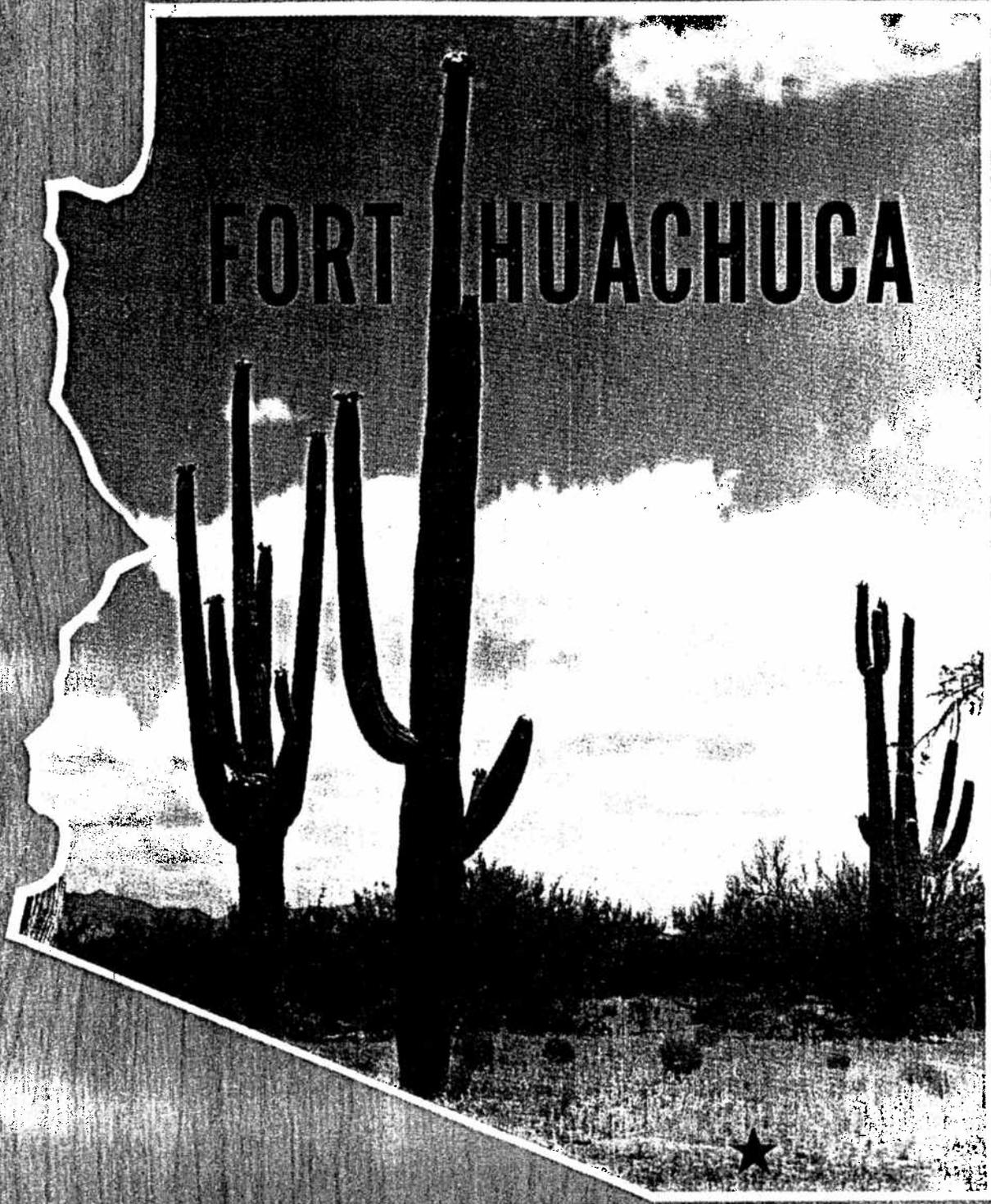


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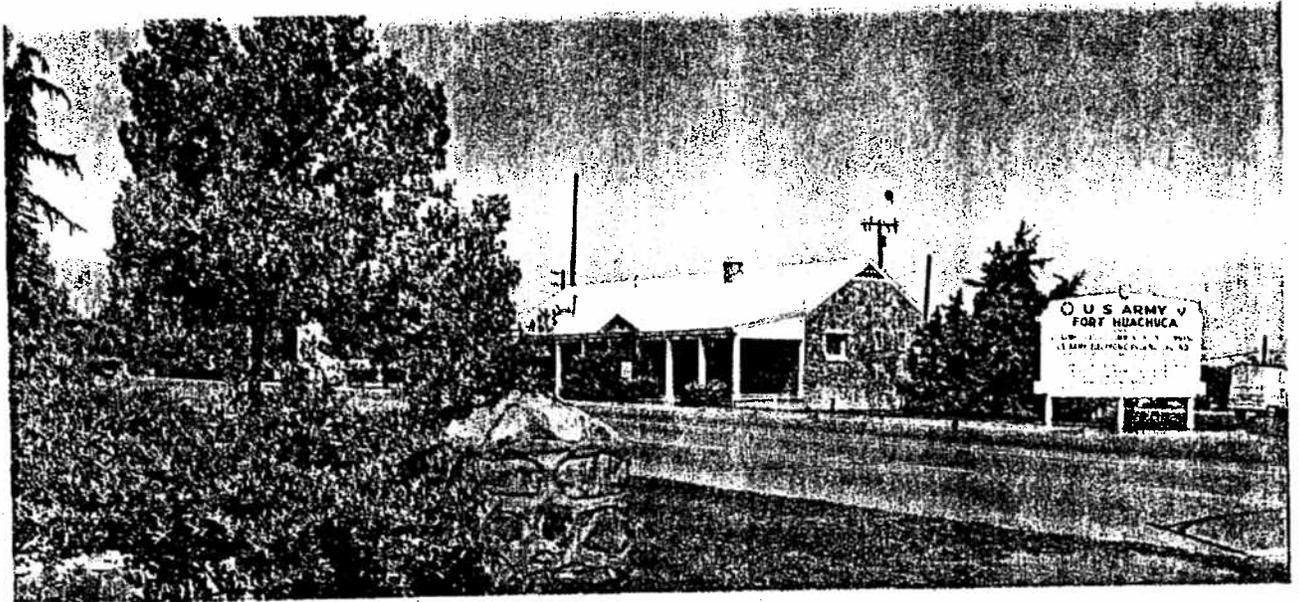
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HM-63



FORT HUACHUCA

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Fort Huachuca's Main Gate, on State Highway 90, in Sierra Vista.

