to occupy the new cantonment will not be Negroes.

The contract received by the Phoenix firm sets in motion the second expansion at Fort Huachuca within a year. Last October construction of a $6,000,000 cantonment to accommodate selective service trainees was begun. It was ready for occupancy February 28.[4]

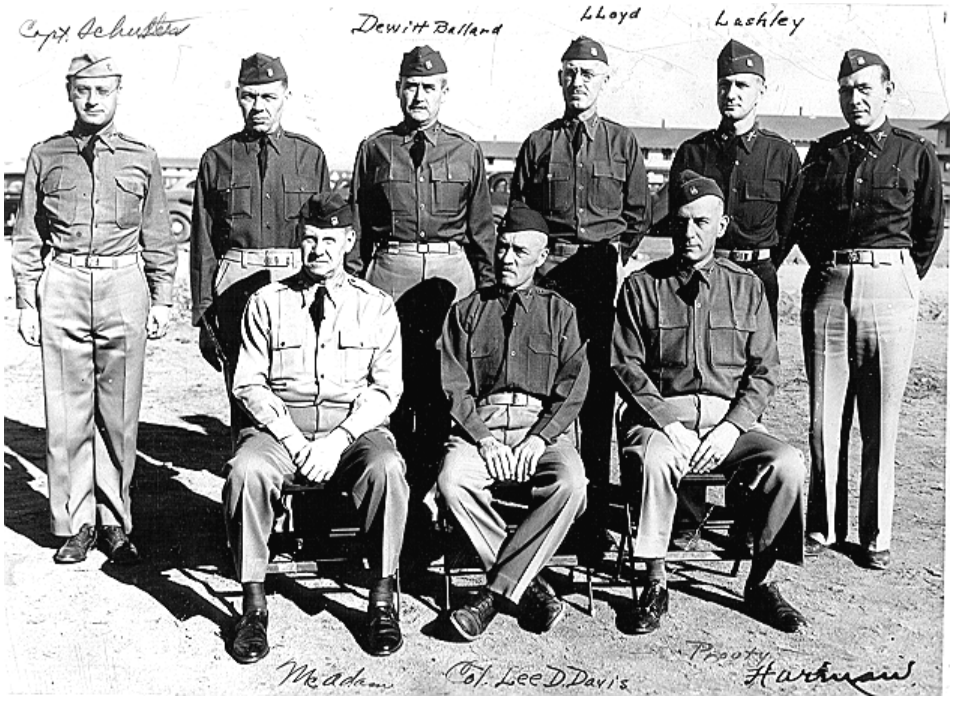
Then, on May 15, the entire 93d Division was activated at Fort Huachuca, bringing the post's population to over 25,000. Two black Infantry divisions, the 93d and the 92d, were organized with a cadre of regular Army NCOs taken from the 25th Infantry Regiment at Fort Huachuca, and were trained for combat roles in the Pacific and Europe. Most of the men were draftees and found neither Army life nor the isolated Fort Huachuca to their liking. Others have fond memories of the desert outpost.

Lt. Wade McCree, Jr. of the 365th Infantry wrote:

I was sent to the 365th Infantry, 92d Division, at Fort Huachuca. Many persons did not like Huachuca. I did. I found it a beautiful place. I liked the desert and the surrounding mountains. I was undoubtedly the exception rather than the rule in enjoying the physical isolation of this post.[5]

From November 1942 to March 1943, the Construction Quartermaster, Lieut. Col. Brooks, oversaw the construction of concrete block family housing units in the Bonnie Blink area. These were for senior Noncommissioned officers and their families, but when they were ready for occupancy, a few officers were assigned quarters there.

Above: The 93d Division Artillery, with 105mm howitzers (towed), in the desert near Huachuca in 1943. Below: The staff of the 25th Infantry. Front Row, left to right: Lt. Col. William A. McAdam, Executive Officer; Col. Lee Dunnington Davis, Regimental Commander; Lt. Col. Stanley M. Prouty, S-3 (Operations Officer). Standing, left to right: Captain Schuster, Captain Shackey, Major Dewitt Ballard, Lloyd, Captain Lashley, Lt. Hartman. Photo courtesy Lt. Col. John H. Healy, USA Retired.



The 93d shipped to the Pacific in 1943 and the 92d went to fight in Italy in 1944.

An Army journalist, Pvt. Chester A. Burrill, presented a picture of the busy Fort Huachuca training base in an article appearing in the *Apache Sentinel* on March 9, 1945.

With Fort Huachuca so ideally situated for the training of troops, the astonishing growth of the frontier began.

Almost overnight the little village blossomed forth a city, up from the desert. The area of the reservation spread to 117 square miles and the population soon grew to over 25,000. Hundreds of buildings covered the plain below the Old Post. A few years before, the War Department had considered abandoning Fort Huachuca because of an apparent lack of water. The natural resources, Huachuca and Garden Canyons, could not provide a sufficient supply even for the small population, and water had been rationed frequently. Now deep wells were sunk and water was abundant.

The new, modern cantonment grew. Embracing now 75,000 acres of land, the training grounds covered the valley and the prairie, up to the mile-high Old Post and continued to the pine-covered backbone of the Huachuca range with an altitude of 7,600 feet. Paved streets were lined with new and comfortable barracks; there was electric power, modern sewage and all the other conveniences of a city. Where once there had been one theater, now there were five, with a total seating capacity of over 3,600. During one month the attendance ran over 100,000. Three of the theaters were equipped to present stage productions. Two hospitals were built, with 1,141 beds and everything that medical science has conjured up to make the sick well.

Laundries prepared to handle the weekly washing for 30,000 people were put into operation. A dry cleaning plant added another service. These facilities were available too to the air fields as far away as Douglas and Tucson. In a single month 500,000 pieces of flat work and 700,000 pieces of clothing were handled by the laundry. Cold storage plants and storehouses for other foods were erected as Fort Huachuca needed to provide not only for itself, but was acting as sub-depot for the regional supply department at San Antonio, Texas. Tons of material were shipped from the Fort to places as far away as California. Two bakeries produced several thousand pounds of bread a day. Over 1,500 gallons of milk were consumed at one meal, most of it being shipped in. The post dairy supplied the milk for the hospitals.

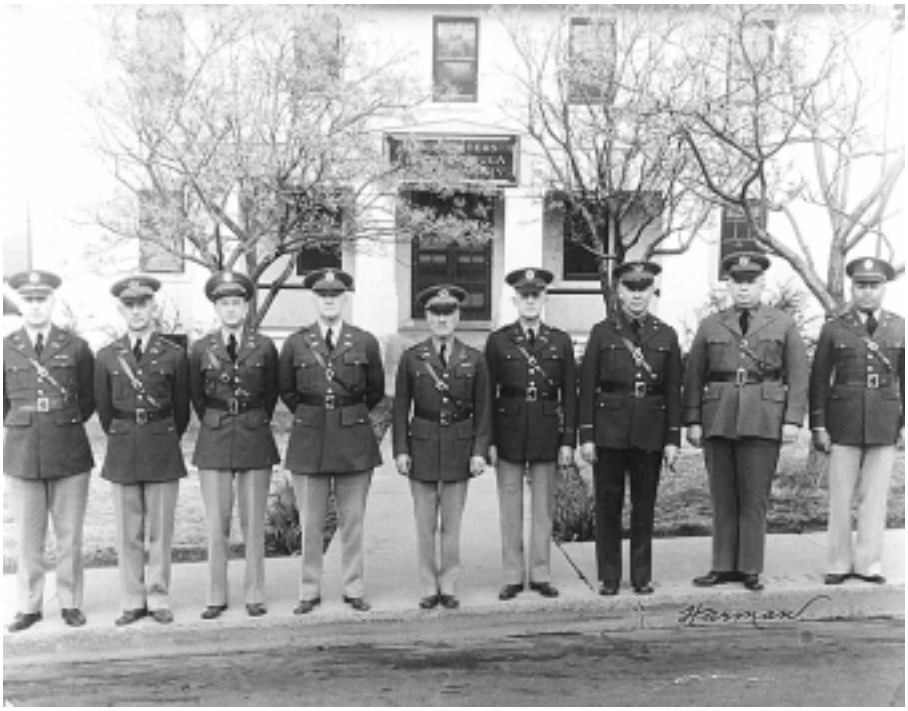
Shops were installed for the reclamation of items of wearing apparel, tents, equipment and other items. Almost 10,000 pairs of shoes were repaired in a single month to indicate the size of this project. Automotive equipment, tanks, guns, gas masks, all were maintained in perfect working order by the installation of new shops.

To operate the new facilities a great many civilian employees were required. The number grew to 1,400, and a vast city grew to accommodate them. Dwelling units, cafeterias, recreation halls, nurseries for children made up the towns of Knoxville and Apache Flats on the reservation. The fort hummed with activity, military and civilian. In one 24-hour period as many as 23,238 telephone calls were cleared.

Natural water courses were put into use by engineers in training for bridge building and an artificial lake was built in the new area for training with inflated rafts and pontoon bridges. The many miles of open semi-desert provided excellent training ground for desert warfare, camouflage and other tactical problems. The old mining town of Charleston provided a site for the construction of a mimic village. This village was used as an objective for troops in field training. Here the soldiers learned, under very realistic conditions, the critical requirements for street fighting and close combat. Rifle ranges, artillery ranges were built in carefully selected positions all over the area.

* * *

The fort's two hospitals began to care for a population suddenly increased. The larger hospital with 946 beds is the only Negro commanded and staffed hospital in the Army and is the largest one in the country. It includes three dental clinics with a total of 42 chairs. The dental staff has averaged 50 fillings a day for each dentist and treated over 1,000 cases per week. The medical corps was staffed by 42 medical officers, 68 nurses and a great number of orderlies, all Negro. Many of the officers have a distinguished record and each is a specialist in some field. Its X-ray and surgery and medical departments are kept above the standings of similar hospitals by the adoption of the latest approved medical



Above: Staff of the 25th Infantry in front of headquarters in about 1941. Col. Lee Davis, commanding, is in the center. On the far right is Major John A. DeVeaux, chaplain for the 25th Infantry, then the 368th Infantry, and finally the 93d Division. Photo courtesy Col. John DeVeaux, Jr., who would also be the post chaplain some 45 years later. Below: 93d Division troops in the field at Huachuca in 1942.

science advancements immediately on their release. The hospital laboratory, maintained by an expertly trained staff, has run 10,000 tests in a month. These tests include milk, water and meats as well as the usual hospital routine.

A stadium seating 11,000 was constructed and put into service. The recreation plant also included a baseball field with a capacity of 10,000, a field house for basketball and roller skating, a golf course, three large swimming pools where more than 1,000 soldiers on a single Sunday took advantage of the facilities. Also put into use were six football practice fields, 25 baseball fields and 100 basketball of volley ball courts.[6]

The 25th Infantry Regiment as Cadre

The 25th would form the core of experience around which the African-American units would be built. On 1 October 1940, the 25th lost 80 percent of its strength of 1,100, the veterans being sent out to form new black Army units. The 850 men it transferred were headed for the 47th Quartermaster Regiment in October; the 349th Field Artillery Bn, the 76th Coast Artillery (AA), and the 66th Tng Bn, Camp Wolters, in February; the 368th Infantry at Fort Huachuca in March; the 99th Pursuit Sqd. in April; the 76th Signal Construction Company in April. On December 1, 1940, a third battalion was added to the regiment and a month later an Anti-Tank Company was activated. The regiment was filled up to its authorized strength of 2,660 men by adding draftees from the 2nd, 5th and 8th Corps areas.

George Looney, the 25th Infantry regular, told how the veterans were being sent out to give the newly formed units the experience and training they would need. The regulars would train the draftees and volunteers.

Huachuca's first draftees arrived in November 1940. They were quartered in pyramidal tents used by the Arizona National Guard when they came to Huachuca for their yearly training. Cadres from the 25th Infantry Regiment were sent to the cantonment and I went as the bugler. In the meantime the 25th was sending cadres all over the country for the formation of service units. The famous Red Ball Express came from a cadre of the 25th."

To give you an idea how the men were being sent out in cadre: By December 1940 there were only four buglers left at Fort Huachuca. These men were regulars, they were soldiers, they knew their jobs, and they were good.[7]

In November 1940 the 25th Infantry received 790 draftees from New York, New Jersey and Delaware, 500 more than they expected, because shelter was not available for them at Fort Benning where they were originally scheduled to join the 24th Infantry.[8]

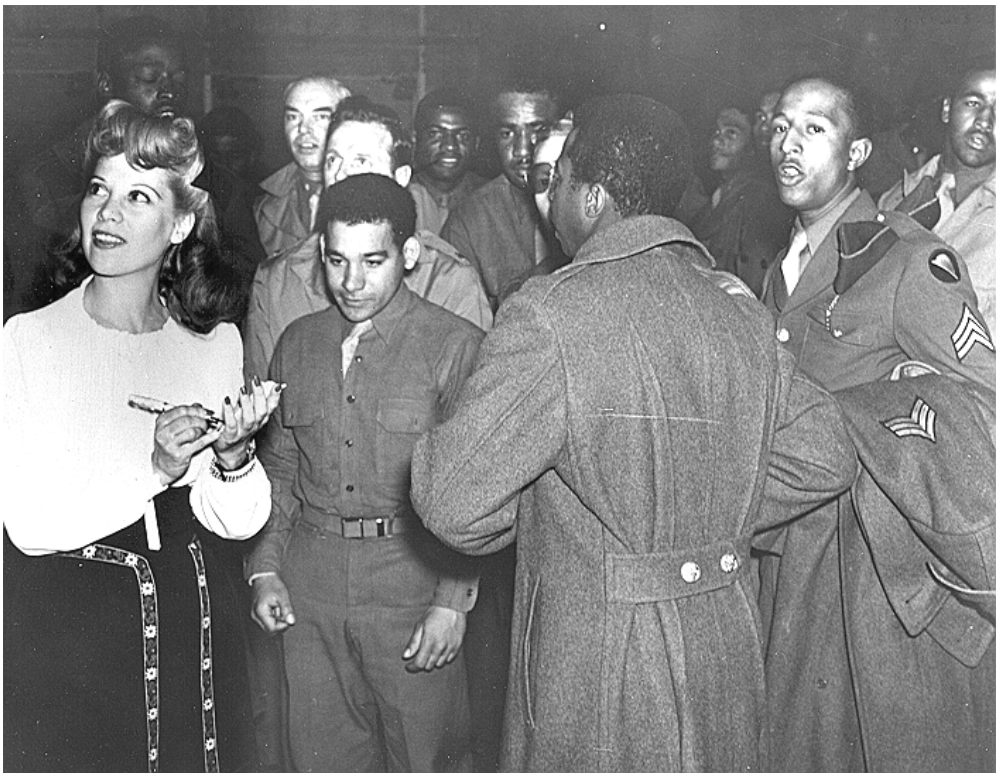
The 368th Infantry Activated

On March 1, 1941, the 368th Infantry was activated at Fort Huachuca, giving the post two full regiments for the first time. The new regular army regiment was formed around 210 men who had been transferred from the 25th. By April 1941, 1,600 draftees from Indiana, Kentucky, Ohio, West Virginia, Maryland and Virginia were added and the regiment was on its way to reaching the authorized strength of 2,600 men and 123 officers.

One of those officers was 1st Lieut. George Looney, 368th Infantry. He recalled when the Army reactivated the 368th in 1941. "The original 368th had been in World War I. I was chosen as a member of the cadre which consisted of a First Sergeant, four platoon sergeants, a supply sergeant, and a company clerk. This was the beginning of the 93rd Division at Huachuca down below the railroad tracks.

One of these new Selective Service soldiers was Clarence Gaines from Cleveland, Ohio. He remembered well those days at Fort Huachuca.

I was drafted into the army in Cleveland, Ohio, on February 18, 1941. We were inducted into Fort Hayes in Columbus, uniformed, and placed upon a train for Fort Huachuca, Arizona. We arrived at Fort Huachuca on March 1st, 1941. We were the first to move into the new barracks which were then called the New Cantonment. …My first memory of Huachuca is that when we got off the train there, the band from the Twenty-Fifth Infantry was there playing "South of the Border" for us. This was a very large train and all of the men who were going to make up the Three Hundred and Sixty-Eighth Infantry were arriving on March 1st and March 2nd. This



Above: Dinah Shore signs autographs for members of the 93d Division at Huachuca in about 1943. Below: The 93d Infantry Division, reactivated 15 May 1942, was the first all-black division to be formed during World War II. Staff Sgt. William W. Wilson pulls some cactus stickers from Pvt. Thurman Brownlee at Huachuca in 1942. U.S. Army Signal Corps photo.

Above: Col. James Urquhart, commanding officer, 368th Infantry. Below: Soldiers of Battery B, 593d Field Artillery, firing their 105mm howitzers at Fort Huachuca in 1943. U.S. Army Signal Corps photo.

Above: The 593d Field Artillery training at Huachuca. Below: The chow line of Company F, 25th Infantry, Fort Huachuca, on 14 May 1942. U.S. Army Signal Corps photo.

Above: Guard of Honor, 25th Infantry, loads on trucks at Huachuca on 19 May 1942. U.S. Army Signal Corps photo. Above right: Sgt. John Johnson, Company K, 368th Infantry, at Huachuca in 1942. Right: 93d Division soldier on maneuvers at Huachuca. Below: Infantry chemical warfare training at Huachuca in 1943. Below right: Troops from Huachuca assault the ghost town of Charleston, Arizona, in which mock-ups were constructed to practice house-to-house fighting. Here the troops scale cargo nets on the banks of the San Pedro River, practice that would come in handy for the island landings the division would make in the Pacific.

Above left: Heavyweight champion Sgt. Joe Louis with troops of the 93d Infantry Division at Camp Clipper, CA, Desert Training Center, July 1943. Left to right are Brig. Gen. William Spence, 93d Division Artillery Commander; Maj. Gen. Raymond Lehman, 93d Division Commander; and Brig. Gen. Leonard R. Boyd, Assistant Division Commander. Above: A barracks interior at Huachuca. Left: Training in the desert around Huachuca. Below left: Col. James Urquhart, commanding the 368th Infantry. Photo courtesy Mrs. James Urquhart, his widow. Below: Night firing exercises of the 93d Division at Huachuca in 1942.

Above: The staff of the 93d Infantry Division at Huachuca in 1943. U.S. Army photo. Below: An anti-aircraft vehicle of the 93d Infantry Division at Fort Huachuca in 1943. U.S. Army photo.

comprised of all of the men drafted out of what was then called the Fifth Corps, which was made up of Ohio, Indiana, West Virginia, and Kentucky. When we arrived, we were marched off to these new buildings which had never been occupied. And our firstduty was to take our mattresses to a place where we were instructed to stuff them with straw.

I was placed in the Third Battalion Headquarters of the 368th Infantry, and was assigned to the Intelligence Platoon. Within a few weeks, I was changed to the Communications Platoon, where I became a message center clerk. At this time, all draftees were making $21.00 per month, even if you were promoted. For the first four months of your service, you could only make $21.000 per month, although I was promoted to Corporal. I became a Communications Clerk, and from there I became a Communications Sergeant. Some time thereafter, I had learned much of what they tried to teach me, I was made Regimental Communications Sergeant and much of my duty then was teaching new men who came in what Army Communications was about. I stayed there at Fort Huachuca, in the New Cantonment, until late 1942, when I was sent to Officer's School at Fort Benning. In the meantime I had met Pearl Jones, the daughter of retired Sergeant George Jones of Tucson, and we were married.

My wife and I moved into the Old Post Area, and there we lived happily ever after. I was not too keen about going to OCS, but in the meantime many of the fellows with whom I had been drafted had gone and were back at Huachuca as brand new Second Lieutenants. So I was persuaded to go much later than most of the other fellows because I thought I had a pretty good thing at Huachuca.

My fondest memories of Huachuca are some of the nice people I served with. …We had a very fine Cadre who taught us well and were nice to us. I can never forget those beautiful sunrises and sunsets at Fort Huachuca. I hope someday to see them again. …I think it is a very fine place to serve.

I left Fort Huachuca in 1942 and went to Officers' School and was sent back to Phoenix, Arizona, to the 364th Infantry where I remained until early 1943, when we went overseas. We served in the Aleutian Islands. In 1944, I was sent back to the Paratroop School where I became a Paratrooper and was placed as Company Commander of Battalions Headquarters, 555th Paratroop Battalion.[9]

Gaines was discharged after the war and went to school on the G.I.Bill. In 1971 he was a senior partner in the Cleveland law firm of Gaines, Rogers, Horton and Forbes. He credited his military service and the G.I. Bill for his success.

Notes

[1] Cook, James E., *Arizona Republic*, Dec 3, 1978.

[2] *Ibid*.

[3] *The Bisbee Daily Review*, Jan 24, 1941.

[4] *The Bisbee Daily Review*, May 3, 1941.

[5] Motley, Mary Penick, *The Invisible Soldier: The Experience of the Black Soldier, World War II*, Wayne State University Press, 1975, 296.

[6] *The Apache Sentinel*, March 9, 1945.

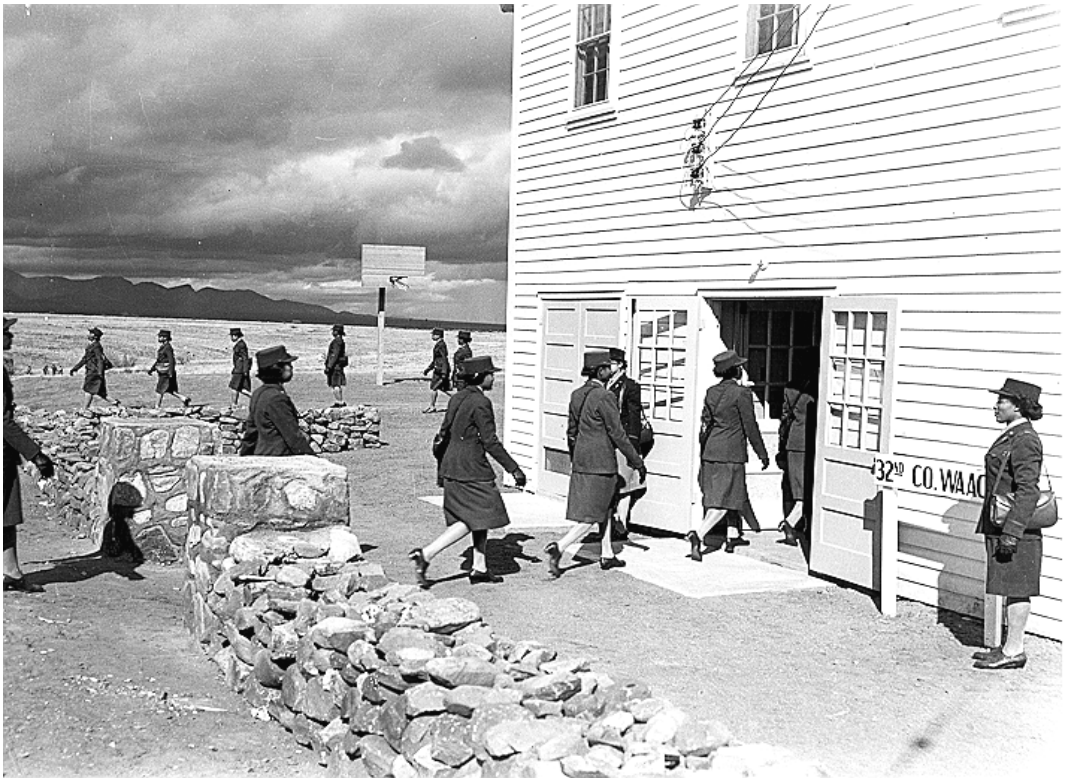
[7] Motley, 81.

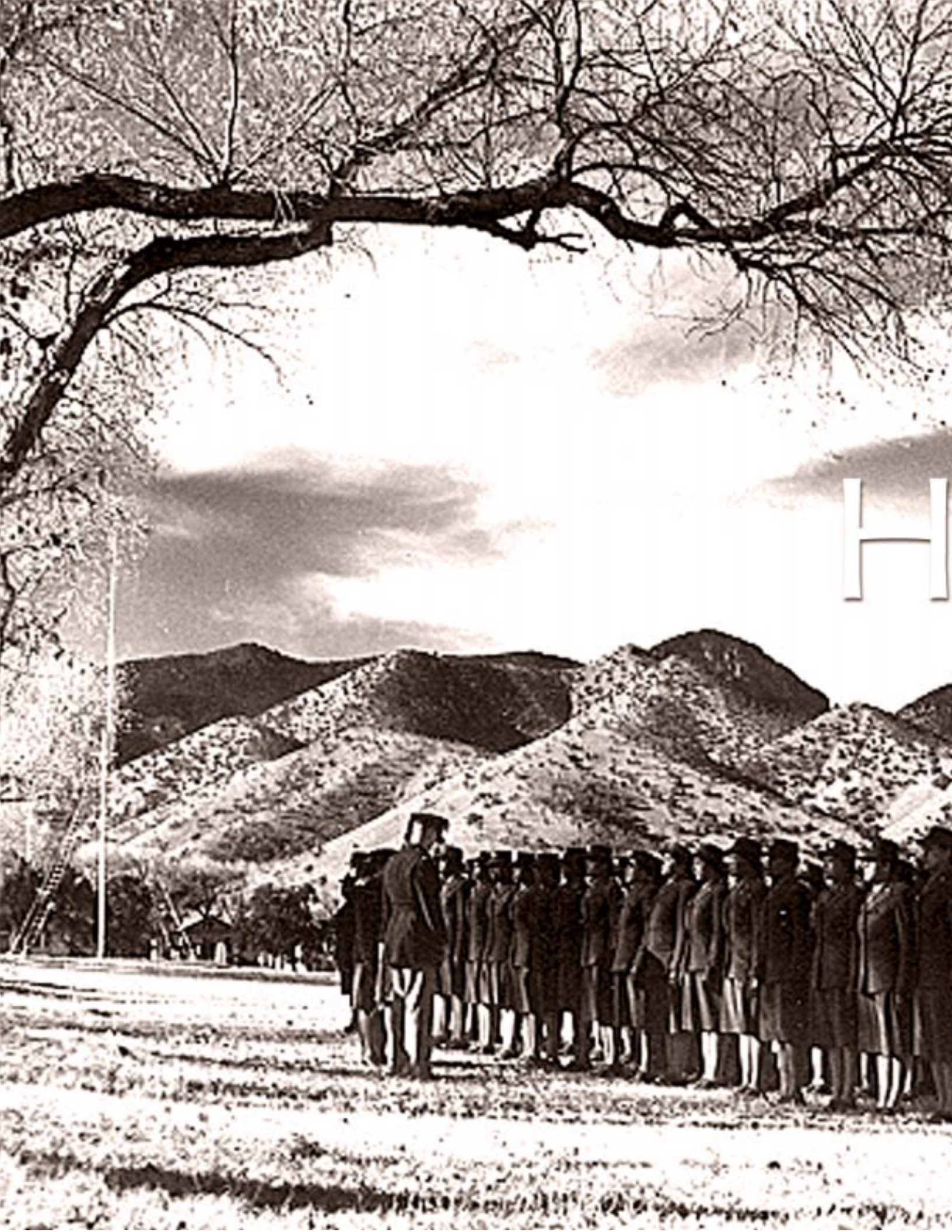
[8] Lee, Ulysses G., *The Employment of Negro Troops*, Chief of Military History, Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C., 93.

[9] Letter from Clarence L. Gaines, July 8, 1971, in Fort Huachuca Museum Chronological Files.


WE MEET THE DESERT!
AND NOW!
HUACHUCA
MY, MY! HOME WAS NEVER LIKE THIS.
THAT LAST DROP

Above and below: Members of the 32d WAAC Company marching to their barracks in 1942. U.S. Army Signal Corps photos. Following page: Col. Edwin N. Hardy reviews the WAAC Company on Fort Huachuca's parade field in 1942. U.S. Army photo.





WACs at UACHUCA

On May 15, 1942, President Roosevelt signed the act that formed the Women's Auxiliary Army Corps (WAAC). Later in the war the title would be simplified to Women's Army Corps (WAC). In December of 1942, the first Women's Army Auxiliary Corps detachments to be sent to the field arrived at Fort Huachuca. The 180 women of the 32d and 33d WAAC companies assumed duties in the post headquarters, supporting the 93rd Division. According to at least one of the women: "Fort Huachuca is one of the most beautiful army posts in the country; its frontier history is colorful enough to make any WAAC stationed there want to know something of those early days."[1]

Nancy Shea, author of *The WAACs*, reported the arrival of the African-American women at Huachuca:

> *On December 4, 1942, two companies of Waacs reported to Fort Huachuca, Arizona. An address of welcome was delivered by Colonel Edwin N. Hardy, Post Commander. It should be explained that only Negro Waacs are sent to Fort Huachuca, the home of the 93d Division. Stationed here are several famous Negro regiments. The Waacs are part of the Service Command, whose mission is to do those things which will give these field forces the greatest opportunity to meet the enemy. Dances are held at the Service Clubs, and it isn't just recreation—they have fun; and they have good music to have fun with, so I am told.*[2]

The WAACs quickly proved themselves adept, not only in their varied jobs around the post, but at putting together some good talent shows and reviews. Some articles in the division newspaper attest to their popularity.

> Proof that these WAACs are morale builders lies in the fact that record crowds have turned out wherever they have appeared in the Service Club, the Post Exchange, the Officers' Club, Chapels and Day Rooms.
>
> These young women, in addition to their regular Army duties, have doing their bit by entertaining the soldiers and civilians with their ALL-WAAC SHOW, a revue of songs, skits and clever bits.

Soldiers around the post were singing:

Mary's mad and I am glad
That she don't want me back.
I'm going down to the U. S. O.
And get myself a WAAC.

WAACs pass in review in the World War II cantonment area in the early 1940s. U.S. Army photo.

WACs eating in their mess hall around 1943.

32d WAAC Company passes in review in 1942. U.S. Army photo.

A WAC band plays for a dance at the field house at Huachuca in World War II.

A mess hall scene showing the WACs of the 32d and 33d WAAC Companies enjoying a meal at Fort Huachuca on 9 December 1942.

Col. Hardy with two WAAC officers taking retreat formation. U.S. Army Signal Corps photo.

The 32d Women's Army Auxiliary Corps (WAAC) Company arrived at Fort Huachuca on 4 December 1942. Lt. Cayton was commanding the company when this photo was taken, and is seated in the center. Hazel M. Russell, Auxiliary, standing 10th from the right, 2d row, later served at Fort Huachuca from 1961-2 as Sergeant First Class, Women's Army Corps. She enlisted in the WAAC on 19 October 1942 and served continuously since that time. Photo courtesy 1st Sgt. Samuel M. Baker, USA Ret.

The first members of the 32d and 33d Women's Army Auxiliary Corps to arrive detrain at Huachuca on 4 December 1942. They are welcomed by members of the 93d Infantry Division. U.S. Army photo.

Auxiliaries Ruth Wade and Lucille Mayo (left to right) demonstrate their abilities to service trucks as taught them at Fort Des Moines and put into effect at Fort Huachuca in December 1942. U.S. Army Signal Corps photo.

1942.15.00.015 WACs on parade at Huachuca. U.S. Army photo.

[1] Shea, Nancy, *The WAACS*, Harper Bros. Publishers, New York, 1943, 201-2.

[2] Shea.

Huachuca's Heroes

The first African-American women of World War II's Army Nurse Corps received their training at Fort Huachuca in 1943 before being shipped to the combat theaters. It was in places like New Guinea and Liberia that they demonstrated the courage and dedication that would earn them everlasting respect.

Army Nurses at Huachuca

Army nurses leaving Fort Huachuca after being assigned to the Prisoner of War camp at Florence, Arizona. Photo courtesy Prudence Burns Burrell.

