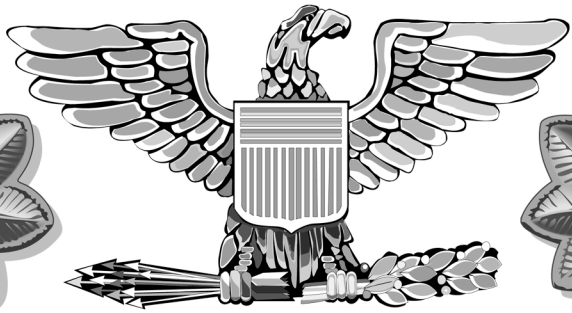
Commanding Officers at Fort Monmouth

Major General



Major

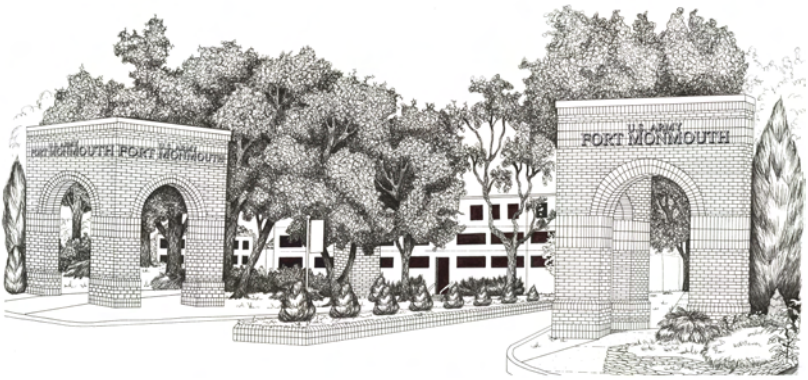
Colonel

Lieutenant Colonel

Brigadier General

United States Army
CECOM
Life Cycle Management Command

A History of the Commanding Officers at Fort Monmouth, New Jersey and the U.S. Army CECOM Life Cycle Manangement Command



Prepared by the Staff of the
CECOM LCMC Historical Office
Office of the Deputy Chief of Staff for
Operations and Plans

U.S. Army CECOM Life Cycle Management Command
Fort Monmouth, New Jersey
July 2008

Design and Layout by
CTSC Visual Information Services, Myer Center
Fort Monmouth, New Jersey

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COMMANDING OFFICERS

1. LTC Carl F. Hartmann	June 1917 - July 1917
2. MAJ George E. Mitchell	July 1917 - Sept 1917
3. MAJ Arthur S. Cowan	Sept 1917 - June 1918
4. COL George W. Helms	June 1918 - Dec 1920
5. LTC John E. Hemphill	Dec 1920 - Aug 1925
6. COL James B. Allison	Aug 1925 - Aug 1926
7. COL George E. Kumpe	Aug 1926 - Sept 1929
8. COL Arthur S. Cowan	Sept 1929 - April 1937
9. COL Alvin C. Voris	April 1937 - July 1938
10. COL Dawson Olmstead	Aug 1938 - July 1941
Promoted to BG October 1940	
11. BG George L. Van Deusen	Aug 1941 - Sept 1942
12. COL James B. Haskell	Sept 1942 - Nov 1944
13. COL Leon E. Ryder	Nov 1944 - April 1946
14. BG Jerry V. Matejka	April 1946 - June 1947
15. MG Francis H. Lanahan	June 1947 - April 1951
16. BG Harry Reichelderfer	April 1951 – Dec 1951
17. MG Kirke B. Lawton	Dec 1951 - Aug 1954
18. MG Victor A. Conrad	Sept 1954 - June 1957
19. MG W. Preston Corderman	June 1957 - Aug 1958
20. MG Albert F. Cassevant	Sept 1958 - Feb 1960
21. MG William D. Hamlin	March 1960 - July 1962
22. MG Stuart S. Hoff	Aug 1962 - July 1963
1st CG of ECOM	
23. MG Frank W. Moorman	July 1963 - Oct 1965
2nd CG of ECOM	
24. MG William B. Latta	Oct 1965 - Sept 1969
3rd CG of ECOM	
25. MG Walter E. Lotz, Jr.	Sept 1969 - May 1971
4th CG of ECOM	
26. MG Hugh F. Foster, Jr.	May 1971 - Aug 1975
5th CG of ECOM	
27. MG Albert B. Crawford, Jr.	Aug 1975 - Nov 1976
6th CG of ECOM	
28. MG John K. Stoner, Jr.	Nov 1976 - June 1980
7th CG of ECOM, 1st CG of CERCOM[1]	
29. MG Donald M. Babers	June 1980 - Oct 1982
2nd CG of CERCOM; 1st CG of CECOM[2]	
30. MG Lawrence F. Skibbie	Oct 1982 - June 1984
2nd CG of CECOM	

31. BG Robert D. Morgan **June 1984 - May 1987**
3rd CG of CECOM
Promoted to MG September 1984

32. MG Billy M. Thomas **May 1987 - July 1990**
4th CG of CECOM

33. BG Alfred J. Mallette **July 1990 - July 1992**
5th CG of CECOM
Promoted to MG April 1991

34. BG Otto J. Guenther **July 1992 - Jan 1995**
6th CG of CECOM
Promoted to MG October 1992

35. MG Gerard P. Brohm **Jan 1995 - Sept 1998**
7th CG of CECOM

36. MG Robert L. Nabors **Sept 1998 - July 2001**
8th CG of CECOM

37. MG William H. Russ **July 2001 - June 2004**
9th CG of CECOM

38. MG Michael Mazzucchi **June 2004 - July 2007**
10th CG of CECOM; first CG C-E LCMC

39. BG Dennis Via **July 2007- Present**
11th CG of CECOM; second CG of CECOM LCMC
Promoted to MG September 2007

[1]ECOM was disestablished and two new Commands, CERCOM and CORADCOM, were established, 1 January 1978. Stoner became the 1st CG of CERCOM and MG Hillman Dickinson became 1st CG of CORADCOM (October 1977 - June 1979). MG Emmett Paige, Jr. would serve as 2nd CG of CORADCOM (June 1979 - April 1981).

[2]CERCOM and CORADCOM merged into CECOM, 1 May 1981.

**The only promotions noted are those which occurred while serving as Commander, here.

Home Sweet Home

Building 230 was designed especially for the Commanding Officer of Fort Monmouth in the late 1930s.

Public Law 67, 73rd Congress, 16 June 1933 mandated that construction on military posts continue despite the Great Depression. The second phase of permanent construction thus occurred on the post here from 1934 though May 1936. Russel Hall, then Post Headquarters, was among the buildings completed during this period.

Also completed was Building 230. A description of the building from Signal Corps Bulletin Number 94, January– February 1937 follows:

"The quarters are 61 by 30 feet in area with a double garage, 19 by 24 feet in area, on the south and a porch two stories in height, 10 by 41 feet in area, on the west side. On the first floor there is a reception hall in the center and a large dining room and living room opening to the right and left. The living room, reception hall, and dining room extend the full length of the building on the west. A kitchen and pass pantry are located on the front of the building to the left of the hall and a library to the right. On the second floor there is a master's bedroom, dressing room, three bedrooms, a maid's room, and a total of four bathrooms, one of which is the maid's bath. The basement provides space for a coal storage room, boiler room, and laundry. A separate entrance to the boiler room for the removal of ashes, supplying of coal, access to laundry, etc., is provided. There is a large attic which is unfinished except for flooring. There is also an attic over the garage."

Original Commanding Officer's Quarters, c. 1920

Commanding Officer's Quarters, c. 1987

War Department records show that the building, completed on 7 October 1935, cost $14,500. COL Arthur S. Cowan, as the eighth Commanding Officer of Fort Monmouth (September 1929-April 1937), first occupied the new Commanding Officer's Quarters.

Major General (MG) Dennis L. Via

MG Dennis L. Via

Major General Dennis L. Via serves as the Commanding General, CECOM Life Cycle Management Command (CECOM LCMC). As Commander, General Via leads a world-wide organization of over 10,000 military and civilian personnel responsible for coordinating, integrating and synchronizing the entire life-cycle management of the C4ISR systems for all of the Army's battlefield mission areas - maneuver control, fire support, air defense, intelligence, combat services support, tactical radios, satellite communications, and the warfighter information network.

When MG Via assumed command in July 2007, he told the community, "Our Army could not have gone to war and could not conduct and sustain this war without what you do."

Prior to assuming command, General Via served as Commanding General, 5th Signal Command, and United States Army, Europe and Seventh Army (USAREUR) Chief Information Officer/Assistant Chief of Staff, G6 (CIO/G6).

General Via is a native of Martinsville, Virginia. He attended Virginia State University in Petersburg, Virginia, where he graduated in May 1980 as a Distinguished Military Graduate, and received his commission as a Second Lieutenant in the Signal Corps. He holds a Master's Degree from Boston University. General Via is a graduate of the United States Army Command and General Staff College, and the United States Army War College.

General Via began his career with the 35th Signal Brigade, XVIII Airborne Corps, Fort Bragg, North Carolina. Key assignments included Commander, 82nd Signal Battalion, 82nd Airborne Division; Commander, 3rd Signal Brigade and III Corps Assistant Chief of Staff, G6; Division Chief, Joint Requirements Oversight Council (JROC) Division, Office of the Deputy Chief of Staff, Army G8, Headquarters, Department of the Army; Director, Global Operations, Defense Information Systems Agency (DISA); and Deputy Commander, Joint Task Force-Global Network Operations (USSTRATCOM).

General Via's military awards and decorations include the Distinguished Service Medal, the Defense Superior Service Medal, two awards of the Legion of Merit, two awards of the Defense Meritorious Service Medal and five awards of the Meritorious Service Medal.

The General is authorized to wear the Army Staff Identification Badge and the Master Parachutist Badge.

He and his wife, the former Linda A. Brown, have two sons, Brian and Bradley.

Major General Michael R. Mazzucchi

Major General (MG) Michael R. Mazzucchi served as the Commanding General, Communications-Electronics Life Cycle Management Command (C-E LCMC) and Program Executive Officer for Command, Control, Communications-Tactical (PEO C3T) from June 2004 until his retirement in July 2007.