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MAJOR GENERAL WALTER E. LOTZ, JR.
COMMANDING GENERAL, STRATEGIC COMMUNICATIONS COMMAND
AND FORT HUACHUCA

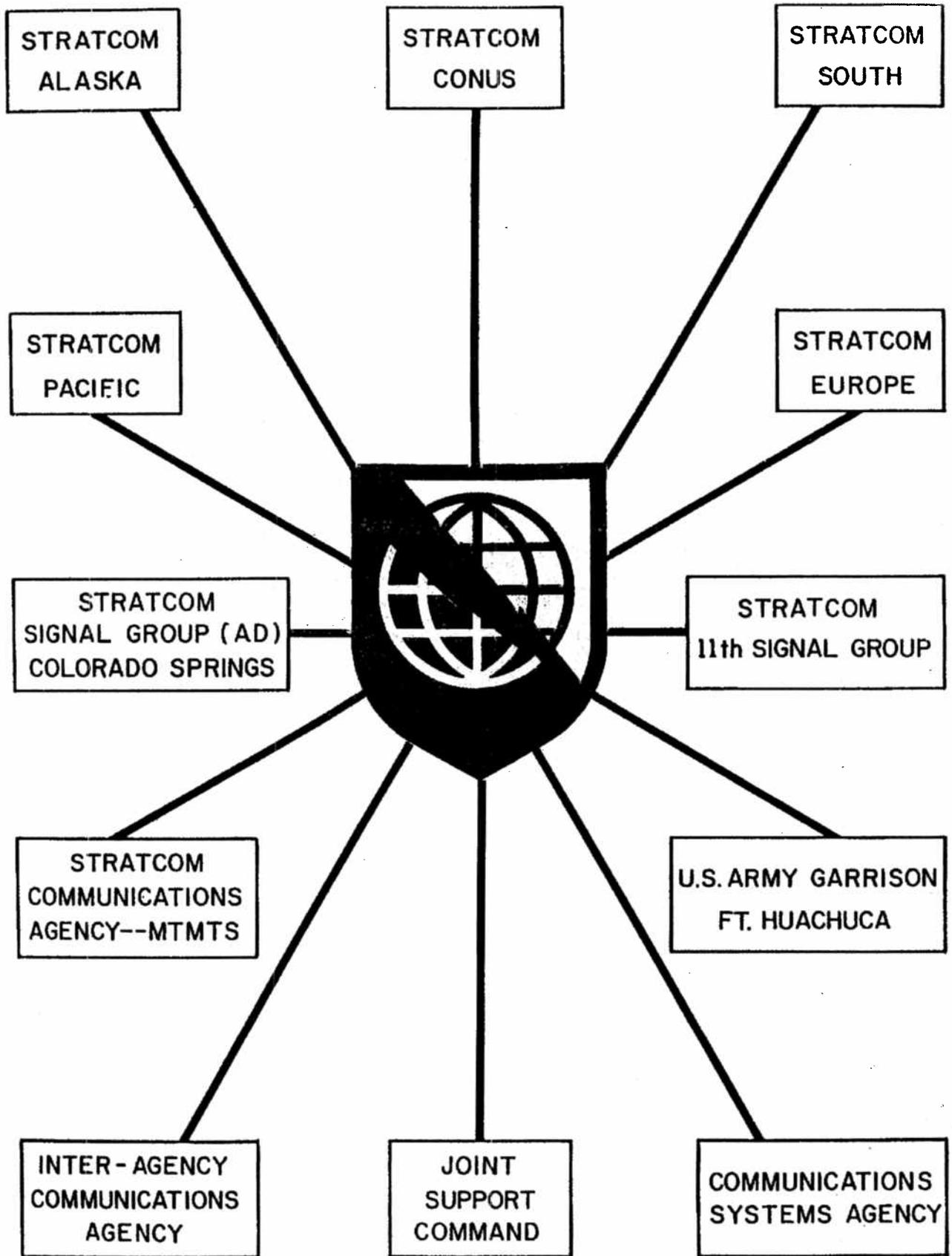
General Lotz assumed command of STRATCOM and Fort Huachuca 31 January 1968.

Born on 21 August 1916 at Johnsonburg, Pa., Gen Lotz attended public schools in Pennsylvania. He graduated from the U.S. Military Academy at West Point in 1938, with a Regular Army commission in the Signal Corps.

Following World War II, he earned his Master of Science in Communications Engineering from the University of Illinois in 1948. Post graduate work at the University of Virginia brought him a Doctorate in Physics in 1953.

General Lotz served in various positions with the U.S. Army Electronic Proving Ground at Fort Huachuca from September 1959 to August 1962.

In 1965-66, he was Assistant Chief of Staff, Communications-Electronics, U.S. Military Assistance Command, Vietnam. Returning to the U.S., he was appointed Chief of Communications-Electronics, Washington, D.C. One year later, he became Assistance Chief of Staff, Communications-Electronics, Department of the Army, in September 1967.





1877 FORT HUACHUCA 1968

The Fort Huachuca military reservation, over 70,000 acres in two areas adjacent to state highway 90, is located about 70 road miles southeast of Tucson and 30 miles west of Tombstone. The main post area, containing billets and work buildings, lies on the eastern slopes of the Huachuca Mountains at an average elevation of approximately 5,000 feet. The climate is mild and the air is dry. Old Mexico lies just 15 air miles to the south.

The area's earliest years are lost in the dimness of pre-history. Only the barest outlines have been unearthed by archeologists and anthropologists.