A small group of women who contributed greatly to the World War II effort, but labored largely in obscurity, were the African-American women of the Army Nurse Corps (ANC). No group of young professionals were more determined to serve their country than the black nurses that filled the ranks of the Army Nurse Corps in 1918 and in World War II. Well schooled and experienced, they found

the way to military service barred, enrollment in the Red Cross denied, and eventually assignments to any but sealed off and segregated environments prohibited.

When mobilization for World War II began in 1940, the National Association of Colored Graduate Nurses urged their membership to enroll in the American Red Cross, the organization that served as a clearinghouse for the Army Nurse Corps. They met with rejection by local offices of the Red Cross and were rebuffed by the Army Nurse Corps which told them: "Your application for appointment to the Army Nurse Corps cannot be given favorable consideration as there are no provisions in Army regulations for the appointment of colored nurses in the Corps."[1]

Initially, when their persistent lobbying efforts gained them admission to the Army, they received the biggest slap of all. They were informed that their numbers would be limited to 56 and they would only be allowed in wards administering to black soldiers. The Surgeon General James C. Magee was unbending on this policy. He announced at a meeting with the Negro Advisory Committee in March 1941: Negro nurses and other Negro professional personnel would only be called to serve in hospitals or wards devoted exclusively to the treatment of Negro soldiers."[2] The first African-American Army nurses volunteered with the full knowledge that they would be restricted to segregated units, but that insult was overlooked in their eagerness to serve the cause for which the U.S. Army was fighting in 1941.

The Army Nurse Corps was first established in 1901. In 1918, only after the armistice was signed and an influenza epidemic drained available nursing resources, were African-American nurses finally admitted in small numbers. Eighteen of them served at Army hospitals at Camp Sherman, Ohio, and Camp Grant, Illinois. At those places they were segregated in their living quarters, but at both camps the nurses were assigned to all services and in all wards, white and black.

To join the ANC and receive an officer's commission, a woman had to be a registered professional nurse and a member of the American Red Cross. The recruitment effort was led by Mary McLeod Bethune, founder of Bethune Cookman College, Mabel K. Staupers, President of the Negro Graduate Nurses Association, and Eleanor Roosevelt. The first contingent of African-American nurses numbered 48. Half of these


THE CLEVELAND HERALD FRIDAY, JULY 7, 1944

CAPTAIN MARY L. PETTY of the Army Nurse Corps, the first colored woman to receive a commission as captain in the United States Army. Captain Petty whose home is in Chicago is stationed at Hospital No. 1, Fort Huachuca. Captain Petty is the central figure in the group. Looking over her shoulder is Co. Midian Othello Bousfield, commanding officer of the hospital. (ANP)

First Lieutenant Prudence Burns Burrell was born inMounds, Illinois, and graduated from the University of Minnesota School of Public Health. As an Army nurse, she was stationed at Fort Huachuca and then at the 268th Station Hospital in the South Pacific (Australia, New Guinea, and Manila, Philippines). While in the Pacific, she met and married Lieut. Lowell H. Burrell, a career soldier who eventually wound up back at Huachuca. Ms. Burrell taught school in Bisbee, Arizona, while her husband was stationed there. She pursued a career as a teacher, becoming an associate professor of nursing and a elementary, secondary and high school at many of the places she and her family were stationed.

were sent to Fort Bragg, North Carolina, and the other half to Camp Livingston, Louisiana. The first nurse to report in at Fort Bragg in April 1941 was Lt. Della H. Rainey of Suffolk, Va. In civilian life she had been the operating room supervisor at Lincoln Hospital in Durham, NC. She was promoted to chief nurse at Fort Bragg in 1942 and then transferred to the station hospital at Tuskegee Air Field. When a chief nurse job opened up at Fort Huachuca's station hospital in 1943, she filled it, but soon moved on to Camp Beale, Ca. After the war she served in the occupation force in Japan and retired from the Army as a major, the highest rank to be achieved by any African-American nurse in World War II.

In July 1942 another 60 nurses were admitted and assigned to Fort Huachuca, Arizona. Where the station hospital was commanded by a black physician, Lieut. Col. Midian O. Bousefield. In six months' time, the nursing staff grew to as many as 100. Lieut. Susan E. Freeman, formerly the head nurse at Freedmen's Hospital in Washington, D.C., directed the nursing staff. The Fort Huachuca hospital was called as fine a one "as Uncle Sam has in his entire Army." It included two physiotherapy training schools, one for WACs and one for civilians. The staff also organized two 150-bed hospitals for overseas duty.[3]

An unidentified Army Nurse at Huachuca in 1943. Photo courtesy Prudence Burns

Lieut. Freeman, from Stratford, Connecticut, came to Huachuca from Camp Livingston, Louisiana, where she had been one of the original nurses admitted to the ANC. She was shipped out from Huachuca in 1943 to become the chief nurse of the first overseas contingent of black nurses at the 25th Station Hospital in Liberia, West Africa. Promoted to captain, Freeman received in 1944 the Mary Mahoney Award from the National Association of Colored Graduate Nurses in recognition of her services with the American Red Cross in the 1937 Ohio River flood disaster and to honor her for her assignment as the first African-American nurse to command an overseas unit in the Army Nurse Corps.

The nurses from Huachuca and Bragg were shipped out to places like Liberia, where 30 nurses in the 25th Station Hospital Unit cared for U.S. troops protecting air fields and rubber plantations; Tuskegee Air Field, Alabama; the 168th Hospital in England where they treated for German prisoners of war; and to the China-Burma-India theater where they filled posts at the 383d and 335th Station Hospitals near Tagap, Burma, attending the medical needs of the black troops working on the Ledo Road. In the Southwest Pacific, the African-American Army nurses served at the 268th Station Hospital in New Guinea, which had a 250-bed capacity and was commanded and staffed solely by black officers. Those nurses who remained in the states either stayed at Fort Huachuca or were sent to prisoner-of-war camps in Arizona and California.[4]

The number of black nurses would reach 200 at the time of the bombing of Pearl Harbor and 500 before the war was over. In January 1944 the superintendent of the Army Nurse Corps, Colonel Florence A. Blanchfield, wrote: "Colored nurses have a definite contribution to make to the nursing services of the Army, and careful consideration is now being given to determine how their services may be fully realized."[5] At war's end in September 1945, there were only 479 black nurses in a corps of 50,000. The small number was due to a quota system which kept down the enrollment of African-American nurses. The quota was dropped in 1944 and some 2,000 black student nurses began work in the Cadet Nurse Corps program. By war's end the U.S. Army had learned that medical skill and dedication were qualities not determined by skin color.

Notes

[1] Staupers, Mabel Keaton, R.N., No Time for Prejudice: A Story of the Integration of Negroes in Nursing in the United States, Macmillan, New York, 1961, p. 100.

[2] Ibid, p. 102.

[3] Morais, Herbert M., The History of the Negro in Medicine, a volume in the International Library of Negro Life and History, Publishers Company, Inc., New York, 1967, pp. 128-30.

[4] Burrell, Prudence Burns, interview and material furnished, on file in the Fort Huachuca Museum files.

[5] Morais, p. 130.

Maj. Gen. Fred W. Miller
Commanding General, 93d Infantry Division

Maj. Gen. Charles P. Hall
Commanding General, 93d Infantry Division

Brig. Gen. William Spence
Division Artillery Commander

Brig. Gen. Walter E. Lauer
Assistant Division Commander

Voices:
Huachuca by Moonlight

Just before Christmas in 1943, a member of the Women's Army Corps at Huachuca, Corporal Ernestine E. Hughes, penned this tribute to the place she had come to know in the last year. She called it "Huachuca by Moonlight."

Encircled by stately mountains, with bright lights visible from miles afar, Fort Huachuca on a moonlight night is like a cluster of gems set in a diadem of black velvet.

The little house on Reservoir Hill, an attraction from the Old Post, is like a fairy castle sparkling on a glory peak.

With the roar of motors, the trample of feet, and a laugh here and there, we know that it's recreation time in Huachuca. Soldiers and WACs are dancing to the mellow strains of the Post's famous orchestras; others are bowling, skating, seeing movies, or settled down to games of cards, or parked on the desert's edge, romancing under the Huachuca moon.

Soon, like shadows dwindling into the darkness, we see men and women fade from the streets into the barracks and dormitories which they call home. Some go quietly and slowly, others go joking loudly and, as the night lengthens, couples speed by in double time.

The streets are now quiet but for the guards who are walking their posts of duty.

It's 2300, and taps is blown. The bugle notes reverberate in the darkness. Everything is quiet and peaceful. The only noise is that of the crickets.

Though we are in slumber, a light greater than that made by man keeps Huachuca shining brightly, a light nestled in the floating clouds. That light is the Huachuca moon in all its splendor, keeping Huachuca gleaming by night, an inspiration for the brave and good soldiers that it shines upon.

You have never seen a more beautiful moon than the one that beams on Huachuca—so big, so starry, beyond the horizon where sweet memories lie.

There can be no darkness and fear when one can look through the windows up into the heavens where the Huachuca moon loiters, and ask God to let His light forever shine on us and on Huachuca.[1]

93d Division at Huachuca

In 1942 Huachuca was transformed from a busy regimental post to a fast-paced divisional training ground. On 15 May, the entire 93d Division was activated at the fort, and the post population would rise to 25,000, making the 93-square-mile reservation the third largest city in the state of Arizona.

The 93d's history goes back to World War I when it was activated at Camp Stuart, Va. in December 1917. It would not fight as a division, but have its four regiments (369th, 370th, 371st and 372d) attached to French divisions. While with the French Army the men of the 93d wore the French blue helmet to identify them as friendly troops. The shoulder patch adopted by the division bore that blue helmet on a field of black. After the war, in March 1919, the 93d was demobilized.

The 93d and 92d Infantry Divisions were triangular divisions, that is, they each had three regiments. As were all infantry divisions by 1944, these divisions were composed of nine infantry battalions (three battalions to a regiment). The standard bat-

talion would have 871 men armed with rifles or carbines, plus 47 machine guns, nine 60mm mortars, and six 81mm mortars. The division artillery consisted of 36 105mm howitzers and 12 155mm howitzers.

The 93d Infantry Division was composed of the 25th, 368th and 369th Infantry Regiments and the 593d, 594th, 595th and 596th Field Artillery Battalions. Service and support units included the 318th Quartermaster, the 318th Engineers, the 714th Medical Sanitation Company, the 93d Division Signal Company, the Reconaissance Cavalry Troop, the 318th Medical, the 646th Tank Destroyers, and a Station Hospital.

While there were widespread officer shortages in other black units, the 93d Division was receiving more than it could handle. (Some of the officers were intended as cadre for the 92d Division.) There were plenty of accommodations in Fort Huachuca's newly built facilities, enough for 636 total officers, but the division now had 644 lieutenants alone. The division wrote in August 1942 asking that the assignment of lieutenants be curtailed. "Many lieutenants are sleeping two and three in a room in some organizations…the problem of training the new arrivals is difficult." Black airbase security battalions were disbanded in August 1943 and their black officers were split between the 92d and 93d Divisions, once again causing a topheavy complement of officers.[2]

Black officers would be a new experience for the men at Fort Huachuca. The regular Army officers were not used to seeing dark-skinned officers in their midst, and where they would be used and billeted often posed problems for them. A white officer recorded this story of the new arrivals.

> *I was assigned as assistant Provost Marshal, and later as Provost Marshal. As such I reported to the Post Commander that I had a problem. He replied, "Well, you think you have a problem, I have two problems. I have just had two Negro officers report to me."*
>
> *They had been sent down to the barracks. The word had not gotten around to the officers in the field so when they came in to the wash room, the two Negro officers were showering. A lieutenant, seeing them, thought they were enlisted men using our showers. He proceeded to lace them out. One turned out to be a Major and the other a Captain.*[3]

There would be growing resentment among the black and white officers. One lieutenant in the 93d Division typified the feeling among black officers.

> *The animosity between the white and black officers permeated the air and our arrival certainly didn't help to improve the situation; it just meant the senior officers had more black lieutenants to keep in their place, second lieutenants. Ninety-five to ninety-eight percent of the white officers were southerners. I think I was in a position to say that the majority of the white officers with the 93d were people who could not have made it with the 37th or 87th divisions, or any white division of any caliber. They might have been all right in the quartermasters, or some laundry units. Instead of being sent to jobs they were fit for, they were sloughed off on the 93d. I understand what we didn't get of these misfits ended up with the 92d Division. The black officers as a whole were superior to their senior officers in the 93d. and the black officers knew it; dissension was bound to arise. Then too, those white officers, though Lord knows they would never admit it, knew they were outclassed by their junior officers and this heightened their resentment. They took advantage of their rank to strike out at black officers.*[4]

And not all of the enlisted men liked their officers, even the black ones. Tech. Sgt. Willie Lawton stated, "The 93d had some Negro officers, particularly at the junior level. In all honesty my first encounter with a few of them made me almost wish I was still at Fort McClellan. They were aloof and arrogant and often tried to exhibit more intelligence than they had. Fortunately, there were others who were really down to earth, and they were the ones who had a lot on the ball. They knew how to communicate with the guys. Those bars on their shoulders hadn't made them think they were little tin gods."[5]

A reporter for the *Blue Helmet* described the routine for a draftee arriving at the post:

> *When a new man arrives here to start his training as a soldier he is given a classification test to find out what he does best and in what unit he will be of most value to the army.*
>
> *After this classification he is assigned to a unit and begins his basic training that all sol-*

diers must take before they begin any specialist training. The basic training includes how to use the various weapons, how to drill, tactics, and how to take care of himself in the field.

After their basic training is completed many of the soldiers are sent to schools to learn various trades and professions, such as automotive mechanics, typing, shorthand, radio, etc. The army teaches many of the men a new trade or profession during their period in the service.

There is opportunity for advancement here for these soldiers. An example is Master Sergeant George B. Edwards, who after only thirteen months in the service was given the highest rank an enlisted man can obtain and made a regimental sergeant major. Before being drafted into the army Sgt. Edwards was a sports editor on a newspaper in Evansville, Ind.

More on the training of these inexperienced troops appeared in the September 25 edition in an article that detailed the four-day tactical march made by the 369th Infantry.

Last week on a tactical march that took them some sixty odd miles around Huachuca's Mountains and over Montezuma Pass, the soldiers of the 369th Infantry looked like a regiment of veteran seasoned troops.

Under the watchful eye of their Regimental Commander, Col. Thomas Taylor, a long line of grim, determined young men marched erectly by the I. P. early Monday morning Sept. 14. Grim because they knew what was in store for them during the week and determined to show this commander they were even better than he expected.

And they did, almost to a man, these 3,000 odd boys, who four short months ago would for the most part have been unable to complete one full day in the field, finished four full days in a style that would thrill even the most hardened veteran.…

The first day was a non-tactical march of about 10 miles. Bivouac Area was a big meadow beyond Sentinel Hill where men and equipment were inspected. After the day's work was done, the Special Service Section of the regiment came to the fore with something original. In a natural setting formed by nature, the 369th Jam Band "gave out" for hundreds of "jive happy" soldiers in the first Bivouac Area.

* * *

The second day out brought with it the beginning of the tactical march. The 1st Bn as advance guard moved out with Co. A in the lead as Advance Party. The point under Lt. McDuffie responded like hard-bitten veterans when they were ambushed by an "enemy" patrol. They not only routed said patrol, but by quick decisive deployment cut off and captured several of the "enemy" before they could reach their motors.

After reorganization they moved into the second bivouac area without halting the main body of troops. It was an excellent exhibition and speaks well of the training being given and taken in by these Negro soldiers.

An amusing incident occurred near the end of the day's march. One soldier came staggering down the road looking the part of complete exhaustion. It looked as if this lad were doing his best to live up to Col. Taylor's motto that "A Good Soldier Will Go Forward Until He Absolutely Cannot Advance Another Step." Coming along to the point where Col. Taylor had placed himself to observe the troops, he slowed down step by step until it seemed as though he were about to drop. Col. Taylor asked him if he could go any further and the soldier replied without hesitation that he couldn't. However, when the Colonel pointed out a truck about 50 yards ahead to get on and ride, this soldier immediately sprinted to get to the truck, all of which merely shows that it's a case of mind over matter in reference to the prized G. B.'s.

Again on the second evening the spirits of the men were raised by a light "jam" session given by Sgt. Johnnie Russell and his boys which delighted the "hep cats" who numbered among them, not only enlisted men but officers, too.

Others engaged in a little exercise with the new footballs thoughtfully supplied by the Special Service Section. The second day bivouac area was about a mile and a half beyond the "Diamond C" Ranch.

The third day's march saw the Second Battalion…keep up the good work started the day before by…the First Battalion. The advance guard, ably assisted by Lt. Anderson's

Reconaissance troop again beat off an "enemy" attack and kept the road clear for the main body….

The fourth day out was the hardest trek of the march from Bear Canyon over Montezuma Pass. Climbing over four thousand feet in about eight miles, the boys took the road in grand style, with the Third Battalion under Major Blackwood [the highest ranking officer in the division], this time beating off an "enemy" attack, the regiment moved in near record time over the fourteen miles to the final Bivouac Area.

* * *

There were some amusing incidents during this last Bivouac. One of them occurred when a young Second Lieutenant who was in command of an outguard asked if an area marked "Off Limits" to his troops was "Off Limits" to the enemy also.

Then one of the men had scarcely gotten his bed made up when he discovered a snake in it. So just when everyone had settled down to a much needed rest some of the more active boys kept up the scare by poking sticks into their buddies tents and yelling "Snake."

* * *

Friday morning the regiment proved itself again by presenting the Regimental Commander with one of the finest entrucking movements ever witnessed. In vehicles supplied by Division Quartermaster, the regiment entrucked and moved out without confusion or delay exactly as Col. Taylor had ordered the night before. Upon reaching the cantonment area, the men again proved themselves by the military way in which they detrucked and moved to their respective areas.

The artillery too was in for their share of field training. On October 14 the Division Artillery packed up and moved to the San Carlos Indian Reservation for a six-day field problem. Again the newspaper described their activities in some detail.

Dust-coated and dog tired, but more rugged men and keener fighters, five artillery units of the famous all-Negro Division rolled into the base of the world's largest Negro Military Command Tuesday, after six days of field maneuvers in northern Arizona.

Conditions as nearly like actual warfare were set up in order to put the men and the equipment through severe tests. Hundreds of men comprising the 593d, 594th, 595th, and 596th field artillery battalions, and the 318th Quartermaster Battalion, participated in the maneuvers.

Brig. Gen. Fred W. Miller arrived to replace Maj. Gen. Charles P. Hall as Commanding General of the 93d on October 30, 1942. Brig. Gen. Spence had been Acting CG since Hall's departure on October 20 to take command of the XIth Corps headquartered in Chicago. Miller, formerly at Fort Jackson, South Carolina, as assistant division commander of the 30th Infantry Division, was promoted to Major General on November 13.

A dance was held every Saturday night at Huachuca's field house. In the early days it was not always easy to find enough women to attend. Writing in the paper about the dance on September 19th, the reporter said, "everyone had such a good time that the ladies were hardly missed." To remedy the situation, cash door prizes were awarded to the women and on at least one occasion buses were sent to Phoenix and Tucson to bring ladies in for the Saturday night affair.

At 6:34 on the morning of November 5th, Private James Rowe was hanged in a warehouse at Fort Huachuca which had been fitted out with a trapdoor for the purpose. He was found guilty by a court martial of the knife slaying last June of Private Joseph Shields. The findings and sentence were reviewed and approved by the Army chain of command and President Roosevelt. Following the execution, the body was buried in the Post Cemetery.

Officials at Fort Huachuca were intent on working with black leaders early in the post's World War II experience. They had expressed to Roy Wilkins, then the assistant secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, during his visit their concern with negative press reports. This is the letter Wilkins wrote to the post's Public Affairs Officer, Capt. John H. Healy, on 5 December 1942.

On the drive back to Tucson from the fort I went over our conversation of this afternoon, recalling especially our remarks about drawing Fort Huachuca closer to the colored people of the country. I remember that you said the Bureau of Public Relations of the War Department in

From arrival to welcome cat-nap, the pictures above show the progress of a group of recruits for the 93d Infantry Division as Uncle Sam builds up the fighting strength of his famous World War I organization. The new soldiers of the 93d arrive in Fort Huachuca, Arizona, via Pullman. (1) After all of the men leave the train, they form in ranks for a roll check (2) and are told to load on waiting trucks. Men and baggage are loaded on the trucks (3 & 4) and whisked away to the Division's mammoth sports arena where classification and assignment of the new soldiers begins. Men are formed into groups according to the organization to which they will be assigned. (5) Two "strays" whose names weren't called cause a conference (6), and the proper organization for the two men are determined. Trucks once more carry the men, this time to their respective regiments. Unloading once more (7 & 8), the men are separated into smaller groups (9) and assigned to noncoms who lead them to their barracks (10 & 11). After receiving equipment (12), the men hear their First Sergeant tell of their regiment's history and its standards (13). Inside the barracks, the new arrivals set to work, making up their beds and unpacking baggage (14). Pvt. David Frank James of New Road, La., straightens out his assortment of military ties (15) and, with everything neatly put away, ends his first few hours with the 93d Infantry Division with a heavy job of "bunk fatigue."

1st

Day

Washington felt that this ought to be done.

From our conversation I gathered that you had done some good work toward the necessary objective of making the people of Southern Arizona aware of, and friendly to, the presence of the 93d Division.

To repeat what I said this afternoon, I feel that, because of the tremendous importance of this division to the colored people of America, the job of telling them what is going on in the largest concentration of colored troops in the nation is of equal importance with "selling" Southern Arizona.

Colonel Hardy mentioned, in his talk with me yesterday afternoon, that he thought the attitude of Negro newspapers was not, in some instances, what it should be. I know most of the editors and publishers personally and I know them to be reasonable men. If Ft. Huachuca and its proud program were put before them personally I think their reaction would be all you could desire.

You are an Army man. In that you are an expert. I think I am a specialist in Negro public opinion. It is my considered opinion that a personal visit to key editors would pay dividends to the cause in which we are all engaged—the winning of the war.[6]

Noble Sissle and his orchestra gave a concert in the field house on Christmas Day, 1942, that was broadcast on NBC. Sissle was a member of the famous 369th Infantry band under bandleader James Reese which is said to have introduced jazz to Europe in World War I. In that war Sissle was awarded the French Croix de Guerre. Sissle and his dance band have been appearing in Billy Rose's Diamond Horseshoe in New York City.

While the 318th Engineer Battalion was on field maneuvers along the Colorado River in western Arizona, three soldiers were drowned in a river-crossing operation on 1 December. The medical officer attached to the 318th was First Lieutenant Stanis Melendez who attempted to rescue the men. For his heroism, he was awarded the Soldier's Medal on January 3, 1943. A description of the incident appeared in the paper.

> An assault boat in which four men were sitting was swept by a swift current into a footbridge that had been constructed across the river and overturned, pitching the four men into the water.
>
> Lieut. Melendez, who was the medical officer on duty at the time and at the scene of the accident, jumped into a power driven boat and hurried to the spot where the men were last seen. Arriving at the scene he dived into the water fully clothed and tried to save the enlisted men with no regard for his own safety.
>
> He dived again and again although this spot in the river was dangerous because of its many strong undercurrents, eddies, and whirlpools. Lieut. Melendez finally was able to grasp the hand of one of the soldiers, however, the swift current broke his hold and carried the victim under.
>
> This failed to stop him as he continued to work trying to rescue the soldiers until he became exhausted and had to be helped from the water. Three of the men were carried away by the current and the other one saved himself by swimming to a rescue boat.

A movie crew visited the post in the last week of December to film for the War Department the 93d Division training.

Visiting Kentucky Senator and member of the Armed Forces Committee, "Happy" Chandler talks with hospital commander, Col. E. B. Maynard and post commander, Col. Edwin N. Hardy. U.S. Army photo.

U. S. Senator from Kentucky, A. B. "Happy" Chandler, Chairman of the Senate Military Affairs

Committee, visited the post on December 29, 1942. He was optimistic about what he saw, perhaps justifying his nickname. He was quoted as saying:

> *I am delighted with Fort Huachuca. It is my first visit here. I find that the health of the soldiers is fine. I visited one of the hospitals and one of the service clubs, as well as many other places on the Fort Huachuca area and everywhere I found highest efficiency and excellent care for everybody. General Fred W. Miller, commanding officer of the 93d Division, is doing a fine job in training his soldiers for combat duty. Col. Edwin N. Hardy, post commander of Fort Huachuca, whom I have known for a long, long time, is likewise doing a fine job.*

The "Desert Bowl," a football championship on January 1, 1943, was played before 25,000 spectators, including numbers of civilians from neighboring towns. The 25th Infantry defeated a team from Special Units to be crowned Fort Huachuca champs. The bowl game was not destined to be a New Year's Day classic as the teams would be sent overseas for a more deadly kind of competition.

Dinah Shore sang for 93d Division soldiers in a packed field house on January 9th. From Huachuca she travelled to Douglas, Arizona, for a performance at the air base there.

The death sentence handed down to Pvt. Jerry Sykes of the 93d Division for the murder of Hazel Craig at Huachuca last 22 June was carried out by hanging on 19 January 1943 at the post's "hangman's warehouse.

Posing after an awards ceremony are, left to right: Col. Edwin N. Hardy, 1st Sgt. Samuel M. Baker, who received the Legion of Merit, Mrs. Lula Sprinkle, Tucson, who accepted a posthumous award for her son, Lieutenant John Sprinkle, and Maj. Gen. David McCoach, Jr.

Pvt. Oscar Dudley of the 25th Infantry who was being held for the murder of Pvt. Earlie Bables, escaped from the guard house on 25 January 1943. While on special assignment in Helena, Montana, with his unit, Dudley shot and killed Bables on 11 March 1942 with his rifle during a crap game. He was awaiting the death sentence. A few months later Dudley's sentence was commuted by President Roosevelt to life imprisonment at hard labor. Eleven years later, on 5 October 1954, Dudley was apprehended in Memphis, Tennessee, and returned to the penitentiary at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas.

For three weeks in January members of the 93d Division rebuilt the ghost town of Charleston on the San Pedro River, some 20 miles from the post. The town was then used to practice house-to-house street fighting. The site became the 93d Division Combat Course.

A field exercise was held in the post's Garden Canyon on 15 January for the members of the 318th Engineer Battalion. The simulated combat problem was described at length in the *Blue Helmet* and gives a glimpse of standard Army doctrine for reducing fortified positions.

> *A special situation was set up whereby strongly fortified positions at the mouth of the pass through Garden Canyon were holding up infantry troops. The positions consisted of four pill boxes with connecting trenches and surrounded by a protective high wire fence. About 200 yards in front of the pill boxes a double apron tactical wire fence was stretched across the mouth of the canyon. Extending out from this wire was a mine field of both anti-personnel and anti-tank mines.*
>
> *Amid screaming shells, whistling bullets and whining torpedoes, the engineers undertook the job of breaking up this heavy fortification.*
>
> *Company A…was selected to reduce the fortifications and during the night under cover of darkness, three machine gun sections and specially trained assault groups moved into positions for an attack at dawn.*

First indication of the attack came as planes from the Douglas Air Base appeared for ten minutes and dive-bombed and strafed the enemy positions. As they flew away into the distance heavy mortar fire from Company M, of the 25th Infantry, …opened up a concentration on the ground emplacements, tearing out wire, cratering the ground, and pinning down the entrenched enemy troops.

One of the longtime Fort Huachuca veterans was Master Sergeant Samuel M. Baker who had been a member of Company F, 25th Infantry, from 1919 to 1941. Now Baker was the Post Fire Chief and on 13 January, while a fire raged among some oil drums, he entered the area to train a fire hose on the drums to prevent their further explosion. Several people had already been injured by the exploding drums. For his heroism he was awarded a Soldier's Medal which was presented on 13 June. He retired three months later, at which time he was awarded the Legion of Merit.

Lena Horne returned to the post on 13 March 1943 and this time she stayed for five days, giving five performances to the men that were left in the garrison. She performed at the field house, the two service clubs, and the station hospital.

Most of the soldiers of the 93d were not around to see the Lena Horne show. On 14 March all three combat teams of the division moved out for eleven days of maneuvers in the Huachuca area. The *Blue Helmet* reported:

The first phase of the maneuvers began on March 13, when the Division moved out of the cantonment area and made its first bivouac in the vicinity of Canelo Pass. At this point the 25th Infantry went into action as the "Red" troops attacking the Division, which was defending Canelo Pass. On the second day the Division withdrew into Canelo Pass and held the ground there.

On the third day the problem was called out just as the 25th Infantry was in position ready to launch its big attack. At the conclusion of the first phase a critique was held at Sunnyside on Wednesday at 4 p.m.

In his speech during the critique after the first problem, Maj. Gen. Fred W. Miller, Division Commander, commended several of the units for initiative and aggressiveness.

Following are a few excerpts from Gen. Miller's first critique speech:

"It appeared to me that most of the tactical decisions were sound and that it was an accumulation of minor deficiencies and errors that made the big picture look bad at times.

"Some things were particularly commendable, for example—the motor movement out Sunday morning and the bivouac at Canelo; concealment and night discipline in that bivouac were particularly good. The march of foot troops was not good. After they detrucked at Canelo store, it appears that men fell out at will. They had no permission from their squad leaders, company officers or anyone else. I questioned many of them. Some stated they just fell out because they were tired; others had various pains and aches.

"I found men sleeping all over the command posts, the Division command post, as well as all others. This must be corrected. Definite areas must be prescribed in which officers and enlisted men sleep.

"I feel that staff work improved materially during the first phase. I saw a vast difference between Sunday and Tuesday. There is still plenty of room for improvement and I feel that two weeks in the field will result in a more smoothly working and coordinated staff procedure.

"Movements by motor were generally good. However, many drivers were observed speeding down hill and then trying to coast up the next hill and not changing gears until vehicles were practically stalled.

"There was some confusion this morning as to when the problem would close. It will be SOP [Standard Operating Procedure] on all maneuvers that information of a problem will be passed on to you from Division Headquarters. Do not take it from any other source."

At the conclusion of the first problem, Col. John W. MacDonald, Chief of the Directors from Third Army, commended the Division on its motor movements.

The next phase started with the 368th Infan-

try acting as the "Red" force defending the Garden Canyon-Sunnyside area.

Using the 369th as a spearhead, the Division quickly overran the forward positions. The Division then got into position and was ready to launch its attack when the problem was called off.

Following are comments made by Gen. Miller at the end of the second problem:

"I particularly want to commend the 369th Infantry on its initiative and aggressive action and driving in their cover force, which was one of the best things I have seen.

"Company C of the 25th Infantry made a hike from 24 to 28 miles cross-country over a difficult trail and got back of the 368th. I think those things were particularly commendable.

"Cover concealment is much better. I was gratified to notice vast improvement in staff work in rear echelons.

"Water discipline is still not what it should be. We shall have to be more careful. Twelve thousand gallons of water were drawn by this Division—I know there was more than that drawn.

"When the problem was called off, I was very much pleased to see one regiment with all its vehicles all lined up and being all cleaned out. A very commendable thing and I want to command you to take care of motor maintenance. This is a much more difficult thing in the field.

"At the conclusion of the second problem all units in the Division moved to the Artillery Range to prepare for the third and last phase. On this problem the 369th Infantry was made the "Red" force and its mission was to defend the high ground surrounding the San Pedro River line.

"In their attack the Division used the 25th Infantry as their spearhead. During this problem the 369th captured one battalion commander and his staff.

At the end of the week and a half of maneuvers, Gen. Miller and the Directors expressed themselves as being highly pleased with the maneuvers on a whole. However, they stated that there are many details yet to be worked out in the units before they will be completely efficient as combat troops.

