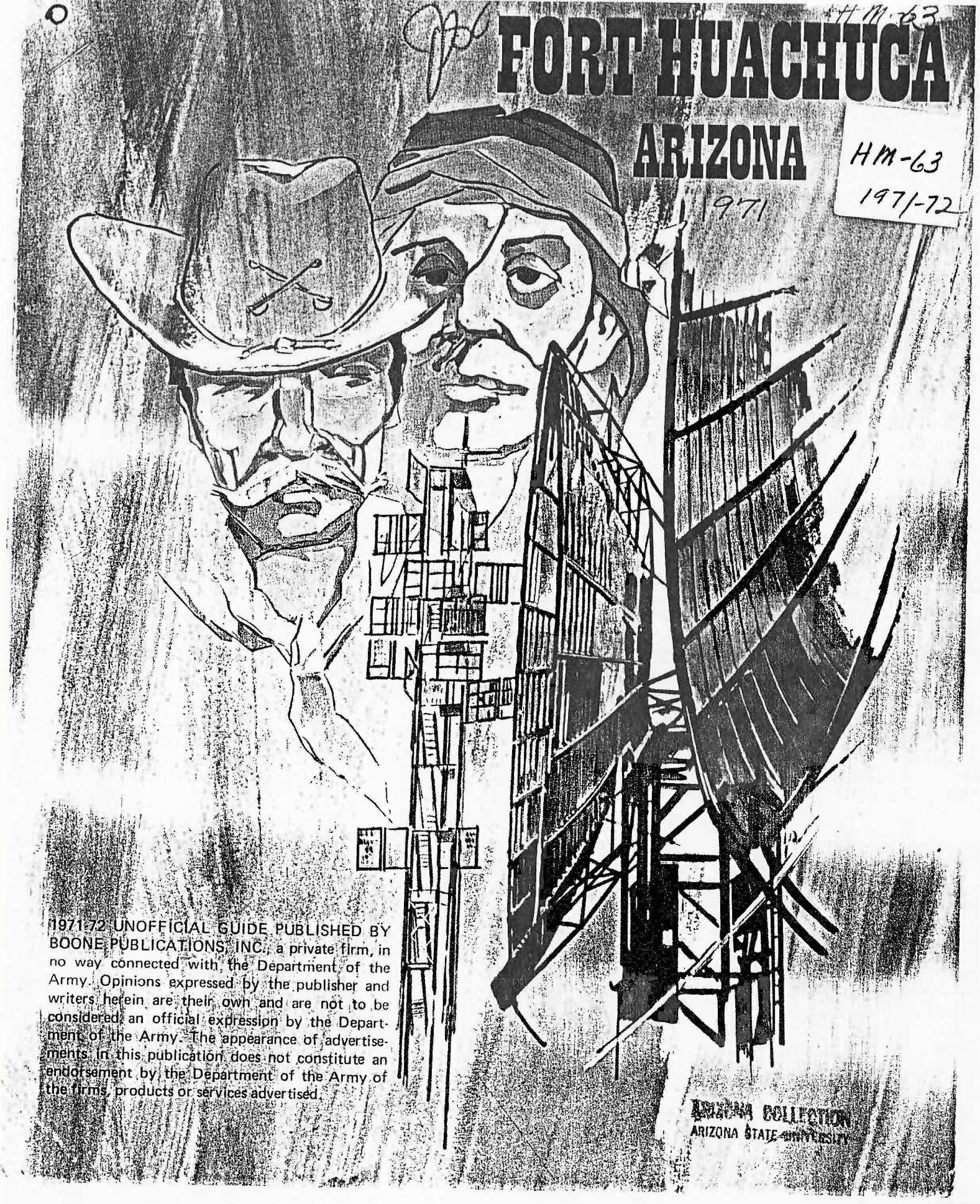
FORT HUACHUCA
ARIZONA

1971

HM-63
1971-72



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OFF POST DIAL DIRECT WITH PREFIX 538
FORT HUACHUCA AREA CODE 602—538-2151

Autovon	879-1110
Fire	117
Ambulance	5152
Crash Reporting	4625
Emergency (Provost Marshal)	2181
Military Police (Desk Sergeant)	2181
Utilities	2623/5618

DUTY OFFICERS

U.S. Army Strategic Communications Command	6100
Headquarters, Ft. Huachuca	2020/3636
Dental Officer of the Day	5430
Medical Officer of the Day	5156/5157
Chaplain	2020

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Cover by
John Chevalier, Graphics Branch, Hq. Ft. Huachuca.

Published by Boone Publications, Inc., 2307 Ave. A, Lubbock, Texas, Phone 747-1623
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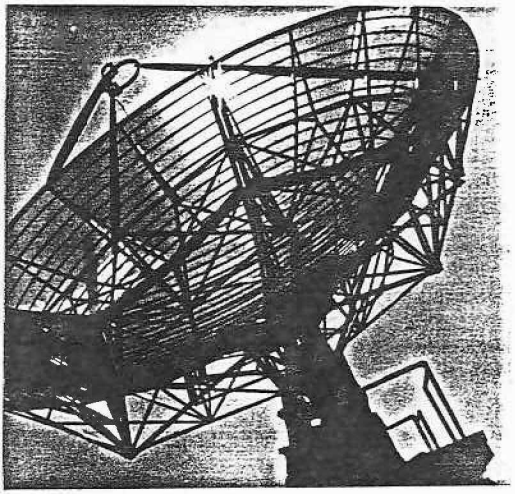
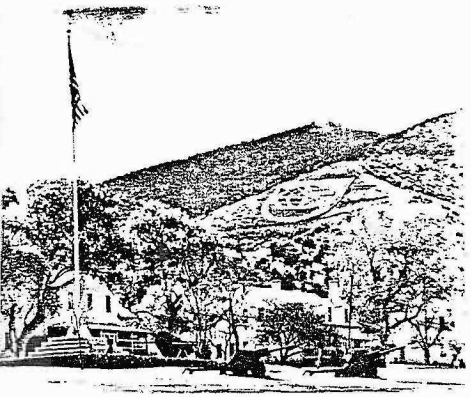
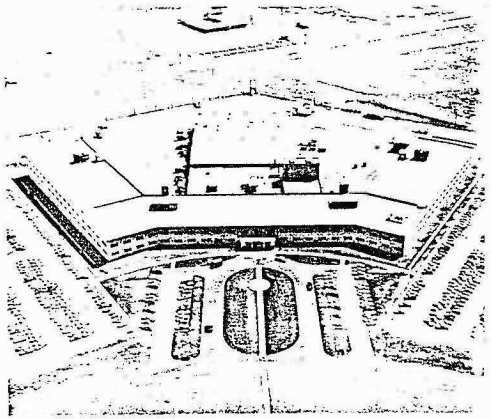


Communications-Electronics Antenna

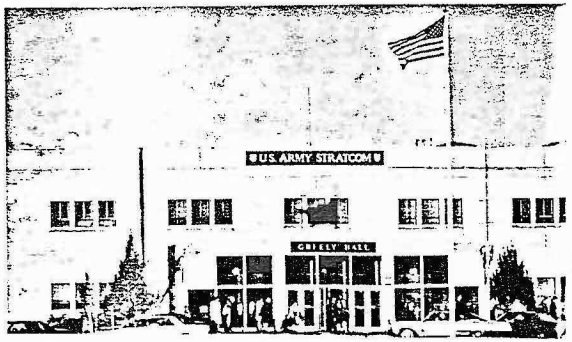
SCENES OF FORT HUACHUCA



Parade Grounds on Old Post



Helicopter View STRATCOM Headquarters



Greely Hall, Headquarters STRATCOM

WELCOME TO FORT HUACHUCA

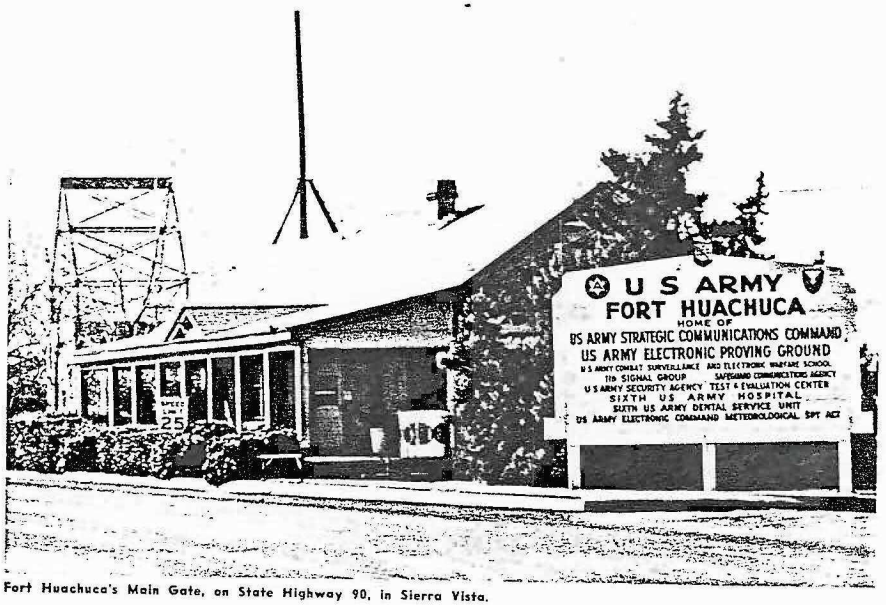
On behalf of the military personnel and civilian employees at Fort Huachuca, welcome to one of the most historic and important installations in the Army.