The first record of white men visiting the locality dates from about 1540. This was a Spanish gold-seeking expedition.

In 1697, a Captain Monje of the Spanish Army, traveling with Jesuit priest Father Kino, put down an account of visiting a tribe of Sobaipuri Indians who called their village Huachuca. This word has been variously translated as 'place of wind—or rain—or thunder,' each of which has some application at certain times of the year.

Fort Huachuca was born in the turbulent days of the Indian Wars of the latter part of the 19th Century.

Early in 1877, Captain Samuel Marmaduke Whitside and two troops of the 6th Cavalry set out from Ft. Lowell, near Tuc-

son, to establish a campsite from which to block the movements of Apache raiding parties through the San Pedro Valley.

The site selected, on March 3, near the entrance to Huachuca Canyon, was chosen for its tactical and practical advantages. Shelter, timber, and water were at hand. A trip to Observation Point on Reservoir Hill will demonstrate the tactical value.



Captain Samuel Marmaduke Whitside

From this point, one is afforded an unobstructed view of the valley for many miles north and south, and about 35 miles directly east to Cochise Stronghold across the valley.

For the next nine years, cavalrymen were constantly in the field trying to subdue the Apache. In 1883, Camp Huachuca was officially designated a fort and, in 1886, the surrender of the notorious Geronimo effectively ended the Indian Wars in Arizona.

The extent of bloodshed in the Arizona campaigns is somewhat indicated by the awarding of some 160 Medals of Honor, more than one-third of those awarded for the Indian Wars. Of those for which an identifiable location is given in the citation, more than 60 were for action within 150 miles of Fort Huachuca.

One factor in bringing an end to the fighting was the Cavalry's employment of 19th Century 'wire-less'—the heliograph. This device, using mirrors to flash bursts of sunlight from one mountain to the next, enabled the Army to keep track of Indian bands on the move and to dispatch patrols in minutes. Even Geronimo expressed his awe at this ability to send a message several days riding distance in a matter of minutes.



Sgt. Emil Pauly and patrol of 4th Cavalry with Indian Scouts at the mouth of Bisbee Canyon—1884.



Fort Huachuca soldier flashes sunlight message by heliograph, contributing to Geronimo's surrender.

Fort Huachuca's involvement with the latest in communications technology thus dates from the early 1880s, when one of the heliograph stations was established here.

Geronimo's surrender brought relative peace to the area, although troops from Huachuca took part in battles in Cuba and the Philippines. Only isolated incidents with renegades and outlaws marred the local scene.

Violence returned for a time, when a band of Mexicans, led by one Pancho Villa, burned a Cavalry outpost at Columbus, New Mexico, in 1916. Fort Huachuca's 10th Cavalry Regiment, a Negro unit, joined the western part of a two-pronged advance into the interior of Mexico, in pursuit of Villa's band. Although they engaged in some lively combat, Villa was never captured and, when American involvement in WW I became imminent, the expedition was withdrawn.

Patrols from the fort guarded the border against infiltration during WW I and, following the Armistice, then settled down to peace-time garrison duty for the next two decades.

During WW II, Fort Huachuca expanded greatly and was the training site for the 92nd and 93rd Infantry Divisions prior to their deployment to Italy and the South Pacific.

In 1947 the post was turned over to the State of Arizona to be used as a game preserve and a National Guard training site.

The Korean War brought about the fort's reactivation as a training base for aviation



Geronimo—Apache Leader

engineers in 1951. This period saw the construction of Libby Army Airfield.

In 1954 Fort Huachuca began its latest period of growth and expansion. In February of that year, the U.S. Army Electronic Proving Ground was established here. The following years brought much permanent construction and a constant increase in the number and complexity of post activities.

The Combat Surveillance School, Army Security Agency, Meteorological Support Activity, Electronic Warfare School, and the First Combat Support Training Brigade were added to the rolls of the fort.

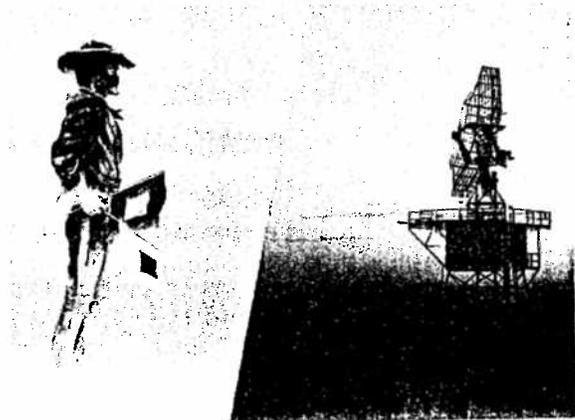


Francisco 'Pancho' Villa—1916

In 1967, the U. S. Army Strategic Communications Command Headquarters moved to Fort Huachuca and, in July, assumed command of the post.

Fort Huachuca, today, is a major Army installation with important missions in communications, electronic research and development, and training. It is also the primary economic base for the surrounding area, encompassing some 25,000 people.

The last active installation of some 50 frontier Cavalry posts of the last century, Fort Huachuca has spanned the years from horse-mounted troopers communicating with bugle and signal flags, to the most current electronic advances of the space age.



U. S. ARMY GARRISON FORT HUACHUCA



Colonel David R. Guy
U. S. Army Garrison Commander

Day-to-day post operations, logistics and administrative support to the tenant activities, and the multitude of housekeeping chores incident to the running of an installation are the responsibility of U. S. Army Garrison (USAG), Fort Huachuca.

Commanded by Colonel David R. Guy, USAG is headquartered in Bldg. 41402 at the north end of the parade ground on 'Old Post'. USAG, created just a year ago (July 67), is a sub-command of U. S. Army Strategic Communications Command.

With a military-civilian strength of some 2200 personnel, USAG handles those functions equivalent to running a city of 20,000. Supply, telephone, transport, sanitation, repairs, and utilities are all Garrison responsibilities.