On 27 March 1943 a large recreation center was officially opened in Fry, Arizona, just outside the main gate, with dignitaries from around the state in attendance. The $80,000 amusement hall was funded by black business men in Chicago to meet the need for entertainment activities for the black soldiers training in this isolated location.

Colonel Hardy had been actively engaged in encouraging Chicago businessmen to invest in the amusement center which would become known as "The Green Top" for its domed roof. But he would be disappointed with it and would later write that it was "never brought up to proper standards of sanitation and genteel conditions in other respects."[7]

The last issue of the *Blue Helmet* came out on 26 March 1943. The staff took pride in "making the 93d Division known to the outside world." Along with the last paper was distributed a special 32-page booklet showing the 93d Division in training. It was a souvenir photo section which showed what the Division had done since its activation on 15 May 1941.

The 93d Division Blue Helmets would now be leaving Fort Huachuca to continue their training in field maneuvers and make room at the post for another division. In April 1943 the division left to take part in Third Army training in Louisiana, where it would maneuver against the 85th Division. According to one observer, it took 72 trains on the Southern Pacific railroad line to move out the entire division.[8]

Tech. Sgt. Willie Lawton had joined the division just in time for the maneuvers. He thought the 93d should become known "as the maneuvers division. I doubt if any division in this country spent as much time on maneuvers as this outfit."[9]

In May 1943 Maj. Gen. Raymond G. Lehman replaced Maj. Gen. Fred Miller as commander.

Brig. Gen. George S. Patton was given instructions in February 1942 to open a desert training area far from inhabited areas where large-scale tactical maneuvers could be held without interfering with civilian centers. In March he selected a large desolated area of desert stretching along the Colorado River which included parts of eastern California, western Arizona and Nevada. "I believe the only way to start things is to start," he declared and by April 1942 the center was ready to receive troops, although they would have to survive in their tent shelters without electricity or running water. The

Above: Maj. Gen. Edward Almond. This is a 1947 U.S. Army photo taken when he was Chief of Staff, General Headquarters, Far East Command. Below: "Bill," the mascot of the 92d Infantry Division, with his handler Staff Sergeant Auston Valentine, Headquarters Company, 92d Division.

Above: First eighth grade graduating class from Captain Whitside School in May 1943. U.S. Army Signal Corps photo. Below: Brig. Gen. Benjamin O. Davis and Col. Edwin N. Hardy stand in front of the fireplace in the post headquarters (now the museum). U.S. Army Photo.

work would demand much of the troops, who were given one canteen of water per day, and who had to run a ten-minute mile and hike eight miles in two hours each day. Patton personally supervised thirteen major tactical movements, day and night for twenty-three days.[10]

This was the Desert Training Center to which the 93d repaired in August 1943. They would be stationed on the California side of the desert at Camps Clipper and Young, and there would take part in the maneuvers and Army Ground Force tests in the Mohave desert during November and December 1943. Their division history details the kind of training they received.

> *[The Division] completed refresher courses in basic training, physical conditioning, individual, small unit, and major echelon combat exercises. Included in this preparation for combat was maneuvering under close-in, overhead artillery and small arms fire. All personnel completed a strenuous infiltration course, in which ball ammunition was fired close to the prone trainees and exploding TNT charges simulated enemy grenades. The Army Ground Forces preembarkation tests were completed satisfactorily and the Division was pronounced ready for combat. In November and early December the Division maneuvered against the 90th Division. The remainder of December and early January 1944 were taken up in preparation for overseas movement.*

The 92d Infantry Division at Huachuca

The 92d Infantry Division, a triangular division (i.e., with three regiments), was activated in October 1942 with its units spread out at several different posts. The division's Headquarters and Headquarters Company, Headquarters Special Troops, Military Police Platoon, 792d Ordnance Company, 92d Quartermaster Company, 92d Signal Company, 92 Cavalry Reconnaissance Troop, Headquarters and Headquarters Battery, 92d Division Artillery, and the 600th Field Artillery Battalion were all located at Fort McClellan, Alabama.

The 365th Infantry and the 597th Field Artillery Battalion were formed at Camp Attenbury, Indiana. The 370th Infantry and the 598th Field Artillery Battalion were organized at Camp Breckinridge, Kentucky. The 371st Infantry and 599th Field Artillery Battalion were activated at Camp Robinson, Arkansas.

The division was first organized in October 1917 at Camp Funston, Kansas, and saw World War I service in France. It was assigned to the French Army in the St. Dio sector, Lorraine, in August and September 1918. It then took part in the Meuse-Argonne offensive of the American Army from 26 September to 3 October, returning to the Marbache sector on 9 October where it would remain until Armistice Day.

The newly reconstituted 92d was commanded by Maj. Gen. Edward Almond who had been an assistant division commander in the 93d Infantry Division. Besides General Almond, the division's leadership was composed of Brigadier General John E. Wood, the Assistant Division Commander, Brig. Gen. William H. Coburn, the Division Artillery Commander, and Colonel Frank E. Barber, Chief of Staff. Colonel Barber would be killed by artillery fire on the Italian front. Almond, Wood and Coburn would remain with the division during the war.

The 92d too had regiments (365th, 370th and 371st) that could trace their lineage to some heroic fighting in France in 1918, but the division chose to reach back to the Indian Wars of the 1870s and 80s for their symbol. They chose for their shoulder patch the buffalo, recalling the "Buffalo Soldiers," as the black troops were respectfully called by the Indians of the Western plains.

At the ceremony activating the 92d Division, General Almond said:

> *The 92d division is primarily a combat division. In many ways the division is like a great giant; a defect in the structure of any part reflects on the whole.... All parts must work together in order to perfect the division. One of my principal aims is to produce a first class battlefield unit. I promise fairness to every officer and man; the best leadership of which your officers and noncommissioned officers are capable; and adequate, modern equipment with which to train. High battlefield morale involves the ability to endure hardship with a smile; success on the battlefield hinges on spirit, courage, and cooperation. Stonewall Jackson said, 'You*

may be whatever you resolve to be.' You are the 92d Division. What you become depends on your resolution.[11]

The division's mascot was a buffalo named Bill. One officer of the division characterized the buffalo as being "normally like the 92d Division, peaceful. However, when aroused to anger, he is a very dangerous and powerful opponent. When he raises his tail to the vertical, immediately take the nearest cover…."[12] Bill's keeper was Sergeant August Valentine, a circus worker in civilian life.

The Mobilization Training Program (MTP) for the 92d Division began with the Individual Training Program (ITP) at each of the four camps it occupied in December 1942. The 15,000 fillers who had been added to the core of 1,200 cadre and 128 officers of the 93d Division, were taught basic infantry skills such as marksmanship, military courtesy, first aid, sanitation, and personal hygiene. They fired their rifles on the ranges, low-crawled through the live-fire obstacle course, hurled their grenades, and, by the eleventh and twelfth weeks, 92 percent of them marched 25 miles in eight hours.

The Army's training programs or MTP for newly activated infantry divisions aimed at fully training the unit for combat in a period of between ten and twelve months. The 92d Division received nineteen months of training.

Early in its training cycle the division leadership realized that many of its inductees were poorly qualified. Major Paul Goodman pointed out that the Army General Classification Test (AGCT) was fielded to ascertain a "general learning ability" rather than measure native intelligence and, as such, it would help determine where best to assign its soldiers. The AGCT scores for the 92d, as of the end of January 1943 showed that "none of the men were in Class I (the upper group), 10 percent in Class II, 15 percent in Class III, 41 percent in Class IV, 21 percent in Class V, and 13 percent received no score because of illiteracy or a low literacy rate. This distribution is interesting when compared to the expected distribution as determined by pre-tests of Army and Civilian Conservation Corps personnel. With 100 as the average score, 7 percent were expected to fall in Class I; 24 percent in Class II; 38 percent in Class III; 24 percent in Class IV; and 7 percent in Class V."

Goodman noted that the men of the 92d "came into the Army with fewer educational and cultural opportunities, and came from homes with lower educational and cultural opportunities, and came from homes with lower socio-economic status than men in other divisions. Thus the training problems of the division were markedly different from the problems encountered by other combat divisions that were being trained in the United States at the same time."[13]

(In March 1945, AGCT scores revealed: "Class I: 150 men, 1.1 percent; Class II: 1,361, 9.8 percent; Class III: 2,006, 14.5 percent; Class IV: 6,046, 43.7 percent; Class V: 4,085, 29.4 percent; illiterate: 202, 1.5 percent; total number of men: 13,850."[14])

To combat illiteracy, night classes were conducted at each of the four camps and both EM and officers were assigned to teach some 2,000 men of the division how to read and write.

No sooner had Huachuca's barrack rooms been cleared by the 93d Division, than troops of the 92d began to fill their bays.

With the Individual Training phase completed by April 15, 1943, the division began to prepare to move into Fort Huachuca to start the Unit Training Program (UTP). The plans called for the division to move in four serials at two day intervals. Serial No. 1 to be moved from Camp Joseph T. Robinson, Arkansas, consisted of the 371st Infantry, the 92d Division Artillery headquarters, the 600th, 597th, and 598th Field Artillery Battalions. The 370th Infantry was moved from Camp Breckinridge, Ky. Serial No. 3 was moving from Fort McClellan, Ala., and was made up of Headquarters and Headquarters Company, 92d Infantry Division; the MP Platoon, the 92d Signal Company, the 92d Cav Rcn Troop, the 317th Engineer Battalion, the 317th Medical Battalion, the 792d Ord L Maint Co, the 92d QM Company, and the 92d Inf Div Arty Band. Serial No. 4 was the 365th Infantry out of Camp Atterbury, Ind. The lead elements moved by rail on April 27 and, by May 10th, the division was together for the first time in the high desert of southern Arizona.

Some of the highlights of unit and combined training were described in the division's postwar history *A Fragment of Victory*:

Competitions to select the best soldier, squad, platoon, company mess, company at parade, day room, and vehicle provided motivation for many; while the spiritual program went beyond the rou-

tine activities of the chaplains to include cultural and educational activities as well as strictly religious ones.

The mission of the training period was "to create a tough and aggressive battle unit, proficient in the use of its weapons and imbued with a desire to close with and destroy the enemy." Individual training ended on 15 April 1943, and it was followed immediately by unit training. The training week was 48 hours long; and usually there was one ceremony each week.

The Unit Training Program (UTP) was the second part of the Mobilization Training Program and was designed to develop each unit into a fighting team capable of fulfilling its own particular role in the division team and in battle. While the program provided for a review of individual and small unit training, the emphasis was placed on the training of companies, battalions, and regiments; and on the training of technicians. Platoons were made out of squads, companies out of platoons, and battalions out of companies. The focus was on the cohesion of the separate units. Training was progressive. Standing Operating Procedures (SOPs) were developed and practiced.

There were 25-mile marches, instruction in the handling of land mines and booby traps, and movement through the infiltration course under machine gun fire. In June and July, combat firing proficiency tests were conducted by Army Ground Force teams and by the III Corps commander. Because of failures, nine of the eighteen infantry battalion combat firing tests were repeated, and two artillery battalions repeated the Army Ground Force Artillery Battalion Firing Tests.

The UTP lasted from 16 April to 15 August, 8 weeks longer than prescribed.

The Combined Training Program (CTP) began on 16 August, and lasted until 15 January 1944. In general, this program was aimed at welding the several units of the division into a team capable of acting as a concerted whole and of maintaining itself under battle conditions. Emphasis was placed on battalion exercises, battalion combat firing problems, and regimental combat team exercises. Additional unit training was conducted concurrently. Exercises were repeated when necessary in order to attain proficiency. Training was conducted in the combined arms. The infantry began to work with artillery support. Unit SOPs were perfected. Training aids were used; and a critique followed every exercise. There was one surprise alert each month. Drivers were given special attention. There was a continuation of the training of leaders, and every effort was made to improve discipline and perfect the chain of command. Much of the training was done at night. Tests included platoon combat firing, physical fitness, infantry battalion field exercises, infantry battalion combat firing, air ground liaison, and the division ("D") exercises. Except for Platoon Combat Firing, all tests were conducted by higher headquarters.

A consolidated school for over 800 illiterates was opened in May 1943, when the division was concentrated at Fort Huachuca. [Sgt. E. J. Wells of the 365th later observed: "A great deal has been made out of the high illiteracy rate among those in the 92d Division. No one would deny this since a large portion of our men were from the backwoods of the south. But the thing that positively astonished me was some of the poorest English, grammatically speaking, I have ever heard came from the lips of a great many of those southern white officers! …It struck me as ludicrous that they made jokes about illiterate blacks' English when theirs in many instances was so much worse."[15]] In addition, each major organization in the division maintained its own casual camp for the inept for about two months. But at the end of this time, it was obvious that the program was interfering with the regular training programs of the units. As a result, a casual camp was begun under the supervision of division headquarters. A field officer was placed in charge of the camp, and a special program was initiated to include physical training, military discipline, and military courtesy. Other schools were conducted to provide training in the handling of mines and booby traps; air ground coordination; the assault of land fortifications; and advanced tactics for the division staff, organization commanders and their staffs.

In an effort to employ every possible means

to improve morale, and to develop a "will to fight," a comprehensive program was initiated to meet the off-duty needs of the enlisted men. The program included physical training, drill competitions, entertainment, and spiritual development. The Special Services officer was directed to supervise the program. The field house at Fort Huachuca became the center of much of the activity until baseball diamonds and other outdoor facilities were made available.

"D" Exercises began on 3 December 1943, and lasted until 23 December. The casual camp was moved to a tent area while the division participated in the exercise. Day and night problems were conducted by XVIII Corps Headquarters in the rocky hills and cold, wind swept desert near Fort Huachuca. The exercises were designed to improve concerted action and control by the division. Maneuver was free in the exercises. Logistical training was given equal weight with battle training. Stress was given to secrecy and blackout discipline, the use of cover and concealment during the day, the avoidance of traffic jams, dispersed formations, radio discipline, preventive maintenance, the proper use of reconnaissance agencies, and the care and cleaning of equipment. Training in protection from hostile air and enemy armor was continuous. After each problem, all officers of the division were assembled for a critique of the completed exercise. The 20 days of life in the field in intensely cold weather under simulated battle conditions offered valuable experience to commanders and their staffs as well as to the individual soldier.

Following the "D" Exercises, all units returned to Fort Huachuca to continue their training and to correct deficiencies. The casual camp was moved to a barrack area. There, renewed attention was given to military appearance and precision; disciplinary drills and intelligence training were reemphasized.

The 372d Infantry, a separate National Guard regiment which had been used as a security unit in and around New York City, was moved to Huachuca early in 1944 and many of its personnel transferred to the 92d to bring it up to strength. The remainder of the regiment stayed behind at the fort upon the division's departure and left Huachuca in April 1945.

Then, on 20 January 1944, the leading elements of the division left by rail for Merryville, Louisiana, to participate in the Sixth Louisiana maneuvers along with the 44th and 75th Infantry Divisions and the 8th Armored Division.

The casual camp was cleared of all personnel who could possibly participate in the maneuvers. About 300 men were left at Huachuca, where a temporary casual camp was established to take care of men who had been rejected as unsuitable for overseas service. Within a short period this camp grew to 1,000 men. The 700 additional men had been rejected by other negro units prior to moving to an overseas theater.

The maneuver was conducted by the Third Army, and lasted from 8 February to 3 April 1944. The wooded terrain of Louisiana contrasted markedly with the semi-desert of Fort Huachuca. Simulated battle conditions brought to the fore the merits and the deficiencies that were achieved in training as the division operated alongside other divisions.

At the conclusion of the maneuvers, the division was rated satisfactory. Observers who had followed the activities of the 92d at Fort Huachuca, and who had seen it operate in the maneuver area, came away with the impression that the division was adequately trained.[16]

General Almond's anniversary day message reminded the men of the division's mission: "To create a tough and aggressive battle unit, proficient in the use of its weapons and imbued with a desire to close with and destroy the enemy."

Two post newspapers made their appearance in the summer of 1943. *The Buffalo* was published weekly by the 92d Division and contained twelve pages done in tabloid style. The Service Command on post began publishing *The Apache Sentinel* in July.

On 17 July visiting dignitaries Brig. Gen. Benjamin O. Davis and civilian aide to the Secretary of War participated in the dedication of a baseball field in honor of the famed black pitcher Andrew "Rube" Foster of the Negro National League. Foster's widow was also present at the ceremony.

An unidentified AWOL soldier was being sought in August 1943 in connection with the murder of Harry Dooley, a 48-year-old black resident of Fry. Sheriff I. V. Pruitt said the soldier entered Dooley's home where several guests were present, including the wanted man's wife. He attacked Dooley with an ax, inflicting a head injury from which the Fry man later died.

Col. Edwin N. Hardy, in the summer helmet, watches a baseball game at Rube Foster Field in 1943.

Hollywood star and singer Lena Horne was back at the post in August 1943, this time taking part in the dedication of Post Theater No. 5, named "Lena Horne Theater," and being crowned "Sweetheart of the 92nd Division." Her movie,"Stormy Weather," premiered at the new theater.

Singer and actress Lena Horne poses with the baseball team of the 1922 Service Command Unit in 1943. U.S. Army photo.

Tech. Sgt. Fred Brock of the 598th Field Artillery, 92d Division, was killed by a bolt of lightning on August 18th while he was supervising the installation of a switchboard. The 21-year-old soldier had a baseball field behind the "Million Dollar Barracks" named for him a month later.

It was announced on August 7th that a contract had been awarded to a California construction firm to build 180 family dwelling units and dormitories for 314 people. These new housing areas, later to be known as Apache Flats and Knoxville, would be mainly for civilians and military families.

The post's first golf course, a 3,300-yard, nine-hole course, was dedicated by Colonel Edwin N. Hardy in early August. The course, built with the labor of military prisoners, was located just north of the Fry Gate.[17]

The band plays at opening ceremonies for the new golf course at Fort Huachuca.

The members of the Women's Army Auxiliary Corps at Huachuca were sworn into the regular army on August 28, 1943. Now known as the Women's Army Corps, the women marched in review following the oath-taking ceremony.

Lee Brown, a 20-year-old private died on September 5, 1943, of injuries he sustained after a fight with another soldier over a jar of hair oil. The soldier, assigned to the Quartermaster Detachment, was hit in the head with a baseball bat during the altercation. His assailant was arrested.

WACs pass in review on the Lower Parade Field in about 1943.

Col. Hardy with members of the WAAC contingent on the Upper Parade Field (now Brown Parade Field). U.S. Army photo.

A 20-year Army veteran, Sergeant Andrew J. "Duke" Wells, died of a heart attack on September 3, 1943. He had been the first sergeant of Company M, 25th Infantry, before his reassignment to the Housing Office. He had soldiered at Huachuca since 1922 and Colonel Hardy called him, "one of the finest examples of a soldier I have ever seen." Sergeant Wells was buried in the post cemetery after his casket was taken aboard a horse-drawn caisson in a funeral procession across the Old Post. The post's new 11,000-seat football field was named in his honor.

The funeral procession of Sgt. Andrew J. "Duke" Wells in September 1943. U.S. Army photo.

Nationally known artist and muralist Lew Davis painted murals depicting the founding of Fort Huachuca and the surrender of Geronimo for installation in the Lakeside Officers Club. The two historical murals were dedicated on October 9, 1943. The ceremonies included songs by well known tenor Sgt. Lawrence Whisonant, native songs and dances by Apache scouts, and an appearance by cowboy movie star Gene Autry.

Captain Joe Jordan, the post's musical adviser, was promoting music as an important part of training. "The surging vibration of song on the march lifts the hearts and spirits of fighting men," he said. "Stirring rhythms are a stimulus to sagging spirits. The quiet melody is a soothing balm for tired bodies."

Jordan reached the age limit and was retired from active military service on September 30, 1943, but he returned to New York and received a USO job as music director for those same states he served while on active duty. For the remainder of the war he toured Army camps in California and Arizona, promoting the USO's musical programs and giving singing instruction. He was credited with training more than 100,000 servicemen on the West Coast in group singing since he began working with the USO.

Fittingly, Lieut. Jordan met and married 2d Lieut. Mercedes A. Welcker at Huachuca. She had enlisted in the WAAC as a private. Mrs. Jordan was a successful songwriter in her own right, having had hits like "Do You Know" being recorded by the Jimmy Dorsey orchestra, and "Like a Ship at Sea"

being performed by Dan Grissom with Jimmy Lunceford's band.

Col. Hardy poses with Capt. Joe Jordan, the musical director at Huachuca during World War II. U.S. Army photo.

Capt. Joseph Jordan, now retired, with Col. Hardy in June 1944.

Major General David McCoach commanding the 9th Service Command in Fort Douglas, Utah, visited on October 30, 1943, and took part in award ceremonies. Mrs. Lula E. Sprinkle of Tucson accepted the Distinguished Service Cross, awarded posthumously to her son, John D., who was killed in action in Sicily. Also receiving an award was First Sergeant Samuel M. Baker of the Quartermaster Detachment, Service Command, who received the Legion of Merit.

In May heavyweight champ Joe Louis took time out from filming "This is the Army" in Burbank to referee two bouts at an Army boxing show. In November, on the 19, 20 and 21, he and Corporal "Sugar Ray" Robinson, welterweight champion, put on three boxing exhibitions with boxers from the 92d. Crowds were estimated at 14,000 per event, two of which took place at the halftimes of football games.

[1] *The Apache Sentinel*, Dec. 24, 1943.

[2] Lee, 218.

[3] Fort Huachuca Museum chronological files.

[4] Motley, 84.

[5] Motley, 100.

[6] Fort Huachuca Museum Chronological Files.

[7] Lee, 314.

[8] Anderson, Colonel Ben, in interview, Cook, James E., *Arizona Republic*, Dec 3, 1978.

[9] Motley, 100.

[10] Blumenson, Martin, *Patton: The Man Behind the Legend, 1885-1945*, William Morrow & Co, NY, 1985.

[11] Goodman, Paul, *A Fragment of Victory*, U.S. Army War College, 1952, 3-4.

[12] Goodman, 4.

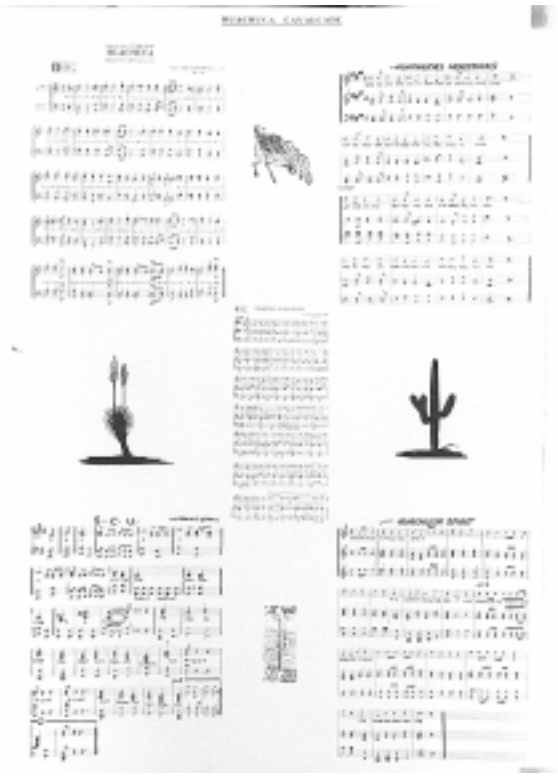
[13] Goodman, 5.

[14] Lee, FN 577.

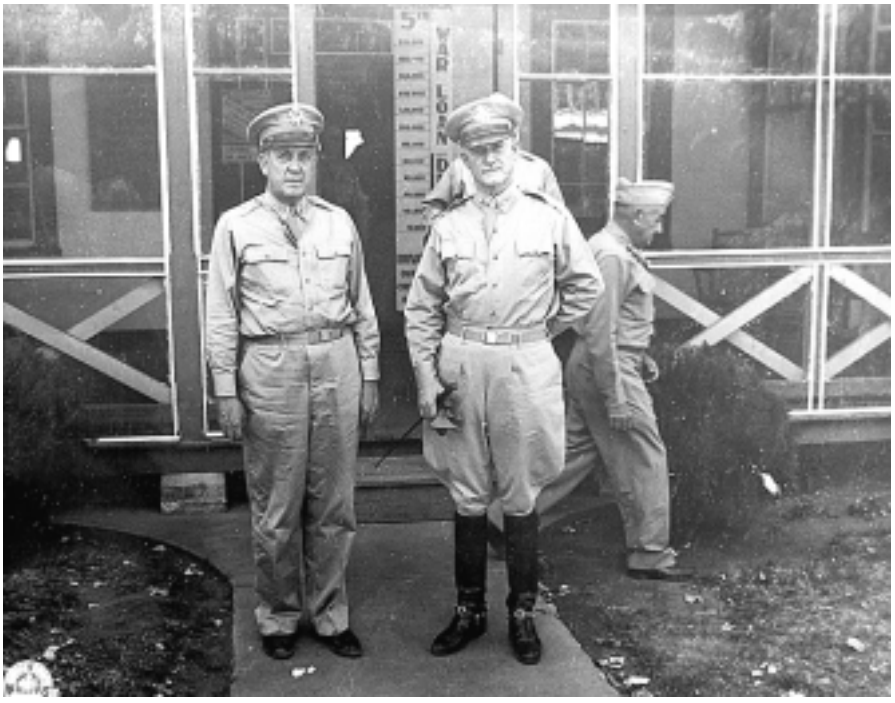
[15] Motley, 311-2.

[16] Goodman, 7-10.

[17] The present-day course was put in by Army engineers in 1952.



Above: The music and lyrics to World War II Huachuca songs. Below: Post Commander Edwin N. Hardy (right) with visiting Major General David McCoach, Jr., Commanding General, 9th Service Command, in front of the post headquarters, now the post museum. U.S. Army photo.



Row Call:
Joe Louis:
The Brown Bomber

The men of the 25th Infantry at Fort Huachuca had a lot to cheer about on the evening of 22 June 1937. On their radios they heard that Joe Louis had knocked out James Braddock for the heavyweight championship of the world.

Louis, born in an Alabama sharecropper's shack in 1914, learned to box in a Detroit gym and quickly earned a reputation as a knockout puncher. In a professional career that was to see him kayo six world champions (Primo Carnera, Jack Sharkey, James Braddock, Max Baer, Max Schmeling and Jersey Joe Walcott), he defended his title twenty-five times, winning all but four by knockout. He retired in 1949 as one of the most popular and respected of sports figures.

Those soldiers of the 25th who thrilled at his 1937 victory for the heavyweight crown and who stayed on at Huachuca to form the cadre to train the 93d Infantry Division in 1942 and 1943, would have a chance to meet him and watch him box in person. Now a sergeant himself, Joe Louis visited Huachuca twice in 1943, in May and November, to stage exhibition bouts for the men. The future Hall of Famer had endeared himself to U. S. military men, black and white, when in January 1942 he fought Buddy Baer and donated his share of the purse to the Army and Navy Relief Fund. It was for these kinds of humanitarian gestures, as well as for his skills in the ring, that the Brown Bomber left his mark on American history.

The 92d Division Prepares to Ship Out

The largest Armistice Day parade in Tucson's history took place in 1943 with the help of the 92d. A battalion each of infantry and field artillery, a recon troop, cannon company, military police company, a drum and bugle corps, and the division's mascot, a buffalo called "Bill," joined air corps soldiers from Davis-Monthan and a military police detachment from Randolph Park.

Like the men of the 93d Division before them, the soldiers of the 92d felt a gnawing uncertainty about the role their unit was to play in the fighting. Rumors that the division would never see combat for political reasons sapped their motivation. While engaged in combat training, many felt they were only going through the motions and that they would be denied any part in the fighting. An inspector summed up the mood these rumors induced throughout the unit.

> *It is apparent that a general impression prevailed in the 92d Division that the unit would never be committed to overseas combat service. Platoon leaders have testified that in trying to bring out realism in the training problems they explained how certain exercises would be used in overseas services, but that they detected knowing glances among the non-commissioned personnel implying that this was only training talk. It was further reported that before going to maneuvers, General Almond called an officers' meeting and pointed out that the rumors that the 92d Division was never going overseas were unfounded. It is further reported*

that he often tried to eliminate the spirit of defeatism in the division and tried to insert realism and purpose in their training problems.[1]

With the division's D-series maneuvers completed at Huachuca, the unit traveled to Louisiana in February 1944 to begin Fourth Army maneuvers along with the Headquarters of the XVIII Corps, the 8th Armored Division, the 11th Armored Division and the 44th and 75th Infantry Divisions. They completed these exercises in April and were given a satisfactory rating.

It was at this time that orders were received to form one regimental combat team for immediate movement overseas. According to a former staff officer of the division, "General Almond insisted that the entire division be given an opportunity to fulfill its training mission. There was concurrence with his recommendation, and the decision was changed so that the entire division was to be readied for an overseas assignment; however, the decision to send a combat team in advance of the division remained unchanged."[2]

As the Louisiana training drew to a close, General Almond had this to say about the progress and prospects of the 93d "Buffalo" Division:

…I told this division when it was a cadre of 1400 men and 200 officers a year and a half ago that it had a future, and it has. I have watched it grow, I have watched the reaction of the men and the officers. I have seen more reaction in the last two months come out on the surface than I have ever seen before. I see men salute better, perform their duties better, have a better idea of their job, and I won't say more cheerfully, because there has always been cheerfulness, except in individual cases. The 92d has a high standard of performance. It has not failed to meet that standard.… It has not been but four hours ago that the Army Commander, the Corps Commander, another Corps Commander of the 21st Corps who saw the 365th at Atterbury, and three other Division Commanders told me the same thing. But I have told you before that you did not get that sort of stuff—and you don't get it—out of a book. You get it out of convincing yourself that you can do it.… Four days ago, I was visited by three Officers from Washington, with instructions that this Division is slated for combat duty in an active theater in the near future; that the first element to leave is a combat team, and that combat team is the 3-7-0! with the 598th following, and engineers, signal, quartermaster, medical, and other components of that combat team. Now what does that mean? There is not a man here who does not realize the importance of it. This is a Colored Division, with both white and Colored Officers. This is a cohesive military unit. You have just shown it. This is a unit that the Colored race should be proud of, and they will be before we are through; and not only the Colored race, but every American who knows enough to read about his war…you must take great satisfaction in the fact that you are now about to actually prove your worth.[3]

Maj. Gen. Edward Almond at microphone in about 1943. U.S. Army Signal Corps photo.

The Buffaloes now returned to Huachuca for Preparation for Overseas Movement (POM). Back home from April to August 1944 they were busily engaged in readying themselves for shipment to Italy. In *A Fragment of Victory*, Major Goodman reviewed some of the activities involved with the POM.

> *The division returned to Fort Huachuca in the middle of April. Now, under XVIII Corps, an intensive training program was begun. Maneuver lessons, incomplete individual and unit training, plus the latest published lessons from the battle fronts were used as a basis for training. Inspections were conducted; men were transferred and replacements were received; schools were resumed; and there was special stress on the improvement of leadership. Every effort was made to establish a courageous posture on the part of the officers and men.*
>
> *By the time the 92d had completed its training program, and before each officer and man was given the stamp of approval for movement overseas, he had completed all the requirements for individual and unit training.*
>
> *Preparation for overseas movement (POM) was conducted in two phases. Combat Team 370 was prepared first, then all effort was directed to readying the balance of the division. (The furlough was increased so that men could visit their families before they went overseas; training requirements and physical examinations*

were completed; records were processed; personnel shifts were made; packing and crating operations were initiated; and advance detachments were selected and processed.) The harsh limelight of supervision beat down on the division with more intensity as it made its preparations.