In this position he directed the development, acquisition, integration and sustainment- in short, the life cycle management- of the systems that tied together all of the Army's battlefield mission areas – maneuver control, fire support, air defense, intelligence, combat services support, tactical radios, satellite communications and the Warfighter information network. This included a major role in introducing new digital battle command technologies fielded to forces engaged in the global war on terrorism.

MG Michael R. Mazzucchi

General Mazzucchi previously served as the CECOM Deputy for Systems Acquisition and Director, CECOM Systems Management Center and as Assistant Program Executive Officer for Integration and Director of the Central Technical Support Facility at Fort Hood, Texas. Other prior assignments included Project Manager, MILSATCOM and Product Manager, Tactical Satellite Terminals, both here.

MG Mazzucchi was the first Commander of the LCMC at Fort Monmouth.

A graduate of Purdue University with a degree in Electrical Engineering, he also holds a Masters of Science in Electrical Engineering from the Air Force Institute of Technology. His military education includes the Command and General Staff College; the Defense Systems Program Management Course; the Army War College; and the National Security Leadership Course.

Major General Mazzucchi has received the Legion of Merit medal (with Oak Leaf Cluster), the Defense Meritorious Service Medal (with Oak Leaf Cluster); the Meritorious Service Medal (with two Oak Leaf Clusters); and the Army Commendation and Achievement Medals. He is authorized to wear the Office of the Secretary of Defense Identification Badge and the Air Force Senior Space Operations Badge.

He and his wife, the former Linda L. Crenshaw, have a son, Steve, and a daughter, Rachel.

Major General William H. Russ

MG William H. Russ

Major General William H. Russ assumed his duties as Commanding General of the United States Army Communications- Electronics Command and Fort Monmouth, New Jersey on July 20, 2001.

Previously he was the Commanding General of the United States Army Signal Command of Fort Huachuca, Arizona and the Director for Programs and Architecture, Office of the Director of Information Systems for Command, Control, Communications and Computers in Washington, D.C.

Major General Russ is a graduate of Florida A & M University with a Bachelor of Science degree in Electronics. He holds a Master of Science degree in Public Administration from Shippensburg University in Pennsylvania.

His military education includes the Signal Basic and Advanced Courses, the Armed Forces Staff College and the United States Army War College.

After completion of Airborne Ranger School and the Signal Officer Basic Course, Major General Russ served as Communications Officer for the 1st Battalion, 32nd Armor, 3rd Armored Division, United States Army Europe and Seventh Army. After serving four years in Germany, Major General Russ attended the Signal Officer Advanced Course, Fort Gordon, Georgia, and, upon completion, was assigned as Assistant S-3, 67th Signal Battalion (Combat), Fort Gordon. He later served as Commander, Communications and Electronics, United States Army

Joint Support Group - Joint Support Area, United States Forces, Korea; Instructor/Branch Chief, Officer Advanced Division, Officer Training Directorate, United States Army Signal Center and School, Fort Gordon; Personnel Assignments Officer, Signal Branch, Total Army Personnel Center, Alexandria, Virginia; Associate Director (Information Mission Area Steering Group), Executive Officer for the Deputy Chief of Staff for Information Management; Commander, 43rd Signal Battalion, 5th Signal Command, United States Army Europe and Seventh Army, Germany; Staff Officer, Office of the Director for Information Systems, Command, Control, Communications and Computers, United States Army, Washington, D.C.; Commander, 1st Signal Brigade, United States Forces, Korea; Executive Assistant, J-6, Joint Staff, Washington, D.C.; Secretariat, Military Communications-Electronics Board, Joint Staff, Washington, D.C.; and Deputy Director, Chief Information Office, Forces Command, Fort McPherson, Georgia.

Major General Russ led CECOM through the tragic events of September 11, 2001.

His military awards and decorations include the Defense Superior Service Medal, Legion of Merit, Meritorious Service Medal (with four Oak Leaf Clusters), Army Commendation Medal (with Oak Leaf Cluster), Parachutist Badge and Ranger Tab.

MG Russ retired on 25 June 2004 in a ceremony held at the Pruden Amphitheater, Fort Monmouth.

Major General Robert L. Nabors

MG Robert L. Nabors

Major General Robert L. Nabors became Commander of the Communications-Electronics Command and Fort Monmouth on 1 September 1998.

MG Nabors was born in Boston, Massachusetts, and grew up in Lackawanna, New York. He holds a Bachelor of Science degree in Systems Engineering from the University of Arizona; a Master of Science degree in Systems Management from the University of Southern California; and served as a Senior Fellow in the National Security

Affairs Program at Harvard University. He is also a graduate of the Senior Officials in National Security Program at Harvard University. His military schooling includes the Signal Officer Candidate School, the Signal Officer Basic and Advanced Courses and the Armed Forces Staff College.

MG Nabors' initial duty assignment was with the 67th Signal Battalion at Fort Riley, Kansas. After a tour in Vietnam, MG Nabors served at Fort Dix, New Jersey; Aberdeen Proving Ground, Maryland; and Worms, Germany. In November 1979, MG Nabors was selected as Aide de Camp for the Commanding General, VII Corps. MG Nabors was attached to the J-6 Staff of the Combined Forces Command/United States Forces, Korea and subsequently served as the S2/3 of the 41st Signal Battalion. He was assigned to the Office of the Director of Plans, Programs, and Policy at the United States Readiness Command in December 1983, and was then selected to command the 509th Signal Battalion in Italy.

MG Nabors served as Special Assistant to the U.S. Army's Director of Information Systems for Command, Control, Communications, and Computers (DISC4J). He was also Chief, Integration Division, Architecture Directorate. Prior to assuming command of the 2nd Signal Brigade in December 1990, MG Nabors served as Deputy Commander, White House Communications Agency. MG Nabors served as the Executive Officer for the DISC4 before his assignment as Director, Single Agency Manager for Pentagon Information Technology Services. MG Nabors assumed command of the 5th Signal Command on 22 November 1995.

MG Nabors' awards and decorations include the Defense Superior Service Medal; Legion of Merit with four Oak Leaf Clusters; the Bronze Star Medal; Meritorious Service Medal with four Oak Leaf Clusters; the Joint Service Commendation Medal; the Army Commendation Medal with four Oak Leaf Clusters; the Department of the Army Staff Identification Badge; the Joint Meritorious Unit Award; and the Presidential Support Badge. MG Nabors is a member of the American Mensa Society.

MG Nabors retired on 20 July 2001. He and his wife, Valerie, have three adult children: Robert, Richard and Jonathan.

MG Nabors was the first African American Commanding Officer of Fort Monmouth.

Major General Gerard P. Brohm

Major General Gerard P. Brohm assumed command of the Communications-Electronics Command and Fort Monmouth on 10 January 1995.

MG Gerard P. Brohm

General Brohm was born in New York, New York. He enlisted in the U.S. Army in 1966 and took basic and advanced training as an infantryman. He entered Officer Candidate School in 1967 and was commissioned a Second Lieutenant in July of that year. He received a Bachelor of Arts degree in Literature from Seton Hall University. General Brohm also holds a Master of Science degree in Telecommunications from the University of Colorado. His military education includes the Signal Officer's Advanced Course, Command and General Staff College and the U.S. Army War College.

Previous troop assignments include platoon leader in Vietnam; two company commands at Fort Bragg; S-3 and later Executive Officer for the 41st Signal Battalion in Korea; Battalion Commander, 143rd Signal Battalion, 3d Armored Division; Brigade Commander, 93rd Signal Brigade, VII (US) Corps and Deputy Commanding General, U.S. Army Signal Center and Fort Gordon, Georgia.

Other previous staff assignments include Executive Officer for the Deputy Chief of Staff of Operations and Plans, U.S. Army Communications Command, Fort Huachuca, Arizona; Director of Combat Developments at Fort Gordon, Georgia and Chief, Communications Systems Section, Supreme Headquarters Allied Powers Europe, Belgium. Prior to his current assignment as Commander, U.S. Army Communications-Electronics Command and Fort Monmouth, he served as Director for Command, Control and Communications Systems, United States Pacific Command, Camp H.M. Smith, Hawaii, from July 1993 to January 1995.

In his farewell address, MG Brohm said that he had three great loves in his life: His wife, his children, and the Army.

General Brohm's awards and decorations include the Defense Superior Service Medal, Legion of Merit with Oak Leaf Cluster, Bronze Star Medal, Defense Meritorious Service Medal, Meritorious Service Medal with three Oak Leaf Clusters, the Army Commendation Medal with Oak Leaf Cluster and the Army Achievement Medal.

MG Brohm retired on 1 September 1998. He was at that time presented the Distinguished Service Medal, the Army's highest peacetime award, by GEN Johnnie E. Wilson, AMC Commander.

Major General Brohm and his wife, Ines, have four children: Maria Elena, Kathy, Jerry and Michael.

Major General Otto J. Guenther

(Then) Brigadier General (BG) Otto J. Guenther assumed command of CECOM and Fort Monmouth in July 1992. He received his second star that October.

MG Otto J. Guenther

He was born in Long Branch and raised in Red Bank, New Jersey. He completed the Reserve Officers Training Corps curriculum at Western Maryland College in 1963 and was commissioned a Second Lieutenant in the Signal Corps. General Guenther holds a Bachelor of Arts degree in Economics and a Master of Science degree in Procurement/Contract Management from Florida Institute of Technology. His military education includes the Signal Officer Basic Course, the Infantry Advanced Course, the Command and General Staff College, the Army War College, and the Defense Systems Management College. General Guenther has had extensive user and field experience, holding key command and staff assignments to include Platoon Leader, Company Commander, Battalion Executive Officer and Battalion Commander. Prior to his current assignment as Commander, U.S. Army Communications-Electronics Command and Fort Monmouth, he served as the Program Executive Officer for Communications Systems, Fort Monmouth.

General Guenther's acquisition experience includes assignments as Deputy Director of Contracts, Defense Contract Administration Services Region, San Francisco and as Commander of the Defense Contracts Administration Services Office overseeing a major Defense

contract for production of tracked vehicles including the Bradley Fighting Vehicle and armored personnel carriers. He was also the Deputy for R&D Procurement and Base Operations, Fort Monmouth, in 1983. That same year, he assumed Command of the Defense Contract Administration Services Region, New York. In 1985 he became Director of the Defense Acquisition Regulation System and Director of the (DAR) Council. General Guenther was reassigned to Fort Monmouth in December 1987 and became the Project Manager for Position Location Reporting System/Tactical Information Distribution System.