Fort Huachuca is the last active installation of some 50 frontier Cavalry posts of the last century. Today it services the Army with important missions in communications, electronic research and development, and training.

As a visitor to the Post, what you see here will instill great pride in "your" Army.

If you have been assigned to Fort Huachuca for duty, you automatically become part of a multi-skilled, highly trained team whose goal is "excellence." Your duties and training here are designed to meet this goal.

We are proud of our heritage, our reputation, and our share in maintaining the defense of our beloved country. We are delighted to have you with us and eager to accept your contribution and experience. Your presence will enchance the long record of Fort Huachuca's achievement which is now history.



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

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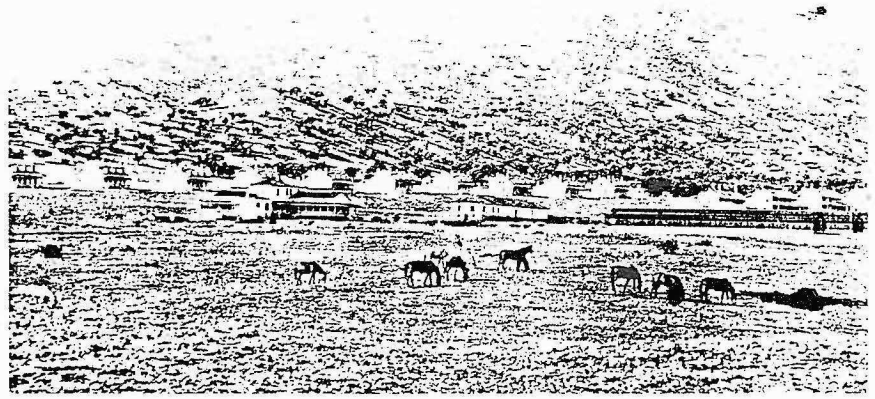


1877 FORT HUACHUCA 1971

The Huachuca mountain range has provided the background for much exciting history of the old West. Fort Huachuca, now nearing its 100th anniversary has been a source of strength and security as a border outpost in the development of southeastern Arizona.

The word "Huachuca" comes from a local Indian tribe, the Sobaipuri, who used it in describing their village at the base of the mountains. It is usually translated as "place of thunder"—a notable feature of the summer months in the area, but some scholars maintain that "Huachuca" can also be translated as "place of wind and rain," two other typical characteristics of the area at different periods of the year.

Exploratory excavations of the canyons formed by the Huachuca Mountains have established that a thriving Indian community existed in the year 1125 on what is now the military reservation. Artifacts uncovered near the surface of their abandoned village show the influence of Hohokam culture.

Father Kino, the famous traveling Padre of the Southwest passed through this area, as did Coronado's reconnaissance parties, and elements of the Mormon Battalion in support of General Stephen Watts Kearny's advance to California during the war with Mexico. But even before Arizona Territory became a part of the United States, the Apaches, recoiling from the Comanche pressure to the east, exterminated or drove away the less warlike tribes to the west.

Fort Huachuca itself was a product of the Indian Wars of the 1870's-80's. In February, 1877, Colonel August V. Kautz, who had recently succeeded General George Crook as Commander of the Department of Arizona, ordered Canadian-born Captain Samuel Marmaduke Whitside with two companies of the 6th Cavalry to establish a "temporary Camp" in the Huachuca Mountains. Whitside's mission was to protect settlers and travel routes in southeastern Arizona while simultaneously blocking the traditional

Captain Samuel Marmaduke Whitside

Apache escape passes through the San Pedro and Santa Cruz valleys to sanctuary in Mexico.

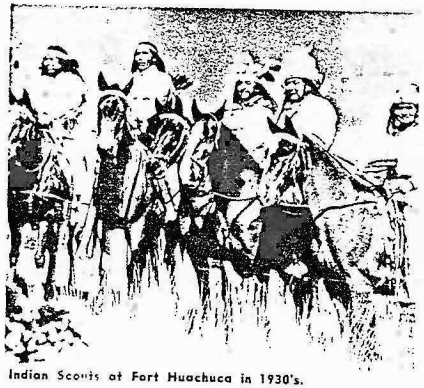
After reconnoitering several sites, Captain Whitside, on March 3, 1877, selected a location in one of the canyons. From his own official report we can deduce the reasons for his choice: the site contained fresh running water, an abundance of trees, excellent observation in three directions and protective high ground, so essential for security against Apache tactical methods.

In 1886 General Nelson A. Miles chose Captain Henry W. Lawton, Fort Huachuca's former Post Commander, to lead the expedition in pursuit of Geronimo. General Miles came to the fort in the spring of 1886 to review final plans for the coming chase. At that time he designated Fort Huachuca as his advance headquarters and forward supply base for the Geronimo campaign. Fort Bowie, with more efficient rail, road and telegraph communications served as the general's rear base. General Miles made one other significant decision: he approved the appointment of the young surgeon, Leonard Wood, as the medical officer to accompany Captain Lawton. Leonard Wood's personal account of the Geronimo campaign remains one of the more interesting and revealing documents of that expedition.

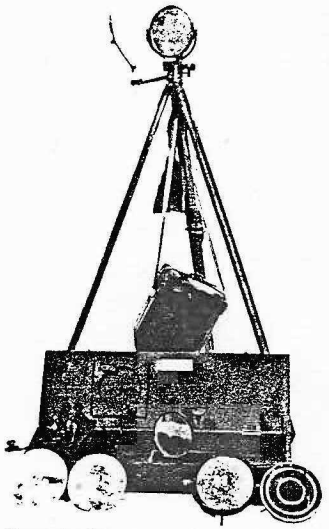
Geronimo's surrender in August, 1886, practically ended the Apache danger in southeast Arizona. The Army now closed more than fifty camps and forts in the Territory, but Fort Huachuca was retained because statistics showed it to be a remarkably healthy location, and because of continuing border troubles involving renegade Indians, Mexican bandits, and American outlaws and freebooters.

In 1913 the 10th Cavalry, "Buffalo Soldiers," arrived and remained almost 20 years, the longest assignment of any unit in the Fort's history. The first commander of the 10th was Colonel Benjamin Grierson, selected by General Grant for this position. The 10th Cavalry joined General Pershing in the 1916 Expedition into Mexico; during World War I, it was assigned the mission of guarding the United States - Mexican border.

By 1933 the 25th Infantry Regiment had replaced the 10th Cavalry as the main combat unit at the fort. The



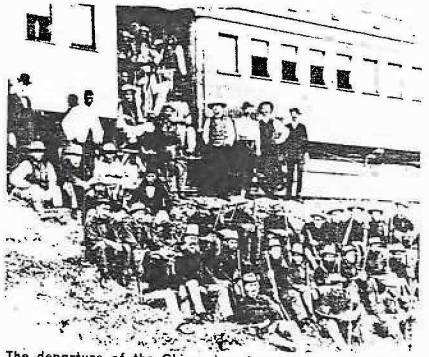
Indian Scouts at Fort Huachuca in 1930's.



Early Communications Set—The Heliograph

25th in turn was absorbed by the 93d Infantry Division during World War II. When the 93d Infantry Division departed for the Pacific in 1943, the 92d Infantry Division arrived at the fort for training and subsequent assignment to the European Theatre. Records of the war years show that the troop strength reached 30,000 men at the fort, which in the 1930's had been described as suitable for a brigade-sized unit of about 10,000 men.

At war's end, the fort was declared surplus and



The departure of the Chiracahua Apaches into exile in the fall of 1886.

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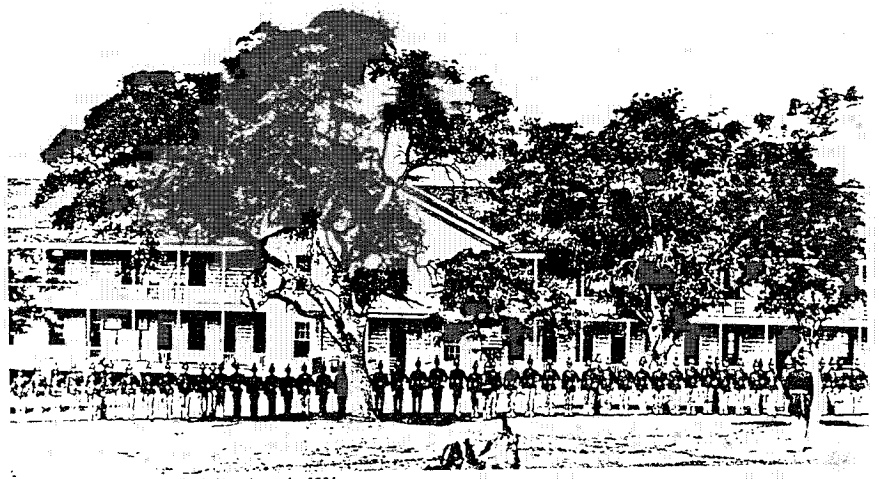
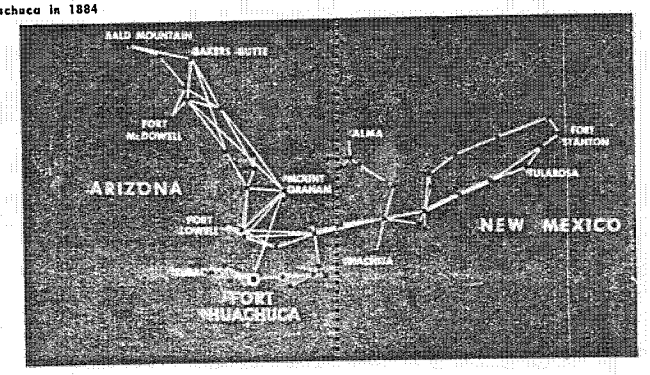


Muster of Troops at Fort Huachuca in 1884

Heliograph Network in Early Arizona and New Mexico



transferred to the State of Arizona. It was reactivated during the Korean War by the Army Engineers.

