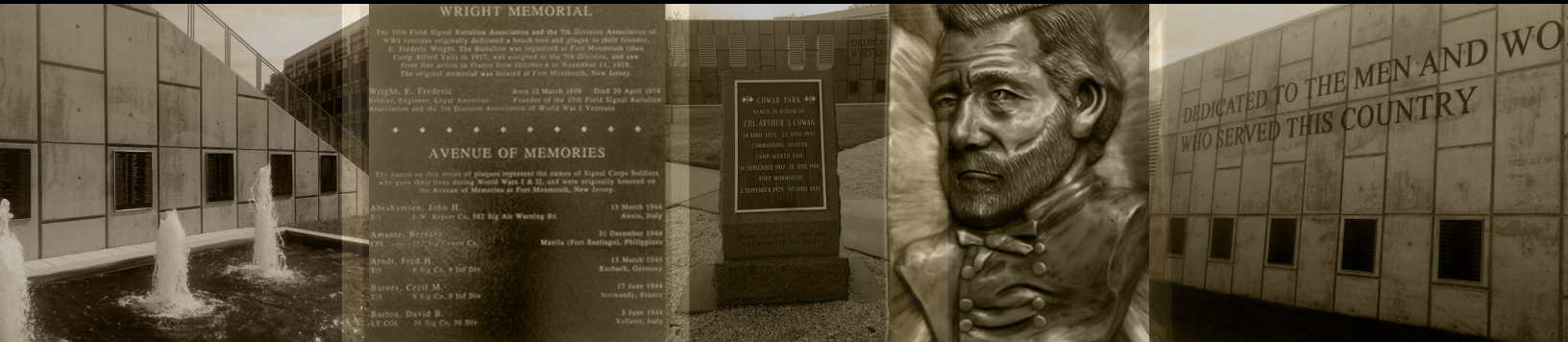




# MEMORIALS AND MEMORIALIZATION AT THE C5ISR CAMPUS

ABERDEEN PROVING GROUND, MARYLAND



## Introduction

Memorials and Memorialization at the C5ISR Campus includes the following major efforts. First, each of the major C5ISR Campus buildings is named for a significant leader whose accomplishments built the foundation of the Signal Corps heritage. Second, is the re-creation of key monuments that were located at Fort Monmouth. The monuments that were re-created on the C5ISR campus were chosen to honor the Signal-related warfighter and have included the "Avenue of Memories," "Defense of Freedom Monument," and the "Wright Memorial." The third effort was the relocation of the Greely Field and the Cowan Park monuments from Fort Monmouth to the C5ISR Campus. Fourth, in 2013, an effort was undertaken to develop, design, and place murals in the lobby areas of Buildings 6001, 6002, 6006, and 6007. The themes for these murals reflect the activities taking place in the building. The fifth effort is the implementation in 2016 of the CECOM Hall of Fame. The Hall of Fame is a living memorial with plans for a new class of inductees in the spring of each year. In 2020, the CECOM Hall of Fame transitioned to the C5ISR Hall of Fame.



## Campus Building Names

### **Building 6000 – Myer Auditorium Named for Brigadier General Albert James Myer**

Brigadier General Albert James Myer (1827–1880) was the founder of the U.S. Army Signal Corps. While assigned as an assistant surgeon in the Regular Army of the United States during the period 1854–1860, Myer devised a military visual signaling system (wigwag signaling) that was adopted by the Army in 1860.

On March 3, 1863 President Abraham Lincoln signed legislation that established the Signal Corps as a separate military branch, and Major Myer was appointed Chief Signal Officer with the rank of colonel. The Signal Corps of the United States Army was the first to be established by a national army in modern times.

After the Civil War, Myer led the Signal Corps for two and a half decades as Chief Signal Officer, and during that time, he created within the Signal Corps—the country's first national weather service.



### **Building 6001 – Wallace Hall Named for Colonel Charles S. Wallace**

Colonel Charles S. Wallace (1866–1942) signed the contract with the Wright Brothers in 1908 for the first military airplane and served on the board of officers that observed the flight trials at Fort Myer. He went on to graduate from the Army Signal School at Fort Leavenworth in 1910, served in World War I as Signal Corps' Chief of the Lines of Communication, and later as Director of the Telephone and Telegraph Division. On 24 June 1916, Wallace was detailed, with four other Regular Army officers, to the U.S. Naval Consulting Board to assist the Committee on Industrial Preparedness.





### **Building 6002 – Armstrong Hall Named for Major Edwin Howard Armstrong**

Major Edwin Howard Armstrong (1890–1954) invented three of the electronic circuits fundamental to modern radio, television, and radar. Most notably, he designed an entirely new system—wide-band frequency modulation (FM)—that offered the highest-fidelity sound yet heard in radio. His FM system made reliable mobile radio equipment possible for infantry and artillery forces around the world. During World War I, Armstrong helped to rebuild the AEF's wireless communication system, developed an aircraft communication system for the U.S. Air Force, solved the problem of detecting enemy signals, and contributed to basic improvements of allied communications. He was authorized the World War I Victory Medal with service clasp for France and the French Legion of Honor (Chevalier). He received the Medal of Merit for his contributions to military communications during the Second World War.