Each working day sees an influx of some 4000 people; 9300 calls go through the post switchboard and three million gallons of water through the pumps daily; 57,000 servings leave the Central Pastry Kitchen each week; and the finance and accounting office processes a payroll of about \$4 million every month.

A major portion of this workload is carried by four major directorates; Personnel and Administrative, Operations and Intelli-

gence, Logistics, and the Comptroller/Director of Programs. Col. Guy is also assisted by those Special Staff elements common to most posts.

These elements include civilian personnel, chaplain, judge advocate, engineer, medical, dental, special services, provost marshal, information/orientation, aviation, and troop command organizations.

Since Fort Huachuca is the major Army installation in Arizona, USAG also provides support and services to National Guard, Army Reserve, ROTC, and other DOD activities throughout the state of Arizona.

Troop units under USAG command include Troop Command, 512th Military Police Company and the 36th U. S. Army Band.

Troop Command, USAG, encompasses Headquarters and Headquarters Company, Company A (WAC Detachment), and Company B. Also reporting to Troop Command for military matters is the 36th Army Band. This 29-member marching band provides musical support for all official functions and ceremonies on post, as well as providing support to other military units and community relations activities in the surrounding area.

The 512th MP Company provides traffic control, enforcement, and confinement personnel for the installation, along with related activities. Security guards and patrols are furnished by the Department of Defense Security Police section.

Also under USAG is Libby Army Airfield. LAAF personnel manage the airfield, direct search and rescue operations, and provide operational and administrative flight support to the entire installation.

The activities housed at Fort Huachuca include five liaison offices; these are from Great Britain, Federal Republic of Germany, Canada, the U. S. Marine Corps, and U. S. Army Electronics Command.

The technical and military complex of tenant activities supported by USAG is described in the following pages.

U. S. ARMY STRATEGIC COMMUNICATIONS COMMAND

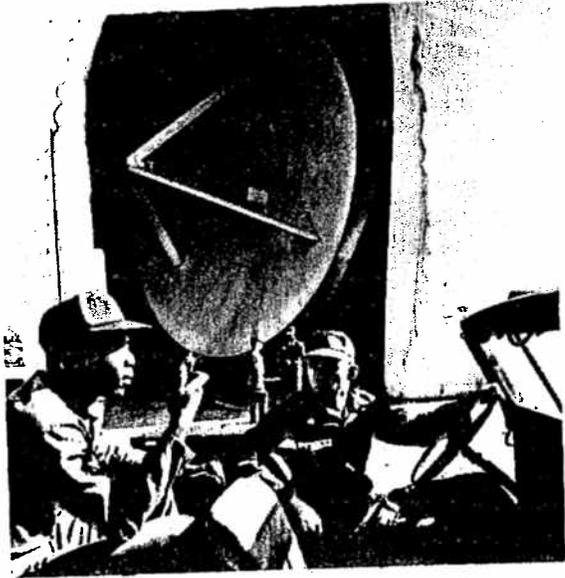
The mission of STRATCOM, a major U. S. Army field command, is world-wide communications—rapid, reliable, and responsive. STRATCOM's primary job is to function as the principal U. S. Army manager for strategic communications, to establish, engineer, install, and operate the Army portions of the global Defense Communications System (DCS) and provide communications support for other government agencies as directed.

The STRATCOM headquarters organization in Fort Huachuca's Greely Hall accomplishes its global responsibilities through sub-commands located around the world. The former commanding general, Major General Richard J. Meyer (now retired), came to the Fort in February 1967, bringing the first elements of his organization in a mass move of his headquarters (about 900 military and civilian personnel) from Washington, D. C.

Later, on 1 July 1967, when STRATCOM assumed command of the post, the fort—for the first time in its long history—became the home of a major field command of the U. S. Army directly answering to the Army Chief of Staff. STRATCOM is on the same level as other major field commands such as the Continental Army Command and the Army Materiel Command.

STRATCOM is one of the fastest growing commands in the Army. Since its origin on 1 March 1964, the Command has expanded ten-fold, from about 5,000 personnel to more than 50,000.

On 31 January 1968, Major General Walter E. Lotz, Jr., assumed command of STRATCOM and Fort Huachuca (including the U. S. Army Garrison on the post).



A STRATCOM satellite communications station in the Pacific.

From his Headquarters in Greely Hall, General Lotz directly controls the Army's long-distance, heavy-duty communications nets—voice, teletype, and data, AUTOVON, AUTODIN, AUTOSEVOCOM, and radio relay (both relay by means of microwave and troposcatter techniques and the newest form of relay, by communications satellites). In short, every known technique of advanced communication is employed by STRATCOM. General Lotz controls STRATCOM facilities and circuits in some 30 countries of the world where U. S. Army elements are present.

A large subcommand charged with many STRATCOM installations within continental United States is STRATCOM-CONUS, with headquarters in Suitland, Md. STRATCOM-Europe has its headquarters in Schwetzingen, near Heidelberg, Germany, and includes (in addition to its numerous European stations) STRATCOM facilities located in the Near

East (Turkey, Iran, and Africa). STRATCOM-South, with headquarters in Corozal in the Panama Canal Zone, controls installations in Central and South America. STRATCOM-Alaska, headquartered at Fort Richardson (near Anchorage), and the STRATCOM Communications Agency—MTMTS (for Military Traffic Management and Terminal Service) at Washington, D. C., are among the newest area subcommands.

But by far the largest subordinate command is STRATCOM-Pacific, headquartered at Schofield Barracks, Hawaii. This subcommand controls a tremendous sweep of STRATCOM installations and circuits across the Pacific, including Signal Groups in Hawaii itself, in Japan, Okinawa, and Taiwan. Also the Signal Brigade Korea. In addition, STRATCOM-PAC controls in Southeast Asia the largest single STRATCOM troop aggregation—the 1st Signal Brigade. Headquartered at Long Binh, near Saigon, the Brigade is installing and operating the most advanced theater communications system ever known in any theater of war. The personnel of the 1st Signal Brigade are accomplishing this in an area where no comparable communications previously existed, in Thailand as well as in South Vietnam. Extraordinary growth and accomplishment in military communications are progressing in Southeast Asia where the officers and men of the 1st Signal Brigade USASTRATCOM now number about 20,000.