During the month of May, Infantry-Artillery-Tank team tactical problems were conducted under the direction of Brigadier General Wood, the Assistant Division Commander. Each infantry battalion, supported by light artillery and one light tank company, took part. In addition, there was special training in mountain operations, stream crossings, and patrolling. Intelligence personnel participated in Army Ground Forces Intelligence tests conducted by XVIII Corps.

As before, the training of the poorly motivated and inept men in the division was a constant problem. The men from the maneuver area casual camp were placed in the Fort Huachuca casual camp, and all were given training with an eye toward preparing them for movement overseas.

David Cason, Jr. was an example of one kind of man that inhabited the casual camp. He wrote:

By now my friend and I had no false ideas about the white man's army so it became a game of seeing just how much we could avoid doing. We found out one of the most effective little gimmicks was to take a clip board, pad, and pencil and go up to the headquarters area and just walk around. No one ever bothered to ask us what we were doing up there. If our IQs said we were pretty smart cookies you can be assured we put every bit of our brain power together in the art of evading, dodging, and lying if caught. However we were very careful to make sure the 'great white father' was unaware that we were goofing off three-quarters of the time. The other quarter 'they' didn't consider worth bothering about, besides they didn't quite dig us. I mean our IQs as stated in the files made us some kind of freaks to them. Black men with AGCTs 115 and up, talk about a credibility gap; they saw it but it was absolutely inconceivable to those ignorant hicks running the show.

There was a group of fellows in the 92d called the Casuals. Some of the guys in this unit were ASTP men. Now actually these guys were malingerers and there was nothing, I mean nothing, the army could do with them. They were actually an embarrassment to the military. Yet the 92d had to carry them because they needed those high IQs for the division's files. That the command did not recognize a tremendous morale problem in the division with so many highly intelligent men in the Casual group gives you an idea of the brain power in charge of the 92nd Division. It seems that the whites were completely blind at this point in history. The only sickness those Casuals had was one of morale. If they had been treated as human beings, as soldiers in the United States Army, they would not have become a problem.[4]

(On 15 May 1944, all but 100 of the inept men were removed from the casual camp and returned to their organizations for 2-week trial assignments in an effort to find some way to use them. This was done three times, and a number of the men were absorbed. Those who could not be absorbed by their units were returned to the casual camp for further training; and their names were forwarded to Fourth Army Headquarters with the hope that they might be withdrawn from the division. By Aug 1944, there were about 1700 men in the casual camp. Orders were issued to transfer 750 of these to Service Command installations. The remaining 950 represented a twenty-month collection of inferior elements from the 92d Infantry Division and some 60 negro organizations that were purged prior to their movement overseas.)

During the time of their POM at Huachuca, they were visited by a host of dignitaries, among them the Army Chief of Staff, General George C. Marshall; Undersecretary of War Robert Patterson; and Lieutenant General Leslie J. McNair, commanding the Ground Forces. The division received high praise. General McNair observed that, "General Almond has done a fine job, and believes that his division will fight. My own estimate of the value of these troops has risen as they emerge from the painfully slow process of drumming things into them. They are, I believe, a better outfit than the 93d when it left this country, and their future will be a most interesting contribution as to the value of negro troops."

1944.06.01.001 Left to right: Lt. Gen. Leslie J. McNair; Maj. Gen. Edward M. Almond, Commanding General, 92d Infantry Division; Col. Edwin N. Hardy, Post Commander, Fort Huachuca, Arizona. General McNair was killed in Normandy on 25 July 1944.

Secretary Patterson, who had visited three other divisions on his swing through the West, was less confident but also positive in his comments. While at Huachuca Patterson visited the infiltration course, attended field problems in patrolling, joined infantry and artillery on the assault course, observed the rocket launcher or bazooka in action, saw small infantry units go through battle drill, viewed mine and booby trap training, inspected the work of a battalion motor convoy, and watched the infantrymen of the division undergo assault boat training. "The standard of performance was not as high as in the other divisions visited. General Almond and his staff have worked hard, however, and deserve a good deal of credit for the way in which they are handling a difficult job. I doubt that any one could handle the situation to better advantage."

Historian Ulysses Lee noted that these military leaders may have had an eye on the future when they made these remarks, and they phrased them in a way that would credit the commanders, even if the black divisions failed to perform up to expectations.[5]

In May 1944 a class of high school and junior high school pupils were graduated from the Colonel Charles Young School for blacks.

In ceremonies on the post's parade field, the Distinguished Service Cross was presented to the widow of Bisbee-born Pvt. Gilberto C.

Estrada, a more recent resident of Nogales. According to a post news release, Estrada lost his life in the Solomons when he suffered wounds from small arms and knives in hand-to-hand combat after charging an enemy gun nest, killing two Japanese soldiers and forcing the others to give up the position and flee.

The *Chicago Defender* reported on June 17, 1944, that "The Fort Huachuca guard house has as reluctant guests, seven Negro second lieutenants of the 92d Division. Their problem could be aired here if y'all want. Also in the clink is one Negro first lieutenant from hospital staff, who is said to have sold several medical discharges for $200 a throw."

A delegation headed by Undersecretary of War Robert P. Patterson made a two-day visit to Huachuca at the end of June 1944, and congratulated the division for its "high standard of training." Accompanying him were Senator Ernest McFarland of Arizona, along with two other members of the military affairs committee of Congress, and a number of military and civilian aides.

On 15 July 1944 the War Department announced that it had established at Fort Huachuca the first basic training center for black Army nurses. The training at the post's medical facility, which had been designated a station hospital, would prepare the nurses for a commission.

"Trumpet King" Louis Armstrong played two shows to capacity audiences at Fort Huachuca's Field House on August 18, 1944. The performance, which featured vocalist Velma Middleton, was broadcast over 173 Blue Network radio stations and by short wave to troops overseas.

In August 1944 the first group of black officer students arrived at Douglas Army Airfield for B-25 familiarization instruction. The black pilots were from Tuskegee Army Air Field in Alabama.

On August 20, 1944, a Lew Davis mural was installed at the Mountainview Officers' Club. Entitled "The Negro Soldier in America's Wars," the mural was dedicated by post commander Col. Edwin N. Hardy. There follows excerpts from his address:

> *Here at Fort Huachuca we have experienced from the earliest days of this war, a unique situation in that we have assembled for administration and training, the largest groups of Negro soldiers that have ever been continuously assembled at any one place in the history of our country.*
>
> *This situation has been a challenge to all of us to prove the success of the experiment.*
>
> *Early in my administration of this station, it was my purpose to help create a proper attitude of mind, for without that we can accomplish nothing. The problem was: How should we go about creating a proper attitude of mind? There are many things required, all calling upon the highest type of leadership.*
>
> *We saw the necessity of these things from the very beginning and I believe that we were one step ahead of Washington in what later became known as orientation courses, personal ser-*

vices, morale programs, etc. Our facilities for education, entertainment, solution of personal problems, athletics, and the capacity to entertain each other, I believe, set a pattern for the United States Army. Our athletic teams have not only performed in a superior manner as such, but they have provided spectacles which have entertained and absorbed the interests of thousands, as many as fifteen thousand at one time. That is what I call good attendance out of a total population of about 20,000.

Call these things entertainment, orientation, education or what you will, I call them culture. It was our purpose to lay a foundation of true and broad culture upon which to build our war effort. Into this foundation have gone too many materials to enumerate here, but whatever these materials may have been, they are bound together by a cement of human understanding, tolerance, consideration for each other, fair play, and good manners, with the definite understanding that nothing would be sacrificed to our immediate duties as soldiers.

It seemed, therefore, entirely fitting that our culture and inspirational program at this post should include some sort of definite representation of the deeds of Negroes in America's wars. It was my belief that this sort of representation would give to our soldiers here, pride in the past, inspiration for the present, and confidence in the future.

It was our vision that a mural for this purpose be executed which would be a worthy piece of art, suitable to take its place as a permanent part of the culture of America. It was our vision that the most appropriate place for this piece of art would be here at the *Mountainview club at this time.…*[6]

Fort Huachuca's s. Sgt. Lawrence Whisonant, the well known baritone who sang in "Porgy and Bess" back in New York before entering the Army, would be known no longer as the "Singing Sergeant." Whisonant, who entertained troops here and at other western Army posts, left in September 1944 for further studies and eventually Officers Candidate School.

T/4 Lew E. Davis was awarded the Legion of Merit on October 28, 1944, for "the performance of outstanding services from 19 January to 10 October 1944." The eminent Phoenix artist served as the managing editor of the *Apache Sentinel* and director of the Silk Screen Poster Shop which supplied posters to all 62 installations in the 9th Service Command area at which black troops were stationed. He was the civilian supervisor of Huachuca's Art Workshop before he was inducted into the Army. A native Arizonan, Davis had built an international reputation as an artist and muralist before coming to Huachuca at the invitation of Colonel Hardy to paint a series of murals. His murals "Founding of Fort Huachuca," "Surrender of Geronimo," and "The Negro Soldier in America's Wars," have drawn nationwide attention.

According to Brig. Gen. B. O. Davis, there were 700,000 blacks in the U. S. military forces during World War II, with approximately 5,000 of them officers.

Goodman wrote about the movement of the 370th and then the whole division to the east coast for shipment to the fighting in Italy.

The 370th Regimental Combat Team was drastically reorganized before it left for overseas in advance of the remainder of the division. Beginning on 4 April 1944, after the division returned to Fort Huachuca from the Louisiana maneuvers, the combat team replaced its undesirable men and increased its tempo of training. Training requirements were completed on 27 and 28 June 1944. Fully confident of their capabilities, and aware of their "hand-picked" composition the men completed their staging at Camp Patrick Henry, and sailed from Hampton Roads on 15 July.

An advance party composed of General Wood, an aide, and one officer from each of the four division general staff sections, flew overseas in August 1944. They were followed by the division advance detachment; which left Fort Huachuca about two weeks later.

On 22 August 1944, an Overseas Replacement Training Battalion was formed to handle the misfits from the remainder of the division as it prepared to move overseas. This special unit continued to function until the movement began to the Hampton Roads, Virginia, Port of Embarkation, where an additional 275 enlisted men from the East Coast Processing Center joined the division so that it would sail at an authorized overstrength.

When the division left for overseas in successive stages throughout the month of September, it took with it over 850 men known to be unfit for combat. These were taken by direct order of the War Department and in spite of the recommendation of the Division Commander who maintained that the men were "unfit for combat service."

The 94-week organization and training period was over.

The destination of all was - Italy.[7]

One soldier said, "In June 1944 the 370th shipped out, and in September, when the 365th and 371st left Huachuca, battalion after battalion, it began to look like a ghost town. There were about two thousand men there when I left with the last group."[8]

On April 22, 1945, the 372d departed Huachuca. The members of the post's service unit left behind could go to the theater on Saturday night, April 28, and watch "Escape in the Desert," with Philip Dorn and Andrea King.

With the fighting in Europe nearing an end, the Associated Negro Press was reporting in May 1945 that the 92d Division would return to Fort Huachuca soon. The division was not expected to be redeployed to the Pacific in the foreseeable future.

On Sunday, June 10, 1945, "Back to Bataan" was playing at Theaters around the post. It starred John Wayne.

The war in Europe was coming to a close and activities at Huachuca were dwindling fast. On April 20, 1945, the *Apache Sentinel* suspended publication because the decreased size of the post population

did not warrant it. It was replaced with a temporary mimeographed newspaper for members of SCU 1922. It was called appropriately the *Post Script*.

The war in Europe officially ended on May 8, 1945, a day after German representatives signed an unconditional surrender at Rheims, France. All attention shifted to the war in the Pacific.

Ceremony at Brock Field on 9 May 1945 observes "VE Day."

The Japanese surrendered to General Douglas MacArthur aboard the battleship *Missouri* in Tokyo Bay on August 14, 1945.

The WACs were heading for the separation centers in December 1945, or, in many cases, to the altar.

In a multiple wedding at Fort Huachuca on 5 June 1943, brides Auxiliaries Mattie Elliott, Irene Stewart, and Etta Mae Pullum marry respectively Capt. Willie D. Thompson, Pfc. Allen A. Harris, and Private Erlie Gales. The presiding chaplain is James A. Wactor. U.S. Army photo.

"Time to kiss the bride." Fort Huachuca, 5 June 1943. U.S. Army Signal Corps photo (9SC-43-FH-1252).

A wedding breakfast in the mess hall of the MP Detachment on 5 June 1943. U.S. Army photo.

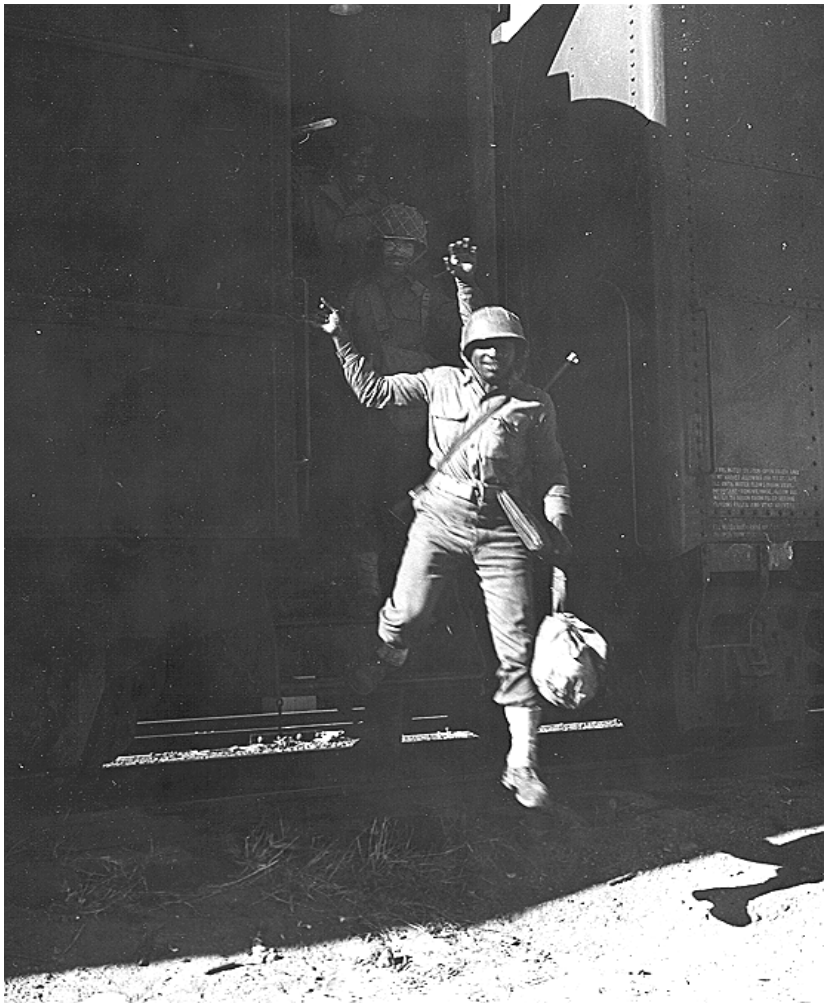
The commanding officer at Fort Huachuca received a letter in the last part of March 1946 from the Commanding General of the Ninth Service Command at Fort Douglas, Utah. It informed him that his post had been "placed in the Category of inactive on 31 January 1946," and that he was to take action to curtail his activities "consistent with your reduced workload" by April 30. However, despite its inactive status, the post was to be prepared "to receive 10,473 troops upon a 60 days notice."

A year later, on May 16, 1947, a War Department Circular placed Fort Huachuca in the category of surplus, effective May 31. Instructions were given for the separation of all eligible military personnel and the transfer of those not eligible. Civilian personnel were to be sent a notice of termination and efforts made to place those with retention rights.

Before the station reverted to a "Caretaker Status," all salvageable material would be advertised and sold on an invitation to bid. Other equipment and stocks would be stored. Records were to be destroyed or shipped to a records depot. The War Assets Administration would attempt to sell surplus material and buildings and, effective September 15, 1947, the military reservation would be transferred from Commanding Officer, Fort Huachuca, to District Engineer, Los Angeles, California.

Sixth Army would assume responsibility to protect the surplus property and control "Ingress and egress" to the area. To accomplish this, Sixth Army would pay four guards and any other personnel for care and handling of the property.

The District Engineer would "provide, pay, and administer four guards and the additional personnel necessary for fire and security protection and maintenance of the surplus installation."

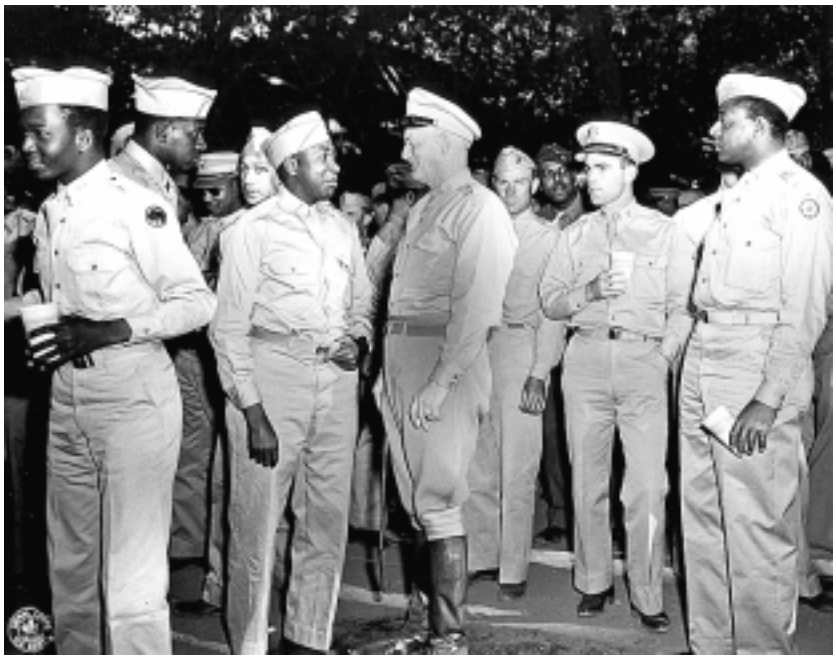


Soldiers arrive at Huachuca in the early 1940s for training. U.S. Army photo.

Officers of the 92d Infantry Division have "Lunch with General McNair." U.S. Army photo.

Soldiers arrive at Huachuca in the early 1940s for training. U.S. Army photo.

Troops of the 92d Infantry Division arrive at Huachuca in 1943.



Col. Hardy and officers of the Army Service Command and the 92d Infantry Division picnic in Garden Canyon. U.S. Army photo.

From left to right: Army Chief of Staff General George C. Marshall; Major General Edward Almond, Commanding General, 92d Infantry Division; and Col. Edwin N. Hardy, Commanding the 1922 Service Command Unit (SCU) and Fort Huachuca in 1943. U.S. Army photo. 1943.02.26.001 Soldiers of the 92d Infantry Division train on Huachuca's ranges. U.S. Army photo.

92d Infantry Division barracks in 1944.

Gen. George C. Marshall inspects a mess hall of the 92d Division at Huachuca in 1944.

The 92d Division and Race Problems

The problem of assembling large groups of civilians and transforming them into a disciplined and cohesive fighting unit is one that has challenged military commanders for the beginning of organized war-

fare. At Huachuca the problem would be aggravated by an additional and complex factor—that of racial discrimination, and magnified by policy-makers and the press who would give the problem their close attention.

The 93rd Division, while having its full share of discipline and morale problems, had the advantage of a cadre of experienced black regulars around whom units could coalesce. The veterans could serve as role models for the young troops who did not know what to expect from Army life. It was about these men that one draftee remarked, "We had very fine cadre who taught us well and were nice to us." This is a very high compliment indeed, as anyone who has ever been through military training knows, for trainees usually reserve their foulest appraisals for the cadre who must instill in them the virtue of discipline.

The 93d had another advantage over its junior division. It trained as a division. The 92d was put together at separate locations and came together as a division only after room had been made for it at Huachuca by the departure of the 93d.

The problems of race encountered at Huachuca underlied most of the later criticisms of the division as a fighting unit in Italy. The discrimination black men, officers and enlisted alike, faced at Huachuca was a carryover from the civilian social structure it is true, but the Army knew it must resolve the problem if it was going to be successful on the battlefield.

One private, corresponding anonymously to the black press, gave his view of the situation at Huachuca during the summer of 1943.

> *Common soldier opinion of Camp Huachuca in the Arizona desert is something less than good. Here she be, as reported by a temporarily foolish young private who was misguided by Life magazine pictures and such, and got himself transferred there. (Now listen, War department, don't go blaming Charley for this. If you don't like it, go on out there and do something about it.)*
>
> *"This hell-hole is 40 miles from nowhere, which explains to me why so many colored troops are here.*
>
> *"About officers—Negroes in command of units are scarce. Only one has anything like a command and he is at the hospital. The boys consider him pitiful and wish he could arrange to go home. One Negro did command the post MPs, but he was sent to Washington and two white officers took over while the colored officer's assistant is placed on 'surplus list.' Even the Special Services officer and the Post Chaplain are white.*
>
> *"Tension started when Negro officers were Jim Crowed in the mess halls recently. They were men enough to refuse to eat there and took their meals at the expensive Jim Crow officers' club. Everybody was sore. A white officer was beaten nearly to death when we were in the field one night. Somebody threw bricks through the commanding officer's car windows. Some Negro officers were mysteriously beaten. A barbecue was held to ease tension, which however grew worse when our division*

commander told the post commander to mind his own business. Then Gibson and General Davis came on the scene…Pfui!

"Some other things—the handful of whites here have a fine swimming pool for themselves and wives and children. Negro officers were ordered to use the little ink-well used by the enlisted men, but were promised a pool when they objected. It's still a promise. Poor white trash girls who work around here have an electrified fence around their dormitory. Colored girls are protected with an out-of-bound sign."

"Soldiers get a longing for females in a place like this. Just outside the main entrance of the post is the famous "Hook" where ladies of ill repute ply their trade. On pay day these ugly, stinking, diseased females reap a veritable harvest. Soldiers line up ten and twelve deep in front of each hovel. Each man waits his turn and pays as much as $5.00 for his thrill. There is no running water in the hovels and sanitation is unheard of. Could such a hell-hole exist at the front door of a camp where white soldiers train? They say it's allowed to exist here because it protects the white women on the post from rape.

"And more about the officers—there are plenty of college grads here, but in the 92d Division of 16 to 17 thousand men, a Negro has no more chance to go to Officer's Candidate school than Rabbi Wise has of joining the Gestapo. There is not a single Negro captain, and few first and many second lieutenants get no promotions. Apparently they don't want a Negro line officer around here because he would have to give orders to some white first lieutenants.

"I could write a book about this place and probably will some day. The story of how an Uncle Tom lieutenant colonel sold the other Negro officers down the river and had the Jim Crow officer's club established, would make a chapter. What are white folks thinking about? While they teach us to kill, don't they ever think of Frankenstein?"[9]

The foregoing is an example of the feeling among many of the soldiers at Huachuca, although the private's stories are mostly inaccurate and he is unable to suppress a bias of his own.

The critical reviews of Fort Huachuca were mixed. For some draftees, the fort's Indian name was pronounced "Wegotcha," and the isolation weighed heavily on their urban temperments. The reaction to the high desert of southern Arizona was mixed.

Captain Hondon Hargrove, 597th Field Artillery Battalion:

…The 92d returned to Fort Huachuca and I saw the infamous place for the first time. The training facilities for the kind of warfare we were going to have to conduct were ideal. It had mountains, desert, everything. …All of the various teams, infantry, artillery, and tanks had the terrain they required at Huachuca. However, for a place to put a large number of black soldiers, it was pretty bad. The commanding general and his staff were not prepared to do what they should do to contain 15,000 or more black

men and keep their morale in keeping with the facilities. They made an awful lot of mistakes if well conceived and executed plans to keep blacks aware of their helpless and hopeless situation can be called mistakes.[10]

Sergeant Carter, 597th Field Artillery Battalion:

"Fort Huachuca was something else again. It seemed as if it spread over half the state of Arizona. There were some of the most educated blacks and many who could neither read nor write. And then there were those who fell somewhere in between these extremes. Here was a big sprawling camp containing somewhere between 17,000 and 20,000 black men with a small percentage of white officers (though they far outnumbered the black officers and held all of the staff positions) who enforced the strictest segregation possible between themselves and the black officers. Their only contact was strictly in relation to military activities; social contact was out. How they could possibly function together in combat was a question that had to pass through many a black officer's mind, not to mention the minds of enlisted men. Fights were a regular occurrence on the post between the enlisted personnel. When men are stuck out literally a hundred miles from nowhere, only so much baseball or basketball can be played. Tempers flared and fights resulted.[11]

Lieutenant Wade McCree, Jr., 365th Infantry:

I was sent to the 365th Infantry, 92d Division, at Fort Huachuca. Many persons did not like Huachuca. I did. I found it a beautiful place. I liked the desert and the surrounding mountains. I was undoubtedly the exception rather than the rule in enjoying the physical isolation of this post.[12]

First Lieutenant Floyd Thompson, Dental Corps, who would later become a prominent dentist in Tucson, was commissioned even before his degree from Howard University was officially granted in June 1942. After a brief stint at Fort Dix, New Jersey, Dr. Thompson was sent to Fort Huachuca. In an 1991 interview he said that he didn't remember any racism during his four years of military service. He remembered, "The army was salvation to a young dentist coming out, [and I worked] with beautiful fellas who were unselfish and knowledgeable." From Huachuca he was sent to Guadacanal and was discharged in February 1946.[13]

An Inspector General's report in August 1942 said that black and white officers in the 93d Division "eat in the same mess, live in the same barracks, serve in the same companies and apparently are striving to the end of making an efficient fighting division."[14] But there was segregation. There were two separate hospitals, two sets of civilian quarters, and two service clubs. And the biggest problem was the existence of two separate officers' clubs for black and white. These Jim Crow policies were the undoing of the division, for no body of men could be expected to perform well if treated like second-class soldiers. Lieut. Wade McCree was an officer assigned to the 92d at Huachuca. He wrote:

There was no identification felt in either direction between white officers and black soldiers, and the enlisted men were aware of this. What was worse, there was no identification between white and black officers. For example we had two officers' clubs, Lakeside Officers' Club was the white and Mountain View Club was the black club. The money for the support of these clubs was taken out of your check without even a by-your-leave. This minimized any off-duty contact between white and colored officers. In the Bachelor Officers' Quarters there were discriminatory billeting practices. Even in the officers' mess, field grade officers and battalion staff officers sat on different sides from company grade officers, and this pretty effectively separated the mess racially. None of this was lost on the troops; they didn't identify at all with their superior white officers.

Just before we left for overseas there was a mass exodus of almost all of the white officers, particularly the company grade officers, who had found a soft berth, and now realized that their life of ease was about to cease and they departed fast. Negro officers were immediately catapulted into command positions in which they had little or no experience.[15] *Many grew into the responsibility, but by this time others were utterly dispirited and felt that no one really expected anything of them. Many of them, as far as a combat mission was concerned, thought in terms of one thing only, to survive and to bring as many of their men home as possible. I don't think one can overstate this survival approach even though it might not have been recognized by those who practiced it. This was pretty clear to me because I was a staff officer on the one hand and thereby had a broader perspective, but more significantly, I had a natural identification with the company grade officers. I socialized with them and spent a lot of time talking with them.*[16]

The War Department decided, at Brig. Gen. Benjamin O. Davis' recommendation, not to endorse a policy of separate facilities at installations where black troops were training but left the ultimate decision up to local commanders. So the use of segregated facilities would continue in the field well into the Korean War.

The policy of segregation would have far-reaching effects on the cohesion of black units and their subsequent performance. Ulysses Lee made the point:

…Some units were able to solve the problems of housing, messing, and club facilities to the complete satisfaction of their staffs; others were in constant turmoil over one or another phase of these purely social matters which, though nonmilitary in a strict sense, affected profoundly the military training and performance of units. They symbolized the lack of trust, faith, and belief in the equality of men which existed within many of these units. There were units which developed their own small messes into clubs for the use of the officers of the unit only. There were others in which unskilled leadership practices in the purely social areas ruined, to a large

extent, the efficiency of units long before they reached a port of embarkation.[17]

Brig. Gen. Benjamin O. Davis with the Army's Inspector General's office, and Truman K. Gibson, Jr., civilian aide to the Secretary of War for Negro affairs, arrived at Huachuca on July 14th, 1943, for a five-day inspection visit.[18]

Col. Hardy, saluting, and visiting Brig. Gen. Benjamin O. Davis, standing in the bed of the vehicle, left, review the troops from the scout cars of the 758th Tank Battalion. U.S. Army photo.

Davis reported to The Inspector General, following his visit to the 92d, that:

During the period 21 January to 19 March 1943, the three combat teams and divisional units were inspected by the inspector general. During these inspections the morale of the Division was found to be superior. There appeared to be the best of feeling existing between the colored and white officers. There were no complaints or reports of racial discriminations. At the Division Headquarters mess there was no segregation of colored officers. The inspector general noted that colored officers were seated with their white comrades at several tables in the Headquarters mess, and the best of comradeship was displayed. At a reception held at Fort McClellan colored and white officers were present. General Almond was held in the highest respect by all officers. The colored officers were especially profuse in their praise of him for his fair-

ness and deep concern for their advancement and welfare. He had on all occasions shown a personal interest even in their comforts and entertainment.

Now [in the summer of 1943], there seems to be an opinion among the colored officers and men that General Almond has been unduly influenced by some officers in the Division and that his attitude has changed since his arrival at Fort Huachuca. In justice to General Almond the record shows that in all cases where white officers deviated from his policy of fairness, action has been taken. Such officers were transferred, court-martialed, or disciplined under AW 104. In some cases, the disciplinary action was delayed, incident to the necessary investigations, etc., and the action taken was therefore not always associated by the colored officers and enlisted men with the offenses….

General Almond has, in the opinion of the inspector general, overlooked the human element in the training of this Division. Great stress has been placed upon the mechanical perfection in the execution of training missions. Apparently not enough consideration has been given to the maintenance of a racial understanding between white and colored officers and men. The execution of ceremonies with smartness and precision, and the perfunctory performance of military duties is taken as an indication of high morale. This is not true with the colored soldier. He can be driven to perform without necessarily having a high morale…. However, General Almond appears to be an able officer, and it is believed that now—since he is well aware of the situation and because of the fact that in all cases of unfairness or misconduct involving racial issues he has taken remedial action—action will be taken to remove the causes of unrest….[19]

Some of the incidents cited in the Davis report to show the black resentment of their white officers included the stoning of a car full of white officers by enlisted men in Fry, the attack with a shovel on an officer asleep in his tent during a field exercise and a host of disciplinary actions against black officers. ("Twelve Negro lieutenants had been recommended for trial by general court-martial. Four second lieutenants were in confinement awaiting trial. Two captains, three first lieutenants, and nineteen second lieutenants had been recommended for disciplinary action.")[20]

Privately, Davis wrote to his wife that he had uncovered a "nasty situation" with deeply rooted and hostile feelings on both sides.[21]

General Almond wrote personal letters to both the Inspector General and Brig. Gen. Davis to take issue with the report which he felt was an unfair representation of the state of morale. According to Ulysses Lee, Almond thought that the Davis report:

was based on the view of the division taken by imaginative, race-conscious personnel of the post complement, especially the medical officers of Station Hospital No. 1. In his view the division had high morale and the incidents cited by General Davis had less than their indicated significance. Some were not accurately or fully

reported: the two captains awaiting disciplinary action were white; the car stoner did not belong to a unit of the division and was drunk; messing problems had been solved and neither they nor the shovel attack had been followed by any resentment except as fostered by agitators and post complement personnel; policy in the division had not changed, only the attitudes of officers resenting reclassification proceedings had altered.[22]

Captain and doctor Rudolph Porter was a vociferous antagonist of the Army and its segregation policies. He would get into trouble and wind up in the Leavenworth Disciplinary Barracks. Another soldier described an incident involving Porter:

A black officer got drunk in Tucson one night and resisted MPs when they tried to pick him up. A free-for-all was the result, and in it he struck an officer who just happened to be with the MPs. The black officer was a captain and many of the men at the post couldn't understand how a major (the captain had to be outranked to be picked up by MPs) happened to be riding around with the military police. Anyway they put this officer in the stockade like an ordinary soldier and kept him there. A white officer, not drunk, struck his commanding officer at the fort. He spent about thirty-six hours in the stockade and was then transferred. The post paper said they were trying to railroad this colored officer out of the army. It seems he had become a one-officer army fighting the system and was under continual surveillance for a misstep.[23]

Roger Walden was one of the black officers that resented the white leadership and he took advantage of a call for volunteers for airborne training. He was one of seventeen Huachuca NCOs who signed up for jump school at Fort Benning. He said:

At Huachuca it was obvious that very few black officers had command positions in any of the three regiments. White officers who had goofed elsewhere in white outfits were being sent as senior officers to Fort Huachuca and the 92nd. They had no compunction about letting it be known that they were being punished when sent to Huachuca.