A new era began in 1954, when control passed to the Chief Signal Officer, who found the area and climate ideal for testing electronic and communications equipment. The importance of the fort in the national defense picture grew steadily from that moment. In 1967 Fort Huachuca became the headquarters of the Army Strategic Communications Command (STRATCOM), described in greater detail elsewhere in this booklet.

Regrettably, space limitations prohibit elaboration of the contributions to the tradition of Fort Huachuca by such major figures as Adna R. Chaffee, commander of the American Relief Expedition to Peking in 1900 and Army Chief of Staff, 1904-05; Leonard Wood, participant in the Geronimo campaign and Army Chief of Staff, 1910-14; Colonel Grierson who organized and commanded the 10th Cavalry, 1866-88; and his son, who served in the 10th Cavalry from 1879 to 1915.

Watching their fathers participating in the parades in the 1880's-90's were two youngsters: Malin Craig, who as Army Chief of Staff, 1935-39, had the mission of preparing the United States for World War II; and Fiorello LaGuardia, famous mayor of New York City, 1933-45.

To preserve the achievements of the dedicated men and units who served at the fort during the past century, conscientious individuals have devoted time, effort and funds to establish and maintain a post museum which aims to keep alive the traditions of those who have blazed the trail for our benefit, and set high standards of duty and service for those who follow. A description of this museum is contained elsewhere in this booklet.

Fort Huachuca . . . Pathfinder for Progress

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U.S. ARMY STRATEGIC COMMUNICATIONS COMMAND

"The Voice of the Army"

The mission of the U.S. Army Strategic Communications Command (STRATCOM) is worldwide communications—rapid, reliable and responsive.

STRATCOM's primary job is to function as the principal Army manager for strategic, long distance communications: to establish, engineer, install and operate Army portions of the global Defense Communications System (DCS). The command also provides communications support to other government agencies such as the White House, Department of State and the Joint Chiefs of Staff as directed.

In the continental United States, STRATCOM's mission includes extensive civil and air defense communications responsibilities. The command also has the unique communications-related mission of logistical management of all Army communications security equipment.

A major Army field command, STRATCOM accomplishes its global responsibilities from its headquarters in Ft. Huachuca's Greely Hall through subcommands located around the world. The first elements of the command came to Ft. Huachuca in February, 1967, from Washington, D.C., as part of an Army action to decentralize Army headquarters and activities in the Washington area. The move of this major command headquarters from Washington ultimately involved relocating some 900 military and civilian personnel in Arizona.

On July 1, 1967, when STRATCOM's commanding general assumed command of the post, the fort, for the first time in its long history, became directly associated with a major field command.

From his headquarters here, the STRATCOM commanding general directly controls the Army's long haul, heavy duty communications—voice, teletype and data. Among the key systems supported by STRATCOM are AUTOVON (automatic voice network), AUTODIN (automatic digital network), and AUTOSEVOCOM (automatic secure voice communications). Signals are transmitted by modern microwave techniques and tropospheric scatter as well as communications satellites.

In short, every known technique of advanced communications is employed by some 40,000 STRATCOM personnel serving in 25 nations of the Free World.

Within the 48 contiguous states of the United States and Alaska, STRATCOM has 10 subordinate commands.

Four of these subcommands are co-located at Ft. Huachuca. These are the Army Communications Electronics Engineering Installation Agency (CEEIA) and a sub-element, CEEIA-Western Hemisphere; SAFEGUARD Communications Agency (SAFCA); Headquarters, Ft. Huachuca; and the 11th Signal Group.

The six other STRATCOM elements in the U.S. are the National Communications Command (NCC), Ft. Ritchie, Md.; Army Communications System Agency (CSA), Ft. Monmouth, N.J.; Inter-Agency Communications Agency, Arlington, Va.; STRATCOM Communications Agency—MTMTS (Military Traffic Management and Terminal Service), Washington, D.C.; STRATCOM Signal Group—Air Defense, Colorado Springs; and STRATCOM Signal Group—Alaska, Ft. Richardson.

Overseas, STRATCOM has three major subordinate commands: STRATCOM Signal Group—South, Panama Canal Zone; STRATCOM—Europe, Schwetzingen, West Germany; and STRATCOM—Pacific, Schofield Barracks, Hawaii.

The STRATCOM facility at Corozal, Canal Zone, operates a major Defense Communications System (DCS) relay and is responsible for the Trans-Isthmian microwave system.

STRATCOM—Europe, from its headquarters near Heidelberg, maintains facilities throughout West Germany as well as sites in England, Belgium, Holland, France, Spain and Italy. Mid-East stations operated by the European command are located in Turkey, Ethopia and Iran.

By far the largest subordinate command is STRATCOM—Pacific. Headquartered in Hawaii, this subcommand controls a tremendous sweep of STRATCOM installations and circuits across the Pacific, including both the Far East and Southeast Asia. In the Far East the command has facilities located in Japan, Korea, Okinawa and Formosa. Southeast Asian sites operated by STRATCOM—Pacific are located in such countries as the Philippines, Vietnam, Thailand and Indonesia.

STRATCOM's largest single troop contingent is the 1st Signal Brigade. Headquartered at Long Binh, near Saigon, the Brigade operates and maintains the most advanced communications network ever known in a theater of war. STRATCOM—Pacific's Brigade personnel are accomplishing this in an area where no comparable communications existed—in Thailand as well as in South Vietnam.

Indicative of the vital importance and service of these subcommands around the world is the fact that in most cases and in every overseas theater the STRATCOM commander also serves as the Communications-Electronics (C-E) staff officer. For example, the commander of the 1st Signal Brigade is also the C-E officer on the staff of the commanding general, U.S. Army-Vietnam. This dual hat concept applies to most of the other STRATCOM subcommands.

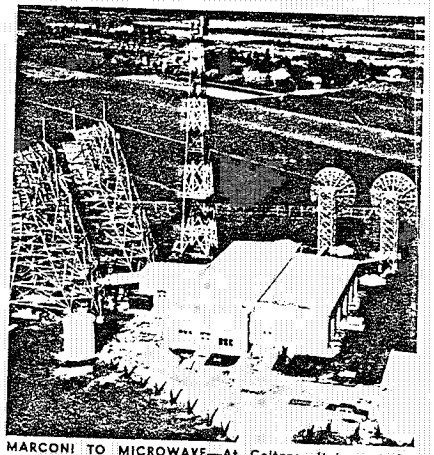
A most significant area of communications is radio relay by means of communications satellites. This modern concept plays an important role in today's global communications and its importance and use are certain to increase in the future. STRATCOM has been deeply involved in this technique since the first application to military needs, beginning with SYNCOM (1st U.S. communications satellite placed in orbit) and continuing with the DSCS (Defense Satellite Communications System).

Highly trained STRATCOM personnel have installed and are operating AN-MSC-46 type ground terminals for the DSCS. About 25 highly efficient radio relay satellites of the system are now in orbit. They are in a spaced arrangement approximately 20,000 miles above the equator and circle the earth. These satellites relaying signals through the Army's MSC-46 earth stations permit almost continuous global communications coverage by microwave relay of high quality voice and teletype circuits.

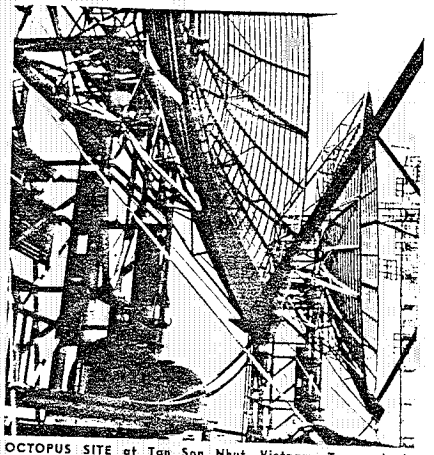
The potential of satellite communications has been expanded even farther by the use of the newer, smaller AN-TSC-54 ground terminal stations. STRATCOM personnel are presently operating three of these newer terminals as part of the DSCS.

Known as "The Voice of the Army," STRATCOM is continuing to provide superior, high quality, reliable telecommunications in support of the nation's armed forces around the world.