An indication of the vital importance and service of these subcommands around the world is the fact that the STRATCOM subcommander in every overseas theater also serves as the theater Communications-Electronics (S-E) staff officer. For example, the commander of the 1st Signal Brigade, also is the C-E officer on the staff of the U. S. Army Vietnam (USARV), directly under the Commanding General, USARV.

General Lotz also commands a number of communications-related activities, such as the U. S. Army Communications Systems Agency (CSA) located at Fort Monmouth, N. J., charged with major systems in Southeast Asia and Europe, and with global systems like AUTOVON and AUTODIN. Two activities that have long been under STRATCOM are the U. S. Army Joint Support Command, at Fort Ritchie, Md., providing communications support for the Joint Chiefs of Staff ;and the Interagency Communications Agency in the East Coast area. The newest of these communications-related activities was created on October 1, 1967. It is the Signal Group (Air Defense) at Colorado Springs, Colo. Its mission is to provide communications-electronics support to the Army Air Defense Command involving control over four signal battalions (AD) stationed at sites across the nation.

An important STRATCOM troop element is the 11th Signal Group, with five companies, stationed at Fort Huachuca. These troops constitute the Army's only major communications contingency force, equipped and ready to fly anywhere in the world. Its transportable radios can be quickly set up wherever sudden emergency needs may arise in order to establish reliable heavy duty communications circuits, either to link into the Defense Communications System or to extend it.

The 11th Signal Group has demonstrated its capabilities dramatically during a number of emergency situations in Southeast Asia, in Europe, and in Panama. It has also provided vital services during emergency needs in the Dominican Republic and within the United States (notably Alaska during floods in 1967).

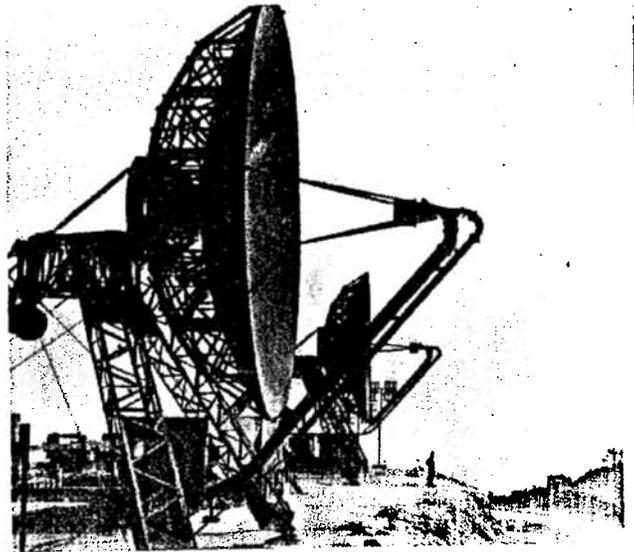


A STRATCOM technical control operator.

A most significant area of communications, important today and certain to increase greatly in the future, is radio relay by means of communications satellites. STRATCOM has been deeply involved in this technique since the first application to military needs beginning with SYCOM and continuing with the DSCS (Defense Satellite Communications System).

Since mid-1966, trained STRATCOM officers and men have been installing and operating AN/MSC-46 type ground terminals for the DSCS. About 25 highly efficient radio relay satellites are now in orbit in this system, 20,000 miles above the equator, in a spaced arrangement around the world. These satellites relaying signals through the dozen or so MSC-46 earth stations, permit almost continuous global communications coverage by microwave relay of high quality voice and teletype circuits.

Excellent communications by means of the AN/TSC-54 and the DSCS satellites opens the latest chapter in a decade of space age communications serving the mili-



Antenna type in the Danang area—Vietnam

tary. STRATCOM employment of this newest technique is steadily progressing. It is providing superior high quality reliable communications in support of the nation's armed forces around the world.



U. S. ARMY ELECTRONIC PROVING GROUNDS

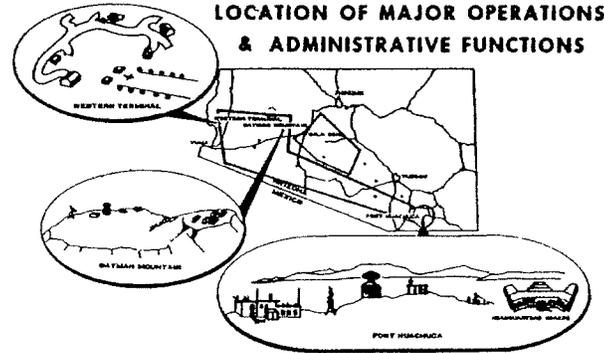
The U. S. Army Electronic Proving Ground (USAEPG) was established at Ft. Huachuca in 1954 as an independent test agency to evaluate items being developed in the field of military electronic equipment, and to submit reports as a guide to the Army and manufacturers influencing further development or production of the material under consideration. From 1954 to 1967 the Proving Ground was host activity at Ft. Huachuca; in July 1967 garrison and administrative responsibilities were transferred to the present host, the Strategic Communications Command.

The diversity of USAEPG operations and projects—surveillance, communications, avionics, automatic data processing, meteorology, and electronic warfare equipment are in the Proving Ground's field of interest, as well as problems of electromagnetic compatibility—is one indication of the scope of USAEPG's mission: to assure the efficiency, quality, and ruggedness of electronic devices to be used by combat soldiers. USAEPG is one of the 15 activities and installations of TECOM, the Army's Test and Evaluation Command, which is in turn a major part of the Army Materiel Command and is the Army's testing agency for most classifications of equipment.

The Electronic Proving Ground participates in engineering tests, troop tests, and confirmatory tests after an item has gone into production; and also provides instrumented test facilities to support tests conducted for Department of Defense agencies and our NATO allies.

