

U.S. ARMY MATERIEL COMMAND

A Brief History of AMC and Biographies of the Commanding Generals



Historical Office
U.S. Army Materiel Command
5001 Eisenhower Avenue
Alexandria, Virginia 22333-001

December 2000

DISTINCTIVE UNIT INSIGNIA
for the
U.S. ARMY MATERIEL COMMAND

Description
A gold color metal and enamel device, 1-3/16 inches (3.02 cm) in height overall, consisting of a globe quarterly scarlet and ultramarine blue gridlined gold surmounting the base of a white truncated pyramid; arcing between and above the top of the pyramid a gold motto scroll inscribed "AMERICAS" in black letters and arcing below the globe a gold motto scroll inscribed "ARSENAL FOR THE BRAVE" in black letters. Overall issuing from the center of the globe to below the upper scroll a white notched pile arched and embattled of four merlons.

Symbolism

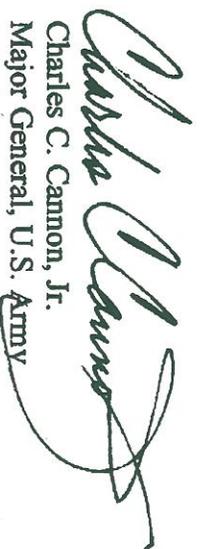
Elements of the insignia design were adapted from the authorized shoulder sleeve insignia and mission of the United States Army Materiel Command. The white crenellated design at the top of the insignia refers to command and control. The four merlons, which simulate the cogs in a gear wheel, allude to the four major functions of the Command's mission. The pyramid, a symbol of strength and support, is truncated to indicate the continuing research, development, production, procurement, storage, transportation, standardization, and distribution of materiel as assigned or required. The white areas, all-inclusive, simulate the letter "M" (materiel) and the globe indicates the world-wide scope of the Command's responsibility in providing technical and professional guidance and assistance for planning and conducting logistic services of the Army elements of unified and specified commands and other United States and foreign customers, with scarlet referring to the military and blue referring to industry. The Command's motto, "AMERICAS ARSENAL FOR THE BRAVE," reflects the mission of providing outstanding support to the total Army.

Preface

This Logistics Issues Research Memoranda (LIRM) contains a brief overview history of AMC and the biographical sketches and photographs of all of the Commanding Generals that served this command in its history. From General Frank S. Besson, who carried out the complex task of forming the Army Materiel Command (AMC) to General John G. Coburn, charged with AMC's continuing reshaping and downsizing, these fourteen men have faithfully carried out their duties.

We based the information in this collection largely on the biographical sketches of the former and current Commanders of AMC. Some of the information has already been published as text on the Commanding Generals' displays. Bob Darius, the AMC Command Historian, planned this publication for AMC's first Alumni Day and oversaw its expanded coverage. Mr. Jeffrey Hosmer, Historian, updated this version for 2000 under the guidance of the Command Historian. We intend to periodically update this volume and add future AMC Commanding Generals. We welcome any comments, additions or changes to this pamphlet. You may contact our historical office at 703-617-8191.

Updated and expanded, per the Commanding General's guidance, this publication includes a list of former General Officers, Senior Executive Service officials, and Command Sergeant Majors of the Army Materiel Command.



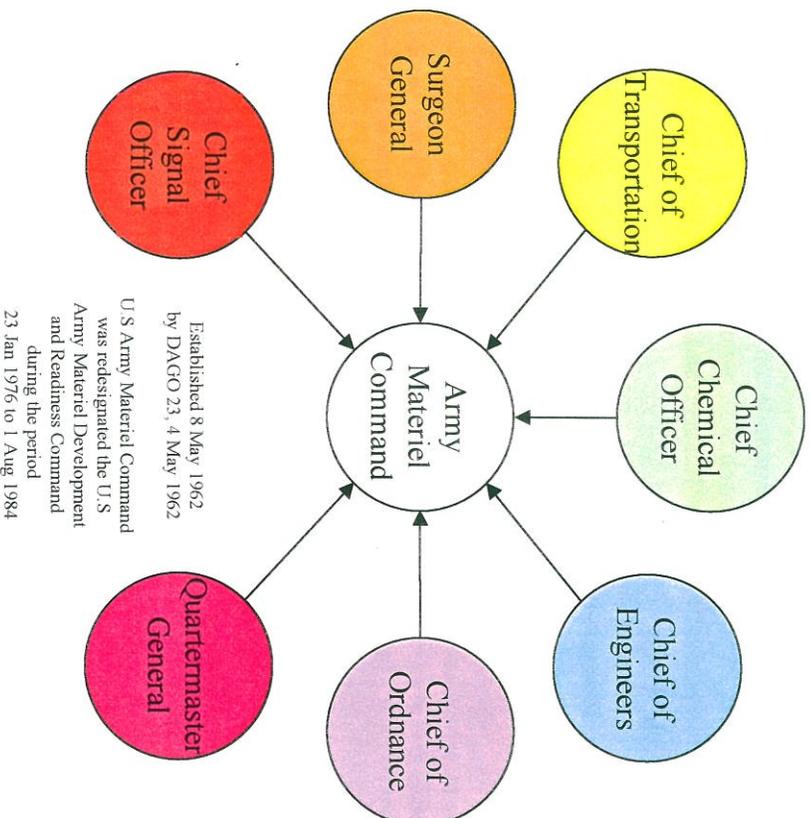
Charles C. Cannon, Jr.
Major General, U.S. Army
Chief of Staff
U.S. Army Materiel Command