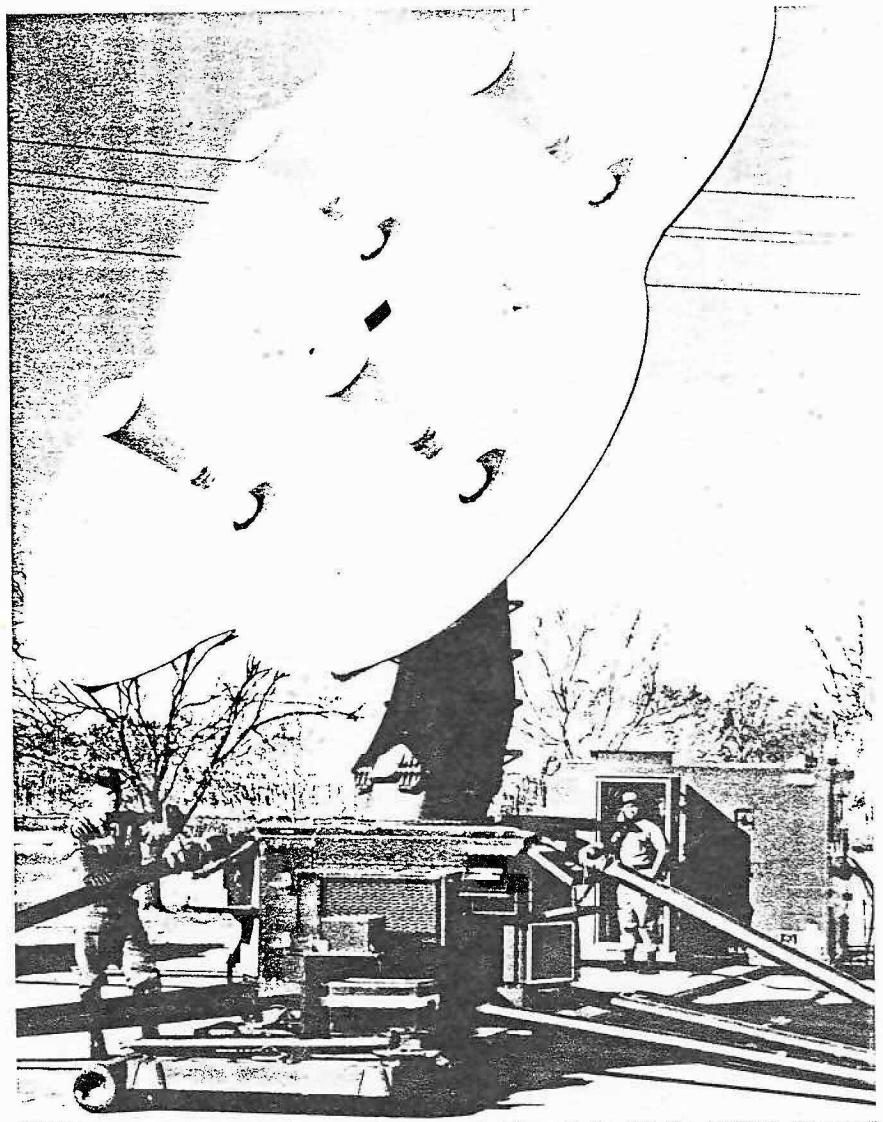
PHU LAM, VIETNAM—At this major Southeast Asia signal site a variety of tropospheric scatter and microwave antennas provide high capacity, high quality communications.



MARCONI TO MICROWAVE—At Coltano, Italy, not far from where Guglielmo Marconi conducted his wireless telegraphy experiments, this STRACOM-Europe site serves as a key link in the U.S. Defense Communications System.



OCTOPUS SITE at Tan Son Nhut, Vietnam. Tropospheric scatter antennas and "Fly Swatter" VHF radio relay antennas provide vital communications.



SEMAPHORE TO SATELLITES—A satellite communications ground station with the distinctive AN/TSC-54 "Cloverleaf" antenna.

SAFEGUARD COMMUNICATIONS AGENCY

BRIGADIER GENERAL I. R. OBENCHAIN, JR.
COMMANDING GENERAL—SAFEGUARD COMMUNICATIONS AGENCY

The Safeguard Communications Agency (SAFCA), a major sub-command of STRATCOM, was formed at Fort Huachuca in June 1969. Its mission is to establish, operate and maintain communications for the Safeguard Ballistic Missile Defense System.

Commanding the Agency is Brigadier General I. R. Obenchain, Jr. Prior to his assignment to Fort Huachuca, in July 1969, General Obenchain served as head of the Defense Communications Agency's National Military Command System Technical Support Directorate. He is also a former commander of STRATCOM-Europe.

SAFCA receives task assignments directly from the Safeguard System Manager, who acts in the name of the Army Chief of Staff. Execution of these tasks by SAFCA requires close working relationships with STRATCOM Headquarters, other Army organizations having Safeguard missions, the Defense Communications Agency, R&D Contractors, and the commercial communication carriers.

USF200007357

COMMUNICATIONS ELECTRONICS ENGINEERING INSTALLATION AGENCY

BRIGADIER GENERAL JACK A. ALBRIGHT
COMMANDING GENERAL—CEEIA

The U.S. Army Communications Electronics Engineering Installation Agency (USACEEIA) is headquartered in Greely Hall. The agency commander, BG Jack A. Albright, is dual-hatted, serving concurrently as the deputy commanding general of the worldwide U.S. Army Strategic Communications Command (STRATCOM).

Created in July, 1970, to provide centralized control of STRATCOM's global communications-electronics engineering and installation activities, CEEIA traces its origin back to July, 1968. That year the Communications Engineering Installation Agency was formed here by combining the STRATCOM Installation and Construction Division at Suitland, Md., and the Radio Propagation Division, Ft. Bragg, N.C. This agency, now a subcommand of USACEEIA and known as USACEEIA-Western Hemisphere, is responsible for installing and modifying communications facilities, systems and equipment as well as transmission measurement on a worldwide basis.

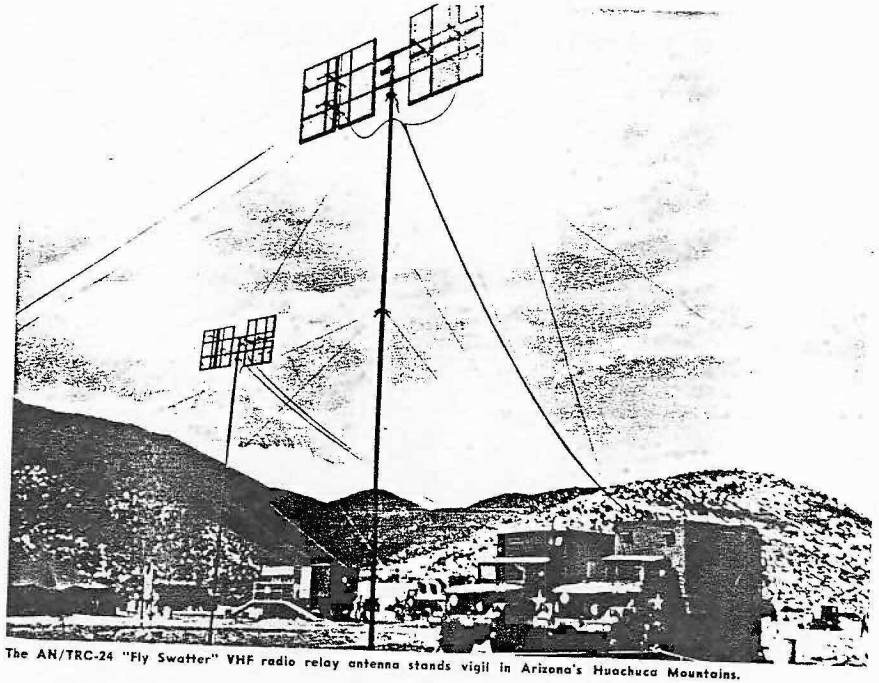
USACEEIA-WH personnel also perform radio frequency hazard, studies and interference and path analysis studies for radio communications. Additionally, USACEEIA-WH operates an Area Maintenance and Supply Facility (AMSF) at Fort Huachuca and has the responsibility for furnishing field mobile training teams to instruct unit personnel in the operation and maintenance of new or modified equipment.

Under the first phase of the 1970 reorganization plan, four STRATCOM Headquarters elements were transferred to USACEEIA. These were the Office of the Army/Communications Security Commodity Manager and the Directorates for Communications Engineering, Test and Evaluation and Telecommunications Automation.

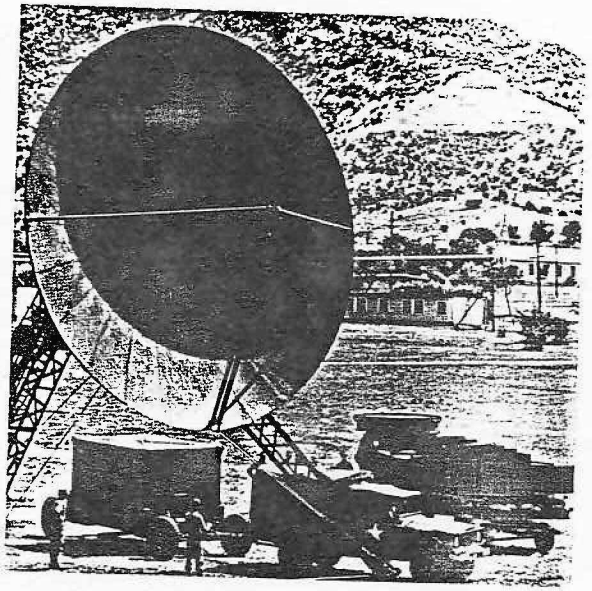
Phase II of the plan was initiated in December, 1970, when two subordinate overseas USACEEIA Commands were organized on a provisional basis. These overseas commands are USACEEIA-Europe and USACEEIA-Pacific. In June 1971, the agency formed USACEEIA-NCC to support STRATCOM's National Communications Command, Ft. Ritchie, Md.

USACEEIA also has field offices in Iran, Spain and the Philippines.

The USACEEIA organizational concept of centralized management and control of engineering and installation activities is proven daily as the most economical method of executing these global communications electronics responsibilities, while at the same time enhancing firm placement of authority, responsibility and responsiveness.



The AN/TRC-24 "Fly Swatter" VHF radio relay antenna stands vigil in Arizona's Huachuca Mountains.