USAEPG is divided into three major groups. There is a Command Group with the job of coordinating the total task of the Proving Ground and directing its operations. Second, there are a number of staff offices responsible for personnel and fiscal management and administration—as well as for test planning and support and facilities maintenance. The third and largest element, the

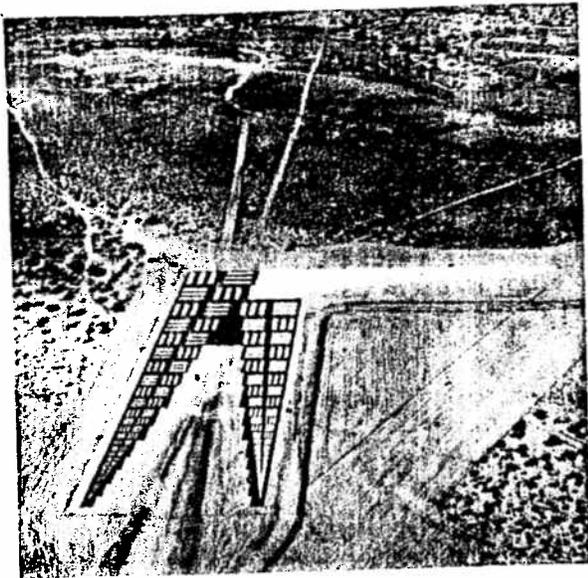
LOCATION OF MAJOR OPERATIONS & ADMINISTRATIVE FUNCTIONS



Proving Ground facilities in southern Arizona: outlined from Ft. Huachuca (Eastern Terminal) to Western Terminal near Yuma is the Systems Test Facility, with its third control point at Oatman Mountain. Surrounding Gila Bend is the EMETF field model. Unnamed dots on map are stations in USAEPG's telemetry system.

operating staff, is comprised of the six test divisions. These divisions carry out the actual evaluation of the various categories of equipment and operate on-post test facilities and the range facilities, scattered across most of southern Arizona. Headquarters and Headquarters Company is the unit to which all the military personnel are assigned.

The Proving Ground's areas of operations include the facilities on Ft. Huachuca; the range, or Systems Test Facility; the Electromagnetic Environmental Test Facility (EMETF), with its huge field facility near Gila Bend, Arizona, and elements in Tucson and on Ft. Huachuca; and a multitude of tests and field sites distributed across Arizona and throughout the country: as part of the LORAN-D navigational system national test program, for instance, the Proving Ground operates a site at Camp Shelby, Miss.



USAEPG's Spatial Resolution Facility on the East Range of Ft. Huachuca, used to test the resolving power of airborne photographic, infrared, and television equipment. This target is almost absolutely flat, has lights and chemical-coated and also heated panels as well as the visual panels.

The EMETF is used to test the electromagnetic compatibility of Army radios, radars, and other electronic equipment, as well as some Marine Corps, Navy, and Air Force equipments. The tests, in essence, are to make sure that the 100,000 plus items of electronic equipment in a U. S. field army will not interfere with each other. The EMETF has computer facilities and an Instrumented Workshop at Ft. Huachuca, a scoring facility in Tucson, and a 60-by-40 mile field model in the vicinity of Gila Bend.

USAEPG's areas of involvement are even more extensive. The exceptional scoring facilities of the EMETF have been used by NASA to evaluate the communications system of the Apollo lunar probe. Because the Systems Test Facility is the only range of its kind in the free world, the Proving Ground has participated in such international efforts as the testing of the Canadian CL-89 surveillance drone. The Rapid Combat Mapping System, a complete bundle of time-and-cost-saving techniques in map-

making, falls within the surveillance testing responsibility of USAEPG.

The greatest workload falls in the field of communications. USAEPG ran the engineering and service tests on a French single-side-band-radio developed under the Mutual Weapons Development Program; evaluated the Army's "squad radio", designed to give the individual soldier communications within a one-mile radius; and recently ran tests on two extended-range antenna kits—the first of their kind light enough to be carried by forward patrols in the jungle. This last project, like many others at the Proving Ground, was a priority task for use in Southeast Asia.

Research and Development itself is a major concern of USAEPG, as well as the testing of specific items. One example of the extensive R&D effort is a project called McSir—for Meso-cavity Specular Integrating Refractometer. McSir is an original investigation of the effect of the lower atmosphere on radio signals. McSir data, although primarily intended for use in radar correction, can also save considerable time in meteorological measurements.

The Systems Test Facility is an instrumented range, used to test surveillance and avionics equipment mounted in manned and unmanned aircraft. Along the range's 300-mile length are three control points with elaborate radar and tracking gear; the Eastern Terminal is on Ft. Huachuca's Laundry Ridge, just west of Greely Hall; the Western Terminal is across southern Arizona, at Yuma; and the third station is at Oatman Mountain, near Gila Bend. Numerous substations provide real-time telemetry links between the main points.

The status of the Proving Ground today is dynamic. More than 200 tasks are currently in progress—tasks vital to this country's defense. The Electronic Proving Ground is proud of its role in the modern Army.

U.S. ARMY COMBAT SURVEILLANCE SCHOOL TRAINING CENTER

The U. S. Army Combat Surveillance School/Training Center, formerly known as the Combat Surveillance and Target Acquisition Training Command, was activated as a Class I Activity and a Sixth U. S. Army Area Service Detachment at the U. S. Army Electronic Proving Ground, Fort Huachuca, Arizona on December 1, 1957.

The preparation for the establishment of CS&TATC at Fort Huachuca was accomplished by Lt. Col. Walter D. Lundy, Signal Corps. The first commander, Lt. Col. Herbert H. Scott-Smith, Jr., Infantry, assumed command on December 27, 1957. The first enlisted personnel arrived for duty on January 1, 1958.

Most of 1958 was spent in achieving the necessary level of personnel and equipment, organizing the training program, and accomplishing the necessary modifications of buildings. During the same period, a course in Methods of Instruction (MOI) was instituted in April by the Instructor Training Branch of the Signal School. Technical instruction began in radar on May 13 and in drone operations on May 19.

The first class, assigned to the Ground Surveillance Radar Operator's Course, reported on September 29, 1958, only ten months after the command's inception.