In his farewell address, LTG Guenther assured the Fort Monmouth community that, as Director of Information Systems for C4, he would make sure they had plenty of work!

He has received the Defense Superior Service Medal with Oak Leaf Cluster, the Legion of Merit, the Bronze Star Medal with Oak Leaf Cluster, the Meritorious Service Medal with four Oak Leaf Clusters, the Joint Service Commendation Medal, the Army Commendation Medal with Oak Leaf Cluster, and the Secretary of Defense Identification Badge.

Upon leaving Fort Monmouth in January 1995, MG Guenther received his third star and became the Director of Information Systems for Command, Control, Communications, and Computers (C4) in the Office of the Secretary of the Army in Washington.

General Guenther and his wife have two daughters, Tracy and Debra.

Major General Alfred J. Mallette

MG Alfred J. Mallette

(Then) Brigadier General Alfred J. Mallette assumed command of CECOM and Fort Monmouth on 10 July 1990. He received his second star in April 1991.

Mallette was born in Green Bay, Wisconsin, on 21 November 1938. Upon completing the Reserve Officer Training Corps curriculum at St. Norbert in 1961, he was commissioned a Second Lieutenant and awarded Bachelor of Science degrees in Physics and Mathematics. He also holds a Master of Science degree in

Operations and Research Analysis from Ohio State University. His military education includes completion of the Signal Officer Basic Course, the Infantry Advanced Course, the U.S. Army Command and General Staff College, and the Industrial College of the Armed Forces.

General Mallette has held a variety of important command and staff positions in addition to that of Commander, U.S. Army Communications-Electronics Command. Key assignments have included: Commanding General of the 5th Signal Command and Deputy Chief of Staff for Information Management in USAREUR; Deputy Director of the Plans, Programs, and Systems Directorate, DISC4, Office of the Secretary of the Army; Deputy Commanding General of the U.S. Army Signal School; Commander of the 93d Signal Brigade, USAREUR; and Commander of the 8th Signal Battalion, USAREUR.

General Mallette also served in a variety of important career-building assignments. He was Chief of the Program Section, Information Systems Division, Allied Forces Central Europe; he was S-3 and later Executive Officer of the 121st Signal Battalion, 1st Infantry Division; he served as Chief of the Plans and Policies Division, U.S. Army Support Command, and he served in Vietnam in the Office of the Deputy Chief of Staff for Logistics/Criminal Investigation Division of the U.S. Military Assistance Command.

General Mallette's awards and decorations include the Legion of Merit with two Oak Leaf Clusters, the Bronze Star Medal with Oak Leaf Cluster, and the Meritorious Service Medal with Oak Leaf Cluster. General Mallette is also authorized to wear the Senior Parachutist Badge.

"This is the greatest collection of talent and dedicated workforce I have ever run into."
-LTG Alfred J. Mallette to the CECOM workforce at his change of command ceremony.

On 22 July 1992, the Army promoted Mallette to the rank of Lieutenant General (LTG) and assigned him to serve as Deputy Director General of the NATO Communications and Information Systems Agency.

General Mallette and his wife, Nancy, have three children: Scott, Randy, and Nicole.

Major General Billy M. Thomas

(Then) Major General Billy M. Thomas assumed command of CECOM and Fort Monmouth in May 1987.

MG Billy M. Thomas

He was born in Crystal City, Texas on 14 August 1940 and graduated from Killeen High School, Killeen, Texas. Upon completion of the Reserve Officers Training Corps curriculum and the educational course of study at Texas Christian University in 1962, he was commissioned a Second Lieutenant and awarded a Bachelor of Science degree in Secondary Education. General Thomas also holds a Master of Science degree in Telecommunications Operations from George Washington University.

His military education includes completion of the Signal Officer Basic and Advanced Courses, the Army Command and General Staff College, and the Army War College.

Prior to commanding here, he held a wide variety of other command assignments, including Commander of two companies: one in Germany, and one in Vietnam; Commander, 5th Signal Battalion, 5th Infantry Division (M); and Commander, 93rd Signal Brigade, VII Corps, United States Army Europe.

General Thomas also served in a variety of important staff assignments. He served as an Airborne Battle Group and Brigade Signal Officer in the 161st Airborne Division and served two years as the S-3, 447th Signal Battalion in Germany; Chief, 31M Radio Relay Course, Communications System Department, United States Army Signal School, Signal Planning Advisor with the Logistics Directorate, United States Army Military Assistance Command in Vietnam; and served in Thailand as Chief of Plans and Requirements, Office of the Assistant Chief of Staff for Communications-Electronics, United States Support Activity Group. Returning to the United States, General Thomas next served as Management Directorate, United States Army Military Personnel Center; Assistant Chief of Staff, G-5 (Civil Affairs), 5th Infantry Division; and Special Assistant to the Dean, National Defense University. General Thomas later served as the Deputy Commanding General, U.S. Army Signal Center and School.

Prior to assuming command of the U.S. Army Communications-Electronics Command and Fort Monmouth on 15 May 1987, he was assigned to the Army staff as Deputy Director, Combat Support Systems, Office of the Deputy Chief of Staff for Research, Development and Acquisition.

When General Thomas joined the Army in 1962, he wanted to be a band leader.

Thomas' awards and decorations include the Legion of Merit (with one Oak Leaf Cluster), the Bronze Star Medal (with three Oak Leaf Clusters), the Meritorious Service Medal (with three Oak Leaf Clusters), the Joint Service Commendation Medal and the Army Commendation Medal. He is also authorized to wear the Parachutist Badge.

MG Thomas left Fort Monmouth on 10 July 1990 to assume duties as the Deputy Commanding General for Research, Development, and Acquisition of the Army Material Command in Alexandria, Va. He received his third star upon leaving Fort Monmouth.

Major General Robert D. Morgan

BG Robert D. Morgan

(Then) Brigadier General Robert D. Morgan became the thirty-first Commanding Officer of Fort Monmouth and the third Commanding General of CECOM on 26 June 1984. He was promoted to Major General on 10 September of that year.

MG Morgan was born in Buffalo, New York in March 1934. He graduated from Canisius College in Buffalo in 1955 and was commissioned through the ROTC as a Second Lieutenant in the Signal Corps. He graduated the Signal Officers' Basic Course (1956) and Signal Officers' Advance Course (1963). It appears that General Morgan is the first Commanding Officer of Fort Monmouth to have been an Army Aviator, having graduated Army Aviation Primary Flight Training Program at Fort Rucker, Alabama (1957-1958) and having served as Command Pilot with the U.S. Army Military Assistance Command, Vietnam (USAMACV) (1965-1966). His second tour in Vietnam was as Battalion Commander, 40th Signal Battalion, 1st Signal Brigade (1971-1972). Other assignments included Germany; Fort Huachuca, Arizona; Fort Rucker, Alabama; and the Pentagon.

Morgan returned to Fort Monmouth in June 1976 and served as Project Manager for Position Location Reporting System (PLRS); Deputy Commanding General for Research & Development and concurrently, Commander of the CECOM Research and Development Center; and Deputy Commanding General for Procurement and Readiness, CECOM.

General Morgan is the first Commanding Officer of Fort Monmouth to have been an Army Aviator.

MG Morgan left Fort Monmouth on 15 May 1987 for service at the Pentagon.

Major General Lawrence F. Skibbie

MG Lawrence F. Skibbie

(Then) Major General Lawrence F. Skibbie became the thirtieth Commanding Officer of Fort Monmouth and the second Commanding General of CECOM on 28 October 1982.

Skibbie was born in Bowling Green, Ohio, in February 1932. He graduated from the U.S. Military Academy in the Class of 1954 and was commissioned a Second Lieutenant, Artillery. He subsequently completed the Artillery School Basic Course and the Basic and Advanced Ordnance School. As a junior officer he served in AAA billets; as radar and Nike officer at Fort Bliss, Texas; and in Ordnance billets at Aberdeen, Maryland, White Sands, New Mexico, and the U.S. Army Europe. General Skibbie served in Vietnam, 1968-1969, in the G-4, U.S. Army Vietnam, and also commanded the 63d Maintenance Battalion at DaNang. Assignments just prior to service at Fort Monmouth included tours of duty in the Department of Army in Washington and at the Armament Research and Development Command at Dover, New Jersey. From 1975 to 1977 he commanded the Rock Island Arsenal, U.S. Army Armament Command (later United States Army Materiel Readiness Command), and from July 1977 to October

"Nowhere have I been more impressed with teamwork… than here at CECOM."
-MG Skibbie to the workforce

1978 was Deputy Commander for Ammunition Readiness at Rock Island, Illinois.

Immediately before coming to Fort Monmouth, he served in the Office of Deputy Chief of Staff for Research, Development and Acquisition, Washington, DC, from 1978 to 1982.

General Skibbie ended his tour of duty at Fort Monmouth on 26 June 1984, upon his promotion to Lieutenant General and assignment as Deputy Commanding General for Readiness, Army Materiel Command (AMC).

Major General Donald M. Babers

MG Donald M. Babers

(Then) Major General Donald M. Babers first came to Fort Monmouth as the second Commanding General of CERCOM and the twenty-ninth commander of Fort Monmouth in June 1980. Reorganization and the transition of CERCOM and CORADCOM resulted in the establishment of the U.S. Army Communications-Electronics Command (CECOM) on 1 May 1981. General Babers thus became the first Commanding General of CECOM.

Babers was born in Newkirk, New Mexico, in May 1931. He graduated from Oklahoma A & M College and was commissioned a Second Lieutenant, Ordnance Corps, in May 1954.

He attended the Associate Officers Ordnance Course and served with the 881st Ordnance Company in Europe. Subsequent assignments included duty with the 25th Artillery, Fort Sill, Oklahoma, and as assistant project manager, Combat Vehicles, Detroit Arsenal.

He served in Republic of Vietnam, 1964-1965, in the Military Assistance Program, J-4, Military Assistance Command, Vietnam.