The AN/TRC-132 tropospheric scatter antenna set up by men of the 11th Signal Group at the Fort Huachuca headquarters of the U.S. Army Strategic Communications Command.

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THE 11th SIGNAL GROUP

A hurricane in Mississippi, a major field exercise in Puerto Rico, or civil disturbances in Chicago sends the Strategic Communications Command's 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 anywhere in the world during times of crisis. To accomplish this mission, the millions of dollars worth of equipment used by the 11th Signal Group is completely air transportable.

Ever since its arrival here from Fort Lewis, Washington, in October, 1936, the 11th Signal Group has grown to become the largest signal unit on post. Commanded by Colonel Robert M. Springer, Jr., the Group consists of six companies—Headquarters and Headquarters Company, 505th Signal Company, 521st Signal Company, 526th Signal Company, 557th Signal Company, and Mobile Operations Company. The group utilizes tropospheric matter, microwave high frequency, and terminal communications equipment. In addition, the Group has under its administrative and logistical control C Company, 72nd Signal Battalion.

The Group has responded to many emergencies this year calling for quick installment of new communications or supplementing existing signal installations. The 11th aided in civil defense communications in the aftermath of Hurricane Celia, which left a trail of destruction in the Corpus Christi, Texas, area in 1970.

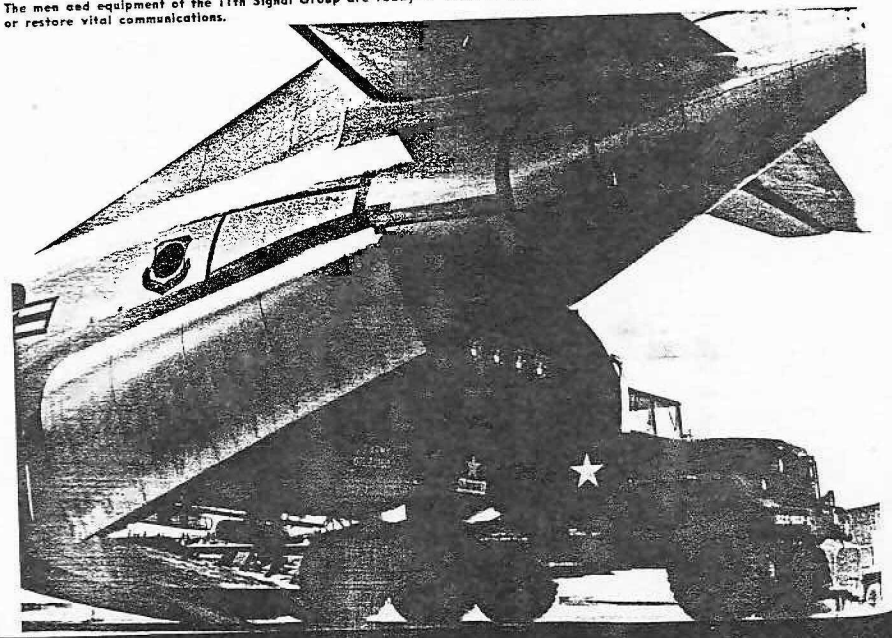
Major field exercises were conducted on a NATO level in Orlando, Florida, and in conjunction with the 18th Airborne Corps in Puerto Rico.

The 11th Signal Group is community-minded. Exhibitions and displays are a regular occurrence with recent examples at the Arizona State Fair, Phoenix, in Tucson, and at the Cochise County Fair. The 11th Signal Group sponsors the on-post ADYA Teen Club and Boy Scout Troop 431. The neighboring communities and all Arizona have found a responsive partner in the 11th Signal Group.

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.

The men and equipment of the 11th Signal Group are ready to move on short notice to any spot in the world to establish or restore vital communications.



HEADQUARTERS FORT HUACHUCA

COLONEL GEORGE E. GREEN
COMMANDING OFFICER, HQ. FT. HUACHUCA

The functions of Headquarters, Fort Huachuca, are many and varied. Its primary mission is to perform administrative, intelligence, operational, financial, managerial, legal, and logistical functions and protective services necessary to operate the installations and to support assigned units, tenant units and activities. It further provides support services for designated off-post units and activities and USAR units assigned for annual training.

In addition, Headquarters, Fort Huachuca, maintains facilities and provides services necessary for religious, health, welfare and entertainment activities; operates and maintains a Telecommunications Center for all DoD elements on post; and operates and maintains the USASTRATCOM Command and Control Center and the Emergency Action Console.

Headquarters, Fort Huachuca, encompasses Headquarters and Headquarters Company, Company A (WAC Detachment), and Company B and Company C.

The 36th United States Army Band reports to Headquarters, Fort Huachuca. This 29-member marching unit provides musical support for all official functions and ceremonies on past as well as giving assistance to other military units and community relations activities in the surrounding area.

The 512th Military Police Company, which provides traffic control, enforcement, and confinement of personnel for the installation, along with other related Military Police activities, is under operational control of the Provost Marshal. Headquarters, Fort Huachuca, is responsible for administration and logistical support of this unit. The Department of Defense Security Police section furnishes security guards and patrols.

There are six liaison offices included in the activities housed at Fort Huachuca. They are from Federal Republic of Germany, Canada, United States Marine Corps, United States Army Electronics Command, United States Army Combat Developments Command, and United States Army Electromagnetic Compatability Analysis Center.

Fort Huachuca is the main Army installation in Arizona; therefore, Headquarters, Fort Huachuca, also provides support and services to the National Guard, Army Reserve, ROTC, and other Department of Defense activities throughout the state.

The technical and military complex of tenant activities supported by Headquarters, Fort Huachuca, is described in the following pages.

USF200007359

U.S. ARMY ELECTRONIC PROVING GROUND

The U.S. Army Electronic Proving Ground (USAEPG) was established at Fort 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 Fort 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 electro-magnetic compatibility—is one indication of the scope of USAEPG's mission. This mission is 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. Additionally, USAEPG conducts a research and development program for new test instrumentation, methodology, and facilities necessary for the accomplishment of its test and evaluation mission.

The Proving Ground's area of operations includes the facilities on Fort Huachuca; the range, or Systems Test Facility; the Electro-magnetic Environmental Test Facility (EMETF), with its huge field facility near Gila Bend, Arizona, and elements in Tucson and on Fort Huachuca; and a multitude of test and field sites distributed across Arizona. Special test sites to support tests carried out in other parts of the country are established as required. To support the LORAN-D Navigational System National Test Program, for example, a site was established at Camp Shelby, Miss.

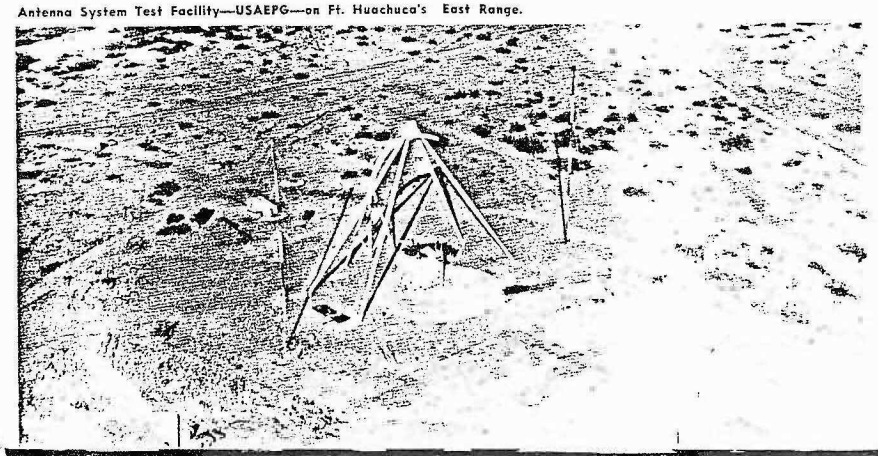
The EMETF is used to test the electromagnetic compatibility of Army radios, radars, and other electronic equipment, as well as some Marine Corps, Navy, and Air Force equipment. The tests, in essence, are to make sure that the 100,000 plus items of electronic equipment in a U.S. field army will not interfere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

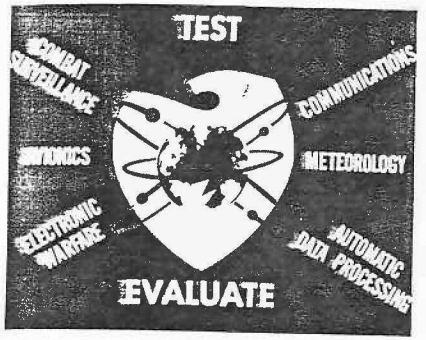
The Systems Test Facility (STF) is an instrumented range, used to test surveillance and avionics equipment mounted in manned and unmanned aircraft. Along the range's near-300-mile length are two control points with elaborate radar and tracking gear. The Eastern Terminal is on Fort Hauchuca's Laundry Ridge, while the Western Terminal is on Oatman Mountain, near Gila Bend. Radar and cinetheodolite data permit space position fixing anywhere on the range. They also permit integrated operations with two national missile ranges—the Pacific Missile Range to the West and White Sands Missile Range to the East.

Test facilities located at Fort Huachuca include a number of radar targets such as the Radar Spoke and the Moving Target Indicator. The targets furnish a means for testing a radar's detection capability at known distances, and in the case of the Moving Target Indicator, at known speeds.

The Spatial Resolution Facility is used to determine the resolving power of various photographic and television equipment. Constructed of concrete, the legs of the pad are 678 feet long and 100 feet wide at the base. The facility is a readily defined landmark for aircraft.