I was gullible but I wasn't stupid. I began to have misgivings about following this kind of officer into battle, and I became determined to get out of the 92nd. One day a team of paratroopers came to Huachuca seeking black volunteers. I honestly didn't know what the paratroops were all about, but they were mighty impressive in their jump suits and shiny boots. It's just a good thing they weren't asking for frogmen that day because I would have volunteered just as readily in happy oblivion.[24]

Walden was one of those who decided to make the army a career. He would win a Silver Star in Korea and retire as a Lieutenant Colonel.

Another soldier claimed that he was "quickly aware of the continual movement of officers so that no black officer ever commanded a white officer."[25]

Captain Hondon B. Hargrove blamed the lack of command assign-

ments for black officers on the division commander, Maj. Gen. "Ned" Almond. In Hargrove's opinion, Almond believed that "any black, no matter what his file showed, or how much training he ad, was able in an officer's position.... He firmly believed only white officers could get the best out of [the black troops]...and just could not countenance black officers leading them."[26]

A year after its activation, on October 15, 1943, the division held a unit day celebration at which 165 of its men received a citation for good conduct. Tech 4th grade Booket Watkins of the 212th MP Company was awarded the Soldier Medal for his "heroic conduct while engaged in his duties as supply sergeant" at Huachuca. In May 1943 Watkins thwarted the efforts of "a group of disorderly individuals" who had broken into his supply room in an effort to get their hands on some weapons. Watkins, fought them off, thus "helping to prevent serious disorder and possible loss of life," according to his citation.

Roll Call: Reuben L. Horner The Most Decorated African-American Officer of World War II

The life of Colonel Reuben L. Horner III is epic. It is so in the sense of the heroism that he was called upon to display in two major wars and the cold war. It is also epic in the sense of the sweep of events that touched him over almost the entire 20th century. He is a soft-spoken, almost shy man, a gentleman by any definition. Yet his life was marked by explosive organized violence on an unprecedented scale and humiliating personal trials at the hands of lesser men.

Although his modesty would prevent him from thinking of himself as anything more than a soldier performing his duty for his country, his childhood in a military family and his subsequent military career stand for something larger on the landscape of 20th century American history. He is a fugleman for all soldiers but especially for the soldier of color who found himself in a continuous struggle, not only against the enemies of the American dream, but against countrymen who would exclude him from that vision.

I had the privilege of visiting with him in his home in Tucson in November 1992. This is what I learned about his life.[27]

You could say that Reuben Horner III was a born leader. From birth he was surrounded by men that knew the meaning of the words "service" and "sacrifice." He was born in 1909 at Fort Ethan Allen, Vermont, then the station of the 10th Cavalry which had recently returned from the Philippines. His father was a First Sergeant with the 10th, the renowned "Buffalo Soldiers" of the Indian campaigns out west. He had seen action with his regiment in the Philippines and would see more with the 1916 Punitive Expedition into Mexico. The elder Horner would be commissioned in 1917 after graduating from the officers' training school in Des Moines, Iowa, and eventually serve

at Fort Huachuca as a captain and post and regimental quartermaster. His mother, Isadora Nelmida, was a Filipina.

After living with his grandmother in Bedford, Virginia, Reuben came to Huachuca in 1915, just before his father set out with the 10th on the Punitive Expedition into Mexico. They lived on Grierson, or as it was called "Officers Row." His childhood memories were pleasant ones. He remembered playing with his classmates Ben Davis, the son of later Brig. Gen. Benjamin O. Davis; Booker Carter, the son of Chaplain Louis Carter; Ezell Daniels, who would become a Phoenix lawyer and judge; Beatrice Hammond, daughter of the bandmaster and warrant officer Wade Hammond; and the Sandriches and Finleys, "all whose fathers were members of the 10th." It was at Huachuca in 1919 that he began his education in a two-room schoolhouse.

"I never experienced discrimination until I came to the University of Arizona. …There was little or no discrimination on the various Army posts at which we were stationed. I was also somewhat sheltered because of my father's rank. I enjoyed my life at Huachuca. I

learned a lot. I became a favorite of many of the soldiers. I was taken to the target range and permitted to shoot. It was a very enjoyable, free life."

One man Horner recalled from his pre-teen and teen years was Chaplain Louis Carter who he called "one of the finest men I can remember." The chaplain "was respected by all of the families and made the social life pleasant with programs at such times as Easter and Christmas." Horner also remembered a Carter innovation, an Army ambulance drawn by a two-mule team that acted as a bus on Sundays, picking up church-goers from all over the post. The Carter's second son, Booker, was Horner's boyhood friend, a friendship that continued when Booker also received an Army officer's commission and served with the 371st Infantry Regiment, 92d Division at Fort Huachuca.

Horner moved in 1924 when his father was reassigned to the Philippines. From there, the family moved to San Francisco, where dad recovered from an illness at Letterman General Hospital, then an assignment in Honolulu, where Reuben attended high school. He discovered he had athletic talent and participated in football, basketball, and track, winning "a number of all-island honors."

In the fall of his senior year, 1929, the family moved to Camp Stephen D. Little at Nogales, Arizona, the home of the African-American 25th Infantry Regiment. There Reuben graduated from high school. He then enrolled at the University of Arizona, majoring in education, where he was one of just six blacks in attendance. "Pretty rough," was how he characterized his encounter there with racism. It was the persistence of that discrimination that kept him from participating in the sports he loved. It was at the university that he met Beatrice David, a classmate, who Horner married upon graduation. The year was 1934.

There were few teaching opportunities for Horner in Tucson so he took the postal examination and became "the second Negro postal clerk in Tucson," only because he had the highest score on the examination and could not be denied. He encountered unceasing harassment because of his color while working for the Postal Service.

In 1940, at the urging of his father, he volunteered for officer candidate school, based upon his Reserve Officers Training Corps (ROTC) experience at the university. He took his basic training at Camp Wolters, Texas, and then on to Fort Benning, Georgia, for officers' candidate school. After receiving his commission, he served briefly with an airfield security battalion.

He came to Fort Huachuca with Company L, 370th Infantry, 92d Infantry Division. Having completed individual training, the 370th moved from Camp Breckinridge, Kentucky, to Huachuca in late April and early May 1943 to begin unit training.

When asked about any racism he encountered after returning to Huachuca as a second lieutenant with the 92d Division, he replied that he "received quite a bit of discrimination then." He went on to recount some specific incidents. At a battalion meeting of company officers, Horner was told by the major presiding to go and look for some not-yet-arrived officers. The executive officer said, "Boy, run up to Cap-

tain Koonfield's and tell him we're waiting on his officers."

Horner responded in shock, "Major, are you addressing me?

The XO said, "Boy, get going!"

"I was commissioned a second lieutenant in the United States Army," Horner shot back, "and as far as I know that has never been changed."

The major warned, "Look, don't you start that. I call all of my junior officers 'boy.'"

"Yes, all your Negro junior officers."

The tension was broken by the arrival of the missing officers. But "that didn't end the humiliation for me," Horner remembered, with pain registering on his face after fifty years. The lash of indignity can hurt more than shell fragments and leave unhealing scars. Horner would be punished for his outrage by being detailed to a series of demeaning jobs, one of which was to act as "BTO" or Battalion Trash Officer," a duty that entailed stirring up the garbage with a sawed-off pool cue to find government-issue items that may have been discarded by the soldiers, especially ordnance that would explode in the incinerator. They always found weekend duty for Horner, like overseeing make-up firing for those soldiers that had failed to qualify during the week. They knew that he lived in Tucson and liked to visit his wife on the weekend. "That was one of the piquant things that I remember. I was very bitter and I had some off-the-record bits of satisfaction and retaliation. My regimental commander evidently thought that I was an outstanding officer and he somewhat protected me."

One of the more humiliating policies was the rule that the officers' social gatherings, such as organization day, be stag because the white officers did not want the blacks mingling with their wives. Horner shook his head sadly at the memory.[28]

Although he spent all of his time off with his wife in Tucson, he remembered the little town of Fry outside the post's main gate. "It was just a little cluster of huts at the gate known as the 'Hook,'" he said. "Old man Fry had a store and other services. These were little tin shacks that he rented each payday to pimps and prostitutes from Tucson and Douglas. He was reported to have made a fortune."

The division completed its D-series [division level] training at Huachuca in December where, Horner remembered, there was emphasis on mountain training. "I think they gave us sufficient training to fight in any mountain range in the world," he said with a laugh. That training would be useful in the year ahead during the heavy fighting in the mountains of northern Italy.

Listening to many of Horner's anecdotes, it became clear that he was held in high esteem by those men whom he commanded. One veteran who served under him said 20 years after the war, "He was a hell of a man." Colonel Horner said things like that made him very proud. He said he was "fortunate" in getting along with the troops. When asked about how he got the respect of the troops, Horner said he spent a lot of time during training "making corrections, not sounding off and using profanity as was the custom in those days." In Italy he was also popular with the men. This is not surprising in light of the

fact that he used to collect the cigarette ration from men who didn't smoke and turn that into cash for those soldiers going on R&R who did not have enough money.

He also made it a point to have a personal chat with green replacements. One of those new men came to his tent with a contraband bottle of whiskey and invited him to have a drink with him on his birthday. Horner willingly joined the young soldier in a toast. Two days later the man stepped on a land mine and was killed. Horner said writing the letter to the private's mother was "the hardest thing I ever had to do as a soldier."

In January 1944, the division left Huachuca for maneuvers in Louisiana. They completed these exercises in April and were given a satisfactory rating. The 370th Infantry, commanded by Colonel Raymond G. Sherman, considered by many to be the best regimental commander in the division, was selected to be the advance element of the division to be sent overseas. It was reinforced into a regimental combat team at Huachuca in April 1944. That meant it added the 598th Field Artillery Battalion and companies or detachments from the division's support elements, making it more self-contained. During the training cycle that readied the unit for overseas shipment, those soldiers who did not meet qualifications were replaced by others, mostly volunteers, from the 92d's other regiments.

The 370th RCT sailed from Hampton Roads, Virginia, on July 15, 1944. Arriving first in Oran, North Africa, it reloaded and arrived in Naples, Italy, on July 30. It joined Lieutenant General Mark Clark's Fifth Army which was preparing the cross the Arno River against heavy German resistance. The rest of the 92d Division would not catch up to the regiment until October 1944.[29]

The Fifth Army had suffered heavy casualties thus far in its drive northward up the Italian peninsula and welcomed the needed addition of the 370th RCT. German resistance had stiffened here along a belt known as the Gothic Line, the outposts of which were north of the Arno River. Here the Germans would make a desperate stand to keep the British Eighth Army and the American Fifth Army from breaking into the German heartland from the Italian Alps.

In the latter part of August, the 370th's battalions began to take their place in the line, relieving elements of the 1st Armored Division to which they were attached. The IV Corps to which the 370th RCT was attached, had the mission of pushing the Germans north of Arno in late August and early September. The Germans offered little resistance as it fell back on its fortified positions along the Gothic line and by the end of September, the 370th had advanced some 21 miles, losing 8 men killed, 248 who were sick, wounded or injured, and another 23 missing or captured.

On 2 October the men of the 370th RCT were shifted to the extreme left flank of the Fifth Army on the western coast of Italy. The coastal plains narrowed here along Highway 1 as they neared the Northern Appennines and the German line was anchored on the sea just

south of the town of Massa. Here the Germans, occupying well prepared defensive positions made up of mutually supporting pill boxes, bunkers, mine fields and artillery positions, would make their last ditch attempt to hold northern Italy.

General Almond, newly arrived in Italy, took command in the Viareggio headquarters on October 5, 1944, and personally issued orders for assaults on the heights guarding Massa. It was here that the 370th was thrown back after repeated assaults and displayed the disorganization that was to be the foundation for their undeserved reputation. Some units refused to advance, others withdrew without orders. One veteran said in defense of the regiment, "They were expected to perform miracles as they were assigned some of the damnedest missions ever conjured up. All things considered they didn't do badly as has been often said."[30]

One of those who reached his objective on 12 and 13 October was 2d Lieut. Reuben Horner with men of his L Company. He recalled: "My unit was ordered to a hill which commanded Strettoia and somehow or another my unit got through but the other units didn't make it. When we seized this particular hill, the Germans closed in on us."

A newspaper report described the encirclement:

> *Last weekend saw the elements of the 92d Division again involved in a bloody slugging match against the bitterly resisting Nazis who are so well entrenched in their mountain fortifications and who have managed to bring a surprising number of big guns into action in defense of this vital sector and the well known "Highway One" which runs through this territory.*
>
> *Pushing relentlessly forward, however, this infantry unit captured another strategic mountain just off Highway One after a terrific struggle. This battle saw the Germans sweep the attacking troops with everything in the books including artillery, mortars, and automatic weapons.*
>
> *Some units were forced to withdraw in the face of the hellish barrage of fire but a small platoon led by Lt. Reuben Horner of Tucson, Arizona, dug in the mountain side and beat back several German counter-attacks. When their ammunition gave out, 92d division tanks smashed through to supply this isolated unit, which courageously held out all night and part of the following day until they could be reinforced by supporting troops.*[31]

Only five men of the 42 that were on that hill survived and then only because Horner called in artillery fire on his position allowing them to withdraw through the German encirclement. For this action, Horner was recommended for the Medal of Honor. Despite the fact that the citation was almost identical to that of Medal of Honor winner Audie Murphy, Horner's was reduced to the second highest award for valor, the Distinguished Service Cross, leading him to conclude that "this," tapping his darkly complected facial skin, "was the reason the Medal of Honor was not granted."

Reuben Horner recalled a reconnaissance in force across the Arno River in which he played the leading role. "We had been stymied at

the river for weeks. They had a plan in which I would take a beefed up patrol to assault across the river and make it possible for tanks to cross. We spent a couple of weeks rehearsing and spent nights reconnoitering the river, probing for the best place for the tanks to cross. There strong points on the other side that were holding us up that needed to be eliminated. It was a big operation. I had the support of all the artillery from division and corps. I and the unit walked across behind a wall of steel. It was a beautiful operation. The firing commenced about fifteen minutes before we jumped off. Out of some 80 people who went across, only 19 of us survived."

In an undated newspaper clipping, Guide war correspondent John Jordan, reported: "The first elements of the Fifth Army to successfully cross the river, the unit known as "Reuben's River Raiders,"[32] has also completed nine missions into and beyond enemy lines and bagged its share of prisoners and German dead."

The other units of the 92d arrived in Italy and on the front during the month of October. With the consolidation of the entire division in its sector, Task Force 92 passed out of existence on November 6.

The entire Fifth Army was now stalled along the Gothic Line and the division's actions during the winter consisted of training with neighboring units and limited offensives and patrols. The Germans launched an attack on the lightly held 92d Division sector on 26 December 1944 in the Serchio Valley. A number of units were shifted to the IV Corps area and attached or placed under the operational control of the 92d. The fighting was desperate, but the lines held and, by 1 January 1945, were restored.

The 92d began to reorganize its units, receive replacements, and transfer out ineffective men. It was to be reinforced by the addition of the 473d Infantry Regiment and the famous Nisei regiment, the 442d. It would lose the separate 366th regiment which had been attached since late November 1944. The 370th Infantry was revamped by the replacement of 1,327 of its men, including 62 officers, with 1,429 others. On April 1, 1945, as many as 2,000 replacement troops were made available to the division.

In Italy, his white company commander had a problem with the publicity Horner was getting with his successful patrols into enemy territory. And the junior officer had also been awarded a couple of Bronze Stars. In retaliation the commander withheld promotions for Horner, those almost standard promotions to first lieutenant that were being received by all of the other black second lieutenants.

"I had an opportunity to confront him with certain accusations. And it ended up in a fistfight in which I achieved a lot of satisfaction for things that had been done to me previously. And the funny thing about it was that he had his own witnesses there that could set up a court-martial. He did go for his gun but I beat him to it. I had him looking down the barrel. I decided he wasn't worth going to jail for murder. I decided just to take it out physically."

After the incident, Horner was told to collect his belongings and report to regimental headquarters. He fully expected to be court-

martialed but instead he was told to take a Rest and Recuperation group to Florence. When he returned to his company from this trip, he found that his CO had been reclassified and shipped out and that Colonel Sherman, the regimental commander, had tapped Horner to be the new commanding officer. He received his promotion to first lieutenant two days later, and six weeks later he was a captain.

The Fifth Army offensive opened on April 5th, the main objective being the city of Bologna. The 92d was to drive the Germans from their mountain strongholds and advance up the Ligurian coast. The 370th would have rough going along the coastal road, advancing some 1,000 yards in the face of enemy artillery fire. The reserve regiment, the 473d, renewed the attack on April 7 and gained another 2,000 yards. The 370th was switched to the Serchio sector.

Continued attacks moved the line up to the Frigido River, and by the 9th, the division was moving, against strong resistance, into the southern outskirts of Massa. The division, with attached units, took the town on April 10. The breakthrough of the Gothic Line sent the Germans reeling back and their resistance was disorganized.

In the Serchio sector, German strongpoints were reduced by April 18 and the 370th pushed up the Serchio Valley. On April 24, there were two columns of the 92d Division converging on the town of Aulla. The eastern column in the division's sector was spearheaded by the 370th Infantry and, on the west along the coast, the attached 442d Infantry led the way.

The breakout now became a pursuit of rapidly retreating German forces. On the 27th of April, the 473d marched into Genoa and two days later all German resistance to their front had collapsed. A cease fire went into effect in Italy on May 2, 1945, the first of German capitulations that would soon end the war in Europe.

The 92d "Buffalo" Division suffered 518 killed in action, 2,242 wounded, 67 who died of wounds, and 21 made prisoners of war. There were a total of 12,096 decorations and citations granted to the members of the 92d Infantry Division in World War II. They included 1,910 Purple Hearts, 753 Bronze Stars, 76 Air Medals, 102 Silver Stars, 12 Legion of Merit medals, and three Distinguished Service Crosses.[33]

Asked about his decorations, Horner said with a modest downturn of his head, "I was awarded 29 different citations and medals, and was one of the most highly decorated black officers to come out of World War II." In fact he was one of the most decorated soldiers to come out of the war. By the end of his career, after some fighting with the 9th Infantry, 2d Infantry Division, in the Korean War, he had a Distinguished Service Cross, two Silver Stars, five Bronze Stars, three Purple Hearts, and the full range of lesser awards, including several granted by foreign governments.

Asked about his opinion of his division commander, Maj. Gen. Edward M. Almond, Horner was forthcoming and calm as he uttered words like "egotistical, bigoted, and racist." In Horner's opinion, the man would have been cashiered after the debacle at the Cinquale Ca-

nal, 5-8 February 1945, if it were it not for his family relation with Army Chief of Staff General George C. Marshall [Almond was Marshall's brother-in-law]. Horner explained that the Cinquale operation was "poorly planned and poorly executed." He said that anyone with modicum of tactical sense could have seen that the "Cinquale Canal was not the kind of fortified position that could be carried by a frontal assault and amphibious operations using only divisional artillery. …It was not a waterway that could be crossed with armor, using only tracks without flotation. He lost 19 tanks."[34] Almond escaped any responsibility for the losses by blaming his African American officers and men, something that is rarely seen in a combat leader.

Horner ran across Almond later in both of their careers. It was in Korea when Almond was General Douglas MacArthur's Chief of Staff. According to Horner, Almond "considered himself lord god almighty" and never lost a chance to "degrade Negro officers in command positions."

One senior officer Horner had the utmost respect for was Colonel Raymond G. Sherman, the 370th commander. He thought "Colonel Sherman should have been divisional commander." Horner recalled that Sherman never ordered any officer to undertake dangerous duty. He always said, "Would you volunteer if I asked you to." The men remained friends long after the war, corresponding from various assignments.

The respect was mutual. There were several occasions when Horner faced disciplinary action for pranks he pulled. He was of the opinion that "because of the stress they all felt, a little humor and fun never hurt anybody." Sherman must have agreed because he always let Horner off lightly, thinking him too good of an officer to punish unnecessarily. There were some punishments however, like the time Horner and four other officers broke restriction at Camp Patrick Henry where they were preparing to sail for Europe. Horner and the others went to New York on a lark and became separated from the taxi driver who had driven them up. They got back later than expected and missed muster. The errant officers were confined aboard ship for the next three days before sailing.

After the war, Horner put in a brief stint in the 3d Army Inspector General's Office in Atlanta, Georgia, checking to see if units were complying with the Gillem Board which called for some integration of the armed forces.[35] "I was bird-dogging to see that integration was carried out."

He returned to Europe to command a transportation company in Germany. His unit participated in the Berlin Airlift from beginning to end. His next stateside assignment was as a Professor of Military Science at Texas A&M but after a year and a half he asked to be reassigned. He then took over a battalion of the 47th Infantry at Fort Dix, New Jersey. He went through the short course of the Command and General Staff College at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas. Then he attended the Air Ground Operations School at Fort Bragg, NC. From there he was ordered to Korea where he saw combat as the 1st Battal-

ion commander of the 9th Infantry, 2d Infantry Division. There he added to his decorations a second Combat Infantry Badge, a fourth Bronze Star for valor, and Republic of Korea and United Nations citations. He also served as an advisor to the Republic of Korea Army with the U.S. Army Korean Military Advisory Group (KMAG). Upon reassignment to the states, he became the G-3 at Fort Benjamin Harrison, Indiana.

After a year and one-half in this job, he was called back to Washington for a briefing. While there he was recruited by the Central Intelligence Agency. He was selected from several black candidates to be infiltrated into a North African country to collect military information about guerilla and terrorist organizations being formed there.

There followed other intelligence assignments, in the Pentagon and in Guatemala, and he eventually became a military attache to Turkey and special adviser to the Turkish Army. Ironically, here he was given access to Turkish social circles that were closed to white American officers. He "ran covert operations into Warsaw Pact countries and across the Black Sea into Russia itself. That was very stressful" he reported and he developed ulcers. He was evacuated to Germany for recuperation.

Back stateside, he became a regimental commander and then G-4 for the 5th Infantry (Mechanized) Division. He retired as a full colonel in 1965 at Fort Carson, Colorado, and eventually decided to return to Tucson where he has lived ever since. He became involved in many civic activities, including operating a program for the Department of Labor, the Neighborhood Youth Corps, which trained teenagers for productive jobs. Horner capitalized on his military background and enlisted the support of the Davis-Monthan Air Force Base and area law enforcement organizations. His was one of the most successful such programs in the West.

After a long talk, Colonel Horner invited me into his den, that ubiquitous room in the home of almost every military man which is strewn with the detritus of achievement. From the walls stared down dozens of citations; one signed by President Jimmy Carter, a certificate from the Boy Scouts of America, recognition from civic organizations. Before I could complete my mental inventory, Colonel Horner was waving toward a shadow box crafted for him by his daughter and son-in-law. It contained the heraldry of a distinguished career.

There were shoulder patches of the divisions and armies whose tradition and lineage were enlarged by Colonel Horner and men like him. The 92d Infantry division, the 7th Army, the 2d Infantry Division, the Fifth Army, the 5th Infantry Division. These were flanked by unit crests of those regiments that an infantryman would remember with pride. Then were arrayed his insignia of rank, each step up on that pyramid representing a wider sphere of responsibility, and each advancement attended by more grudging deliberation because of the color of his skin.

Finally, on the left were suspended his medals. I had seen these displays before and they were always impressive to me, whose military

competence has merited only the Good Conduct Medal. But this exhibit was different. It contained, with the exception of the Medal of Honor, every high award that our nation can bestow for valor under hostile fire. And these ribbons were studded with oak leaf clusters, signifying multiple awards.

With a sweep of his hand the length of the shadow box, this 84-year-old infantry officer seemed to be saying, "Here is the sum of my life. Make of it what you will." There is obviously more to the man than his medals. Photographs around the house of his wife and daughter, Donna, testify to a loving and abiding family life. He has four grandchildren, two of them his son-in-law's from a previous marriage.

Reuben Horner as a Lieutenant Colonel in the 1950s.

92d Division troops during field training.

Lt. Gen. Lucian K. Truscott, Jr., new commanding general of the Fifth Army in Italy, talks with soldiers of the 92d Infantry Division after their heroic stand in the hills above Viareggio in 1944.

The End of Segregation in the U.S. Army

One of those who believed that blacks make poor soldiers, and attributed the 92d Division's lack of success in the fighting in Italy to the troops, was the commander of those soldiers, Maj. Gen. Edward M.

Almond. The fact that he took no responsibility for the failure of his unit and, rather, placed the blame on the men he led, did not hurt his career. He would become a staff officer in the Far East Command, a member of Gen. Douglas MacArthur's inner circle, and a three-star general commanding the X Corps in the Korean War.

In interviews late in his life, he insisted that the 92d's poor performance was directly related to "the undependability of the average Negro soldier to operate to his maximum capability, compared to his lassitude toward his performing a task assigned. While there are exceptions to this rule, the general tendency of the Negro soldier is to avoid as much as possible." He went on to caution against using the African-American in the military because he thought it was too much "to expect him to exhibit characteristics that are abnormal to his race."[36]

Almond was consistent in his dispargement of black soldiers and in 1972 wrote to the Chief of Military History:

I do not agree that integration improves military efficiency; I believe it weakens it.... The basic characteristics of Negro and white are fundamentally different and these basic differences must be recognized by those responsible for integration.... There is no question in my mind of the inherent difference in races. This is not racism—it is common sense and understanding. Those who ignore these differences merely interfere with the combat effectiveness of battle units.[37]

Can there be any question that this kind of thinking, although it was normal for a white southerner of the period, could only be self-fulfilling prophecy? At least one analyst considered this "racist mindset" to underlie the 92d's battfield failure, rather than any characteristics inherent in the African-American soldier.[38]

And at least one military officer, Brig. Gen. William P. Ennis, Jr., thought it surprising that Almond even got the job of commanding the black division, given his southern background. All of the division's general officers, Almond, the Assistant Division Commander Brig. Gen. John E. Wood, and the Division Artillery Commander Brig. Gen. William H. Colburn, Jr., were all graduates of the Virginia Military Institute and all southerners. Ennis said, "I think the only reason the VMI got picked for this job is that...they knew more about handling Negroes than anybody else, though I can't imagine why, because [Almond] just despised the ground they walked on."[39]

Of all the postwar comment and debate on the fighting abilities of the black serviceman and the Army's policies concerning him, one letter insightfully sums up the Army's experience with segregated units. Its author was Dr. Walter L. Wright, the Army's Chief Historian in 1945. He wrote:

With your general conclusion regarding the performance of Negro troops, I tend to agree: They cannot be expected to do as well in any Army function as white troops unless they have absolutely first-class leadership from their officers. Such leadership may be provided, in my opinion, either by white or by Negro officers, but white officers would have to be men who have some understanding of the attitude of mind which Negroes possess and some sympathy with them as human

beings. What troubles me is that anybody of real intelligence should be astonished to discover that Negro troops require especially good leadership if their performance is to match that of white troops. This same state of affairs exists, I think, with any group of men who belong to a subject nationality or national minority consisting of under-privileged individuals from depressed social strata. . . . American Negro troops are, as you know, ill-educated on the average and often illiterate; they lack self-respect, self-confidence, and initiative; they tend to be very conscious of their low standing in the eyes of the white population and consequently feel very little motive for aggressive fighting. In fact, their survival as individuals and as a people has often depended on their ability to subdue completely even the appearance of aggressiveness. After all, when a man knows that the color of his skin will automatically disqualify him from reaping the fruits of attainment it is no wonder that he sees little point in trying very hard to excel anybody else. To me, the most extraordinary thing is that such people continue trying at all.

The conclusion which I reach is obvious: We cannot expect to make first-class soldiers out of second or third of fourth-class citizens. The man who is lowest down in civilian life is practically certain to be lowest down as a soldier. Accordingly, we must expect depressed minorities to perform much less effectively than the average of other groups in the population. . . . So far as the war in progress is concerned, the War Department must deal with an existing state of affairs and its employment of Negroes must parallel the employment of the same group in civilian society. Yet, it is important to remember that the civilian status of Negroes in this country is changing with a rapidity which I believe to be unique in history; the level of literacy is rising steadily and quickly and privileges other than educational are being gained every year….

As to the segregation of Negroes to special units in the Army, this is simply a reflection of a state of affairs well-known in civilian America today. Yet, civilian practice in this connection differs very widely from Massachusetts to Mississippi. Since the less favorable treatment characteristic of southern states is less likely to lead to violent protest from powerful white groups, the Army has tended to follow southern rather than northern practices in dealing with the problem of segregation. Also, it is most unfortunate for the Negroes that considerations of year round climate led to the placing of most of the training camps in the southern states where conditions in nearby towns were none too acceptable to northern white men and the unfamiliar Jim Crowism was exceedingly unacceptable to northern Negroes. My ultimate hope in the long run it will be possible to assign individual Negro soldiers and officers to any unit in the Army where they are qualified as individuals to serve efficiently.[40]

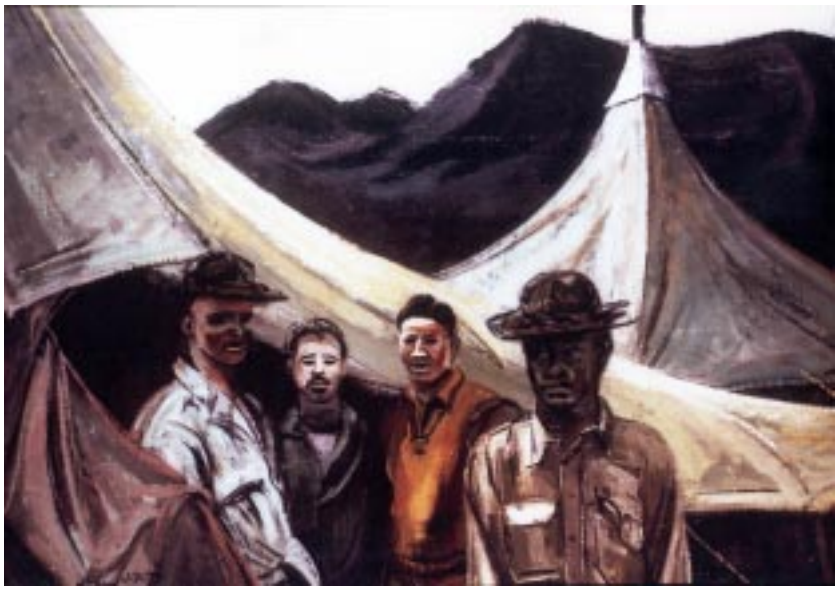
By the time Fort Huachuca was reopened in 1951 to train Aviation Engineers for the Korean War, the U.S. Army would be desegregated. It took the experience of three wars to drive the point home. President Harry Truman tried to abolish segregation in the armed services by

executive order in July 1948, and Army regulations dated January 1950 called for the utilization of manpower without regard to race, color, religion, or national origin in order to reach maximum efficiency. Recruiting limitations for enlisting blacks were dropped altogether in March. Despite this shift in policy, all-black units with mostly white officers remained through the opening year of the Korean War.