General Babers was Project Manager for the M60 Tank program and later director of Procurement and Production at the Tank-Automotive Command (TACOM), Warren, Michigan, before becoming deputy Commanding General at TACOM in July 1976.

MG Babers was the first Commanding General of CECOM.

He ended his tour of duty at Fort Monmouth on 28 October 1982 when he was promoted to Lieutenant General and assigned as Deputy Commanding General for Readiness, DARCOM, (now AMC), Alexandria, VA. In June 1984 he was reassigned as Commander of the Defense Logistics Agency, Alexandria, VA.

Major General John K. Stoner, Jr.

MG John K. Stoner, Jr.

Major General John K. Stoner, Jr. came to Fort Monmouth as the seventh Commanding General of ECOM and the twenty-eighth commander of Fort Monmouth in November 1976. ECOM was disestablished and two new commands established: the Communications-Electronics Materiel Readiness Command and the Communications Research and Development Command, on 1 January 1978. Stoner then became the first Commanding General of CERCOM and served in that capacity until his retirement in June 1980.

Stoner was born in Woodbury, New Jersey, in January 1929. He graduated from Drexel Institute of Technology and received a regular Army commission through the Reserve Officers Training Corps in July 1951 as a Second Lieutenant, Artillery. He completed the Chemical Corps School Advanced Course and served in Korea.

> *"…the first responsibility of a leader is to prove himself to his followers. You can't demand their respect, you have to earn it."*
> *-MG Stoner in an interview upon assuming command, here.*

Other tours of duty included a year in Vietnam with the Military Assistance Command, Vietnam; Office of the Assistant Secretary of the Army in Washington; and Commanding Officer of Pine Bluff Arsenal in Arkansas and Commanding Officer of Edgewood Arsenal, Maryland. Stoner commanded the U.S. Army Materiel Management Agency in Germany from 1973 to 1976, and was Commanding General, 2d Support Command (Corps) in Europe before coming to Fort Monmouth.

Major General Albert B. Crawford, Jr.

MG Albert B. Crawford, Jr.

Major General Albert B. Crawford, Jr. became the sixth Commanding General of ECOM and the twenty-seventh commander of Fort Monmouth in August 1975.

Crawford was born in Tucson, Arizona, in February 1928. He graduated from the U.S. Military Academy in the Class of 1950 and was commissioned a Second Lieutenant, Signal Corps. His early assignments included the 93d Signal Battalion and 301st Signal Group, 7th Army, Europe. He graduated from the Signal Corps Officers Advanced Course in 1954.

Subsequent assignments in Europe followed as mobile digital computer team chief with the 7th Army (1959-1962) and assistant division signal officer with the 4th Armored Division (1962-1963). He served in Vietnam from 1968-1969 with the 1st Signal Brigade.

Only 46 years old when he assumed command here, Crawford was one of the Army's youngest Major Generals.

Crawford returned to Fort Monmouth in 1971 and served as project manager of Army Tactical Data Systems until 1975. He then served as Commander here until his retirement from the U.S. Army on 30 November 1976.

Major General Hugh F. Foster, Jr.

MG Hugh F. Foster, Jr.

Major General Hugh F. Foster, Jr. served as the twenty-sixth Commanding Officer of Fort Monmouth and fifth Commanding General of ECOM from May 1971 to August 1975.

Foster was born in Brooklyn, New York, in March 1918. He graduated from the U.S. Military Academy in 1941 and was commissioned a Second Lieutenant, Signal Corps. His first duty was with the 4th Signal Company, 4th Infantry Division (Motorized), at Fort Benning, Georgia.

MG Foster served in World War II, Korea, and Vietnam.

Duty overseas in World War II included the 560th Signal Aircraft Warning Battalion in North Africa and Sicily. Other assignments included Signal Section of Allied Headquarters in Algiers, Fifth Army in Italy, and 53d Signal Battalion.

Postwar Signal Corps duty assignments included Camp Crowder, Missouri, commander of the 63d Signal Battalion in Austria, and the Army Electronics Proving Ground, Fort Huachuca, Arizona.

General Foster returned to Fort Monmouth for three years between June 1962 and June 1965 as project manager for Universal Integrated Communications/Strategic Army Communications. He served as signal officer of the United Nations Command and Assistant Chief of Staff, Communications-Electronics, Eighth Army, Korea, from 1965-1967; and commanded the newly created U.S. Army Communications Systems Agency from July 1967 to August 1969.

General Foster served in Vietnam as commander of the 1st Signal Brigade before returning to Fort Monmouth as Commander.

He retired from the U.S. Army in September 1975.

Major General Walter E. Lotz, Jr.

(Then) Major General Walter E. Lotz, Jr. became the twenty-fifth Commanding Officer of Fort Monmouth and the fourth Commanding General of ECOM in September 1969.

MG Walter E. Lotz, Jr.

Lotz was born in Johnsonburg, Pennsylvania, in August 1916. He graduated from the U.S. Military Academy in 1938 and was commissioned a Second Lieutenant, Signal Corps. His first assignment was with the 51st Signal Battalion at Fort Monmouth.

He attended the Signal School, graduating in February 1941, and joined the 1st Signal Operations Company (Aircraft Warning) in training, here. He left in June 1941 with that unit for duty in Iceland.

During World War II Lotz served with the Ninth Air Force, later redesignated the XII Tactical Air Command, in the European Theater of Operations as assistant director of communications.

Lotz returned to Fort Monmouth for three years (1947-1950) as chief of the Meteorological Department at Evans Laboratory, and later became deputy director of the Laboratory. He became the first deputy Commanding General of ECOM, serving from August 1962 to October 1963.

He served in Vietnam as Assistant Chief of Staff, Communications-Electronics, Military Assistance Command, from September 1966 to January 1968. General Lotz served as Commanding General at the U.S. Army Strategic Communications Command at Fort Huachuca, Arizona, from January 1968 to September 1969. He returned to Fort Monmouth as Commander from September 1969 to May 1971, when he was nominated for promotion to Lieutenant General and assigned to NATO Headquarters in Brussels.

General Lotz retired from the U.S. Army in August 1974.

General Lotz's wife, Shirley, was the daughter of Roger B. Colton, a retired Major General and former director of the Signal Corps Laboratories, here. Colton made the landmark decision to use frequency modulation (FM) as opposed to amplitude modulation (AM) in military radios and oversaw the completion of the SCR-268 practical radar system.

Major General William B. Latta

MG William B. Latta

Major General William B. Latta became the twenty-fourth Commanding Officer of Fort Monmouth and the third Commanding General of ECOM in October 1965.

Latta was born in El Paso, Texas, in October 1914. He graduated from the U.S. Military Academy in 1938 and was commissioned a Second Lieutenant, Signal Corps. His first assignment was with the 51st Signal Battalion at Fort Monmouth. He left in September 1939 for duty at Fort Sam Houston, but returned to

Fort Monmouth in October 1940 to attend the Signal School. After graduation in 1941 he remained for four months as acting director of the Officers Candidate School.

The 1st Armored Signal Battalion, under Latta, provided communications for the Roosevelt-Churchill conference at Casablanca.

During World War II General Latta commanded the 1st Armored Signal Battalion in the landing at Casablanca and participated in the campaigns in Sicily, Normandy, and the Rhineland. In May 1945 he became signal officer of the XXI Corps in Germany.

Subsequent tours of duty included the War Department General Staff; Signal Corps Procurement Agency in Chicago; Office of the Chief Signal Officer; signal advisor to the Chief of the Military Assistance Advisory Group, Taiwan; and Seventh Army in Stuttgart, Germany.

General Latta came to Fort Monmouth from duty as Deputy Chief of Staff for Communications and Electronics, North American Air Defense Command, in Colorado. He commanded here from October 1965 until September 1969, leaving Fort Monmouth to become the Commanding General, U.S. Army Strategic Communications Command at Fort Huachuca, Arizona. General Latta retired from the U.S. Army in August 1972.

Major General Frank W. Moorman

Major General Frank W. Moorman became the twenty-third Commanding Officer of Fort Monmouth and the second Commanding General of ECOM in August 1963.

MG Frank W. Moorman

Moorman was born in Camp Jossam, Philippine Islands, in February 1912. He graduated from the U.S. Military Academy in 1934 and was commissioned a Second Lieutenant, Infantry. His early Infantry assignments were at Fort Washington, Maryland, and Schofield Barracks, Hawaii. After graduating from the Infantry School in 1938 he entered the Signal Corps School, and graduated in June 1939. He was then assigned to the 4th (later 6th) Signal

Moorman Hall, Building 362, is named for MG Moorman's father, Frank, also a Signal officer.

Company at Fort Monmouth and remained with it until war was declared.

During World War II he served as signal officer with the 82d Airborne Infantry Division in Italy and at Normandy. In 1944 he served with the XVIII Corps (Airborne) as Assistant Chief of Staff, G-4.

During the Korean War Moorman served briefly on the Eighth Army Staff in Korea and later as secretary of the general staff at Headquarters Far East Command. He was Commanding General of the U.S. Army Electronics Proving Ground at Fort Huachuca, Arizona, from 1958 to 1960.

General Moorman returned to command Fort Monmouth and ECOM in August 1963. He served until 30 September 1965, when he retired from the U.S. Army.

Major General Stuart S. Hoff

MG Stuart S. Hoff

Major General Stuart S. Hoff assumed command here in August 1962.

Hoff was born in Muskogee, Oklahoma, in November 1914. He graduated from Texas A & M College in 1929 and received an Army Reserve commission in the Infantry. It was not until September 1940 that he was ordered to extended active duty as a Captain, and initially served as assistant signal officer at Fort Sam Houston, Texas.

During World War II he served as assistant signal officer with the Sixth Army in the Southwest Pacific from 1943 to 1946. He was integrated into the regular Army in 1946 and officially transferred to the Signal Corps in 1951. He had two subsequent tours of duty in the Far East in Japan and Korea.

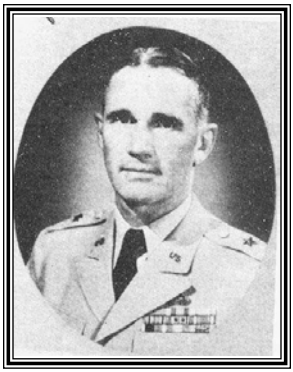
He came to Fort Monmouth as commandant, U.S. Army Signal School, serving from August 1956 to October 1957. After other tours of duty in the Office of the Chief Signal Officer, Korea; U.S. Army

MG Stuart S. Hoff was the first Commanding General of ECOM.