Antenna System Test Facility—USAEPG—on Ft. Huachuca's East Range.





The Environmental Test Facility (ETF) is capable of subjecting equipment under test to extremes of climatic and physical stress. Tests include exposure to fungus, salt, fog, dust, heat, cold, temperature, humidity, explosion, shock, sunshine and altitude.

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 mission. Because the Systems Test Facility is the only range of its kinds 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-sideband-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 is currently evaluating the capability of Army radios to handle high-speed digital data.

Other tests involve the surveillance systems of the Mohawk surveillance aircraft; engineering tests of Landing Control Centrals and Aircraft Control Centrals, which are actually mobile airfield control towers; night vision devices, and the ALQ-80 Radar Repeater Jammer.

USAEPG has a viable role in a modern Army. It is the only facility in the Army—within the Department of Defense—capable of solving the Army's communications-engineering test problems.

LIBBY ARMY AIRFIELD

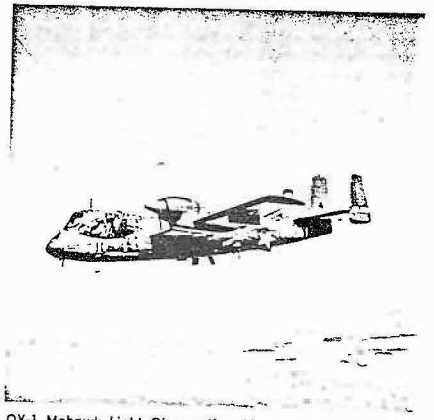
Libby Army Airfield, constructed in 1951, is under the supervision of Headquarters, Fort Huachuca. The airfield is located off Whitside Road north of the Main Post.

The airfield operates 24 hours a day providing operational and administrative flight support to the installation and Headquarters, USASTRATCOM. Libby Army Airfield personnel direct, coordinate and participate in search and rescue operations.

Libby offers a wide variety of services and facilities for organic as well as transient military aircraft. The facilities include a terminal VOR, ADF, and a GCA capable of surveillance and precision approaches. Services offered are parking, refueling, air traffic control, approach control, crash/rescue service by a co-located fire station, medical service by a Flight Surgeon located at Libby Army Airfield, weather service for military pilots by the Meteorological Support Activity, transient maintenance and flight planning/filing facilities.

Libby Army Airfield is a home base for the flight sections of Combat Surveillance/Electronic Warfare School, Electronic Proving Ground, Detachment Six, Army Security Agency and the Fort Huachuca Flying Club. The latter maintains and operates three fixed wing aircraft for use of its members. Future expansion plans include lengthening the main runway from 5,365 feet to 8,000 feet.

Libby Army Airfield is used jointly by Government and civilian aircraft. The civilian aircraft are based and serviced at the civilian facility on the north side of the airfield. Apache Airlines lands at this area, providing commercial service to Douglas, Tucson, and Phoenix.



OV-1 Mohawk Light Observation Aircraft of type based at Libby Army Air Field.

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UNITED STATES ARMY COMBAT SURVEILLANCE AND ELECTRONIC WARFARE SCHOOL

The United States Army Combat Surveillance and Electronic Warfare School (USACSEWS) is an Army school under the operational control of Continental Army Command (CONARC) and is a tenant activity at Fort Huachuca. The present Commander is Colonel Charles C. Wigner. The Command Sergeant Major is CSM Everett J. Gilman.

The Combat Surveillance and Target Acquisition Training Command (CS&TATC) was activated 1 December 1957 at the United States Army Electronic Proving Ground, Fort Huachuca, Arizona, as a Sixth United States Army tenant activity. The authorized strength at time of activation was 18 officers, four warrant officers, and 110 enlisted men. The first enlisted man arrived for duty 1 January 1958.

A training program was organized, buildings were modified, and instructor personnel were trained beginning 13 May 1958. The first students trained by CS&TATC were assigned to the Ground Surveillance Radar Operators' Course and were graduated in November, 1958.

The CS&TATC became a Class I activity in July, 1961, under the United States Continental Army Command (USCONARC).

The CS&TATC was redesignated the United States Army Combat Surveillance School (USACSS) and assigned to USCONARC as a DA school on 1 July 1963.

In April, 1966, USACSS was given an additional mission to conduct advanced individual training of certain combat support MOS codes as outlined in applicable Army training programs, and in June, 1966, USACSS was redesignated the United States Army Combat Surveillance School/Training Center (USACSS/TC). This resulted in the commander serving in a dual capacity as Commandant of the USACSS under USCONARC and Commanding Officer of the training center under Sixth United States Army.

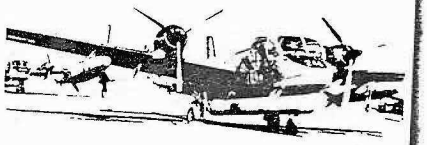
On 18 September 1968 Sixth United States Army published General Order No. 207 assigning the United States Army Electronic Warfare School, previously an element of the United States Army Security Agency, to USACSS/TC.

The 1st Combat Support Training (CST) Brigade completed final deactivation 15 May 1970 concluding over 3½ years of successful combat support training.

In June, 1970, the School was officially designated the United States Army Combat Surveillance and Electronic Warfare School (USACSEWS).

At the present time the School has three academic departments: Airborne Sensors, Ground Sensors, and Electronic Warfare.

The Airborne Sensors Department provides training for all U.S. Army personnel on the operation, maintenance, and employment of airborne surveillance systems. The courses presently being taught cover the infrared surveillance system side-looking airborne radar and the photographic surveillance system.



The OV-1B Mohawk with Side-Looking Airborne Radar.

a. The airborne sensor specialist is given a 12-week course on the operation and organizational maintenance of aerial surveillance systems mounted in the OV-1 (Mohawk) aircraft.

b. The airborne surveillance radar repairman is given a 29-week course to provide enlisted personnel with a working knowledge of the techniques required to inspect, test, and perform direct/general support and depot maintenance on the radar reconnaissance system.

c. The surveillance infrared repairman receives a 26-week course at USACSEWS on direct and general support maintenance of the infrared surveillance system.

d. Additionally, this department conducts a three-week OV-1 Aviator Combat Surveillance Qualification Course. This course is designed to supplement the OV-1 aircraft transition course given by the United States Army Aviation School, Fort Rucker, Alabama, by teaching aviators the operation of sensor systems and navigational techniques employed in conjunction with these systems.

The Ground Sensors Department, while primarily engaged in instruction on the operation, employment, and maintenance of ground surveillance devices, conducts classes on general military subjects and a combined basic electronics course for the Surveillance Infrared and Airborne Surveillance Radar Repairman Courses.

a. The ground surveillance radar operator graduates as a multi-specialist in operational and organizational maintenance of tactical ground surveillance radars.

b. The ground surveillance radar machanic is given an eight-week Ground Surveillance Radar Mechanic Course on maintenance and limited techniques of tactical ground surveillance radars.

c. The employment and emplacement of all unattended ground sensors in the Army inventory are taught by the Unattended Ground Sensor Operational Instructional Division of Ground Sensors Department. The instruction covers the operation of the sensors, monitoring equipment, and display equipment.

The Electronic Warfare Department provides instruction to selected officer and civilian personnel in the integration of and planning for employment of electronic warfare in support of combat operations, and in the planning and utilization of tactical cover and deception. The department also provides instruction on the electronic warfare threat and vulnerabilities. There is a four-week course of instruction on electronic warfare and tactical cover and deception which qualifies officers for duty as electronic warfare officers within the intelligence, communication-electronics, and operations staff elements.

USACSEWS also conducts special orientation courses for senior officers and NCO's. These courses deal with the various sensor systems taught at the School and give the officers and NCO's an awareness and general knowledge of the systems.

USACSEWS operates a fleet of OV-1 (Mohawk) aircraft, several helicopters, and C-47 aircraft (flying classrooms) to support the training given at the School.

The USACSEWS bookstore provides students with items not normally available through regular channels. The store, located in Bldg. 82105 adjacent to the Jeffords Street Theater, maintains an inventory of technical publications, guides, and aids.

Students can obtain stationery and school supplies, as well as small gift and insignia souvenir items. Calling cards, social stationery, rubber stamps, and sabers and swords for military functions may be special ordered. Identification name plates and name tapes are also made at the Bookstore.

Hours of operation are 1000-1800 hours, Monday through Friday.

Antenna/Receiver for TPS-25 Radar Set

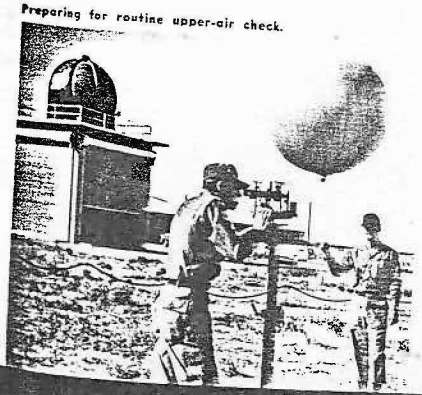
METEOROLOGICAL SUPPORT

The Fort Huachuca Met Team is one of 11 such teams belonging to the Atmospheric Sciences Laboratory, White Sands Missile Range, New Mexico. The local unit is authorized one officer and forty-three enlisted men.

The mission of this team is to provide information about weather conditions to concerned Army personnel and activities in the Fort Huachuca area. In order to more effectively perform its mission, the Met Team is divided into four activities: forecast; surface observation, rawinsonde; and special support.