ORGANIZATIONAL CHANGES IN THE ARMY MATERIEL COMMAND, 1962-2000

In the early 1960s, the Department of Defense established a study to examine how the U.S. Army's organizational structure was responding to changes in the Defense environment. This was the Hoelscher Report, which recommended the creation of a "materiel development and logistics command." The U.S. Army Materiel Command (AMC), a Major Army Command, was conceived to be that command, and since its activation, in August 1962, it has been the focus of many major organizational changes.

The new command, which abolished the 185 year-old system of individual supply (Technical Services), came into being under the direction of General Frank S. Besson, Jr. (SEE CHART I). AMC was organized initially into five commodity major subordinate commands (MSCs): Electronics Command, Missile Command, Munitions Command, Mobility Command, and Weapons Command; and two functional MSCs: Supply and Maintenance Command (SMC) and Test and Evaluation Command. In addition, 36 project manager (PM) offices were established to manage the development of major/visible weapons and equipment.

CHART I: FORMATION OF THE ARMY MATERIEL COMMAND



In July 1966 SMC, which was responsible for stock control, storage, distribution, transportation, repair parts management, and emergency planning was absorbed by HQAMC. This created directorates in the headquarters dealing with supply, maintenance and transportation, international logistics, data automation, and operational readiness. The absorption affected the field programs as well. Depots and installations that had reported to the Supply and Maintenance Command now reported to HQAMC. Procurement detachments were created in New York, Oakland, Los Angeles, Cincinnati, and Chicago. New Program Managers were established at the MSC level. Ammunition plants were reactivated for the growing needs in Vietnam. Finally, some installations (Erie Proving Ground and Dickson Gun Plant) were closed.

In 1969, General Ferdinand J. Chesarek, AMC's second commander, initiated a major realignment of HQAMC in response to a Department of the Army manpower survey calling for space reductions. A third deputy commanding general was added and the chief scientist was elevated to deputy level. The number of PMs was cut back and the MSCs' roles in monitoring the PM activities was increased. Finally, the commanding general's span of control was decreased and the MSC commanders and deputies were provided greater latitude in their specific areas.

The manpower cuts resulted from the drawdown in Vietnam and from general cutbacks in Federal employment. From 1970 to 1973, AMC lost 34,856 civilian spaces. The military side also experienced cuts. Reductions were handled through attrition and one-for-five replacement hiring. (SEE CHARTS II and III)

In 1973, AMC consolidated some of its commodity commands. This reorganization was part of the Total Optimum Army Materiel Command, the Department of the Army's Baseline Development and Utilization Planning Project, and the Army reorganization of 1973. The Department of the Army approved AMC's plan to pull together Electronics Command elements at Fort Monmouth; consolidate the Munitions Command and Weapons Command into the Armament Command; and revamp an MSC (the Mobility Command) as the Troop Support Command. Other mergers and consolidations took place as well. (SEE CHARTS II, IV and V).

General Henry A. Miley, Jr. became commander on 1 November 1970 and was heavily involved in the ongoing AMC reorganization. He thought these changes would keep AMC "ahead of the power curve" during the expected Army-wide reorganizations, consolidations and closures. The Secretary of the Army chartered the Army Materiel Acquisition Review Committee (AMARC) to recommend improvements in the Army materiel acquisition process, while praising consolidations and cutbacks in AMC. AMARC called for extensive personnel cuts in a system it considered over-managed and, most notably, called for evolving separate research and readiness centers.