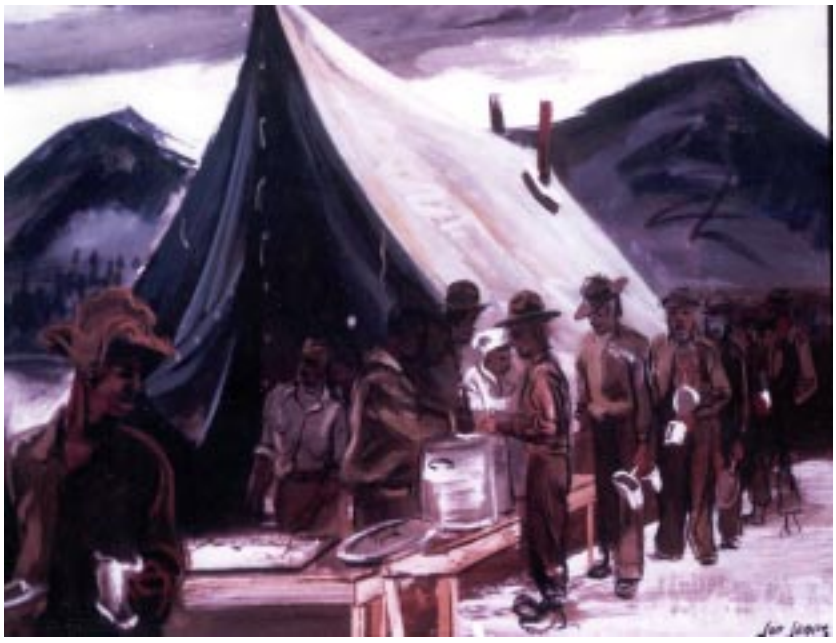
It was on the battlefields of Korea that the futility of segregation for military operations was once again made apparent. The 24th Infantry Regiment was one of the original four black regiments created after the Civil War and had been at Huachuca in 1892. Now, in 1950, it was composed, like most of the post-World War II Army, largely of young and inexperienced troops. And it was part of the 8th U.S. Army trying desperately to hold out in the Pusan perimeter against the onslaught of North Korean Communist troops. It and other black units failed to meet the demands placed upon them. They were accused of "bugging out" in the face of attack.

Sociologists presented studies to confirm what by now the Army leadership must already know. Minority groups treated as inferiors have no reason not to live up to the majority's poor expectations of them. The combat leaders in the Far East needed no more studies. They inactivated the 25th Infantry on 1 October 1951, and distributed the men along with other excess black personnel to white units. Other black replacements had already been integrated as early as May, and other black units had been split up that summer. A Korean War historian wrote, "The performance of Negroes in integrated combat organizations improved over their past performance, and there was no appreciable lowering of morale among the white personnel of these units. Fears of hostility and tension between the Negroes and white soldiers in integrated outfits proved to be largely groundless." (Hermes, Walter G., *Truce Tent and Fighting Front*, Office of the Chief of Military History, Washington DC, 1966.) The heroism and sacrifice of blacks in the Vietnam War would dispel forever the myth that they were somehow inherently deficient as soldiers.

The era of all-black Army units was passed. No longer would formations of black men and women mass on the post's historic parade field. Henceforth black soldiers would make individual contributions as integrated members of the American military team. But they would not forget their struggles, both in America's wars and within American social structure, at Huachuca and elsewhere around the globe. Their story speaks to men and women of all races, of all cultures, of all times. It has within it the ennobling element of courage, the will to overcome, that marks the human experience. The heritage of the Buffalo Soldiers is an enduring testimonial to the dignity of the American fighting man.



"Four Soldiers," Alaska, 1943, Joe Jones. U.S. Army Center of Military History.



"Chow Line," Alaska, 1943, Joe Jones. U.S. Army Center of Military History.

"Negro Soldier," in the Pacific, 1943, Aaron Bohrod. U.S. Army Center of Military History.

U.S. Army Lifestyles at Huachuca in World War II: The Neighboring Town of Fry

There was a definite lack of wholesome recreational activities and prostitution outside the gate was a problem. Colonel Edwin N. Hardy set down his description of the community for us: "The small town of Fry is dirty, unsanitary and squalid. It has been so for many years…."

The community outside the post's imaginary fences is a spillover of the fort itself, a place where things can happen that are not spelled out by Army regulations, a destination for servicemen and women that offered them some forbidden freedoms and a refuge to get momentarily lost in a chimera of civilian life. It is a settlement wherein one could maintain an unauthorized family, a home instead of a barracks room. It was an inferno of vice, wine, women and jukeboxes. A place where laughable wages could be squandered in a careless fashion befitting a cavalier.

The hog ranches of the nineteenth century coalesced into a small grouping of buildings said to be known as White City because of the sun reflected off the tin roofs. This gave way to the township of Fry which achieved a certain amount of World War II notoriety. In 1956 the city of Sierra Vista was incorporated.

For officers, it was a loophole in the enlistment contract, a place where they would loose the grip of discipline on their enlisted charges. Officers belonged to another community beyond the gates, one of Bisbee country clubs and Nogales bull fights.

U.S. Army Lifestyles at Huachuca in World War II: Recreation

A reporter for the Special Services Bulletin interviewed soldiers around the post asking them what they liked best about the recreation around the post. Here are some of their replies:

Private George A. Sands, 714th Med. San. Det:

I consider the soldier education program at Fort Huachuca an invaluable contribution to the morale and efficiency of the educationally retarded soldier.

Sgt. Ray Bill Douglass, Hq Btry, 93d Div Arty:

When I first came here nine months ago, there was very little for the soldiers to do during their off-duty and training hours. The Special Service offers so many different kinds of activities that I do not get as homesick and lonely as I used to get.

Pvt. James C. Merritt, 793d Ordnance Co (LM)

I think the libraries in the Service Clubs are excellent spots for relaxation and reading after the training periods. I find them very well equipped in text books that are related to my field of work. This of course helps me in improving myself in my work and the current newspapers and magazines help me to keep up with the war and what is going on in civilian life.

Sgt. Fred Christian, Service Co, 368th:

Of all of the programs offered at the Fort I like the Service Clubs best. I like the good food served in the cafeterias, reading in the libraries, the evenings of dancing, music, amateur shows, the games such as Pool and Ping Pong, and the "make yourself at home, soldier" spirit of the hostesses. I do wish that we had a few more girls to dance with.

Christmas Day program at Huachuca in 1943.

Cpl. E. Bynum, Service Co., 25th Inf:

I find the Athletics here mighty fine. It helps me and the boys keep out of trouble. We have a good time competing with the other units.

Soldiers from Fort Huachuca play a baseball game with a civilian team in Nogales, Mexico.

Sgt. Kenneth Fair, QM Detachment:

I follow up my team and cheer them. It is just as important to be a good follower of your team as it is to play on it. Three cheers to the Special Services for its consideration of spectators as well as players.

The crowd cheers at a baseball game at Huachuca in August 1943. U.S. Army photo.

U.S. Army Lifestyles at Huachuca in World War II: Prostitution

A major problem that faced the citizen soldiers at Huachuca in the early 1940s was one that had been a persistent one for all of the soldiers who braved the challenging terrain of the southwest in years past,—the sense of isolation.

Although the Army went to great lengths and expense to provide recreational activities on the post, soldiers will always want to wander further than the boundaries of a military installation to find their entertainment, and Huachuca has little to offer in the way of nearby neighboring communities. With the exception of the shack and trailer community of Fry just outside the main gate, the only alternatives were Bisbee, 35 miles away, Tucson, 80 miles away, and the border towns of Agua Prieta and Douglas, both more than 60 miles away. The Mexican towns, while hospitable to the American black soldiers, were off limits for enlisted men unless a special pass was obtained. The city of Bisbee was placed "out of bounds" for soldiers until a military police barracks could be built there and MPs stationed in the town permanently.

This left the camp town of Fry, so called because of the post office run there by farmer Oliver Fry. It was described in length by the post commander, Colonel Hardy, in a letter to his superiors at the Ninth Service Command.

> *The small town of Fry is dirty, unsanitary and squalid. It has been so for many years. It was made worse in these respects during the construction of the cantonment when two or three thousand white laborers were employed here. During this period, when a much lesser number of soldiers was stationed here, the expulsion of prostitutes from Fry was directed by the Commanding General, Eighth Corps Area. A considerable number of prostitutes left, most of whom are believed to have drifted back in a short period of time. When the drive was on, soldiers, including N.C.O.'s, married a considerable number of prostitutes rather than see them leave. Some of this latter group are known to have continued to ply their trade. Following this action there was noticeable a restless and disgruntled attitude on the part of the soldiers which showed itself in various ways. White women in Fry became so alarmed with reference to their security that the unions at work on the cantonment threatened to have their laborers leave the job as they said they would not work where their families were not secure. I personally addressed mass meetings of these unions, guaranteed their families security and persuaded them to remain at work.*

Colonel Hardy knew that it would be impossible and unwise to eliminate the prostitution altogether in Fry, and considered three solutions:

> *a. What is in my opinion the best solution, is prohibited by War Department policy. That solution is: Definitely segregated areas which the Federal, State and County health authorities can control and outside of which no prostitution would be permitted.*

With such a system, infected women could be put out of circulation and treated and the military authorities could arrange for every man entering such a segregated area taking prophylaxis treatments.

b. The second solution is to let the prostitution situation alone as I have found it and endeavor, with the cooperation of the Federal, State and County authorities, to arrange for the treatment of infected women and at the same time take every possible precaution by means of education, persuasion, and thoroughness in operations, to insure the greatest number of prophylactic treatments to men who become exposed.

c. The third solution, is to entirely eradicate prostitution in the town of Fry and other towns visited by soldiers and to prohibit soldiers from entering Mexico. It is believed that little good would be accomplished by prohibiting prostitution in Fry and permitting it to exist in other towns in the vicinity, including Mexico. Probably more harm than good would be done as we can control more definitely, prophylaxis treatments at Fry than we can in other towns.

A program was underway to educate the soldier to the need for prophylaxis, a Venereal Disease Officer was appointed, and, with the help of the county sheriff, the most notorious prostitutes were moved to a fenced-in area on the post's boundary which became known as "The Hook." Here military police were stationed at the entrances and prophylactic stations both inside and outside the compound were available to the hundreds of soldiers reported to visit daily. One source claimed that the Hook "was inhabited by approximately 100 prostitutes who were reinforced by about 200 others on pay day and weekends. Those women, who could not procure the quarters of the regular occupants for their activities, sold their wares from the rear seats of large, shiny sedans."[41] But the Hook solution became the target of objections from many health associations and federal agencies who saw this as the Army's acceptance of prostitution and the fences around the compound were pulled down.

Cochise County Sheriff I. V. Pruitt announced in late August 1943 that vice conditions in the township of Fry have been cleaned up after a series of arrests caused most of the prostitutes and "petty racketeers" to leave.

At 12 noon on Sunday, August 22, the place known as "The Hook" and surrounding environs were placed off-limits. The result, according to the VD control officer, was "unaccustomed thousands" of men at the post football game and "countless hundreds" were waiting in theater lines. He called Fry an "all but deserted village" and said the prostitutes were "fleeing the area by the scores."

The prostitutes would be back, some "with their mattresses tied to the tops of their cars," but some headway had been made with the VD problem. The credit was given to the VD control officer whose aggressive educational campaign during the last six months of 1943 was said to have produced a sizeable reduction in the disease rates, from "ten times the Army standard to twice the standard by the end of the year."[42]

Following a tour in North Africa, Capt. John Goldsberry returned to Fort Huachuca on 12 February 1943 to assume the responsibility for the VD prevention program. The Massachusetts doctor instituted a number of innovative programs to control the problem, among them a weekly honor roll and blacklist which were to be read weekly to formations in an effort to get the men to take responsibility for their actions. He also made efforts to get information to the men through a specially appointed noncom in every unit and a series of posters.

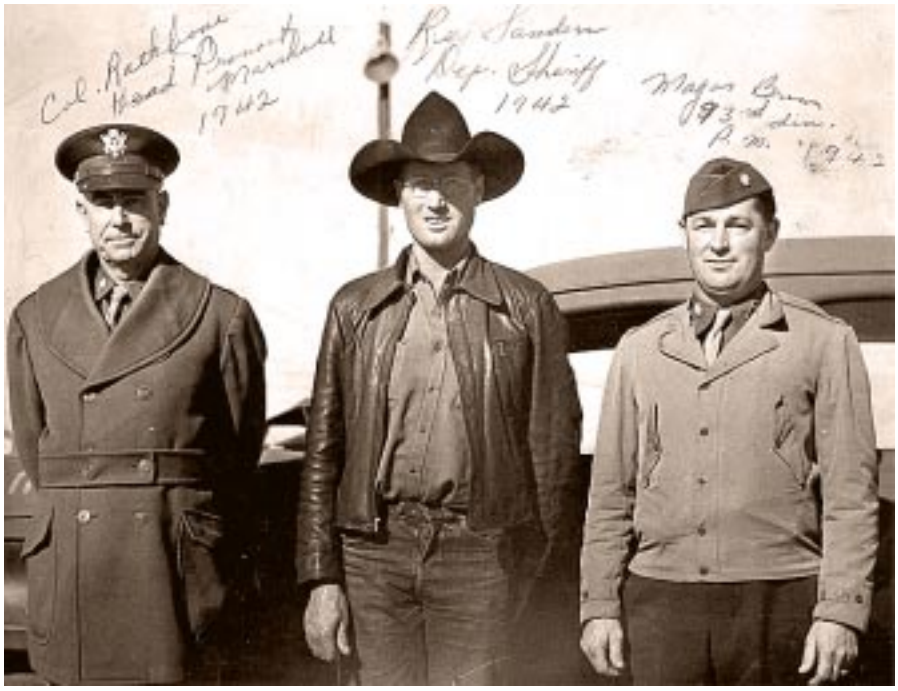
"Syphilis Can Blind You," 1943-44, Lew Davis.

"Gonorrhea the Crippler," 1943-44, Lew Davis.

Another crackdown came on 31 July 1944 and was described in the *Douglas Daily Dispatch* the next morning:

> *Sweeping action to halt prostitution, gambling and the sale of narcotics in Fry at places frequented there by soldiers from Fort Huachuca was taken…by County Attorney John Ross.*
>
> *His first act was to carry out orders signed by Superior Judge Frank E. Thomas to padlock the Blue Moon cafe and Johnnie Mae's place. He left here yesterday afternoon accompanied by Captain Vincent head of the military police at the fort, and officers from the sheriff's office.*
>
> *Last night they expected to begin the arrest of 29 women, charged with being prostitutes, against whom warrants have been issued by the county attorney's office. Criminal complaints will be filed against the men, all of whom are negroes, Ross said.*
>
> *"Circumstances now demand that the spread of social diseases should be curbed there," declared Ross, explaining the reason for the sudden activity at Fry.*
>
> *"We are determined to stamp out gambling, prostitution and*

the sale of narcotics in Fry and vicinity. To do that we have started civil proceedings. I am acting in my capacity as county attorney on behalf of the state," he added.



1942.00.00.037 Col. Rathbone, Provost Marshal; Red Saunders, Deputy Sheriff; and Major Brown, 93d Division Provost Marshal in 1942.

The Blue Moon cafe has been charged with allowing gambling and prostitution and Johnnie Mae's place with sale of narcotics, and also permitting gambling and prostitution.

Defendants are Samuel Bruce and Tauquil Brown as operators of the Blue Moon cafe, Squatlow Langston, Carl T. Kelly, and Johnnie Mae Kelly, as operators of Johnnie Mae's, and Oliver Fry as owner of the buildings.

In complaints asking permanent injunctions prohibiting the defendants from operating the houses and further opening of the buildings until the court decides they may be opened for legitimate and proper business purposes, Ross stated:

"The practices of immoral and illegal acts are so open and notorious that they are common knowledge to the people who live in the town of Fry and vicinity and obnoxious to the best interests of said people, and dangerous to their welfare. If not checked at once and prevented, the practices they are carrying on are going to cause disease to spread, not only into the civilian population of Fry to a great extent but among the soldiers in the United States army stationed and near the town of Fry"

It continues, "A very serious and dangerous condition now exists and it is necessary to take immediate steps to prevent the spread of said disease. It seems the only way it can be checked is by an order of this court temporarily restraining and enjoining the running and operating of said houses and directing…the sheriff of this county to immediately close and lock the buildings.

"There is no remedy at law through which the evils and dangerous conditions may be prevented for the reason at this time that many and numerous cases of said disease may be propagated and germinated within a few hours of delay."

The defendants were ordered to appear before Judge Thomas…to answer the complaints.[43]

U.S. Army Lifestyles at Huachuca in World War II: Law and Order

PX Manager Bert Carey, a New Yorker who had been assistant director of the Bureau of Criminal Investigation, wrote this letter to the editor in the November 19, 1943, edition of the *Apache Sentinel*.

To my mind, the Fort Huachuca military reservation is the most law abiding community of its size and population in the state of Arizona. All one has to do to keep abreast of the times is to read the Arizona press and become convinced that there are fewer major crimes and certainly less misdemeanors at Fort Huachuca among its military and civilian inhabitants than in the cities of Tucson, Bisbee, and even Phoenix…. Estimating Fort Huachuca's population at 20,000 (military and civilian), what city of this size in the southeastern states can compare with Fort Huachuca for good conduct?

My family has resided on the reservation one year this month. I have been here eight months longer. I have yet to experience the lawlessness that some of my friends predicted I would have to endure. On the contrary, my wife and daughter, on their travels around the post at all hours have yet to meet a soldier who was not a gentlemen.

As PX Manager I have had ample opportunity to refute reports circulated to the detriment of the Negro on military posts particularly. The latter is no place for intolerant people, especially those "super" Americans who secretly agree with some of Hitler's race and creed programs….

I believe statistics will prove that soldiers who run afoul of the law do so while off the post and that unpatriotic civilians are the cause. The much needed "clean-up" at Fry, directed by our military commanders, is commendable. The situation there was a stench in the nostrils of all clean-minded military and civilian persons. I am sure that the mothers of our soldiers back home…will be pleased to learn of the ejection of the female hazards from Fry and the imprisonment of its extortionist bootleggers.

The exemplary conduct of the soldiers of Fort Huachuca can be attested by the presence of so few MPs around our PXs….

The presence of so many night- and day-working Army Chaplains; the educational programs, etc., conducted by the Special Services Division and sponsored by our generals and Post Commander, …and the continuous seasonal sports events, are responsible, I believe, for the good conduct of Fort Huachuca soldiers.

The irony of his remarks take on a tragic coloring when just five weeks later a colleague was the victim of a crime of murder. The manager of the Post Exchange, Byron H. Russell, 57, was found on the morning of April 25, 1944, dead of stab wounds. Two privates from Fort Huachuca were arraigned for the crime three months later. They were Willie A. Orange and Cotrell Jackson.

Voices: Bill Valentine —A Homesick Recruit

From the time twenty-two-year-old Private William D. Valentine was inducted in June 1942 and arrived at Fort McClellan, Alabama, for training, until he was discharged at Fort Logan, Colorado, on January 15, 1946, he faithfully wrote to his wife, Thelma. They had been married on March 10th. By the time of his discharge, he had reached the rank of Master Sergeant and was assigned to Headquarters Company, 93d Division. His letters reveal something about the life of a draftee during World War II, especially the depth and extent to which he loved and missed his wife.

On December 25, 1942, Les Hite was playing a dance at the field house but Private Valentine decided to pass it up because "he is charging too much (50 cents)" and to wait until the free show at the U.S.O.

On February 10 he was apologizing to his wife for having had forfeited three months pay. He had gotton into a fight with another soldier and was put into the guard house. Valentine explains, "I was cut in the side a little but I don't mind at all. If someone else says something about you or my mother and father I will do what I did again. (I cut him cross the mouth with a bayonet.) He felt lucky to only get three months in the guardhouse instead of six.

The homesickness combined with the introduction to Army life was overwhelming for most. In a letter two days later, he declares that he is ready to "go over the HILL" in order to be with his wife. He says, "if someone were to let me have as much as $10.00 to eat on, I would leave this place tonight." But there was more than his wife on his mind.

…The Army is supposed to lift a man up and it does just the opposite. How can they expect you to fight when all they do is hurt you. When I think of what the Negro Soldier has to go through and what we are fighting for (nothing), and when I will see you again (if ever), it makes me want to kill everything that I see.

If you were out here it would be different, in fact I wouldn't

mind the Army at all, but as it is now I don't give a damn about this Army and since there are so many more fellows out here that feel the same way, I can almost truthfully say that something is going to happen out here that is going to change the whole plans of the 93d Division.

Thelma must have straightened him out in her responding letter. On the 18th Bill is writing, "You said that if I come home for me not to look for you. O.K. darling I'll stay here. …You asked me to stop being a child and be a man. …You said the next time someone said anything about you for me to walk away. …I don't think it was wrong for me to fight for you."

World War II Lifestyles at Huachuca: Civilians

There was a growing civilian contingent on the post now, as many as 1,500 working with the Post Engineer alone, performing jobs in the electrical, plumbing, carpentry, painting and radio shops, and maintaining the highways. One of their number, Jack Shade, wrote a column in the Special Services Bulletin describing other of their activities:

At Post Headquarters every administrative office has its civilian complement of secretaries, stenographers, typists, and clerks. The Message Center, under Mrs. Frances Steele, is the hub of Post communication. Miss Claribel Russell is responsible for Headquarters files, and Colonel Hardy's multitudinous duties are lightened by the able assistance of his secretary, Mrs. Helen Mahoney.

There are civilian hostesses for the clubs and dormitories. Civilian families occupy Apache Flats, and single women occupy Hanna and Rafferty Halls, with quite amazing results in adding the sweet womanly touch to rooms furnished in spartan simplicity and G. I. cots.

The civilians organized their own recreational activities and had chairmen for Boy Scouts, Bowling, Hiking, Foreign Languages, Modern Dancing, Music Appreciation, Old Time Dancing, Bridge, and Cribbage.

Zanne Coate and her mother Viola were both civilian employees of Fort Huachuca during World War II. Zanne was a clerk at the Quartermaster Sales Store and her mother worked at the Lakeside Officers Club. They lived in civilian quarters on the post. Zanne, 20 years old in 1942, earned between $720 and $1,200 a year. After contributing toward her war bond, [A popular ditty going around Huachuca at the time was: Mary had a little Bond/Presented by her mother/And now she's signed the payroll plan/So she can buy another] buying new tires for her mother's 1939 Nash coupe, paying a fee of $10.20 for a Mexican tourist permit, filling up the Nash with rationed gas, driving up to the Tucson Rodeo, and stocking up on necessities from the commissary and PX, she still had enough left over for a five cents admission

ticket to the Lakeside Officers Club, the center of social activity for whites at this World War II infantry training center. For Zanne Coate, the war was remote, the parties and sightseeing trips were near. Even a 1943 jeep ride in the Huachucas was just "More Fun!"

1943.13.00.002 Civilian worker Zanne Coate and her mother, an employee of the Lakeside Officers' Club.

Zanne Coate, center, and friends visiting the Chiricahua Mountains.

Uniforms: World War II

At the outset of World War II, the American soldier's uniform was a slightly modified version of the olive drab woolen service coat and breeches that were worn in World War I. The differences were a lapel-type collar, which replaced the "choker" or standing collar in 1926, and a four-in-hand necktie. In 1939 trousers replaced the breeches, and canvas leggings took the place of the infantryman's woolen, spiral wraps. A black, wool, worsted tie was substituted for the silk tie in 1940, and, by the end of 1941, it was replaced by an olive drab mohair tie.

As the war progressed, lessons were learned about the suitability of the uniform to combat conditions, which ranged from the tropical heat and humidity of the Pacific jungles to the arctic cold of Alaska and northern Europe. Uniforms designed for specific climates and uses proliferated. There were the one- and two-piece herringbone fatigues or work suits, desert suits, jungle suits, protective suits, and camou-

flage uniforms. Special uniforms were designed for aviators, paratroopers, armored (mounted) forces, ski troops, mountain troops, and bakers and cooks. By 1942, however, a review of combat uniforms concluded that a single design would be preferable, except in those instances of extreme climates. A trend toward standardization began for field uniforms. All purpose items, such as field jackets, replaced several special purpose items, such as coats, jackets, sweaters, and liners. The wool serge, cotton khaki, and herringbone twill developed before 1939 began to be replaced by wind-resistant poplin (1942), 9-ounce sateen, and 9-ounce, wind-resistant, oxford cloth (1945).

The enlisted infantryman would have four basic uniforms: The field service uniform, a work or fatigue uniform, a winter garrison service uniform, and a summer garrison service uniform. His *field service* uniform consisted of steel helmet, wool OD shirt, combat suspenders, pistol or cartridge belt, wool OD trousers, canvas leggings, and brown leather service shoes. The *fatigue uniform* became the *summer combat uniform* and was the year-round combat uniform in the Pacific. It was a herringbone twill shirt, trousers, canvas leggings, and combat boots. It was worn with web field gear and helmet. His *winter garrison service* uniform was made up of a service or "saucer" cap (or a garrison cap), a wool OD coat with necktie, wool OD trousers, and service shoes. An overcoat could be worn with this uniform. A wool shirt and tie were sometimes worn without the coat. His *summer garrison service* uniform would be khaki-colored and consist of a cotton service cap or cotton garrison cap, cotton shirt with necktie and trousers, canvas leggings, and a brown service shoe. Web field gear could be prescribed for wear with the cotton uniform.

The Infantry officer would have three service uniforms: Wool OD with coat, wool OD with OD shirt, and khaki cotton with cotton shirt. To these he would add web field gear when in combat or field training. His one work uniform was of OD herringbone twill. He would also have as many as six different dress uniforms for special occasions. The M1921 officer's belt (Sam Browne belt) or a cloth belt was worn with the service coat when not under arms or on field duty.

In 1941 the collar discs for enlisted men were changed from a one-piece stamped bronze to a two-piece brass disc (i.e., the "US" and branch insignia could be removed from the disc). The right disc had the letters "US" with the regimental number below it, as had been the case since 1917. The company letter had appeared below the branch insignia on the left disc. Now it was eliminated.

In 1942 when the WAAC was formed by Congress, it was necessary to quickly develop a uniform design. The result was a six-gore skirt and semi-fitted, single-breasted jacket with four buttons down the front, and a detachable belt with a cloth-covered, plastic buckle. The jacket had two diagonal slash pockets and two breast pockets with flaps. A cap was adopted but replaced in 1945 by a garrison cap. The Army regulation tie was worn with the jacket. Also included in the WAAC uniform was an overcoat and raincoat. A two-piece herringbone twill was worn for work details. First issued in July 1942, the new uniform

met with much criticism. Improvements were continually made during the war on this basic design. After this initial uniform, many items of apparel were added, paralleling the development of the male uniform. Combat uniforms were issued to Women's Army Corps members, khaki slacks and shirts, and, eventually, a combat boot. Special uniforms were issued to Army nurses.

The WAAC insignia, worn on the left lapel, was the head of Pallas Athene. Athene was chosen because she was a goddess associated with an impressive variety of womanly virtues and no vices, either womanly or god-like. She was the goddess of handicrafts, wise in industries of peace and arts of war, and also the goddess of storms and battle who led through victory to peace and prosperity. The eagle for the cap insignia was less intricate than the Army eagle and was later to be familiarly known to WAACs, for reasons closely connected with its appearance, as "the buzzard." Since Army buttons could not be used for an auxiliary corps, the WAAC eagle was also imprinted on plastic buttons.

The technician grade was authorized early in World War II so that specialists could be promoted and earn more money without assuming the leadership responsibilities of the NCO. A technician had no authority over lower grades. A technician fifth grade had the letter "T" below corporal chevrons, a T/4 had the letter "T" below sergeant stripes, a T/3 had a "T" between staff sergeant stripes, and a T/2 had a "T" between three chevrons and two rockers.

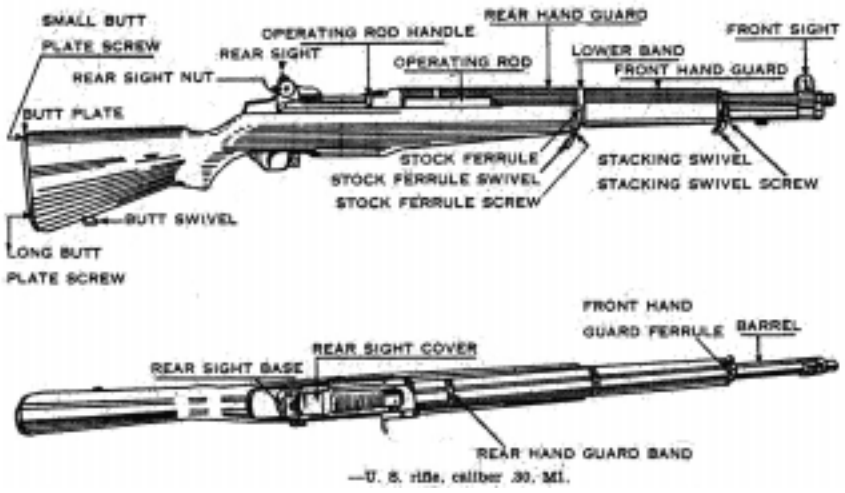
"The American Soldier, 1941: General Officer, Artillery Officer, Cavalry Corporal. Army Nurses, United States Military Academy Cadets." H. Charles McBarron.

"The American Soldier, 1944-1945: 'The Red Ball Express,' European Theater of Operations." H. Charles McBarron.

"The American Soldier, 1945: Infantry Officer Advancing, Germany. Tankers and Infantrymen." H. Charles McBarron.

Weapons: World War II

Some of the standard World War II Infantry weapons were developed many years earlier and were still regarded as reliable for combat in 1940. The M1903 Springfield rifle, the M1911 .45 caliber pistol, the M1918 Browning automatic rifle, and the M1917 .30 caliber Browning heavy machine gun were some of the widely used older weapons. Comparatively new weapons were the semiautomatic M1936 M1 Garand rifle, the M1941 M1 carbine, the M1938 Thompson submachine gun, and its replacement, the M1944 M3 submachine gun.



—U. S. rifle, caliber .30, M1.

The M1942 .45 caliber "Liberator" or "OSS" Pistol was a tiny, single-shot weapon that could be produced cheaply and in large numbers (1,000,000 were made in 1942). It was intended for use by partisan forces and agents behind enemy lines.

The M1918 Browning Automatic Rifle or BAR was a machine gun as well as a rifle and used in both World Wars. It was gas-operated, .30 caliber, air-cooled, magazine-fed, and fully or semiautomatic. It could be fired from the shoulder or, when used with a shoulder sling, fired from the waist. Stocks left over from World War I were used until loans to the British and new requirements necessitated the production of 168,000 BARs in 1943. These were only slightly changed from the 1918 design.

The M1928A1 .45 caliber Thompson submachine gun could be fired as a semiautomatic or fully automatic by switching a selector on the left side of the receiver. It was fed with a 50-round drum magazine or 20 to 30-round box magazine. Designed by Brig. Gen. John T. Thompson of the Ordnance Department, the gun became standardized in 1938 as the .45 M1928A1. It was used by the British, French, Canadian and American soldiers during World War II. Heavy and expensive to produce, the Thompson was replaced by first the M2 and then the M3 submachine gun.