The forecast section is located at Libby Army Airfield, where weather forecasters analyze surface and upper air weather maps and charts, prepare daily weather forecasts, issue monthly climatological outlooks, provide current weather information for all concerned. Their chief responsibility is briefing and completing weather clearances for Army aviators. The forecast section provides over 12 thousand pilot briefings for local and cross-country flights each year. Forecasts are furnished for test projects at Fort Huachuca and weather advisories are issued.

Preparing for routine upper-air check.



The surface observation section takes complete hourly surface observations. This information is coded and transmitted throughout North America on "Circuit A" teletypewriter circuits. The same type of weather transmissions from U.S. Weather Bureau and other weather stations is collected by surface observation and posted in the weather station. Weather maps are also made and posted for forecaster and public information. Monthly climatological summaries are prepared and distributed.

The rawinsonde section makes three upper air wind speed and direction observations daily and also completes radiosonde observations, which contain measurements of the temperature, humidity and pressure from as high as 20 miles. This information may be obtained by any test project or forecaster upon request.

The special support section collects radiation and ozone data on a continuous basis. The solar radiation measurements consist of short wave, net and total hemispheric radiation.

Fort Huachuca is fortunate in having the excellent technicians and equipment of the Met Team at their service.

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U.S. ARMY INTELLIGENCE CENTER AND SCHOOL

The United States Army Intelligence Center and School has recently moved to Fort Huachuca. The main body of the school began relocation to Fort Huachuca in April, 1971. Final classes to be trained at Fort Holabird will complete training on 31 August 1971. All classes entering training after 1 May 1971 will train at Fort Huachuca.

The mission of the United States Army Intelligence Center and School is to train selected military and civilian personnel of the military services to perform intelligence duties in the fields of combat intelligence, counter-intelligence, and related fields.

The Commandant of the United States Army Intelligence School is Colonel Charles W. Allen.

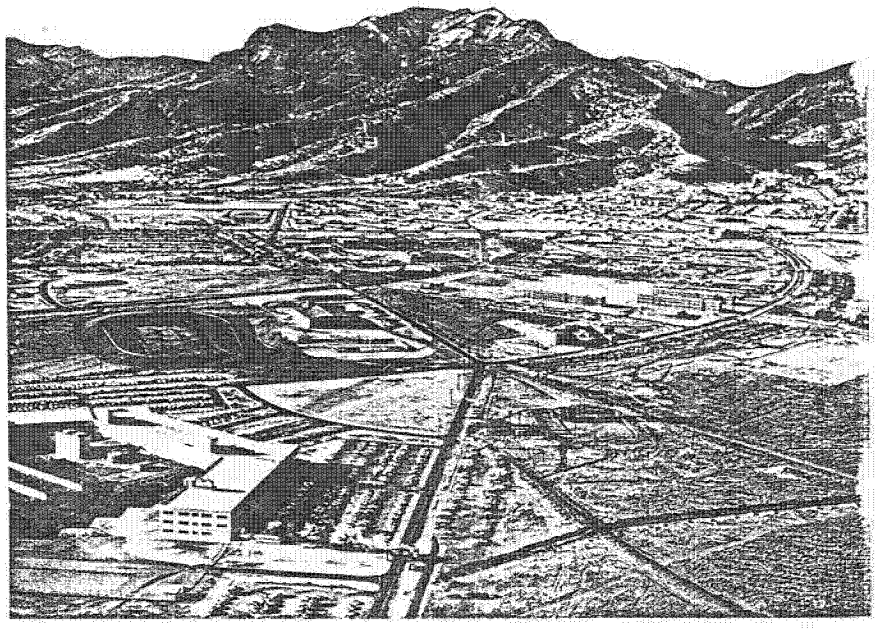
U.S. ARMY COMBAT DEVELOPMENTS COMMAND INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

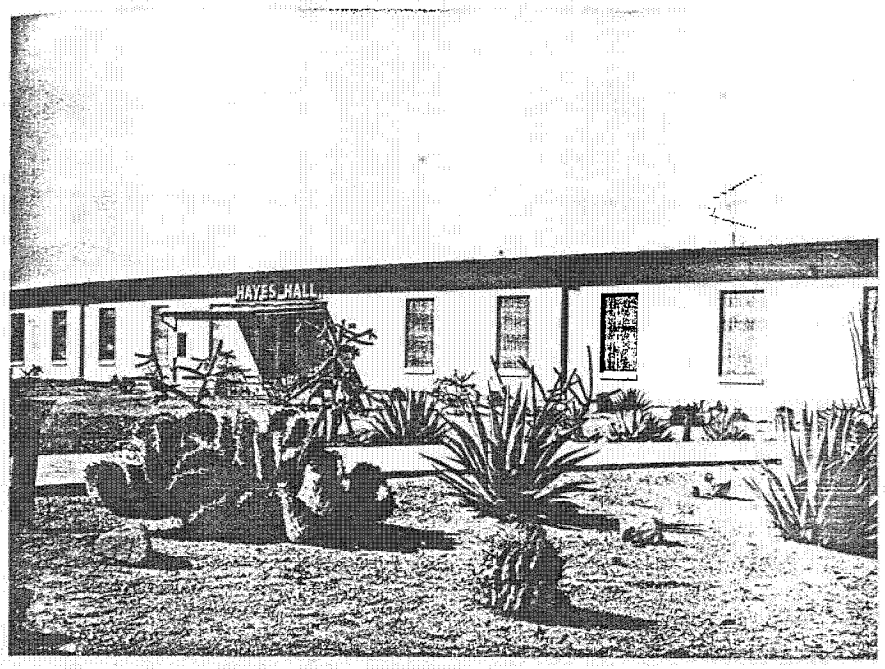
The United States Army Combat Developments Command Intelligence Agency (USACDCINTA) is a newcomer to Fort Huachuca. Commanded by Colonel George W. Peterson, the USACDCINTA seeks, as part of its mission, the answers to three critical questions: How can the Army best fight? How can the Army best be equipped? How can the Army best be organized?

Hence, the thrust of USACDCINTA efforts is to provide the United States Army—today's and tomorrow's—with the proper doctrinal, organizational and materiel guidance to insure an effective intelligence support system.

The USACDCINTA is dedicated to seek new ways assist the tactical commander to recognize and evaluate the enemy threat in a more timely and accurate manner.

Helicopter view of Ft. Huachuca, Spring 1971





ARMY SECURITY AGENCY TEST & EVALUATION CENTER

The mission of the United States Army Security Agency Test and Evaluation Center (USASATEC) is to test and evaluate newly developed equipment and systems generated by research and development programs within the Army Security Agency, other U.S. Army and Department of Defense agencies, and industry which are of interest to USASA. Tests are conducted worldwide because of the necessity for evaluating certain equipment in a specific type of signal environment. The USASATEC supports Headquarters, Fort Huachuca, in the operation of common-user post facilities and is attached to it for logistic support, some administrative support and the administration of military justice.

Extensive use is made of various Fort Huachuca ranges and other training facilities. Fort Huachuca terrain is utilized to create a test environment in accomplishment of the unit's mission.

USASATEC is a major subordinate command of the U.S. Army Security Agency, and under the staff supervision of the Deputy Chief of Staff Research and Development, USASA.

Attached to USASATEC for administrative support, Department Six, U.S. Army Security Center and School, Fort Devens, Massachusetts, trains Army aviators for various USASA aviation assignments throughout the world.

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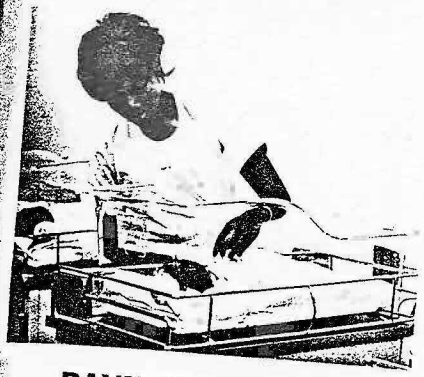

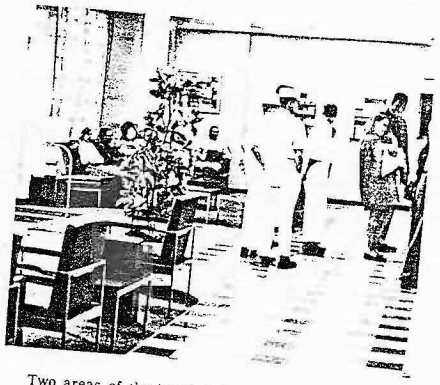

RAYMOND W. BLISS ARMY HOSPITAL

The Raymond W. Bliss Army Hospital is named for a former Surgeon General of the Army. The Hospital is a major part of the Medical Department Activity, Fort Huachuca and a tenant, Sixth Army Command. Its mission is to provide the highest caliber of comprehensive modern medical, dental and veterinary care to the Headquarters, STRATCOM and its sub-units and activities. With 53 military physicians and dentists, 36 military and civilian registered nurses, 16 allied professional and administrative officers, and 310 enlisted and civilian personnel, the hospital provides general as well as specialty medical care to the military personnel stationed at Fort Huachuca, their dependents and the retired military families living in the area.

The hospital, a modern, three story structure, built in 1967, houses a 17-chair dental clinic, 110 in-patient bed ward facilities, and emergency, general outpatient, and specialty clinics.