Pacific, Hawaii; and as chief of Research and Development, Office of the Chief Signal Officer, Hoff returned to Fort Monmouth in August 1962.

Under the reorganization of the Army during 1962, the U.S. Army Electronics Command (ECOM) was established on 1 August 1962. With the establishment of ECOM, the Commanding General here became the commander of ECOM and of Fort Monmouth. General Hoff thus became the first Commanding General of ECOM and the twenty-second commander of Fort Monmouth. General Hoff served until his retirement on 31 July1963. He died in August 1978.

Major General William D. Hamlin



MG William D. Hamlin

Major General William D. Hamlin became the twenty-first Commanding Officer of Fort Monmouth in March 1960.

Hamlin was born in Clinton, New York, in April 1905. He graduated from the U.S. Military Academy in 1929 and was commissioned a Second Lieutenant, Signal Corps.

He first came to Fort Monmouth in September 1929 for duty and later attended the Signal School, graduating in June 1931. Other duties as a Signal Corps officer followed at New Jersey Bell Telephone Company; 51st Signal Battalion at Fort Monmouth; Fort Jay, New York; Fort Sam Houston, Texas; and Headquarters, Third Army, in San Antonio Texas.

During World War II he served in the Office of the Chief Signal Officer as executive officer from 1941 to 1943 and at SHAEF Headquarters in Europe from 1943 to 1945. After the war he again served at Fort Monmouth in the Enlisted Men's School and as director of the Officers Department, Signal School. He had two additional tours of duty with the Office of the Chief Signal Officer. He was advisor on communications to the Korean Military Government in

The first High Capacity Communication Satellite, Courier, was developed and built under the supervision of the Fort Monmouth Laboratories the same year MG Hamlin assumed command.

1947-1948 and then signal officer with the IX Corps in Japan.

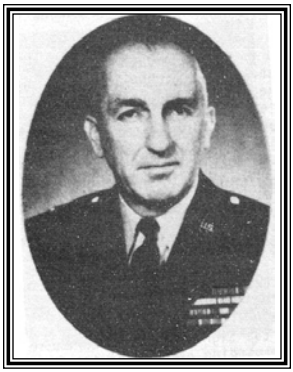
He returned to Fort Monmouth as commandant, the Signal School, in July 1954 and served until July 1956.

He was Commanding General of the U.S. Army Signal Supply Agency in Philadelphia from 1956 to 1957 and then signal officer at Headquarters, U.S. Army Europe, Heidelberg, from 1957 to 1960.

General Hamlin returned to command Fort Monmouth in March 1960 and served until July 1962. He retired from the Army on 30 December 1962 and died in April 1975.

Major General Albert F. Cassevant

Major General Albert F. Cassevant became the twentieth Commanding Officer of Fort Monmouth in September 1958.



MG Albert F. Cassevant

Cassevant was born in Biddeford, Maine, in June 1908. He graduated from the U.S. Military Academy in 1931 and was commissioned a Second Lieutenant, Coast Artillery Corps. For the next six years he had duty in Coast Artillery billets.

From August 1937 until June 1941, Cassevant was assigned to the Signal Corps Laboratories at Fort Monmouth as the Anti-aircraft Liaison Officer and a radar project officer.

During World War II he served in two Coast Artillery billets and then was assigned to organize and become chief of the Electronics Branch, Army Ground Forces in Washington in February 1943. In November 1943 he was detailed to the Signal Corps and was named Director of the Evans Laboratory at Fort Monmouth. In July 1944 he became Chief, Engineering Division, and then Assistant Commanding Officer of the Signal Corps Ground Signal Agency, Bradley Beach, New Jersey. He left for a short time on temporary duty in the Asiatic-Pacific Theater from September 1945 to August 1946. He transferred from the Coast Artillery Corps to the Signal Corps in October 1947.

One early radar pioneer called Cassevant, "the man in the Army who sold the ideas."

He returned to Fort Monmouth in June 1948 as Director of the Evans Signal Corps Laboratories, serving until June 1950. Other duties in a Signal Corps capacity followed in the Office of the Chief Signal Officer, U.S. Army Forces Far East in Tokyo, and again in the Office of the Chief Signal Officer.

In October 1957 General Cassevant returned to Fort Monmouth as commandant of the U.S. Army Signal Center and School. He then commanded the post from September 1958 until his retirement from the Army in February 1960. General Cassevant died in April 1971.

Major General W. Preston Corderman

MG W. Preston Corderman

Major General W. Preston Corderman became the nineteenth Commanding Officer of Fort Monmouth in June 1957.

Corderman was born in Hagerstown, Maryland, in December 1904. He graduated from the U.S. Military Academy in 1926 and was commissioned a Second Lieutenant in the Signal Corps.

He first came to Fort Monmouth in 1927 for duty with the 51st Signal Battalion and then attended the Signal School, graduating in June 1929. For the next decade he served in Signal Corps assignments at Fort Warren, Wyoming; Field Artillery School, Fort Sill, Oklahoma; Office of the Chief Signal Officer, Washington, DC; and Fort William McKinley, Philippine Islands, finally becoming Signal Corps advisor to the Philippine Government.

In 1994, the Central NJ Chapter of the Retired Officers Association approved the establishment of a "W. Preston Corderman Lifetime Achievement Award."

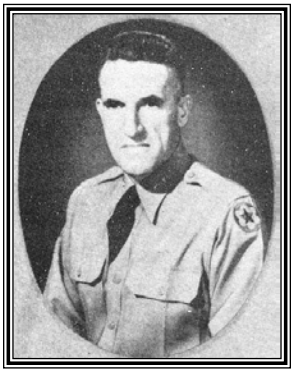
During World War II he was Chief Postal Censor, Office of Censorship, for a year and in February 1943 assumed command of the Army Security Agency at Arlington Hall, Arlington, Virginia, remaining in the latter post until 1946.

General Corderman served for two years in the Alaska Command as Assistant Director of Communications, Director of Communications,

and finally as Chief of Staff of the Command. In October 1951 he assumed command of the Signal Corps Procurement Agency in Philadelphia, and became Commanding Officer of the Signal Corps Supply Agency in January 1952. From 1953 to 1957 Corderman was assigned to the Office of the Chief Signal Officer as Chief, Research and Development Division, and later as Deputy Chief Signal Officer.

General Corderman returned to command Fort Monmouth in June 1957 and served until 31 August 1958, when he retired from the U.S. Army after more than thirty-two years of active service.

Major General Victor A. Conrad



MG Victor A. Conrad

Major General Victor A. Conrad became the eighteenth Commanding Officer of Fort Monmouth on 1 September 1954.

Conrad was born in Hammond, Wisconsin, in October 1900. He graduated from the U.S. Military Academy, Class of 1924, and was commissioned a Second Lieutenant in the Signal Corps. His first Army assignment was here, at Camp Vail. He graduated from the Signal School at Fort Monmouth in June 1926 and remained at the Signal School as an instructor until 1931.

Subsequent duties as a signal officer were at Bolling Field in the District of Columbia; Patterson Field, Ohio; Panama Canal Zone; and with the Radio Section, Office of the Chief Signal Officer in Washington.

During World War II he served as Chief of the Signal Section, Allied Forces Headquarters in Algiers for a year, and returned to the States to command the Signal Corps Ground Signal Agency at Bradley Beach, New Jersey. He also served a short time as the commanding officer of the Signal Corps Labs at Fort Monmouth. After the war he returned to the Pacific and served in the Philippines-Ryukyus Command in Manila.

MG Conrad commanded Fort Monmouth the year that the Army deactivated the pigeon service. Pigeons sold here for $5 a pair in 1957, with "hero" pigeons going to zoos.

He later served in the Office of the Chief Signal Officer and in the Office of the Joint Chiefs of Staff in Washington.

Conrad returned to Fort Monmouth in July 1954 as commandant of the Signal School, but only served a week. He was acting Commanding Officer during General Lawton's convalescent leave. Conrad assumed command of Fort Monmouth on 1 September 1954 and served in that capacity until June 1957.

General Conrad was placed on the Temporary Disability Retired List on 1 April 1960, and on 1 July 1963 he was placed on the Army Retired List in the grade of Major General. He died in December 1964.

Major General Kirke B. Lawton

MG Kirke B. Lawton

Major General Kirke B. Lawton became the seventeenth Commanding Officer of Fort Monmouth in December 1951.

Lawton was born in November 1894 in Athol, Massachusetts. He graduated from Worcester Polytechnic Institute in 1917. He entered the U.S. Army in August 1917 after being commissioned a Second Lieutenant of Infantry, Regular Army.

He first came to the Signal Corps and Camp Vail in January 1920 for signal training. He remained five years at Camp Vail with duty in the 15th Service Company and completed the Signal School Course in 1924. After a tour of duty in the Canal Zone he returned to the Signal School, remaining until the summer of 1931.

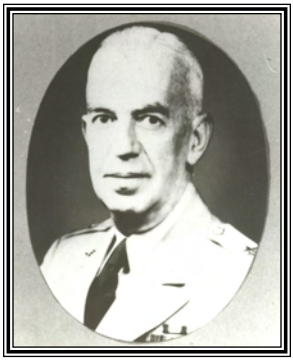
Over 8,000 troops participated in the garrison review honoring MG Lawton's retirement.

During World War II General Lawton served as director of the Army Pictorial Service in the Office of the Chief Signal Officer, and later was assigned to the Public Relations Division of the Supreme Headquarters, Allied Expeditionary Forces in Europe.

Lawton returned to Fort Monmouth in December 1951 as Commanding Officer and served until August 1954, when he retired from the U.S. Army. General Lawton died in October 1979.

Brigadier General Harry Reichelderfer

Brigadier General Harry Reichelderfer became the sixteenth Commanding Officer of Fort Monmouth in April 1951.