On 12 February 1975, General John R. Deane, Jr., took command and began implementing AMARC's recommendations. AMC was designated the U.S. Army Development and Readiness Command (DARCOM) on 23 January 1976 to symbolize the change to a more corporate structure. DARCOM soon went from six commodity commands to eleven, six of which were primarily development commands. The eleven increased to thirteen in January 1979, when the electronics and communications functions were split three ways. (SEE CHARTS IV and V) The International Logistics Command was organized and its missions were transferred in 1975 to the newly created Security Assistance Center. General Deane called for a study on how to shape the headquarters best to relate to the changes made elsewhere in AMC.

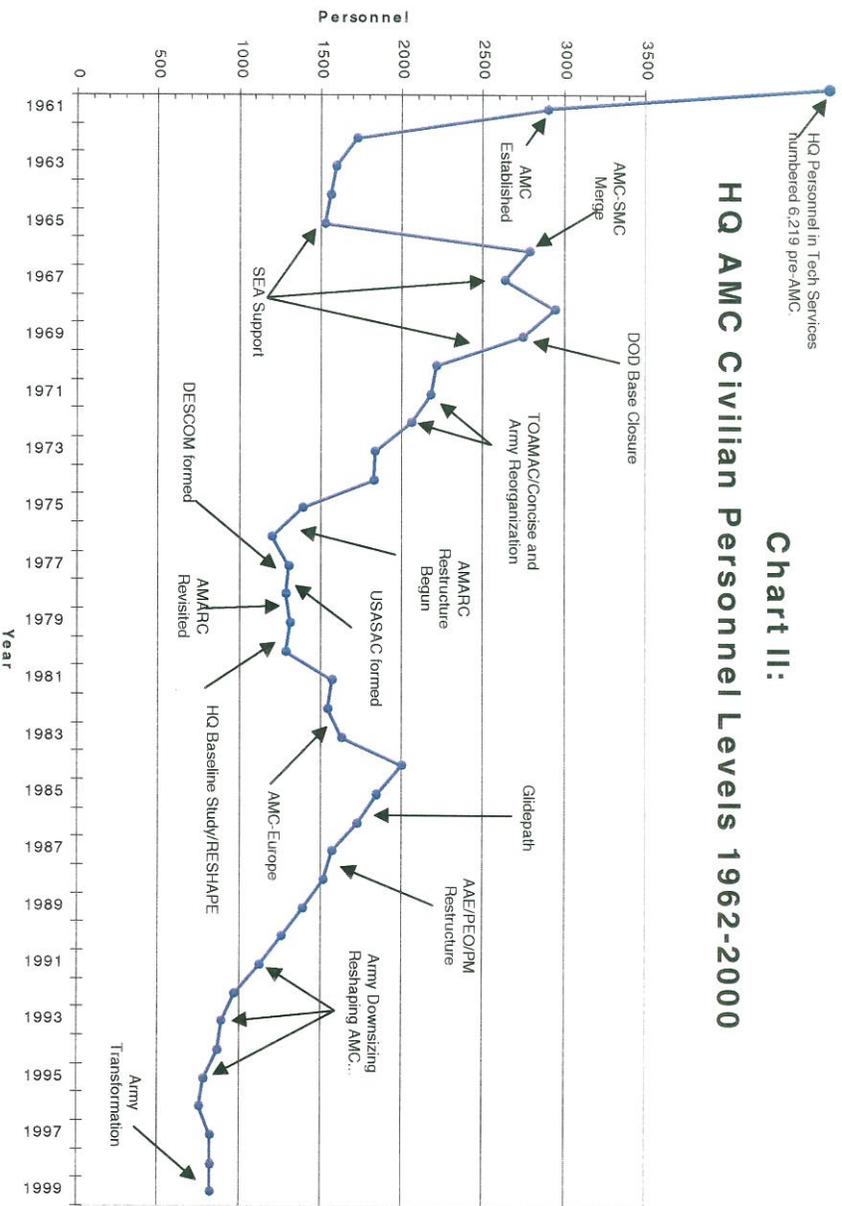
Because of the Study To Align AMC's Functions (STAAF), the headquarters staff was cut from 2,138 to around 1,400. Some spaces were deleted and others were transferred to the field. The emphasis in the Headquarters was to be on policy and programs, resource allocation, and performance appraisal. This decentralization transferred a number of functions to the Major Subordinate Commands. The STAAF group explained the organizational changes being made and the trade-offs that would be required in the way DARCOM was to do business, including possible risks. When the command later decided that it had gone too far in shedding resources with expertise to function effectively in monitoring both development and support activities, the STAAF analysis was available to carry out "AMARC Revisited."

The Supply and Maintenance merger and STAAF changes gave more direct responsibility over the wholesale supply system to HQ, DARCOM. In keeping with AMARC's philosophy of decentralization, DARCOM established the U.S. Army Depot System Command (DESCOM) on 1 September 1976 to bring a centralized form of command and control closer to the depots. (SEE CHART II).