The submachine gun .45 caliber M3 was adopted in 1942 and became known as the "grease gun" because of its resemblance to that mechanic's tool. It was all metal, easily disassembled, and convertible to the 9mm as well as the .45 cartridge. It was also referred to as a machine pistol. It had a maximum range of 100 yards and could fire 70 rounds a minute.

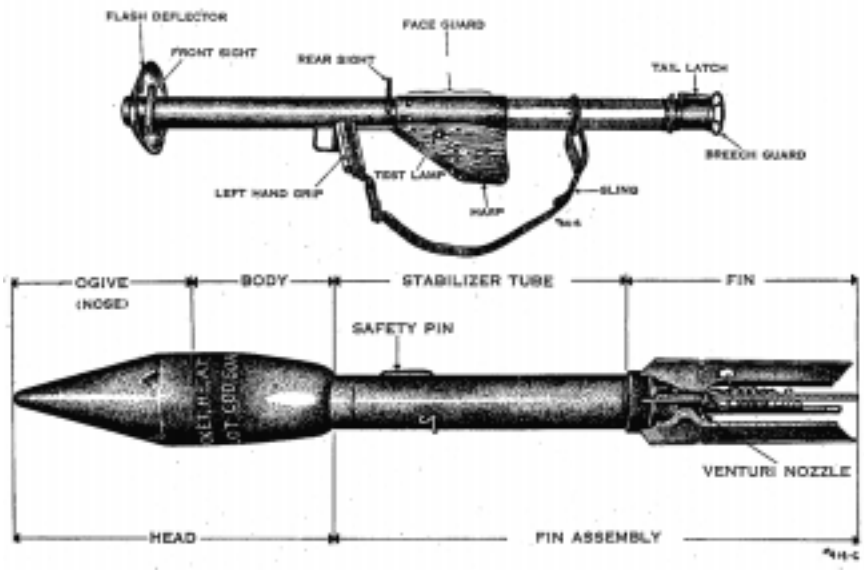
The Bazooka Rocket Launcher was called by the Chief of Ordnance in 1943 the "most impressive small arms development of the year." It was a 54-inch steel tube of 2.36-inch diameter, designed to be operated by two men. It was open at both ends and, by means of hand grips, a trigger and a simple sight, enabled the infantryman to launch anti-tank

rockets. Battlefield use determined the need for adding back-blast deflectors and piano wire wrapped reinforcement to protect against exploding within the tube. Generators replaced batteries in the firing mechanism and the forward hand grip was eliminated. Finally in late 1943 the take-apart M9 launcher was produced.

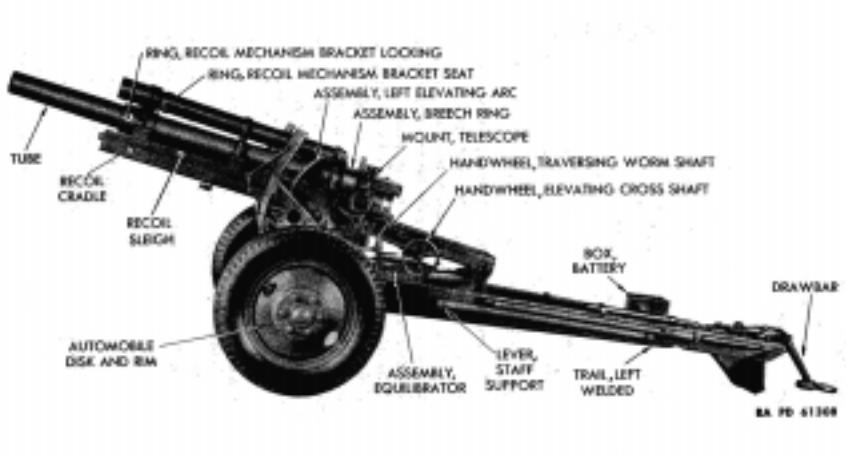
As important as the bazooka was the 57mm recoilless rifle which put artillery fire power in the hands of the infantryman. They were light enough to fire artillery-type explosive shells from the shoulder. The 75mm piece was more nearly an artillery piece. These did not reach the field until the war was almost over.

The 60mm and 81mm mortars were the basic support weapon in the infantry division. The 60mm weighed 42 pounds and could send 30 3-pound shells 800 yards every minute. The 81mm could fire 45 7-pound shells 3,000 yards a minute. It weighed 141 pounds.

The standard artillery pieces in the division Artillery were the 105mm and 155mm howitzers.



Rocket Launcher, 2.36" with close-up of Rocket. 1944



The 105mm Howitzer M2 and carriage.

U.S. M4 Light Tank at Huachuca in 1944.

The 8th Corps Area Ordnance Officer brings the first M-1 rifle to Fort Huachuca and all officers and NCOs of the 25th Infantry were ordered to witness a demonstration firing at 1,000 feet. The officer without headdress squatting behind the firer is the Ordnance Officer; officer in blouse is Capt. Robert F. Sink, S-3, later a lieutenant general; the officer astride the chair is Post Adjutant R. G. McDonald, killed in a prison ship off the Philippines during World War II; and the officer in the prone position is Capt. Elliott B. Gose. Photo courtesy Lt. Col. Elliott B. Gose.

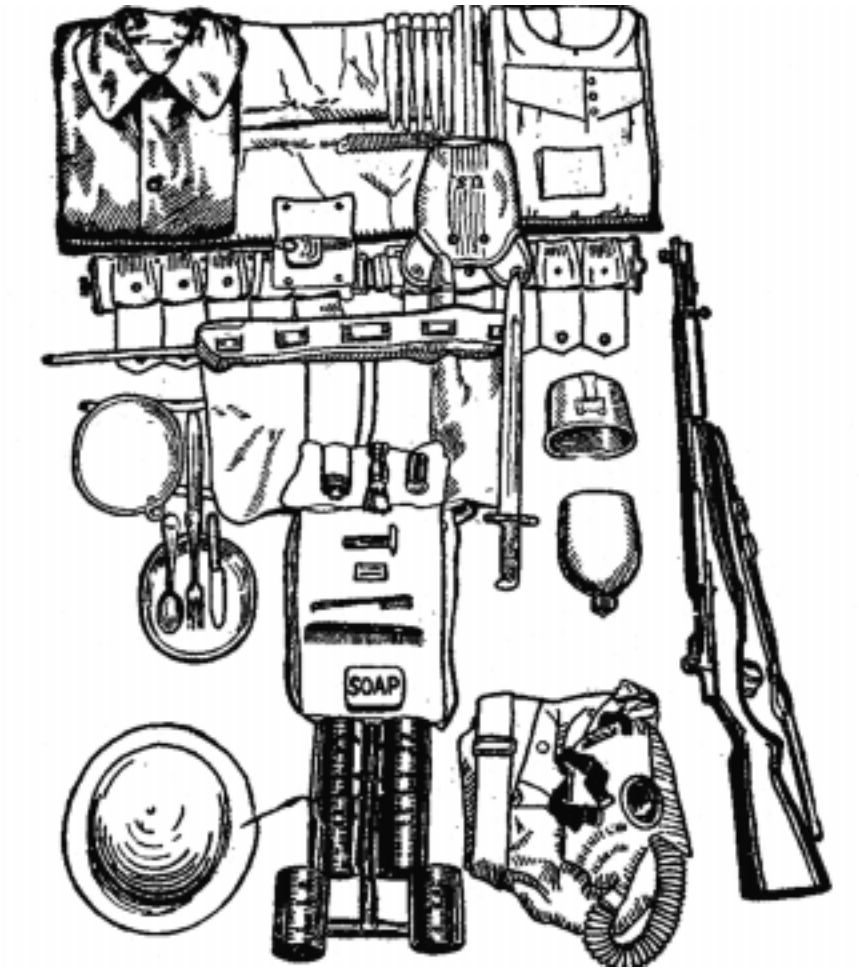
Equipment: World War II

As was the case with clothing, the equipment carried by the soldier of World War II was essentially the same that his World War I counterpart had carried. This was due mainly to the low budget priority given military research and development during the intervening years and the large stocks left over from 1918. It wasn't until the war was well underway that deficiencies surfaced and studies were made to improve each item of equipment.

Some of the most notable developments of World War II were the Jeep and the 2 1/2-ton, 6x6 truck. The jungle pack was typical of the specialized gear needed in a global war. Single items were designed to replace several old items. For instance a combination pick and intrenching tool replaced the old shovel, pick-mattock, and ax. The

trend was toward standardization, simplification and weight reduction. The problems were the constant shortage of critical materials such as aluminum and cotton duck.

"G.I. Equipment…Take Care of It!" 1943-44, Lew Davis.



Display of basic equipment of enlisted men (dismounted), 1940.

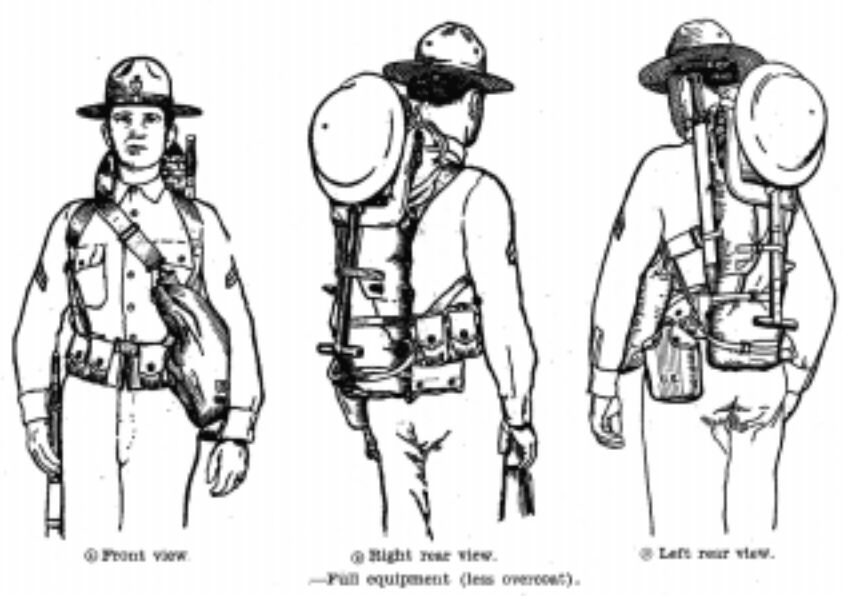
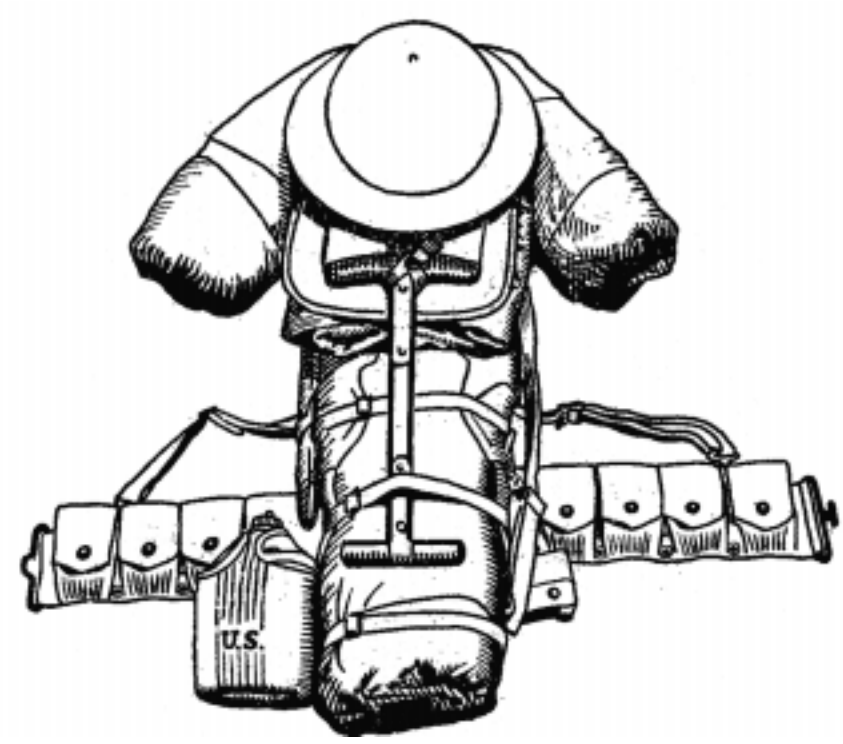


Illustration: Full equipment (less overcoat). 1940



Full equipment assembled, showing extra blankets or overcoat on top of pack. 1944

The Retirement of the Apache Scouts

The Quartermaster Corps had to order twenty-five crossed arrow insignias in January 1941. These would be for the eight remaining Apache Scouts stationed at Fort Huachuca. These men were Sergeant Sinew Riley, 49; Corporal Ivan Antonio, 52; Corporal Alejo J. Quintero, 51; Private Jess Billy, 47; Private Kessay, 43; Private Jim Lane, 51; Private William Major, 39; and Private Andrew Paxton, 53.

Wharfield reported that "Corporal Alejo Quintero retired in 1941, Private Jess Billy in 1944, and Private Jim Lane in 1945. About the same time Private Andrew Paxton was thrown from his horse and died in the Fort Huachuca hospital."

S. Sgt. Sinew Riley was the ranking Apache scout at Huachuca in the 30s and 40s. From the Whiteriver Reservation, Riley was a third generation scout. His grandfather was Dead Shot who had been hanged in 1883 for the Cibicue mutiny. Riley, a 1910 graduate of the Phoenix Indian School, lived with his second wife, known only as "Mamma," and his sixteen children in the little Indian village on the northwest side of Huachuca Creek just across from the housing area which would become known as Apache Flats. The village was off-limits for non-Indians and the scouts and their families lived just outside of the mainstream of Army life on the post.

For entertainment Riley loved hunting with his Savage .30-.30, taking in bullfights in Nogales, working on his Ford truck, and typing letters on his old Remington to his son Larrie who was serving in the Army during World War II. Much of the story of his life is learned from these letters which survive in the Fort Huachuca Museum.

Lieut. Wharfield hired the young son of scout John Riley to work for him in the Quartermaster carpenter shop in 1918 for $2 a day. He was called Luke then. He would later enlist in 1920 as Sinew L. Riley. Wharfield remembered running across him again in 1945.

> *…We talked about Fort Apache and the old scouts. He was an educated Apache and very talkative by nature; perhaps somewhat too inclined to project a movie type of Indian to strangers. On ceremonial occasions he adopted a feathered headgear similar to the Sioux. The old Apaches used only a piece of cloth to protect the head. Riley had a large family, reputedly seventeen children. Several are buried in the Fort Huachuca cemetery.*

Riley was a devout Christian, a family man, and a teetotaler. He had fully accepted the disciplined life of a soldier. During World War II when Fort Huachuca was transformed into a training base for black infantry divisions, Riley encountered draftees for the first time. He wrote to his son Larrie, who had complained to him about not getting a furlough:

> *…You remember that you are in the Army now. …Being upset will get you nowhere. …Most soldiers are that way when they get drafted in the Army now days. Us Veteran Old Soldiers*

are different way about it. We take it whatever it is. Whether we are getting Pass or not. …A man must act like a man when he get in the Army. He do not get upset because they turn him down or cancelled his Furlough. They had to do that…. [A] veteran knows that, its an order. Thats part of the Army Regulation. If not, the Army is not worth a Dam. …It takes a good man to be a good soldier.

Although he was a soldier in a white man's army, Riley was acutely conscious that he was an Indian. In an interview which appeared in the *Tucson Daily Citizen* on July 31, 1935, Riley was quoted as saying:

Indian is just like a white man now. Once we obeyed God in all things. Our people were happy and healthy. They prayed and their prayers were answered—if not the first time, then the next.

Now we have learned to indulge in civilization's luxuries. We eat foods we cannot digest and which do our teeth no good. We stay up late at night, and, like the white man, wink at moral laws which were once so holy to us.

We turn to doctors when ill when once we invoked spiritual guidance and aid. The result is that dreadful and unpleasant things happen to the Indian now the same as they do to the white man.

Sergeant Riley knew that the Apache scouts were at the end of their usefulness as an Army unit. He regretted that he could not get in on the fighting in Europe and the Pacific. He wrote, "As for me I am Old for Service, only good for home Guard."

The Apache scouts were getting up in years in 1944. One lieutenant stationed at Huachuca in World War II said they sometimes needed help to mount their horses. But they still rode the forts perimeters keeping the fences in repair, tended livestock, and acted as the post's Service Company, doing odd jobs of carpentry and blacksmithing. And they also participated in parades. Sinew Riley noted that he and his comrades were building fire breaks in the Huachuca mountains in 1944. There was always a danger of fires in these dry slopes, most caused by lightning. But with an entire division maneuvering around the Huachuca foothills, the danger was multiplied. Riley wrote about fires caused by "Cannon Balls."

The detachment of Indian scouts at Fort Huachuca was disbanded by direction of the Army on November 30, 1943. That meant that the scouts were carried only as a local Fort Huachuca unit known as Detachment Indian Scouts, Service Command Unit 1922. With the closure of the post in September 1947, there was no place in the Army for the last of the Apache scouts, so the detachment was disbanded on September 30, 1947, and the last four scouts officially retired in the grade of staff sergeant.

Wayne Spengler, the post historian at Huachuca in 1958, paid a visit to the Fort Apache and San Carlos reservation in September of that year to find and interview the remaining scouts. He found three of them—S. Sgts. Sinew Riley, William Major and Joe Kessay. He reported:

Sgt. Riley, now 67 years old, is friendly, talkative, and still

in vigorous health. Though he runs a few beef cattle on the tribal range, he spends most of his time taking part in Indian ceremonial exhibitions and explaining Apache customs and language. His father, John Riley, was also an Indian scout, as was the sergeant's grandfather, Dead Shot, one of the originals enlisted by General Crook in 1870 [1871]. Sgt. Riley tells in a quite matter-of-fact way—but insists they got the wrong Indians—the story of hanging of Dead Shot along with two other scouts for going over from their detachment of the 6th Cavalry to the side of their own tribe in the Battle of Cibicue Creek. [Riley died of appendicitis in 1960.]

Sgt. Major, the youngest of the remaining scouts, speaks beautiful English and was delighted to relate experiences at Ft. Huachuca, where he spent his boyhood days, as well as 24 years in service, and where his father had been a scout before him. He recalled hearing his father tell about taking part in a cavalry fight with Geronimo in the Dragoon Mountains and of following Geronimo's trail up through the Huachuca Mountains and as far down towards the border as Lochiel. The sergeant's wife, Mary, hospitable vivacious, and very well groomed kept a simple but spotlessly clean house, having adopted the ways of white women during many years at Fort Huachuca.

Sgt. Kessay, born in 1889 and older than the other two, told of being a ranger while on duty at Fort Huachuca—which all the other scouts of that time were too—of looking after the range animals at the Fort, of searching out and reporting fires, and of watching for desperadoes and stray persons who often came onto the Fort reservation from Mexico.

Joe is about five feet eight inches in height, tall for an Apache, and a very genial old man. The fourth of the Apache scouts, Sgt. Quintero, though around 85 years of age, was still rugged enough to be out on the range acting as cook for the Apache cowboys in their current round-up. He could not be contacted.

Over the subsequent years all of the Apache scouts would pass away at their Whiteriver Reservation. On January 18, 1988, 80-year-old Julius Colelay was the last to die. He had enlisted in the U. S. Army at the age of 15 and served at Huachuca from 1923 to 1929 when he was honorably discharged.

Apache Sergeant Sinew Riley, in his retirement speech, spoke for all the Indian Scouts:

"We were recruited from the warriors of many famous nations. We are the last of the Army's Indian Scouts. In a few years we shall have gone to join our comrades . . . beyond the sunset, for our need here is no more. There we shall always remain very proud of our Indian people and of the United States Army, for we were truly the first Americans and you in the Army are now our warriors."

Sgt. Sinew Riley with his family. It was reported that Riley was the father of 17 children and named his last son Big Shot because he was born in a hospital.

Three of the last Apache Scouts. They are unidentified on this photo.

Sergeant Riley and other Scouts and families. The eight members of this detachment of Apache Scouts are the last Scouts in the Army in 1941.

Apache scout in costume with 25th Infantry officer in about 1939. U.S. Army photo.

Military Intelligence in the American Southwest: Tactical Intelligence Organization in World War II

In World War II, two black infantry divisions, the 93d and 92d, successively trained on Huachuca's ranges. When these infantry divisions were organized, they incorporated a cavalry reconnaissance troop. Each of their regiments also had an Intelligence and Reconniassance (I&R) Platoon which provided patrols, observation posts, and performed other tactical intelligence collecting missions on behalf of the S2 or regimental intelligence officer. This was typical of the tactical intelligence organization of World War II and reflected a growing appreciation of an organized military intelligence effort.

Military Intelligence in the Southwest: Security Against Sabotage

Detachments of the 25th and 368th from Huachuca were posted at key power plants, dams, and railroad overpasses around the state after the attack on Pearl Harbor. One black draftee remembered the duty." "My unit was spread throughout California and Nevada after the bombing of Pearl Harbor. One of our jobs was to guard Boulder Dam. The nearby towns were off-limits to all Negro Personnel. We could guard Boulder Dam, an important military installation, against saboteurs, but we could not enter Boulder City. Las Vegas was as segregated as any deep southern city. We were only allowed in the small colored section of the famous gambling city."[44]

George Looney was with the newly activated 368th Infantry at Fort Huachuca when the Japanese bombed Pearl Harbor. He too was sent to Boulder Dam.

> *On Sunday, December 7, 1941, I was home with my mother, who lived on the post. When I heard the news of Pearl Harbor, I couldn't believe it.…*
>
> *Late in December we got our first orders, moving us out to guard various installations considered vital in the west. My particular unit, 2nd Battalion, E Company, was sent to guard Boulder Dam, a popular tourist spot. Boulder Dam furnished electrical power for several of the western states, and it was essential that it not be sabotaged.…*
>
> *Boulder Dam could not be closed to the public because a main highway crosses it. What we did was stop all cars at a given spot. When there were about twenty of them a truck with a mounted guard led the convoy across the dam, bumper to bumper, with no stops allowed, flat tires included, and another truck with a guard brought up the rear. The people were instructed in advance that*

anyone opening a car door would be shot down without question. Manned machine guns were strategically placed along the sidewalks on both sides of the highway for this purpose. All guns and cameras were confiscated by Rangers on one side and put on the lead truck. Rangers on the other side returned them to the owners. Some people were thoroughly outraged by such actions; others must have gotten a bang out of it—they would cross over and get in the returning line for another go at it. We also had small units guarding water tanks used by trains in the desert. Remember most things were transported by rail in those days, so keeping those water tanks intact was important.[45]

Officials feared Japanese sabotage and even bombing runs launched from Mexico.

Military Intelligence in the Southwest: Japanese Agents in the Desert?

A bizarre story was told by veteran Huachucan John Healy, who remembered that in February 1942, shortly after his return to active duty, a man from the Indian Service and the Papago Reservation, located along the Mexican border in the southwestern section of the state, visited the fort and related some strange happenings to the Executive Officer of the 25th Infantry. Some of the Papago (now called Tohono O'odham) Indians had reported seeing a mysterious plane land in the Sonoran desert on the Mexican side of the border near Port Libertad. They described the crew as small, dark men who spoke a foreign tongue. The Indians said the men seemed to be waiting for somebody and on the wings of their plane was painted a rising sun. Personal investigation lent credibility to the report, which was forwarded to intelligence officials in Washington.

After the war Lieutenant Colonel Healy was told another story by a Mexican fisherman who remembered a Japanese fishing vessel anchoring off the coast near Kino Bay at the time of Pearl Harbor, and many believed it to be a disguised submarine tender.

Military Intelligence in the American Southwest: Navaho Code Talkers

During World War II the Marine Corps recruited 450 Navaho Indians from Arizona and New Mexico to serve as radio operators in Pacific operations. Speaking over the radio net in their native tongue and using words like "tortoise" for "tank" and "iron rain" for "barrage," they completely baffled the Japanese. The difficulty of their language and the impossibility for a non-Navaho to counterfeit their guttural sounds made for an impregnable crypto-system.

Roll Call: Colonel Edwin N. Hardy

Shortly after his marriage to Charlotte Reeder, daughter of a Helena, Montana, rancher, Colonel Hardy was assigned to duty as a military attache in Ecuador and Colombia. One day at a race track in Quito, "while dressed to a fare-thee-well in silk hat, frock coat and everything," he was accosted by an Ecuadorian mestizo who began to speak insultingly to him. The colonel tried to ignore the man and lost him in the crowd. Failing to silence the man, Colonel Hardy lost his patience and knocked him out with a single blow.

The fight caused a riot and a crowd of Ecuadorians roughed up the American. Later, after an investigation by the American minister, Colonel Hardy was told he was fully cleared. "If you had not knocked that man down," the American minister said, "I would have requested your relief. As it is, I will be glad to have you stay."

During World War I, Colonel Hardy trained cavalry, infantry and field artillery regiments at six posts in the United States. Earlier, he participated with General John Pershing in chasing Pancho Villa, the Mexican revolutionary whose raids occasionally spilled over the border.

During a tour of duty in the Philippines in the late 1920s, Colonel Hardy was responsible for planning a theoretical defense of Bataan. In the early days of World War II, General Douglas MacArthur adopted these plans and used them to place his lines.

A horseman all his life, Colonel Hardy loved and kept horses, riding nearly every day. Polo was his first sports love and he maintained that it was the only sport that fitted men for military command.

Replying to a question about his treatment of white and black officers, he was quoted as saying, "I am a horseman. If I have a good horse, be he white, black or pinto, I ride him. That goes for you officers. If he's no good, I'll get rid of him."

He was proudest of his work with black troops. During his command of Fort Huachuca, he said: "I have the privilege of helping to build the largest military negro unit in the world. The American people are going to be proud of the war record of this outfit. Furthermore, the by-products of our work here now will find constructive expression during the reconstruction period after the war."

Colonel Hardy served as commanding officer of Fort Huachuca from 17 April 1942 through 17 July 1945, at which time he entered William Beaumont General Hospital, Texas, from which he was retired for physical disability in February 1946. After his retirement he resided in Miller Canyon in the Huachuca Mountains.

Commissioned a second lieutenant in the 8th U. S. Cavalry, he served in the Philippine Islands from 1911 through 1914 when he was assigned to the 15th. U. S. Cavalry along the Mexican border.

Successive cavalry assignments were interspersed with duties as a riding instructor at the Infantry Officers School, a military intelligence assignment, a tour as military attache to Ecuador and Colombia from

1919 to 1922, attendance at the Command and General Staff School, and a tour as an instructor with the staff and faculty of the Cavalry School.

Detailed to the Quartermaster Corps as commander of Fort Robinson Remount Depot, Nebraska, he remained there from 1932 to 1937 before going to Lexington, Kentucky, as officer in charge of the East Central Remount Area Headquarters from 1937 to 1939.

From 1939 until April 1943, he served as chief of Remount Office of the Quartermaster General, Washington, D. C., until assignment at his own request to command at Fort Huachuca.

Colonel Hardy received the Legion of Merit upon his retirement and the citation read in part:

> *…He promoted and maintained mutual understanding, cooperation and high morale among the troops stationed at his post. He initiated and conducted a recreational and cultural program that contributed immeasurably to the morale of his command by assuring the pleasure and contentment of thousands of officers and men located in an area well known for its lack of recreational facilities. With unusual tact and a broad knowledge of mankind, he won the respect and friendship of the troops stationed at his post and maintained cordial relations with the civilian community. His tireless efforts greatly improved and strengthened the position of the Negro soldier in the Army of the United States and were a substantial contribution to the total war effort.*

Arizona Senator Ernest McFarland asked for and received unanimous consent of the Senate to have printed in the Congressional Record this article which appeared in the *Bisbee Daily Review* of September 4, 1945:

> *Arizona people, and particularly those of us who live in Cochise County, want to say a word about Col. Edwin N. Hardy, Cavalry, United States Army, who has just relinquished command at Fort Huachuca, and who will soon retire after long and honorable service.*
>
> *…He has completed one of the most difficult assignments ever given an officer, and his record is a remarkable one. Command at Huachuca since Colonel Hardy came has required not only high executive ability but extraordinary diplomacy as well. Few men possess this rare combination—Colonel Hardy demonstrated the fact that he was among that few.*
>
> *His administration of the expanded facilities at Huachuca was always firm but fair, and the Government will find no breath of scandal during his administration. His relationships with combat troops training at the post were always cordial and fully cooperative and he commanded not only the respect but the warm friendship of the general officers, the line officers, and the thousands of men who received their training at Huachuca. He is a soldier, well grounded in the duties and privileges of the American soldier. He is a leader and his leadership is respected. He is an executive and men of all ranks admire his abilities.*

But Colonel Hardy's greatest accomplishment at Fort Huachuca was his ability to coordinate the efforts of men of the colored race with those soldiers and civilians of the white race. His problem was greater than that of any post commander; he met it with intelligence, tolerance, sympathy, and understanding. And during his long tenure of command there was no untoward incident, because misunderstanding was met squarely and solved promptly. His country owes him a debt of gratitude for his outstanding accomplishment. Fort Huachuca trained two combat divisions.... During this training period there was no race trouble because Colonel Hardy met every potential promptly, and with fairness and understanding and a tremendous amount of personal attention settled every situation before it reached the trouble stage.

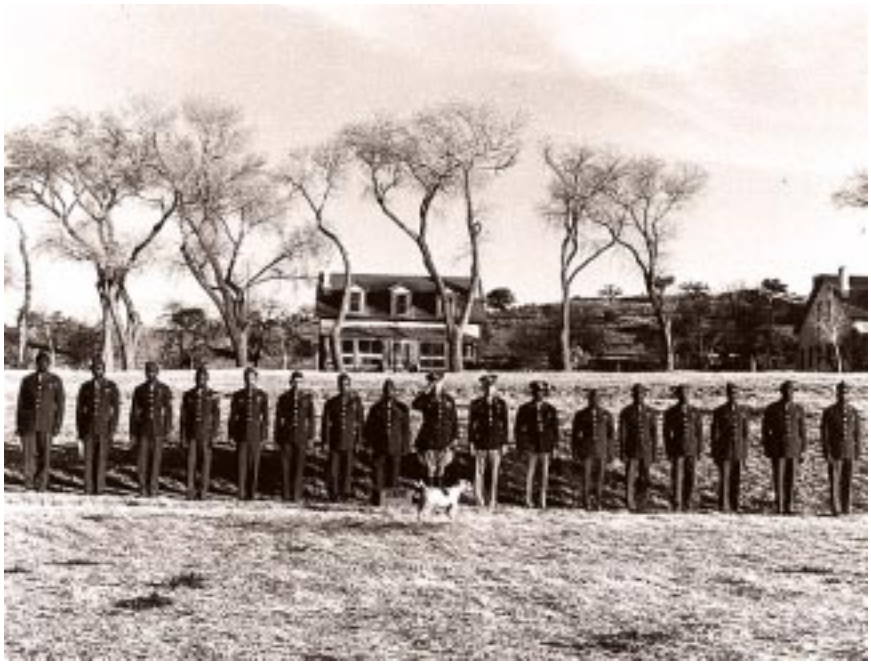
When the history of American accomplishment during World War II is written, that chapter devoted to the accomplishments of the Negro soldier should contain glowing reference to the activities of this colonel of Cavalry, United States Army, whose efforts prevented misunderstanding and established well the position of the Negro in the armed forces of this country. Certainly Colonel Hardy is entitled to a major portion of the credit for this satisfactory status.

Arizona people are glad that Colonel Hardy will continue to live among us. Such citizens are sought and prized by this growing State.[46]

After his retirement, the colonel moved to Montana to operate his ranch. He turned the ranch over to his son and moved back to the Huachuca area, where he lived at the family's winter home "Scarlet Gate" in Hereford. He died in the Fort Huachuca hospital at the age of 75 in 1963.[47]

Considering all of his actions, Colonel Hardy comes across as a man wholly interested in the welfare of his soldiers, regardless of color. It would be hard to pick out a Post Commander who did more to better the quality of life at this remote mountain post.