BG Harry Reichelderfer

Reichelderfer was born in Peoria, Illinois, in March 1896. He attended the University of Illinois for three years and subsequently graduated from Yale University. He received an MS degree from Yale in 1928. He entered the U.S. Army in May 1917 and was commissioned a Second Lieutenant of Infantry, Regular Army.

He served with the American Expeditionary Forces (27th Infantry Regiment) in Siberia 1919-1920. Reichelderfer transferred to the Signal Corps in March 1921 and completed the Signal School at Fort Monmouth in 1925. In the following years he saw duty with the Sound Labs at Fort H. G. Wright, New York; Signal Corps Repair Section of Rockwell Air Depot, California; and Aircraft Radio Lab at Wright Field, Ohio.

BG Harry Reichelderfer enthusiastically supported memorialization efforts during his brief tenure as commander, even participating in the planning for the WWII memorial.

During WWII he was the signal officer of the Third Army in Texas and the Sixth Army in the Pacific from New Guinea to Japan.

General Reichelderfer returned to Fort Monmouth in April 1949 when he became Commanding General of the Signal Corps Engineering Lab. He assumed command here in April 1951 and served in that capacity until December 1951. General Reichelderfer retired from the Army in November 1956 and died in August 1973.

Major General Francis H. Lanahan

Major General Francis H. Lanahan became the fifteenth Commanding Officer of Fort Monmouth in June 1947.

MG Francis H. Lanahan

Lanahan was born in October 1897 in Trenton, New Jersey. He served a year in the New Jersey National Guard before entering the U.S. Military Academy. He graduated with the Class of 1920 as a Second Lieutenant in the Coast Artillery Corps, but shortly thereafter transferred to the Field Artillery. General Lanahan first came to Fort Monmouth as a First Lieutenant for duty with the 15th Signal Service Company in September 1926. A year later he entered the Signal Corps School at Fort Monmouth, and graduated in June 1928. He was named Acting Director of the Department of Training Literature and Assistant Signal Officer of the Signal School. He was transferred from the Field Artillery to the Signal Corps on 21 November 1929. He subsequently served as Chief Signal Officer at Fort Benning, Georgia, and Chief Signal Instructor at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas.

General Lanahan initiated a new round of construction on 23 December 1948 to alleviate the serious shortage of quarters for enlisted men and officers. This would include housing on Megill Drive, overlooking the golf course; on Hope Road, and the Wherry Housing area on the southern edge of Camp Charles Wood.

During World War II he was assigned as duty Chief Signal Officer at Supreme Allied Headquarters, and promoted to Chief Signal Officer in 1945. On the dissolution of the Combined Headquarters on 15 July 1945 he was appointed Chief Signal Officer of the United States Forces in the European Theater, a position he occupied until he returned to the States in May 1947. General Lanahan returned to command Fort Monmouth from June 1947 - April 1951. General Lanahan retired from the Regular Army in March 1955 and entered private industry. He died in December 1975 at his home in Hillsdale, New Jersey.

Brigadier General Jerry V. Matejka

Then Brigadier General Jerry V. Matejka assumed command of Fort Monmouth on 15 April 1946.

Matejka was born in Texas in August 1894. He graduated from the

BG Jerry V. Matejka

University of Texas in 1916 and received a regular commission as a Second Lieutenant in the Coast Artillery Corps. He was detailed to the Signal Corps in 1920, served in the Panama Canal Department, and then graduated from the Signal School in 1930. In August 1940 General Matejka was assigned to General Headquarters of the United States Army, and in May 1941, as a member of the Special Observers Group, was transferred to the United Kingdom. He subsequently was named Chief Signal Officer of the European Theater of Operations. After returning to the States, in July 1943, Matejka had a tour of duty in the Office of the Chief Signal Officer.

General Matejka came to Fort Monmouth as Commanding General of the Eastern Signal Corps Training Center in December 1945. Upon deactivation of the Center, Matejka became the fourteenth Commanding Officer of this post and served in that capacity until June 1947.

MG Matejka was the last Commanding Officer of the Eastern Signal Corps Training Center.

General Matejka retired as a Major General on 31 October 1955 after more than thirty-eight active years of Army service. He died in May 1980.

Colonel (COL) Leon E. Ryder

COL Leon E. Ryder

Colonel Leon E. Ryder became the thirteenth Commanding Officer of Fort Monmouth on 27 November 1944.

Ryder was born in Maine in July 1891. He graduated from Norwich University in Vermont in 1916 and was commissioned a Second Lieutenant of Cavalry, Regular Army. He had prior service in the Maine National Guard. During the early 1920s he had three tours of duty with the Signal Corps at the Presidio of San Francisco. He transferred from the Cavalry to the Signal Corps in 1928 and, in 1929, completed the Signal Corps School Course. He became Executive Officer of Fort Monmouth in 1931, and served until his 1934

transfer to Governor's Island, New York. Ryder returned to Fort Monmouth in May 1943 for duty at the Signal Corps School.

Upon deactivation of the Eastern Signal Corps Training Center on 1 April 1946, its commander, Brigadier General Jerry V. Matejka, assumed command of Fort Monmouth, succeeding Ryder. Ryder remained at Fort Monmouth until his retirement from the Army on 30 November 1946. He died in February 1959.

COL Ryder commanded Fort Monmouth when on 10 January 1946 our Camp Evans facility took the first electronic step into space and bounced a radar signal off the moon using a modified SCR-271. It took the Diana radar just 2-1/2 seconds to reach the moon and return.

Colonel James B. Haskell

COL James B. Haskell

Colonel James B. Haskell became the twelfth Commanding Officer of Fort Monmouth in September 1942.

Haskell was born in July 1891 in Minnesota. He graduated from the United States Military Academy in 1914 and was commissioned a Second Lieutenant in the Coast Artillery Corps. Haskell served as a temporary Major in France during World War I on General Pershing's staff. He transferred to the Signal Corps in 1924 and completed the Signal Corps Company Officers' Course the same year.

Colonel Haskell came to Fort Monmouth in September 1940 as a Lieutenant Colonel from instructor duties with the Georgia Tech Reserve Officers Training Corps. When the Replacement Center was activated in February 1941, he was appointed Executive Officer under then Colonel Van Deusen.

COL Haskell served as Executive Officer of the Signal Corps Training Center when it was activated in February 1941.

He was assigned to the Signal Board in September 1941, was promoted to Colonel in February 1942, and became Executive Officer of Fort Monmouth.

When Brigadier General Van Deusen was assigned as the Commanding General of the Eastern Signal Corps Training Center, Haskell assumed command of Fort Monmouth in September 1942. He served as Commanding Officer until November 1944. Colonel Haskell retired from the Army on 31 August 1946.

Brigadier General George L. Van Deusen

(Then) Brigadier General George L. Van Deusen became the eleventh Commanding Officer of Fort Monmouth in August 1941.

BG George L. Van Deusen

Van Deusen was born in Passaic, New Jersey, in February 1888. He graduated from the United States Military Academy in June 1909 and was appointed a Second Lieutenant of Infantry. While he later became a Coast Artillery Corps Officer, his first assignment with the Signal Corps came when he commanded the 105th Signal Battalion at Camp Sevier, South Carolina, in 1917. He served in France with the 30th Division in 1918. Subsequent short tours of duty with the Signal Corps in the Office of the Chief Signal Officer followed.

Van Deusen transferred from the Coast Artillery to the Signal Corps in July 1920 and came to Fort Monmouth, then Camp Vail, for the first time in June 1921 as Assistant Commandant of the Signal School. Van Deusen returned to Fort Monmouth for various tours of duty in 1925, 1937 and 1940. He was assigned to command the new Signal Corps Replacement Training Center in January 1941, as a Colonel.

Fort Monmouth dedicated the Post Library the "Van Deusen Library" in honor of General Van Deusen on 21 June 1977.

He became a Brigadier General in April 1941, and assumed command of Fort Monmouth that August. He concurrently served as commandant of the Signal Corps School from October 1941 to September 1942. He was succeeded as Commanding Officer of the Post in September 1942 by Colonel James B. Haskell and as commandant of the Signal Corps School by Colonel W.O. Reeder.

When the Eastern Signal Corps Training Center (ESCTC) was established at Fort Monmouth, Van Deusen became the first Commanding General of the Center in October 1942. He was promoted to the rank of Major General in May 1944 and served as Commanding General of ESCTC until December of that year. Major General Van Deusen became the Chief of Engineering and Technical Service in the Office of the Chief Signal Officer in Washington in January 1945. He retired from the Army on 31 August 1946 and died 12 January 1977.

Brigadier General Dawson Olmstead

(Then) COL Dawson Olmstead became the tenth Commanding Officer of Fort Monmouth in August 1938.

COL Dawson Olmstead

Olmstead was born in Corry, Pennsylvania, in May 1884. He graduated from the U.S. Military Academy in the class of 1906 and was commissioned a Second Lieutenant of Cavalry.

He attended the Signal School at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, and graduated in July 1909. He served in the Office of the Chief Signal Officer in Washington from 1909 to 1912. Olmstead served for a short time in 1917 as Signal Officer, 83d Division, Camp Sherman, Ohio, and served from June to September 1918 in the Office of the Inspector General, GHQ, Chaumont, France.

BG Dawson Olmstead was the first general officer to command Fort Monmouth.

Olmstead had five tours of duty with the Signal Corps during the 1920s and 1930s and two additional tours in the Office of the Chief Signal Officer. He came to Fort Monmouth as a Colonel in June 1938 for duty as commandant, Signal Corps School. In August 1938 he assumed command of Fort Monmouth. He was promoted to Brigadier General in October 1940, thus becoming the first general officer to serve as commander. General Olmstead served at Fort Monmouth until July 1941.

He subsequently received his second star and became the Chief Signal Officer of the Army.

General Olmstead retired from the Army in January 1944 and died in September 1965.

Colonel Alvin C. Voris

COL Alvin C. Voris

Colonel Alvin C. Voris became the ninth Commanding Officer of Fort Monmouth on 30 April 1937.

Voris was born in Illinois in January 1876. He entered the United States Army as a private in the 4th Regiment, Illinois Volunteers, in May 1898. He was commissioned a Second Lieutenant in the 4th Illinois Infantry on 23 December 1898. He served with the Signal Corps as early as 1903 and graduated from the Army Signal School in 1912. Voris served in France and Germany in World War I successively as Chief Signal Officer, I Corps, and Chief Signal Officer, Third Army, American Expeditionary Forces.