### **Building 6003 – McAfee Hall Named for Dr. Walter McAfee**

Dr. Walter S. McAfee (1914–1995) was the African American mathematician and physicist whose theoretical calculations determined the feasibility of the original radar “moon bounce.” Those calculations were critical to the success of Project Diana, which would provide fundamental research to enable Americans to later walk on the moon. His studies on radar included radar siting, minimum detectable signal and radar range, radar cross-sections, nuclear weapons effects, quantum optics, and radar coverage patterns including diffraction around the curved surface of the earth. Dr. McAfee's citations and awards include the Rosenwald Fellowship in Nuclear Physics and the Secretary of the Army Fellowship, which was presented to him by President Eisenhower at a White House ceremony. He also was one of the first recipients of the U.S. Army Research and Development Achievement Award.



### **Building 6006 – Buser Hall Named for Dr. Rudolf Buser**

Dr. Rudolph Buser (1929–2007) championed the Night Vision Electronic Sensor mission bringing it to the forefront of research and development in the Department of Defense. He left a legacy of innovative equipment that turned night into day for the U.S. Armed Forces and culminated with FLIR thermal sensors, the Miniaturized Eye Safe Laser Infrared Observation Set and Driver's Vision Enhancers. Dr. Buser earned the Superior Accomplishment Incentive Award in 1994, and the following year, he was awarded the IRIS Lifetime Achievement Award for Meritorious Service to the Military Laser Community.

### **Building 6007 – Hopper Hall Named for Rear Admiral Grace Murray Hopper**

U.S. Navy Rear Admiral Grace Murray Hopper (1906–1992), known as a forward-thinking “futurist” in the computing world, was integral to the development of the first iteration of today’s electronic computer. Rear Admiral Hopper also wrote the first compiler, an intermediate program that translates English language instructions into the language of the target computer. This ultimately led to the development of the Common Business-Oriented Language (COBOL). (This memorialization was endorsed by the U.S. Navy.)



### **Building 6008 – Mallette Training Facility Named for Lieutenant General Alfred J. Mallette**

Lieutenant General Alfred J. Mallette (1938–1994) commanded the U.S. Army Communications-Electronics Command and Fort Monmouth from 1990–1992. He directed CECOM's Gulf War efforts and contributed significantly to the conceptualization of Mobile Subscriber Equipment.



### **Building 6009 and 6010 – Blair Hall Colonel William R. Blair**

Colonel William R. Blair (1874–1962), known as the United States' father of radar, was an extraordinary leader and highly creative scientist. A member of the U.S. Army Signal Corps, Colonel Blair holds the patent for the technology used to locate and track targets using radio echoes, one of the most important contributions to the Allied victory in the Second World War. In 1957, Blair was officially credited with the invention of radar when he received Patent No. 2,803,819, entitled “Object Locating System.”





## C5ISR Campus Memorials

### Avenue of Memories

The Avenue of Memories pays homage to the Signal Corps Soldiers who gave their lives during WWII. The Army dedicated the original Avenue at Fort Monmouth on April 6, 1949, when the first marker was placed in memory of MAJ Edmund P. Karr. New markers were added over the years. In 2012, with the re-creation of this monument, the C5ISR community reaffirmed its commitment to those Soldiers honored at the new Avenue of Memories.