Edwin Noel Hardy



The headquarters staff of SCU 1922 in 1944, Colonel Hardy and his dog in the center.

Col. Edwin N. Hardy gives an address at Sgt. Wells Memorial Stadium, named for 1st Sgt. Andrew Jackson Wells, formerly with Com-

pany M, 25th Infantry.

Colonel Hardy's last review, on 7 November 1945, before retirement in February 1946. Left to right, front row: Col. Edwin N. Hardy, Col. Charles Rufus Smith; second row: Col. E. B. Maynard, Col. Ray Gault; Lt. Col. R. L. Lamb, Lt. Col. E.V. Stackpole, Lt. Col. Daniel Beck, Maj. John H. Healy, Major Wendell Stiles, Maj. H. R. Hanson, 1st Lt. Don Fisher, Captain Titus Blaga; third row: Maj. Henry R. Butler, Maj. John S. Tritten, Lt. Col. Harold W. Thatcher, Capt. Boyce Irwin, Capt. H.E. Landalt, Capt. John F. Studer, Capt. Carl Saber, WO A.L. Franklin. U.S. Army photo.

Roll Call: Langston Hughes—The Shakespeare of Harlem

Born in Joplin, Missouri, Langston Hughes' (1902-67) childhood was spent traveling between separated parents, living in Kansas, Illinois, Ohio, and Mexico before enrolling in Columbia University at the age of 19. Stricken with the need for experiences, he dropped out of school in 1922 and shipped out to Africa and then to Paris, France, where he worked as a cook in an exclusive restaurant.

He landed back in New York just in time to play a leading part in the Harlem Renaissance of the 1920s, a time according to Hughes "when the Negro was in vogue." "All Harlem was singing and swinging"—singing with poets like Countee Cullen, Claude McKay, Jean

Toomer and Langston Hughes; swinging with Louis Armstrong, Bessie Smith, Jimmy Lunceford and Duke Ellington. Hughes captured the feeling in his *Weary Blues* published in 1926.

Droning a drowsy syncopated tune,
Rocking back and forth to a mellow croon,
I heard a Negro play
Down on Lenox Avenue the other night
By the pale dull pallor of an old gas light
He did a lazy sway…
He did a lazy sway…
To the tune o' those Weary Blues.
With his ebony hands on each ivory key
He made that poor piano moan with melody.
O Blues![48]

The Harlem Renaissance was a literary movement which eloquently spoke out against the social wrongs that beset black Americans. But although its spokesmen gave an intense expression to their feelings of hate and hurt, they retained an artistic objectivity which made their work an achievement that left an indelible mark on the body of American literature.

The talent of Langston Hughes was not confined to poetry or the decade of the 20s. His literary dimensions were broader than most writers of the era and he continued well beyond the Harlem era as a prominent poet, novelist, dramatist, short story writer, world traveler, essayist and journalist. His astonishing career ended with his death in 1967.

During World War II he turned his pen to the cause of the war effort, writing radio scripts, song lyrics, verses and newspaper columns that revealed the role of black Americans in this time of national emergency. In November 1943 he visited Fort Huachuca on behalf of the nation's largest black newspaper, *The Chicago Defender*, to report on the training here of black infantrymen and Women's Army Corps (WAC) units. In an article entitled "Fort Huachuca's Wacs Among the Nation's finest," he described these at a retreat ceremony.

Behind us the Huachuca Mountains rose sharply etched against the sunset. A rose gold haze veiled the barracks as the bugler played "To The Colors" and the Wacs stood in salute until the final note died away.

Following this, the sergeants put their platoons through a short drill period—regular drill and marine drill. I watched the trim, precise groups of Negro women go through their paces. I was impressed with the quickness with which they responded to orders, wheeling and turning as the sergeants shouted out the commands, right flanking, left flanking smartly.

Harlem Renaissance poet Langston Hughes was a visitor to Fort Huachuca in 1943 and recorded his experiences for the black newspaper, the Chicago Defender.

Roll Call: Lena Horne—Jazz Singer and Actress

Brooklyn-born Lena Horne (1917-) began her career at the age of 16 as a chorus dancer in Harlem's Cotton Club. She became a singer a few years later in 1935, singing with Noble Sissle's orchestra and

then with Charlie Barnet's band in 1940.

Her unique personality and stately bearing led to a film career in 1942. She is best remembered in *Cabin in the Sky* (1943), *Stormy Weather* (1943), *As Thousands Cheer* (1944), and *Words and Music* (1948). There followed Broadway successes, television stardom, and recording hits and triumphant tours.

Lena Horne will always be remembered by the men of the 93d and 92d Infantry Divisions at Fort Huachuca. In 1943 she appeared at this Arizona post to entertain. In gratitude a theater was named in her honor and its first run was *Stormy Weather*. She will also be remembered by black soldiers who were assigned to guard German prisoners at camps in Arizona. Upon arriving to perform, she found that the American blacks had been relegated to the back of the theater while the prisoners were seated down front. She left the stage and sang from the back of the theater to her soldiers, her back to the Germans.

Lena Horne visits Fort Huachuca in 1943. U.S. Army photo.

Roll Call: Lew Davis— Huachuca's Soldier Artist

Called the "Dean of Arizona Artists," Lew E. Davis (1910-1979) was just establishing a reputation when he was contacted in 1942 by Fort Huachuca's commander, Col. Edwin N. Hardy, to do a mural for the white officers' club. While working on "The Founding of Fort

Huachuca" in 1943, Davis looked for ways to improve the morale of the black soldiers training at the post. He proposed to Colonel Hardy that a mural be made depicting "The Negro in America's Wars," and that a silkscreening workshop be set up to train soldier artists and produce posters featuring black soldiers. Davis said, "I saw [a social problem] that got me involved much deeper. …One of the things I proposed because the propaganda posters that came out of Washington and were sent to all installations all had smiling blond blue-eyed guys on them, you know, waving a war bond or something; and I could see in every barracks that I visited that they were torn away." The posters that Davis designed, some reproduced in this room, were distributed to the 62 Army posts where African-Americans were stationed. Davis was drafted and assigned on special duty to Fort Huachuca in January 1944 to continue his art workshop and edit the post newspaper. For his singular contribution to the morale and cultural awareness of Huachuca's black soldiers, Davis was awarded the Legion of Merit, a citation usually reserved for officers.

Fig. 9 *Look Who's Listening!...Zip Your Lip*, c. 1945. Courtesy of Riva Yares Gallery; photo by Craig Smith

"Look Who's Listening!…Zip Your Lip," 1943-44, Lew Davis.

"Stop Rumors," 1943-44, Lew Davis.

"History Will Judge Us By Our Deeds," 1943-44, Lew Davis.

"Will Your Pockets Jingle Tommorrow? Buy War Bonds Today," 1943-44, Lew Davis.

Illustration: "If You Waste It…There's Less at Home," 1943-44, Lew Davis.

Artist Lew Davis, next to the woman in the front row, at an art show of African-American artists at the Officers' Mountainview Club at Huachuca in 1943. He was under contract to Fort Huachuca and had not yet been drafted. U.S. Army photo.

Above and below, the Art Workshop under the direction of Sgt. Lew Davis. U.S. Army photo.

In a December 1944 ceremony, Maj. Gen. Shedd, pins the Legion of Merit on T/4 Lew E. Davis, Hq Det. SCU 1922, Fort Huachuca, for meritorious service in designing and executing posters and paintings depicting African-American history.

Timeline

In **1940** Army strength rose to 269,023. Bonnie Baker sang "Oh, Johnny!" James Stewart played the title role in *Mr. Smith Goes to Washington*. Humphrey Bogart played in *Casablanca*. The Selective Service Act was passed and on 16 October over 16 million Americans registered for the draft. The census showed 131,669,275 Americans, a quarter of them farmers. Hot dogs cost five cents, magazines were a dime, movie admission was twenty cents, and a fifth of scotch cost $1.25. Igor Sikorsky test flew a helicopter. For the first time in U.S. history, in January, an entire battalion was airlifted 500 miles in 38 bombers as part of an exercise. Oldsmobile sold a car with a "hydraulic clutch," the forerunner of the automatic transmission. Maneuvers were held to test the smaller triangular divisions. Roosevelt was elected to an unprecedented third term. Churchill became Britain's Prime Minister. Italy entered the war as an ally of Germany. Secretary of State Hull warned Japan not to invade the East Indies and Indochina. Russian annexed the Baltic republics of Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania. In the U.S. an Alien Registration Act was passed. Leon Trotsky was assassinated while in exile in Mexico. Richard Wright published *Native Son*. The Germans with six battle groups captured Oslo, Norway, on 9 April. On 10 April the Nazi *blitzkrieg* began its sweep through Holland and Belgium, cutting off the British in France and forcing their evacuation at Dunkirk in May and June. The Germans took Paris on 14 June. An Adjutant General's School opened within the U.S. Army War College. In September Japan occupied Indochina and joined the Axis powers. In December the British went on the offensive in North Africa. The Japanese "Purple" code was broken and given the cover name "Magic" by Signal Corps cryptographers. There were two African-American officers in the Army; none in the Navy. On 10 July Henry L. Stimson replaced Woodring as Secretary of War. Philosopher Bertrand Russell abandoned his pacificism to support the allies in their struggle against fascism. The British sent their improved radar transmitter to the U.S. for refinement and production. With the support of Winston Churchill, the British created the Special Operations Executive "to coordinate all action, by way of subversion and sabotage, against the enemy overseas," taking a page out of the T. E. Lawrence experience. Ernest Hemmingway (1898-1961) published *For Whom the Bells Toll*.

In **1941** the Army had a strength of 1,462,315. In January the president submitted his budget of $17,485,529,000, of which $10,811,000,000 was for defense. John Foster Dulles expressed the feelings of many Americans when he said, "Only hysteria entertains the idea that Germany, Italy, or Japan contemplates war upon us." Scientists and engineers were enlisted to bring technology to the war effort, and the race would become known as "the war of the drawing boards." Japan concluded a neutrality treaty with the Soviet Union. In

March a lend-lease agreement with Britain was approved. In April the Russians and the Japanese signed a neutrality pact. The U.S. sent troops to Greenland in April. On 27 May a British fleet sank the German *Bismarck*, the most powerful battleship of its day. Germany invaded the Soviet Union and began the siege of Moscow. In June the president ordered troops to take over the North American Aviation plant in Los Angeles after a wildcat strike threatened the national defense effort. U.S. forces landed in Iceland in July at that government's invitation. In July General Douglas MacArthur was appointed Commander of U.S. forces in the Philippines. The U.S. tested the VT (variable time) fuze which allowed anti-aircraft guns to fire shells that could bring down enemy planes by just exploding in their proximity. The Good Conduct Medal was authorized by Executive Order. In an agreement with Britain at the ABC Conference on 27 March, the U.S. agreed to "Beat the Axis First." Penicillin was first used on humans. The Office of the Coordinator of Information, the forerunner of the Central Intelligence Agency, was formed in July. An Office of Scientific Research and Development was established. A German sub torpedoed the American destroyer U.S.S. *Kearny*, inflicting the first American casualties of the war and leading the president to declare: "We Americans have cleared our decks and taken our battle stations. We stand ready in the defense of our nation." The Military Police Corps was established. Gary Cooper starred in *Sergeant York*. In November the U.S. gave $1 billion lend-lease credit to the Soviet Union. On 7 December the Japanese bombed Pearl Harbor and the U.S. entered the war. The Japanese also invaded Malaya and took Guam, Wake and Hong Kong, and landed in the Philippines. In August Hitler advised Mussolini that the U.S. was a weak country "whose conceptions of life are inspired by the most grasping commercialism." In September Americans were formed in a volunteer air group in China called the "Flying Tigers." Ho Chi Minh founded the Vietminh party among exiles in China of the Indochina Communist Party.

In **1942** the Army numbered 3,075,608. Ads for Chesterfield cigarettes asked buyers to send cartons of their cigarettes to our troops to "Keep 'em Smoking." An Asiatic-Pacific Campaign Medal and an European-African-Middle Eastern Campaign Medal were authorized by Executive Order. Roosevelt taught Americans that "the only thing we have to fear is fear itself." James Cagney was a hit in *Yankee Doodle Dandy*. On 7 August the Marines waded ashore at Guadacanal. The Alaska military highway was built by Army engineers. The relocation of Pacific coast Japanese to internment camps was begun. The first K-rations were issued in November. A self-sustaining nuclear chain reaction was achieved. In September in the Pacific theater, Gen. MacArthur formed the Allied Translator and Interpreter Section made up mostly of Nisei soldiers. Roosevelt formed the Typhus Commission composed of military doctors from the three services; their work averted a major worldwide epidemic. Irving Berlin wrote "White Christmas." In May gasoline rationing began on the East coast and was extended nationwide in December. On 14 May the Women's Aux-

iliary Army Corps (WAAC) was organized, with Col. Oveta Culp Hobby at its head. Opposition to recruiting women in the Women's Army Corps was reflected in newspaper editorials, like the one that claimed the corps was subversive and intended to "break down the traditional American and Christian opposition to removing woman from the home and to degrade her by bringing back the pagan female goddess of desexed, lustful sterility." The Corps of Intelligence Police was renamed the Counter Intelligence Corps. The Red Cross labelled blood for transfusions as "white blood" and "Negro blood." On 5 February the Army Emergency Relief was started to help soldiers and families in times of crisis. On 2 March the Army was organized into three major divisions: The Army Air Forces, Army Service Forces, and Army Ground Forces. On 31 July the Transportation Corps was established. A JCS directive violated the principle of unity of command by creating two theaters in the Pacific at the insistence of the Navy which objected to MacArthur being in overall command: The Southwest Pacific Area under General MacArthur, and the Pacific Ocean Areas under Admiral Nimitz. General MacArthur said of the American doughboy: "He plods and groans, sweats and toils, he growls and curses, and at the end he dies, unknown, uncomplaining, with faith in his heart, and on his lips a prayer for victory." The Deputy Chief of the War Plans Division of the War Department, Brig. Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower, said, "We've got to go to Europe and fight…." Evelyn Waugh (1903-66) published *Put Out More Flags*. James C. Dickey (1923-), Georgia-born poet, begins a four-year hitch in the Army Air Force. Marion Hargrove (1919-) published the comic novel, *See Here Private Hargrove*.

In **1943** the Army strength was at 6,994,472. An Executive Order authorized the Women's Army Corps Service Medal. In February Gen. MacArthur left Corregidor on a PT boat, leaving behind American troops who sang: "We're the battling bastards of Bataan:/No momma, no poppa, no Uncle Sam,/No aunts, no uncles, no nephews, no nieces,/No rifles, no guns or artillery pieces,/And nobody gives a damn." The acronym for the Commander in Chief of the U.S. fleet was hastily changed from CINCUS to COMINCH. Stalin proposed a toast at Teheran: "To American production, without which this war would have been lost." In September in Europe, 223 photo missions were flown, producing a million prints. In January the Yuma Test Branch of the Engineer Board of Fort Belvoir, Virginia, opened at Yuma, Arizona; it would close in 1949. Gen. Leslie McNair streamlined the division, cutting 1,250 superfluous positions; the manpower savings allowed the formation of more divisions. In May the Germans lost 41 U-boats. Jane Russell appeared in the Howard Hughes film *The Outlaw*. Cartoonist George Baker created his character "Sad Sack." In January Signal Corps personnel arrived in Algiers to set up the first combat FM radio relay system. On 4 February the Quartermaster Corps established its Climatic Research Laboratory at Lawrence, Mass., to determine the best clothing for different climates. On 20 June fighting between black and white defense workers broke out in a city park in Detroit, leading to a full scale race riot that only ended after Army

intervention. On 2 August a PT boat commanded by Lt. John Kennedy was rammed and sunk in the Solomons by a Japanese destroyer. On 22 November the Quartermaster replaced the field shoe and leggings with a combat boot. In November the marines landed at Tarawa in one of the first amphibious assaults that were to be the Americans greatest contribution to the history of military strategy. The Army took over railroads threatened with a strike that would paralyze defense transportation. Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower was named supreme commander, Allied Expeditionary Force, Europe. As of 31 December, the U.S. forces in Europe numbered 1.8 million in 17 army divisions, 8,800 army air corps and navy aircraft, and 515 combat ships. In the Pacific there were 1.9 million servicemen in 16 1/2 army and marine divisions, 7,900 planes of the army, navy and marines, and 713 warships. William Faulkner writes *Battle Cry*, an unproduced screenplay commissioned by Howard Hawks for Warner Bros.; it was one of Faulkner's contributions to Hollywood's propaganda effort.

In **1944** the Army's strength had reached 7,994,750. The Rodgers and Hammerstein musical *Oklahoma* opened on Broadway in March. People were listening to *Fibber McGee and Molly* on their radios. Japanese-American internees were released. The Nobel Peace Prize was awarded to the International Red Cross. Roosevelt defeated Dewey and won a fourth term. Referring to the time after the war when they will resume full production, the Ford Motor Company coined the slogan "There's a Ford in Your Future." The 19 June Battle of the Philippine Sea was remembered as "the great Marianas Turkey Shoot" after some 315 Japanese aircraft were shot down. Congress passed the GI Bill of Rights. Records showed that 40 percent of enlisted men serving in an division were below average intelligence. On 9 April Mrs. Helen Mar Craig, the first baby born at Fort Huachuca, died in Plainfield, New Jersey. Rome fell on 4 June. The Americans and British landed on the beaches of Normandy on 6 June. Their password was "Mickey Mouse." On D-Day Gen. Patton wrote to his son: To be a successful soldier you must know history. Read it objectively—dates and even the minute details of tactics are useless. What you must know is how man reacts." Paris was liberated in August. On 15 August Lt. Gen. Alexander M. Patch led 7th Army in the invasion of southern France. On 7 September Lt. Gen. Robert Eichelberger took command of Eighth Army in the Southwest Pacific; he had been stationed at Douglas, Arizona, in 1916 as a second lieutenant. On 20 October Gen. MacArthur broadcast to the Philippine people, "I have returned. By the grace of Almighty God, our forces stand again on Philippine soil…." The Japanese launched their *kamikaze* attacks against American ships, which had the effect of manned missiles. On 19 December Gen. George S. Patton stood up before his section chiefs at Third Army headquarters and said, "I am a soldier. I fight where I am told, and I win where I fight." At Bastogne, on 22 December, Gen. Anthony C. McAuliffe replied to a German request for surrender, "Nuts." Welsh poet Dylan Thomas served as an anti-aircraft gunner. In 1944 there were 1,407 Military Occupational Specialties in the U.S. Armed Forces.

John Hersey (1914-) published *A Bell for Adano*.

In 1945 Army strength reached its wartime high of 8,267,958. Congress authorized the Victory Medal (World War II). The U.S. Army was the strongest and best equipped force on the planet. The technology of war had moved from the cutting blade of the cavalry saber to the atomic bomb, and the jet aircraft to deliver it. World War II was a war of machines and mechanization; a war of assaults from the sky by airborne troops; a war which saw a five-star rank created in the American services; it was a war of death-dealing ordnance: The M-1 .30 caliber rifle, the Browning .30 caliber automatic rifle, the Browning light machinegun, the 2.36-inch rocket launcher, and the mortar. Like other wars, it was an occasion for great heroism. Four hundred and thirty-one Medals of Honor were awarded. Unlike other wars, it was the setting for sociological studies like that of S.L.A. Marshall who discovered many American citizen soldiers never fired their rifles in combat. It was the war of the Curtis P-40 fighter, the North American P-51 Mustang, and the Republic P-47 Thunderbolt. It was the war of the Boeing B-17 Flying Fortress, the Consolidated B-24 Liberator, and the Boeing B-29 Superfortress. It was the war of close air support, carpet bombing, precision bombing, and air superiority. The air war made air defense a World War II priority. It made it a war of air raid drills and air defense artillery. It was the war of the M4 Sherman medium tank, the M-26 Pershing. It was a war of deadly artillery fire from the American 105mm and 155mm howitzers. It was the war of the NCO, like the sergeant at Normandy who improvised a plow-like contrivance to allow American tanks to penetrate the French hedgerows. World War II officially opened the age of military communications and electronics. It saw the adoption of the FM radio developed by Maj. Edwin H. Armstrong. "Radio detection and ranging" or radar revolutionized warfare and weapons systems. For the medics it was a war of war neurosis and battle fatigue, as well as tropical diseases. It was the war of the West Point Class of 1915: Bradley, Eisenhower, Stratemeyer, and Van Fleet. It saw the birth and acceptance of the idea of women in uniform. It was the war in which military intelligence came of age; a war which saw American intelligence cryptanalysts break key enemy codes. It was also the war of aerial photo reconnaissance. For the Quartermaster, it was a war of combat loading, palletizing, bulk supplies, and C-rations. The war added some words to the language, words like frogman, G.I., quisling, jeep, radar, blitzkrieg, quonset hut, anti-personnel, drop-zone, bazooka, gremlin, snafu, kamikaze, napalm, Nazi and Gestapo. There was irony. In our efforts to defeat Hitler and the Nazi juggernaut, a weapon was developed that has overturned ideas of warfare and created more anxiety in human life than the atrocities of Hitler. It was the war of the G.I. Bill which remade America. It was a war of Bill Mauldin and Ernie Pyle. It was the war that unified American by providing a shared experience. In fact it was a war of military history. In World War II more combat operations and military themes were digested by official army historians than at any other time in history, their end-products, over 78 volumes would bulk large in the

annals of historical scholarship. On 27 September Robert P. Patterson replaced Stimson as Secretary of War. On 19 November General of the Army Dwight D. Eisenhower replaced Marshall as Army Chief of Staff. Richard Wright wrote *Black Boy*. Wartime rationing and price controls began to be lifted. Between July 1940 and August 1945, the U.S. produced 86,000 tanks, 120,000 artillery pieces, 14 million shoulder weapons, 2.4 million trucks and jeeps, 96,000 bombers, 88,000 fighters, 23,000 transports, 2,600 "Liberty" ships, and 700 tankers. Under Lend Lease, the U.S. furnished its allies with 37,000 tanks, 792,000 trucks, 43,000 aircraft, and 1.8 million rifles. On 26 June the United Nations was created. The Cold War began. The Army Command and Administration Network reached Moscow, New Delhi, Anchorage, Chungking, and Brisbane. The first atomic bomb was detonated at Alamogordo, New Mexico, on 16 July. Truman became president after the death of Roosevelt on 12 April. "The Glass Menagerie" by Tennessee Williams was produced. The word "teen age" was introduced by the *New York Times Magazine* on 7 January. The Yalta Conference was held in February, and in return for Soviet intervention in the war with Japan the U.S.S.R. was conceded the Kuriles, South Sakhalin, Outer Mongolia, and Port Arthur. On 28 April Mussolini was executed and Hitler committed suicide on the 29th. On 18 April Ernie Pyle was killed by a sniper's bullet in the Ryukyu Islands. On 28 April the Signal Corps set a record when a nine-word radio teletype message was sent around the world in 9.5 seconds. Berlin fell on 2 May. Germany surrendered on 7 May. On 17 June the Big Three Conference opened in Potsdam. In August atomic bombs were dropped on Hiroshima and Nagasaki. The Russians declared war on Japan and invaded Manchuria in August. On 14 August Japan surrendered. The formal surrender was signed aboard the U.S.S. *Missouri* in Tokyo harbor on 2 September. On 21 December Gen. George S. Patton died from injuries sustained in a automobile crash in Mannheim, Germany. Clement Atlee of the Labor Party became the Prime Minister in Britain. In May an American jeep picked up Max Planck, the discoverer of radiation, in Kassel and brought him to the American zone of occupation. Success in the war solidified Soviet military thinking over the next several decades regarding their inclination for offensive and combined arms operations.

In **1946** the Army's strength dropped to 1,891,011. War Department General Orders authorized an Army of Occupation Medal. The Army began a program of inoculation for 80 million Japanese citizens which virtually eliminated diseases like tuberculosis, cholera, typhus, dysentery and typhoid in that nation. Billy Graham launched his career as an evangelist. The National Intelligence Authority was created with a Central Intelligence Group as its operational arm. President Truman wrote: "The war taught us this lesson…that we had to collect intelligence in a manner that would make the information available where it was needed and when it was wanted…in an intelligent and understandable form." The Russians withdrew from Iran. About one-sixth of the total male population was in uniform. The ranch-style and

split-level home appeared. The Atomic Energy Commission was created. Radar signals were bounced off the moon by the Army's Signal Corps. On 1 February the National War College was established. The Army was reorganized on 11 June with a general staff, special staff, and services staff; and major commands were the Army Ground Forces, Army Areas, Oversea Departments and Commands, and Army Air Forces. On 4 July the Republic of the Philippines was established. The school at Vint Hill Farms was redesignated the Army Security Agency School on 22 October. On 31 December President Truman declared the end of hostilities of World War II. Soviet histories of World War II omitted any mention of foreign military assistance and American lend-lease material. On 5 March Prime Minister Churchill spoke in Fulton, Missouri, about the Soviet's "Iron Curtain." On 3 June the Tokyo War Crimes trials were convened. The Nuremberg War Crimes trials opened on 20 November.

In **1947** Army strength was at 991,285. The Selective Service was terminated on 31 March. On 19 July Kenneth C. Royall replaced Patterson as Secretary of War. On 17 September the office was reconstituted as the Secretary of the Army. The National Security Act of 1947 created the National Security Council, a separate Air Force, separate Departments of the Army, Air Force and Navy, and the Central Intelligence Agency. James V. Forrestal became the first Secretary of Defense. Air Force Capt. Charles E. Yeager flew faster than sound. Palestine was partitioned. The Marshall Plan was implemented to help Europe recover. Jackie Robinson became the first black to play major league baseball. A Strategic Intelligence School was established. Frozen orange juice was marketed and an electric guitar was patented. Military and economic aid was extended to Greece and Turkey under the "Truman Doctrine" to keep them out of the communist camp. General George C. Marshall wrote in the December *Military Review*: "The only effective defense a nation can now maintain is the power of attack. And that power cannot be in machinery alone. There must be men to man the machines. And there must be men to come to close grips with the enemy and tear his operating bases and his productive establishment away from him before the war can end." The first recorded sighting of an Unidentified Flying Object occurred.

Notes

[1] Lee, 341-2.

[2] Goodman, 10-11.

[3] Lee, 495.

[4] Motley, 266.

[5] Lee, 495-6.

[6] *Apache Sentinel*, Aug 25, 1944.

[7] Goodman, 11-13.

[8] Motley, 312.

[9] *Chicago Defender*, Sept. 11, 1943.

[10] Motley, 322.

[11] Motley, 327.

[12] Motley, 296.

[13] Patterson, Lanetta D., interview with Dr. Floyd Thompson in *African American Settlers in Tucson: A Report of the African American History Internship Project*, Harry Lawson, editor, sponsored by the Arizona Historical Society and Pima Community College, Tucson, Arizona, 1991.

[14] Lee, 224.

[15] In the summer of 1943 a big influx of replacement officers hit the division, causing many white officers to be transferred out of the division. Eventually, the 92d had 700 white officers and 300 African-American officers, whereas the year before the division's officers had been all white.

[16] Motley, 297-8.

[17] Lee, 224.

[18] Davis was the first black to attain general officer rank. He had served in the Spanish-American War as a 1st Lieut. with the 8th Volunteer Infantry. After his service in Cuba, he enlisted in the 9th Cavalry, was appointed a 2d Lieutenant in 1901, and later served with the 10th Cavalry in the Philippines, along the Mexican border, and with the U. S. legation in Cuba. He served as a ROTC instructor and with National Guard units and by 1930 was a full colonel. He retired as a Brig. Gen. in 1948 after 50 years service.

[19] Lee, 334.

[20] Lee, 334-5.

[21] Wilson, 483.

[22] Lee, 335.

[23] Sgt. E. J. Wells, 365th Infantry, in Motley, 312.

[24] Motley, 62.

[25] Staff Sgt. David Cason, Jr., in Motley, 268.

[26] Motley, 322.

[27] A video tape of the initial interview on 17 November 1992 is on file at the Fort Huachuca Museum. Answers to subsequent questions at a second interview on 4 December are incorporated into this text. See also Strickland, Constance, in *African American Settlers in Tucson: A Report of the African American History Internship Project*, Harry Lawson, editor, sponsored by the Arizona Historical Society and Pima Community College, Tucson, Arizona, 1991.

[28] "When they assembled at Fort Huachuca, unfortunately, many of the more onerous practices were adopted on a division-wide basis. Segregation on officers' messes, officers clubs, and living quarters were uniform throughout the division. Use of racial epithets toward black officers and men increased, as did transfers of black officers to preclude command promotions. Many black officers were reclassified, this insuring their leaving the division, or even discharge from service."

"There was a feeling of mutual dislike and distrust between black and white officers. Many of them—black as well as white—did not want to serve in the division because of this. Many white officers simply did not *like* black soldiers, and many submitted requests for transfers right up to the time of embarkation."

[General Almond's policy was] "No black officers commanding companies, battalions or regiments and no black staff officers at battalion level or above." [This was to insure that no black would ever have a position of authority over a white officer.] Hargrove, Hondon, *Buffalo Soldiers in Italy: Black Americans in World War II*, McFarland & Company, Inc., Jefferson, North Carolina, 1985, pp. 8-9.

[29] Lee, Ulysses G., *The Employment of Negro Troops*, Chief of Military History,

Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C., 1966, p. 93.

[30] Motley, Mary Penick, *The Invisible Soldier: The Experience of the Black Soldier, World War II*, Wayne State University Press, 1975, 296.

[31] From undated newspaper clipping, "Isolated Platoon Heroically Stands Off German Thrusts," By John "Rover" Jordan, Guide War Correspondent.

[32] The "Raiders" was the nickname of the 370th Infantry Regimental Combat Team.

[33] Hargrove, pp. vii-viii.

[34] Horner is not alone in his opinion of General Almond. The great majority of African American officers in that division share his views. After the Cinquale Canal crossing, Warrant Officer Robert Millender, 371st Infantry, wrote in his diary: "To my astonishment General Almond was left in command." Motley, 315.

[35] Headed by Lieut. Gen. Alvan C. Gillem, Jr., the so-called Gillem Board convened in the fall of 1945 to make postwar policy about the integration of the armed forces, in light of World War II experiences. It rejected total segregation but retained some segregation in mess halls, barracks, etc. It allowed that blacks should be represented in the armed forces in the proportion that they were in the populace, that is, ten percent.

[36] "Recollections and Reflections: Transcripts of the Debriefing of Gen. Edward M. Almond by Capt. Thomas G. Fergusson," 25 March 1975, Edward M. Almond Papers, Archives, U.S. Army Military History Institute, Carlisle Barracks, Pa., III-40, quoted in Wilson, Dale E., "Recipe for Failure: Major General Edward M. Almond and Preparation of the U.S. 92d Infantry Division for Combat in World War II," *The Journal of Military History*, 56 (July 1992), 473-88.

[37] Wilson, 488.

[38] Wilson, 474.

[39] Wilson, 476.

[40] Walter L. Wright, U.S. Army Chief Historian, 1945, quoted in Lee, p. 705.

[41] Goodman, 6.

[42] Lee, 283-5.

[43] *Douglas Daily Dispatch*, July 31, 1944.

[44] Motley, 60.

[45] Motley, 82-3.

[46] Congressional Record, Proceedings and Debate of the 79th Congress, First Session, Vol. 91, No. 165, Washington, September 20, 1945, pp A4288-A4289.

[47] Fort Huachuca Museum biographical files.

[48] Hughes, Langston, *Selected Poems*, Vintage Books, 1959.