Drone courses were taught in the SD-1 drone. Radar courses were taught in the first models of the PPS-4, the TPS-21, the TPS-25 (a responsibility later transferred to Forts Monmouth and Sill), and in the original model of the MPQ-29.

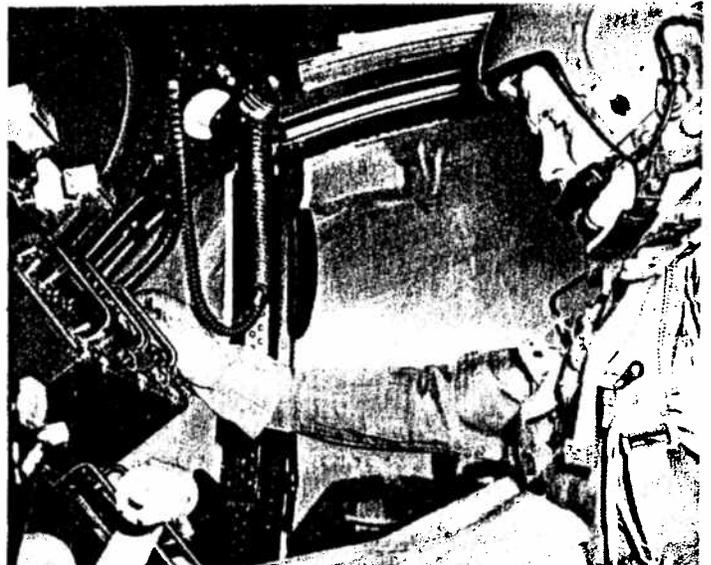
In September, 1960, the Airborne Sensors Division was organized and the first Mohawk aircraft arrived in April 1961.

In July 1961, the CS&TATC was removed from the control of Headquarters, Sixth U. S. Army and became a Class I Activity of Headquarters, U. S. Continental Army Command (USCONARC).

Also in July 1961, the instruction of the Radio Controlled Aerial Target was assigned to the Drone Department.

In September 1962, Col. Roy A. Murray, Infantry, assumed command of CS&TATC.

On July 1, 1963, CS&TATC was designated as the United States Army Combat Surveillance School, assigned to the U. S. Continental Army Command. However, on December 10, 1963, the U. S. Army Combat Surveillance School was placed under the jurisdiction of the Commanding General, Sixth U. S. Army.



An Airborne Sensor student in the cockpit of an OV-1 Mohawk surveillance aircraft.

In April 1966, the command was notified that an Army Training Center (ATC) would be established at Fort Huachuca by Sixth U. S. Army under the operational control of the U. S. Army Combat Surveillance School. The command was redesignated the U. S. Army Combat Surveillance School/Training Center on June 1, 1966. The First Brigade (Combat Support Training) was activated on June 28, 1966, and became operational on September 19, 1966.

On August 30, 1967, the present commander, Col. Roy A. Kane, Artillery, assumed command of the U. S. Army Combat Surveillance School/Training Center.

Serving the U. S. Army mission for a decade, both as a combat surveillance school and training center, more than 1,250 men graduate from specialized courses annually to bolster the progressive Army and strengthen the national defense structure of the United States.

FIRST COMBAT SUPPORT TRAINING BRIGADE

With the motto "This We'll Defend," the First Combat Support Training Brigade of the U. S. Army Combat Surveillance School/Training Center, commanded by Col. George W. Watkins, was formed in late June of 1966. Within the short span of two years, the Brigade has trained a total of more than 40,000 combat support troopers.

The Brigade, with its three battalions and eleven separate companies, has the primary mission of conducting combat support training in compliance with applicable Sixth U. S. Army and U. S. Continental Army Command programs.

Programmed within the Brigade are nine courses, each of which is a military occupational specialty (MOS) producing course, varying from four to ten weeks in length. The nine courses include radio operator, wire communications, wheel vehicle mechan-

ic, light vehicle driver, food service, general supply, and three courses in basic Army administration. The basic Army administration course is phased into three segments of progressive instruction: clerk, clerk-typist, and personnel specialist.

The First Battalion is responsible for the radio operator and wire communications courses. The Second Battalion is responsible for conducting the basic Army administration and general supply courses, plus the Leadership Preparation Program and Republic of Vietnam Orientation Training. The Third Battalion is responsible for the light vehicle driver, wheel vehicle mechanic and the food service courses.

There is also a Headquarters and Headquarters Company in the Brigade, as well as a Receiving Company for all incoming and outgoing combat support troopers.



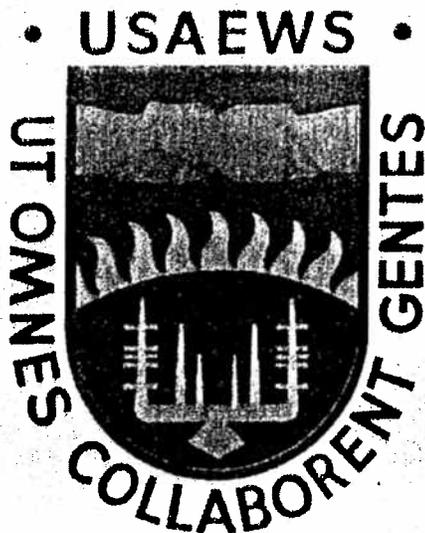
Senior NCOs are familiarized with the capabilities and limitations of combat surveillance equipment.

Students in the First Brigade are either graduates of basic combat training or members of the Reserve Enlisted Program (REP), while the instructors from the Brigade are either combat veterans from Vietnam, or soldiers with experience in their profession.

Presently, the Brigade trains about 3,000 students during each academic cycle of combat support training.

UNITED STATES ARMY

ELECTRONIC WARFARE SCHOOL



The U. S. Army Electronic Warfare School provides resident training to selected U. S. Army Combat and Combat Arms officers and to selected Allied officers in the operation and employment of electronic warfare systems and in the integration of electronic warfare into combat operations.