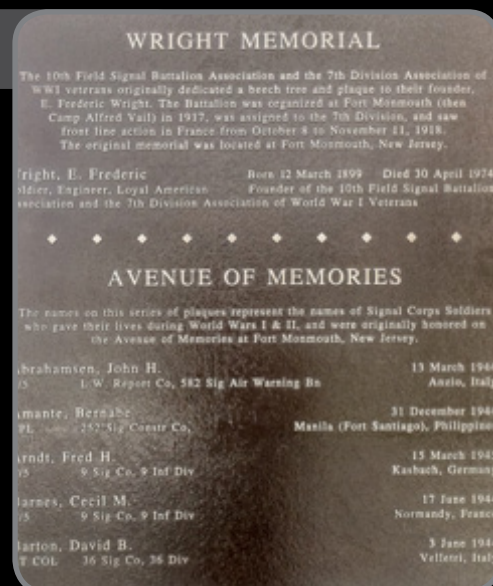
### Defense of Freedom Monument

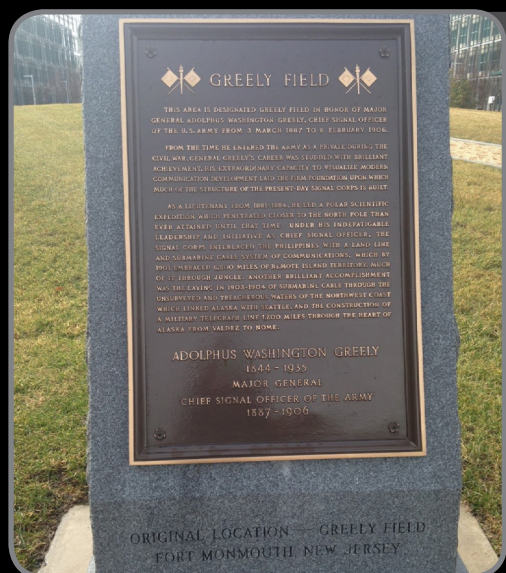
At Fort Monmouth, the Defense of Freedom Monument was located in front of Building 1207 along the Avenue of Memories. This monument commemorated Soldiers killed in Vietnam. The Fort Monmouth monument was dedicated sometime during the Vietnam War. With the re-creation of this monument at the C5ISR Campus, the C5ISR community reaffirmed its commitment to those Soldiers honored at the original monument.

### Wright Memorial

The 10th Field Signal Battalion Association and the 7th Division Association of WWI veterans dedicated a beech tree and plaque to their founder, E. Frederic Wright (1899–1974) on May 21, 1977, at Fort Monmouth. That memorial was located behind the commanding general's residence. The 10th Field Signal Battalion organized at Fort Monmouth, then called Camp Alfred Vail, on July 10, 1917. The Battalion was assigned to the 7th Division on December 6, 1917, and departed from this installation on August 17, 1918. It saw front-line action in France from October 8 to November 11 and had its colors decorated by GEN John J. Pershing.

With the re-creation of this monument at the C5ISR Campus, the C5ISR community reaffirmed its commitment to those Soldiers honored at the original monument.





## Greely Field Monument

As part of the memorialization process at the C5ISR Campus, two monuments were relocated from Fort Monmouth, including the Greely Field Monument. The Greely Field Monument honors MG Adolphus W. Greely, Chief Signal Officer from 1887–1906. MG Greely led the Signal Corps expedition to the Arctic in 1881.

## Cowan Park Monument

As part of the memorialization process at the C5ISR Campus, two monuments were relocated from Fort Monmouth, including the Cowan Park Monument. The Cowan Park Monument memorializes COL Arthur S. Cowan, who commanded Camp Alfred Vail from September 16, 1917–June 28, 1918, and Fort Monmouth from September 2, 1929–April 30, 1937. COL Cowan consolidated the Signal Corps Laboratories and is remembered for his astute leadership during the formative years of the Signal School.



## CECOM HALL OF FAME

The purpose of the CECOM Hall of Fame is to recognize and memorialize CECOM's "Trusted Professionals" who have made significant and enduring contributions to the Army, Army Materiel Command, the Department of Defense, and this great Nation. The program's intent is to preserve CECOM's history and to give all members of CECOM a sense of heritage, honor, pride, and belonging.

Membership in the CECOM Hall of Fame is open to any former Soldier or Department of the Army Civilian assigned to CECOM, whether at headquarters or subordinate organizations, and including those "predecessor organizations" going back to the founding of the command in 1962. Nominees must be retired or separated from Federal Service for at least four years before consideration (this includes deceased nominees).

The CECOM Hall of Fame logo unites the past and future of the





Communications-Electronics Command. Our mission of providing, integrating, and sustaining C5ISR readiness to enable unified land operations is represented by the image of the modern Army Soldier in the Operational Camouflage Pattern Army Combat Uniform.

The success of that mission is built on recognizing and leveraging our historic achievements, represented with the background images of radar, satellite, and ground combat communications. The Army, AMC, and CECOM logos are united in the image, honoring our Chain of Command and the integrated teamwork required to successfully complete our mission.

For information, please visit the Hall of Fame Website, <http://cecom.army.mil/halloffame.html>.

In 2020, the CECOM Hall of Fame transitioned to the C5ISR Hall of Fame. The purpose is to recognize and memorialize former members of the C5ISR Community (Community), which includes both Soldiers and civilians from the Communications-Electronics Command (CECOM), Army Contracting Command – Aberdeen Proving Ground (ACC-APG), Combat Capabilities Development Command (CCDC) C5ISR Center, Program Executive Office Command, Control, Communications – Tactical (PEO C3T), Program Executive Office for Intelligence, Electronic Warfare and Sensors (PEO IEW&S), and the Network Cross-Functional Team (Network CFT) that have made a significant and enduring contribution to the Community and the Army. The organizations listed above share a common heritage and a mission of providing Command, Control, Communications, Computers, Cyber, Intelligence, Surveillance, and Reconnaissance (C5ISR) systems to Soldiers. The C5ISR Hall of Fame expands upon and replaces the CECOM Hall of Fame, which was implemented in 2016. The program's intent is to preserve the history of the C5ISR Community and give all members a sense of heritage, honor, pride, and belonging.

A new logo was developed to reflect the new designation.