Diagnostic and treatment areas include complete radiology, laboratory and pharmacy facilities and specialty clinics such as the general medical, surgical, ear, nose and throat clinic, and the Obstetrical-Gynecology clinics. Each of these has offices for doctors, treatment rooms and separate pleasant waiting rooms.

The Outpatient Clinic for general ailments and initial diagnosis has five suites consisting of a doctor's consultation room and examining room. Nearby are treatment rooms for injections, emergency and surgical procedures, a central waiting room and receptional desk.

Specialty Clinics consist of nine suites with minor surgery and treatment rooms, cast room, a screening room for pediatric patients, and an EKG Laboratory. There are three waiting rooms and a central reception desk. The Specialty Clinics in this area are: Allergy, Dermatology, Internal Medicine, Pediatrics, and General Surgery.

The Obstetrical and Gynecology Clinic consists of four suites, reception-appointment desk and waiting room.

Two areas of the hospital have their own outside entrances to allow efficient traffic circulation for patients and staff. These are the Dental Clinic and the Emergency Room.

The modern Pharmacy is staffed with registered pharmacists. It provides a pharmacy counter in the lobby so that patients may have their prescriptions filled as they leave the hospital.

Patient welfare accommodations include a meditation chapel and Chaplain's Office, Red Cross and Gray Ladies Offices, patient lounges on each ward and blood mobile services.

Hospital personnel thus insure that the overall mission at Fort Huachuca is accomplished with the utmost efficiency by providing the individual soldier with the highest quality of medical care for which the Army is famous.

Sick Call

Military sick call is held at 0730-0830, Monday through Friday, at the Outpatient Clinic. Saturday at 1030 hours, and Sunday—no specific time. Emergency service is available at any time.

Visiting Hours

Visiting hours for Wards 2A and 3A are 1300-2000 daily. Ward 1A (OB) 1500-1600 and 1900-2000 hours. Children under 12 years of age are not permitted in patient's room.

Ambulance Service

Ambulance service is provided 24 hours a day for sponsors and their dependents on post and for emergencies. The telephone extensions are 5156 and 5152.

Clinics

In order to provide excellence in Medical and Dental Care and to cause the least inconvenience to our patients, all clinics within the hospital operate on the appointment system. Appointments at a specific clinic may be obtained by calling the extensions indicated:

Obstetrical/Gynecology 5136/5139

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Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat	5131
Neuropsychiatric/Department of Social Work/Mental Hygiene	5161
Orthopedics, Dermatology, Allergy, Pediatrics, Surgical, Medical, Outpatient Service	2136
Dental Clinic (Hospital)	5122

Patients without appointments may report to the Outpatient Clinic for treatment; however, patients will normally have to wait until patients with appointments are seen.

Dental Activity

The Dental Activity, MEDDAC, Fort Huachuca, Arizona, is composed of a Dental headquarters and four separate dental clinics. Clinic 1 is located in the Raymond W. Bliss Army Hospital. Dental Clinics 2, 3, and 4 are located in a complex in the old hospital area adjacent to Railroad Avenue South and the Intelligence School.

The authorized personnel strength of eighty-two military and civilian employees includes twenty-five 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, if they live within 30 miles of the post.

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.

Dental Clinics

Dental Clinic No. 1 is open during normal duty hours providing routine care for all active-duty military personnel not listed under Dental Clinic No. 2. Sick call for military is 0730-1100. In addition, this clinic provides care for retired military and dependents. Dependents report to this clinic for sick call and routine examinations from

1230-1245 hours. It is also open on Saturday mornings for emergency care. Off-duty emergencies will be cared for at any time at this clinic, extension 5430.

Dental Clinic No. 2 is open during normal duty hours and provides routine treatment for active-duty military personnel of the Combat Surveillance and Electronic Warfare School, 11th Signal Group, Communications-Electronics Engineering Installation Agency Western Hemisphere, the 36th Army Band, and the Intelligence School.

Dental Clinic No. 3 specializes in Periodontics and is open during normal duty hours. In addition, this clinic has the Oral Health Instruction Service.

Veterinary Activity

Veterinary Activities include the inspection of all subsistence items that arrive on post for wholesomeness, sanitary inspection of establishments that produce, store or manufacture food items and assisting the Commanding Officer, MEDDAC, in maintaining the health of all personnel.

It is also the responsibility of the Deputy for Veterinary Activities to control animal diseases that are transmissible to man, provide veterinary services for pets, to protect the health of the pets, and to impound all suspected rabid animals and see that a final diagnosis is made on all suspected rabid animals.

The Small Animal Clinic is located in Bldg. 30022, just north of the Commissary, and all cases are handled by appointment only. Emergency medical and surgical care is provided by calling the Veterinary Office.

All horses arriving on post must be examined by the Veterinary Activity and then quarantined for 21 days. Annually, all dogs and cats must be registered and vaccinated against rabies.

FACILITIES AND SERVICES

LOCATION

Fort Huachuca is located on Arizona Highway 90, 22 miles from the junction with Interstate 10 (U.S. 80). Both highways are excellently maintained with speed limits of 55 m.p.h. on Arizona Highway 90 and 75 m.p.h. on Interstate 10. All Arizona speed limits are rigidly enforced by Arizona State Troopers using the latest available radar and VASCAR systems.

NEW ARRIVALS

Around-the-clock arrangements are provided for the reception of new arrivals. However, as a matter of convenience, it is wisest to plan to report during duty hours. Normal duty hours are Monday through Friday from 0745 to 1630 hours.

OFFICERS PROCESSING

Incoming officer personnel reporting for duty at Headquarters, Fort Huachuca, are advised to contact their assigned sponsors immediately upon arrival for aid in processing and securing quarters. If arriving during duty hours (0745-1630 hours, Monday-Friday) report to Officers' Branch, STRATCOM, Room 1025, Greely Hall. Telephone 6817. If sponsor cannot be contacted, or upon arriving after duty hours, weekends, or holidays, sign in at the special police desk, Greely Hall, using the STRATCOM Officers sign-in register. Temporary quarters may be arranged for at Bldg. 22214, Housing Management, telephone 538-3611 or 538-2852.

ENLISTED PROCESSING

Upon arrival, male enlisted personnel being assigned to Headquarters and Headquarters Company, Company B, 512th MP Company (SVC) and the 36th Army Band, Headquarters, Fort Huachuca, are required to report to Military Personnel Division, Headquarters, Fort Huachuca, Bldg. 22408, during duty hours (0745-1630, Monday-Friday). During non-duty hours report to Headquarters and Headquarters Company, Bldg. 41416. Prior to reporting to the Military Personnel Division, Headquarters, Fort Huachuca, Bldg. 22408, all female enlisted personnel will report to Company A, Headquarters, Fort Huachuca, Bldg. 52106.

Personnel arriving at Fort Huachuca who are assigned on orders to Company C, Headquarters, USA-STRATCOM, SAFCA, or CEEIA, should report to Company C, Bldg. 52106, Orderly Room prior to reporting to organization of assignment or duty station. The Enlisted Branch, Military Personnel Division, P&CA Directorate, Headquarters, Fort Huachuca, Bldg. 22408, will check assignment orders and confirm unit of assignment. Personnel will be instructed to sign in with the appropriate unit of assignment and complete necessary in-processing.

RETIREMENT ACTIVITIES

The Retirement Services Office at Fort Huachuca serves the needs of more than 4,000 retired Army personnel and their families in the state of Arizona.

The program helps military personnel plan for successful and happy retirement. Serving its clientele before and after the date of their retirement, the program advises retired military personnel of their rights, privileges and benefits.

Retirement planning is initiated at semi-annual meetings that the Retirement Services Office holds at Fort Huachuca. All personnel eligible for retirement and their families are invited to these gatherings. The office also serves as an information center and a liaison between the retired and various agencies that serve them, such as state employment agencies and the Veterans Administration.

Another service of the program is its many publications. The national headquarters prints a newsletter that is sent to all retired Army personnel. A periodic newsletter for those planning retirement, entitled "Outlook," began publication in September/October, 1959. The director of the local office welcomes inquiries in person at Bldg. 22408 or by phone at 538-2229.

SEPARATION PROCESSING

The Transfer Point and Personnel Actions Branch at Fort Huachuca serves the needs of more than 4,000 enlisted men and women.

The Transfer Point conducts monthly separation orientations to familiarize the enlisted personnel with their rights, privileges and benefits upon separation from active duty.

The Personnel Actions Branch advises the military personnel upon their application for compassionate, permissive reassignments and requests for hardship discharges.

TRANSPORTATION

Government Operated Bus

Three bus routes, designated Red, Blue and Green, cover the central areas of the Post. The routes are interconnecting at the Main PX, and operate on regular schedules. Red Route runs from the Main PX to the Service Club in Sierra Vista. Blue Route serves the main housing areas, the hospital and Service Club. Green Route covers Greely Hall and the Old Post area. All post-connected personnel are authorized to use the Post bus system on a space available basis. Information may be obtained by calling ext. 3671.

Government Operated Taxi

Taxi service is available for post personnel traveling between Civilian Personnel, Greely Hall, the hospital area and the Old Post on official business. Information may be obtained by calling ext. 3671.

Liberty Bus

Liberty Bus service to Tucson is provided on week ends and holidays for the use of active duty military personnel. Buses depart the Main PX at 1230 hours on Saturdays, at 1100 hours on Sundays and holidays, to the Central YMCA in Tucson. Buses depart the YMCA to Fort Huachuca at 2130 hours on Saturdays, Sundays and holidays. Liberty Buses are **not** permitted to stop enroute to pick up or discharge passengers.

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