Colonel Voris assumed command of Fort Monmouth while concurrently serving as commandant of the Signal School until his retirement on 31 July 1938. He died in November 1952.

Voris Park, between Russel and Allen Avenues, was named in COL Voris' honor on 27 September 1957.

Colonel Arthur S. Cowan

COL Arthur S. Cowan

Colonel Arthur S. Cowan first commanded Camp Alfred Vail from September 1917 - June 1918. He was the third commander of the post at that time. Cowan, a graduate of the Class of 1899, U.S. Military Academy, later returned to Fort Monmouth to become commandant of the Army Signal School in June 1929. He then became the eighth Commanding Officer of Fort Monmouth that September while concurrently serving as commandant of the School.

Colonel Cowan's tenure as the eighth Commanding Officer of Fort Monmouth spanned the worst years of the Great Depression. In spite of this, or because of this, the second

phase of permanent construction began. Field officers quarters; company officers quarters; a theater (now Kaplan Hall, Communications-Electronics Museum); an additional wing to the hospital (now Allison Hall); a Headquarters Building (Russel Hall); the Signal Corps Laboratory (now Squier Hall); a fire station; an incinerator, etc., were all completed for the Signal Corps by the Construction Division of the Quartermaster Corps and the Works Projects Administration (WPA) by the end of May 1936.

Colonel Cowan completed his service at Fort Monmouth in April 1937 and was transferred to Governor's Island, New York. He retired from the Army in April 1939, but was recalled for World War II. He again retired in 1942. Colonel Cowan died in June 1957. The area east of Russel Hall, containing the flagpole, became Cowan Park in June 1961.

COL Cowan served as the 3rd and 8th commander of Fort Monmouth.

Colonel George E. Kumpe

COL George E. Kumpe

Colonel George E. Kumpe served as the seventh Commanding Officer of Fort Monmouth from August 1926 to August 1929.

Kumpe was born in May 1876 in Leighton, Alabama, and entered the United States Army as a Sergeant, 1st Montana Infantry, on 1 May 1898. He was honorably discharged on 23 March 1899 to accept a commission as Second Lieutenant in the 1st Regiment, Montana Infantry.

Kumpe served in the Philippines during the Spanish-American War and in France during World War I. He reported to Camp Alfred Vail for three months, September to December 1917, before leaving for France. He served in the Signal Office of the III Corps in Paris. He

During Kumpe's three year tour, the first phase of permanent construction began at Fort Monmouth. A number of field officers, company officers and NCO quarters; one BOQ; four family apartment houses; four barracks buildings and two wings of the Post Hospital had been completed before the end of 1929.

returned to Fort Monmouth as a Lieutenant Colonel in July 1926. In addition to serving as Commanding Officer from August 1926 to August 1929, he concurrently served as commandant of the Signal School.

Colonel Kumpe retired in August 1938 and died in November 1961.

Colonel James B. Allison

COL James B. Allison

(Then) Colonel James B. Allison assumed command of Fort Monmouth and of the Signal Corps School in August 1925.

Allison was born in York, South Carolina, in September 1873. He graduated from the South Carolina Military Academy in 1895. He became a Second Lieutenant, 7th Infantry, Regular Army, on 4 November 1898. Allison's early assignments included a tour of duty in Alaska at the turn of the century and two tours of duty in the Philippines, on one of which he commanded a provisional battalion of Philippine Scouts. He graduated from the Army Signal School at Fort Leavenworth in 1908, and stayed there until 1909 as a company commander. For several months in 1917 he commanded the Signal Corps Training Camp at Monterey, California.

As a Colonel he became the sixth Commanding Officer of Fort Monmouth and commandant of the Signal Corps School from August 1925 to August 1926. He eventually received a promotion to Major General and was appointed Chief Signal Officer of the Army, serving in that capacity from January 1935 to September 1937.

Fort Monmouth dedicated Building 209 in memory of Major General Allison in September 1961. Allison Hall was completed in March 1928 as the first permanent hospital building.

MG Allison retired in September 1937 and died in March 1957.

Lieutenant Colonel John E. Hemphill

LTC John E. Hemphill

Lieutenant Colonel John E. Hemphill became the fifth commanding officer of Camp Alfred Vail in December 1920.

Hemphill was born in Canada in June 1867, and entered the United States Army as a Private in 1890. Within eight years he rose to the rank of First Sergeant. He received a temporary commission as a First Lieutenant in September 1899, serving until June 1901. He was again commissioned in the National Army as a Second Lieutenant of the Cavalry in July 1901. He served with the Signal Corps for four years during his early commissioned service, and finally transferred to the Signal Corps in August 1920. Lieutenant Colonel Hemphill served concurrently as post commander and as commandant of the Signal Corps School while here.

After stepping down from command in September 1925, he retired in June 1931 and died in August 1948. Hemphill Road between Hope Road and Guam Lane in the Charles Wood area was named in his honor, as were the parade grounds in the 1200 area.

LTC Hemphill proved instrumental in having Camp Alfred Vail designated as a permanent post named Fort Monmouth.

Colonel George W. Helms

COL George W. Helms

Colonel George W. Helms became the fourth Commanding Officer of Camp Vail, New Jersey in June 1918.

Helms was born in Virginia and graduated from the U.S. Military Academy in 1897. As an infantry officer, he served in the Philippines. He was detailed to the Signal Corps in June 1917 and commanded Camp Vail from June 1918 to December 1920.

Helms was the first Commanding Officer of the post to be appointed commandant of the newly established Signal Corps School.

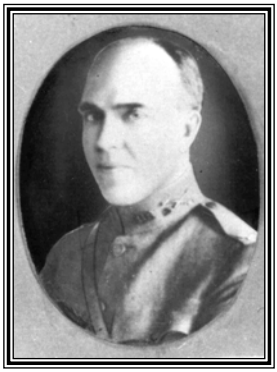
Helms was the first Commanding Officer of the post to be appointed commandant of the newly established Signal Corps School (1 October 1919 to 15 December 1920). He retired in November 1939 and died in November 1946.

Fort Monmouth dedicated a semi-circular residential street at the west end of Pine Brook Road in Eatontown Gardens as Helms Drive in March 1954.

Major George E. Mitchell

(Then) Major George E. Mitchell became the Commanding Officer of the Signal Corps Camp at Little Silver, New Jersey, in July 1917.

He was born in Michigan in 1875 and gradated from the U.S. Military Academy in 1897.



MAJ George E. Mitchell

Mitchell served in the Spanish-American War and graduated from the Army Signal School in 1910.

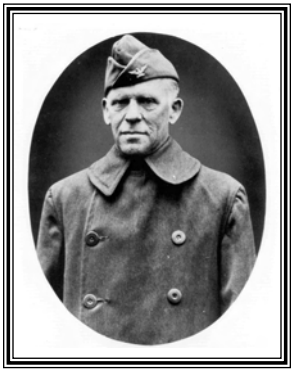
He served as commander, here, from July-September 1917.

Mitchell was appointed a temporary Colonel while en route to France in 1917. There, he served at General Headquarters, American Expeditionary Force, Chaumont.

Mitchell retired in October 1923 and died in May 1935.

Fort Monmouth named Mitchell Drive, a semicircular residential street on the southeast side of Pinebrook Road, in Mitchell's honor in 1954.

LTC Carl F. Hartmann



LTC Carl F. Hartmann

With the authorization of the Adjutant General of the Army, (then) LTC Carl F. Hartmann leased 468 acres of what is now known as "Main Post" from Melvin Van Keuren of Eatontown on 16 May 1917 with an option to buy. The land, which was a potato farm at the time, was considered an ideal location for a Signal Corps Camp as it was close to both river and rail transportation.

The first 32 Signal soldiers arrived at Fort Monmouth in June 1917. The installation was originally named Camp Little Silver, based merely on its location. General Orders dated 17 June 1917 named LTC Hartmann the first commander.

Lieutenant Colonel Carl F. Hartmann became the first Commanding Officer of Fort Monmouth, then known as the Signal Corps Camp at Little Silver, New Jersey, on 17 June 1917.

Hartmann was born in New York in 1868. Before entering military service he practiced law, having graduated from New York University Law School in 1893. He was commissioned as a Captain, Signal Corps, U.S. Volunteers in 1898. He received a promotion to Major in the Regular Army in 1912, and was sent to Fort Omaha, Nebraska the following year. He attended the Army War College, in Washington, D.C., in 1915.

His next assignment was as Signal Officer of the Eastern Department, with headquarters on Governors Island, New York. Promoted to Lieutenant Colonel, Regular Army on 12 April 1917, he was ordered to establish a Signal Corps Camp at Little Silver, New Jersey. He did so on 17 June 1917. He departed on 12 July 1917 to establish a similar Signal Corps Camp at Fort Leavenworth.

Fort Monmouth's East Gate became the Hartmann Gate in June 1962.

Hartmann subsequently served in France, where he set up a Signal Corps School at Langres, Haute Marne. He became a Colonel, Regular Army on 20 July 1920, with rank from 1 July 1920. He retired 27 September 1920 and died 8 July 1961.

Brief History of Fort Monmouth (1917-present)

With the authorization of the Adjutant General of the Army, (then) LTC Carl F. Hartmann leased 468 acres of what is now known as Fort Monmouth's "Main Post" from Melvin Van Keuren of Eatontown on 16 May 1917 with an option to buy. The land, a potato farm at the time, was considered an ideal location as it was close to both river and rail transportation.

The first 32 Signal Soldiers arrived at Fort Monmouth in June 1917. The installation was originally named "Camp Little Silver," based merely on its location. General Orders dated 17 June 1917 named LTC Hartmann the first commander.

"Camp Little Silver" became "Camp Alfred Vail" shortly after its establishment. The Chief Signal Officer then authorized the purchase of Camp Vail in 1919. The Signal Corps School relocated to Camp Vail from Fort Leavenworth that year, and the Signal Corps Board followed in 1924.