Career officers of the United States, Canada, France, Greece, Italy, Thailand, Turkey, South Korea and Switzerland have attended the school since its establishment in 1966. Expansion of the school's role in disseminating knowledge of the "Wizards War" is contemplated for the immediate future as it becomes a part of the overall U. S. Army school system.

The school's official pocket emblem is symbolic of Arizona's heritage, unity of men throughout the free world, and the maturation of electronic warfare as a defense support activity.

ARMY SECURITY AGENCY TEST & EVALUATION CENTER

The mission of the organization is the testing and evaluating of newly developed equipment and systems generated by the research and development program and technical consultation and liaison with other U. S. Army and Department of Defense agencies similarly employed. The USASATEC supports USAG, Ft. Huachuca, in the operation of common user post facilities, is attached to it for logistics and the administration of military justice, and makes extensive use of various ranges and terrain as test environment in accomplishment of its mission. USASATEC is under the command of the CG, USASA and the staff supervision of the DCSR&D, USASA.



USASATEC activities at Fort Huachuca center on Hayes Hall.

METEOROLOGICAL SUPPORT ACTIVITY



The Meteorological Support Activity, with headquarters here at Fort Huachuca, is an element of the U.S. Army Electronics Command, and is the Army's sole agency responsible for providing meteorological support to Research, Development, Test and Evaluation (RDT&E Activities).

Subordinate meteorological teams of this activity are located throughout the continental United States, in Alaska and the Panama Canal Zone. They have been providing specialized meteorological services for Department of Army RDT&E Activities since 1951. Services include: standard and non-standard surface observations, micro-meteorological observations, upper air and meteorological rocket soundings, and weather forecasting.

Meteorological support sites have ranged throughout North America including Greenland, Canada, Hawaii, the Central Pacific Ocean, and the Caribbean Sea.

COMMUNICATIONS ENGINEERING INSTALLATION AGENCY

The Communications Engineering Installation Agency is currently composed of two units which are elements of USASTRATCOMCONUS. These units were the Installation and Construction Division formerly located at Suitland, Maryland and the Spectrum Analysis Division at Fort Bragg, North Carolina.

The transfer of these two units to Fort Huachuca and the formation of Communication Engineering Installation Agency was effected 1 July 1968.

The following functions pertaining to installation, construction and Radio Propagation are assigned to USASTRATCOM-CEIA.

The Installation and Construction Division plans and coordinates the installation, construction, modernization and/or removal of telecommunications facilities and systems on a world-wide basis. The division also schedules installation, construction, and on

site quality assurance teams on a world-wide basis as required. Liaison with other government agencies and commercial contractors in connection with installation and construction projects of the agency, as directed, is also provided.

The Radio Propagation Division performs radio frequency field intensity and power density measurements. Radio propagation measurements to determine best frequencies for use in support of mobile long range and fixed station high frequency communication networks, on a real time or near real time basis are also performed. This division also conducts path loss measurements for the establishment of new Microwave and tropospheric scatter system to establish adequacy of selected sites from a propagation viewpoint.

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THE 11th SIGNAL GROUP

A flood in Alaska, the need of a highly skilled communications technician in Vietnam or a forest fire in northern Arizona sends the Strategic Communications Command's (STRATCOM) firemen, the 11th Signal Group into action.

The Group must carry out a mission unique among Army signal units. Within hours of notification, the 11th Signal Group is capable of providing long haul communications from anywhere in the world during times of crisis. To accomplish this mission, the millions of dollars worth of equipment used by the 11th is completely air transportable.

Ever since its arrival here from Fort Lewis, Washington, in October, 1966, the 11th Signal Group has grown to become the largest signal unit on post. Commanded by Col. Charles R. Myer, the Group consists of five companies—Hqs. and Hqs. Co., 505th Sig. Co., 521st Sig. Co., 526th Sig. Co. and the 557th Sig. Co. In addition, the Group has under its administrative and logistical control C Company, 72nd Signal Battalion, which arrived here from Europe in May. Plans are being formulated to increase the size of the Group to two battalions in the near future.

The Group has responded to many emergencies this year around the world calling for quick installment of new communications or supplementing existing signal installations. A rampaging flood brought radio teams from the 11th to Alaska last fall. Once the teams became operational, the 11th was playing a vital role in the saving of hundreds of lives by U. S. Army Alaska.



Personnel of the 11th Signal Group are ready to move out at a moment's notice.

In Vietnam, the 11th Signal Group assists other communication units upon request in the installation of signal equipment. After the Viet Cong rocketed Danang last year, the men and equipment from the 11th went to Danang to help restore a vital 1st Signal Brigade installation.

When not reacting to an emergency, the Group maintains a high degree of readiness by conducting practical field operations in the surrounding desert and mountains.

In the 11th Signal Group, mobility is the key to success. Because of this, personnel assigned here learn early never to unpack their bags.

R. W. BLISS ARMY HOSPITAL

The Raymond W. Bliss Army Hospital, named after a former Surgeon General of the Army, is a tenant command of the U. S. Army Garrison whose mission is to provide the best possible medical care to those it serves. The 23 doctors and 280 supporting personnel provide general as well as specialty medical care to the military personnel stationed at Ft. Huachuca, their dependents and the retired military families living in the area. The hospital, a class I installation built in 1967, boasts the latest in equipment to aid in accomplishing its medical care mission. Its personnel insure that the overall mission at Fort Huachuca can be accomplished with the utmost of efficiency by providing the individual soldier with the high quality of medical care for which the Army is famous.



DENTAL UNIT

The U. S. Army Dental Unit, Fort Huachuca, Arizona, is composed of Dental Headquarters and four separate dental clinics, one of which is located in the Raymond W. Bliss Army Hospital. The authorized personnel strength of eighty-one military and civilian employees includes twenty-nine Dental Officers who provide professional dental care in all dental specialties except orthodontic treatment. Fort Huachuca is classed as a remote post and dental care for dependents of military personnel is authorized on a space-available basis. The fluoridated water supply and an active preventive dentistry program along with excellent clinical facilities insure that the best of modern dentistry is available to both the military and their families .