Camp Little Silver, 1917

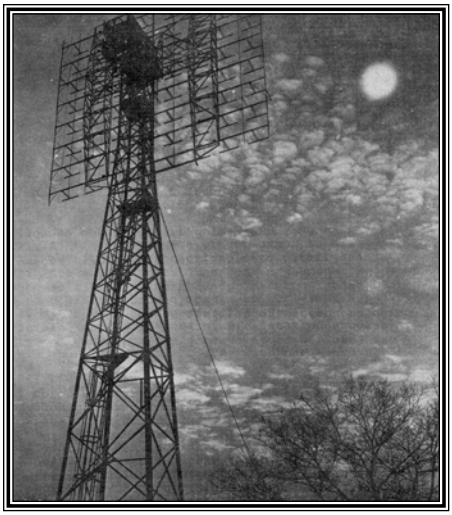
The installation received permanent status and was renamed Fort Monmouth in August 1925. That designation honored the Soldiers of the American Revolution who died in the battle of Monmouth Court House.

The Army erected the first permanent structure at Fort Monmouth, a barracks building on Barker Circle, in 1928. Russel Hall, now Garrison Headquarters, would be completed in 1936.

The forerunner of the Army Air Corps and the U.S. Air Force had its roots here. Air squadrons flew from the airfield in the 400 area.

Innovative meteorological experiments occurred; for example, the first radio-equipped meteorological balloon soared into the upper reaches of the atmosphere in 1928, a forerunner to the weather sounding technique used universally today.

The Signal Corps' Electrical Laboratory of Washington and the Signal Corps' Research Laboratory of New York merged with the Radio Laboratories at Fort Monmouth in 1929 to form the consolidated "Signal Corps Laboratories." The Army built Squier Hall to house those laboratories in 1935. The scientists of these labs developed, among many other things, the first U.S. aircraft detection radar.



Project Diana

Radar and FM radio relay, another product of our labs, are typically rated among the top five "weapon systems" that made a difference in World War II.

The Army purchased additional property in 1941, to include Camp Coles, Camp Wood, and Camp Evans. Field Laboratories flourished at these sites. Personnel of the labs proved space communications feasible in 1946 when the Diana Radar bounced electronic signals off the moon.

With the outbreak of the Korean War in June 1950, Fort Monmouth concentrated on production engineering of equipment designed since World War II. By 1952, 250 of 274 pieces of major signal equipment moving to the field were new or improved. A major success of this era was the introduction of Automatic Artillery and Mortar Locating Radars AN/TPQ-3 and AN/MPQ-10, both products of the labs at Fort Monmouth. Other developments of the period included a lightweight field television camera with a back-pack transmitter; a pocket dosimeter for detecting radiation; an ultrasonic quartz saw; and super-small experimental field radios.

The Army constructed the Myer Center in 1954 at the Camp Wood site to house the Signal Corps Laboratories.

The pigeon service, a fixture here since the end of WWI, ended in 1957 due to advances in communication systems. Fort Monmouth sold many courier pigeons at auction, while "hero" pigeons with distinguished service records went to zoos.

Commanding Officers at Fort Monmouth

Fort Monmouth dedicated the Patterson Army Health Clinic, then Patterson Army Hospital, in 1958. Today, the clinic provides and coordinates high quality care for all beneficiaries in the highest tradition of military medicine, while promoting optimal health and maintaining readiness. Patterson Army Health Clinic is home to Monmouth County's first Veterans' Affairs Health Clinic.

The Army disbanded the technical services and established the Electronics Command (ECOM) at Fort Monmouth in 1962. This CECOM predecessor managed the Signal research, development, and logistics support enacted here. As a subordinate element of the newly formed Army Material Command (AMC), ECOM encompassed the Signal Research and Development Laboratories, the Signal Materiel Support Agency, the Signal Supply Agency and its various procurement offices, and other Signal Corps logistics support activities.

ECOM leased the GSA Office Building in Tinton Falls in the early 1970s to house logistics and management support organizations, and closed operations in Philadelphia and Camp Coles. The Signal School began its move to Fort Gordon during this period. By the time this move was completed in 1976, the United States Military Academy Preparatory School (USMAPS) had moved to Fort Monmouth. USMAPS prepares selected candidates for admission to the United States Military Academy.

The post supplied combat troops with a number of high- technology commodities during the Vietnam conflict. These included mortar locators, aerial reconnaissance equipment, surveillance systems, sensors, air traffic control systems, and night vision devices.

PPR-9 helmet-mounted receiver and PRT-4 hand-held transmitter used in Vietnam

ECOM fragmented in January 1978 on the recommendation of the Army Materiel Acquisition Review Committee (AMARC) in order to form the following three Commands and one Activity: the Communications and Electronics Materiel Readiness Command (CERCOM), the Communications Research and Development Command (CORADCOM), the Electronics Research and Development Command (ERADCOM), and the Avionics Research and Development Activity (AVRADA).

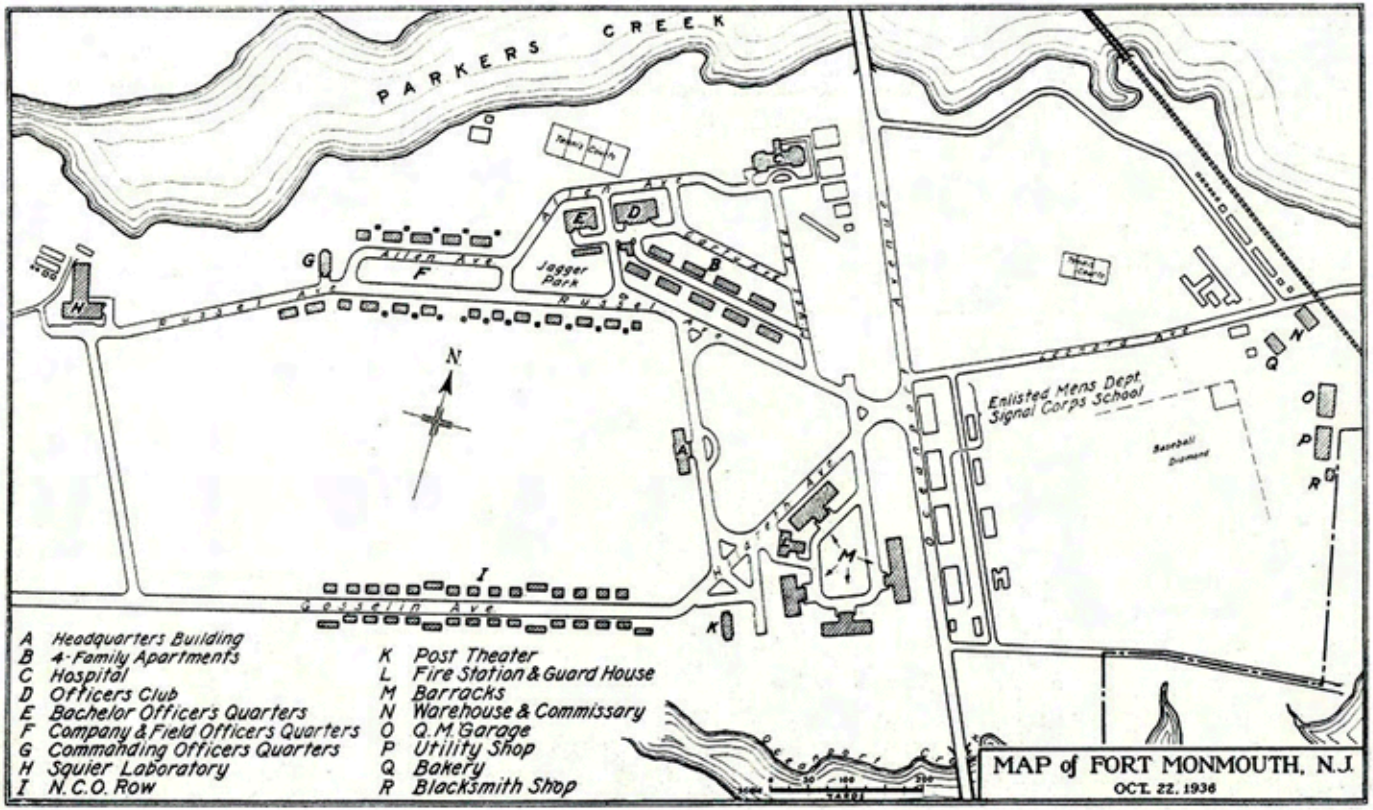
The U.S. Army Chaplain Center and School moved to Fort Monmouth in 1979. This was the Army's only training center for the clergy. It conducted resident training for over 1,000 students every year, including 700 enlisted chaplain activity specialists and 300 chaplains in both the officer basic and advanced courses. The Chaplain School moved to Fort Jackson, SC in 1995.

CERCOM and CORADCOM combined to form the new Communications-Electronics Command (CECOM), effective 1 May 1981.

Fort Monmouth proved its worth again in the trials of the nineties — in Operation Just Cause and, especially, in Operation Desert Shield and Operation Desert Storm. The systems that its organizations developed, supplied, and supported gave U.S. forces unprecedented capabilities for communication, command and control, surveillance, target acquisition, fire control, positioning, and data analysis. Its scientists and engineers proved their ability to find and implement effective technical solutions to unexpected problems; its logisticians proved their ability to sustain deployed systems at all-time high readiness rates. Many of the latter, Soldiers and civilians alike, risked their lives in Saudi Arabia to support tactical forces.

Fort Monmouth is now home to the CECOM Life Cycle Management Command (LCMC). The major organizations located at Fort Monmouth today include the Communications-Electronics Command (CECOM), the Program Executive Office for Command, Control and Communications Tactical (PEO C3T), and the Program Executive Office for Intelligence, Electronic Warfare and Sensors (PEO IEWS). These organizations, together with the Program Executive Office for Enterprise Information Systems (PEO EIS), the Fort Monmouth Garrison and the Communications-Electronics Research, Development and Engineering Center (CERDEC), are known as Team Command, Control, Communications, Computers, Intelligence, Surveillance, and Reconnaissance (Team C4ISR). Team C4ISR actively supports the ongoing Global War on Terror by developing, acquiring, fielding and sustaining superior C4ISR systems for the Joint Warfighter.

Avenue of Memories, Main Post, Fort Monmouth



This 1936 map of Fort Monmouth was the first to show the new Commanding Officer's Quarters.