AMARC's emphasis on development paid dividends with the some 400 weapons and other items of equipment brought through the early development stages in the 1970s. It was a whole new generation of more capable Army equipment. The command did not work for long under the new organizational structure, however, before the split between readiness and development commands began to chafe.

AMARC Revisited, initiated by General John Guthrie, began to rejoin the severed commodity commands and to increase the authorized strength of the command. (SEE CHARTS II, IV, and V). HQ, DARCOM's fiscal year 1978 baseline study calculated that DARCOM needed a total of 137,157 personnel

**Chart II:
HQ AMC Civilian Personnel Levels 1962-2000**



and that it was short 21,631 authorized spaces in materiel readiness positions, and 330 at headquarters. Because of the study, resources available to DARCOM began to increase. From 1979 to 1984 AMARC Revisited resulted in the reconciliation of the commodity commands and the elimination of the many problems created by AMARC.

In August 1979 a study group recommended a productivity improvement concept named the Resource Self-Help Affordability Planning Effort (RESHAPE), which sought to meet command baseline manpower requirements through, for example, greater use of overtime, overhire, streamlining, personnel incentives, reduced layering, merger of duplicative organizations, and more wide-spread automation. (SEE CHART II) Personnel authorizations were increased for DESCOM and HQ, DARCOM. The intent was to reestablish a technical expertise that had been effectively removed under STAAF. This deficiency was rectified with headquarters growth.

General Donald R. Keith replaced General Guthrie in 1981. He continued many of the thrusts begun under General Guthrie. The commodity commands were recombined under his command and DARCOM-Europe was established in 1982 to centralize command and control and reduce costs in both Europe and the United States. Matrix management policies keyed newly introduced weapons systems to staff managers. Finally, General Keith oversaw the implementation of the Carlucci Initiatives for acquisition reform that greatly reshaped the Army acquisition process.

Under General Richard H. Thompson, the command continued to shed the AMARC legacy, adopting a more military structure. Directorates were renamed Deputy Chiefs Of Staff. General Thompson changed the name DARCOM back to the U.S. Army Materiel Command (AMC). (SEE CHART II) DARCOM-Europe became AMC-Europe. The U.S. Army Laboratory Command (LABCOM) was established on 1 October 1985 by merging some HQAMC staff with personnel from the former Electronic Research and Development Command, based at Adelphi, Maryland. General Thompson did this to bring together AMC's research

laboratories. In April 1986 AMC-Far East was established in Korea to provide centralized management and control of AMC elements there and provide more effective liaison and support to Eighth Army.

In 1987, General Louis C. Wagner, Jr., following the Packard Commission recommendations, saw most of AMC's PMs transferred to the newly created Army Acquisition Executive (AAE). Program Executive Officers (PEO) reported directly to the AAE, each given authority over PMs in a particular field. HQAMC and its MSCs provided programmatic advice and assistance to the Program Executive Officers. This evolution impacted all AMC elements involved in materiel development and acquisition. General Wagner used Total Quality Management to make AMC more efficient in the wake of these changes.

In September 1989, General William G.T. Tuttle, Jr., inherited a command adjusting to major functional changes and declining resources, while still supporting the Army in both peace and war. Declining resources became ever more prominent for AMC, largely because of changes in the international environment. General Tuttle initiated a detailed functional analysis of AMC to determine what it did, how it did it, what was the best way, and what functions could be curtailed or eliminated. Like his predecessor, he dealt extensively with Total Quality Management, and a variety of Army and Department of Defense studies designed to improve the efficiency of the Army. Defense Management Review and the various Base Realignment and Closure acts during the stewardship of Generals Wagner and Tuttle merged with AMC's own actions to restructure and downsize the command.

Between 1987 and 1991 these actions resulted in a command-wide reduction in force (RIF), followed by a 30 percent reduction in the headquarters authorized staff. The headquarters reduction was accomplished by attrition and personnel reassignments, rather than by RIF. Changes in overall MSC structure included the planned consolidation of all AMC industrial activities - depots, ammunition plants, and arsenals - in a new Industrial Operations Command at Rock Island Arsenal. In addition, the Troop Support Command and the Aviation Systems Command were to merge in place in St. Louis, Missouri and form the Aviation and Troop Support Command. The Army Research Laboratory would replace the current Laboratory Command. (SEE CHARTS IV and V) AMC proved that its stress on realignment and downsizing did not prevent it from performing its primary mission-support for troops in the field - as demonstrated by the command's support for Operation JUST CAUSE and Operation Desert Shield/Desert Storm.

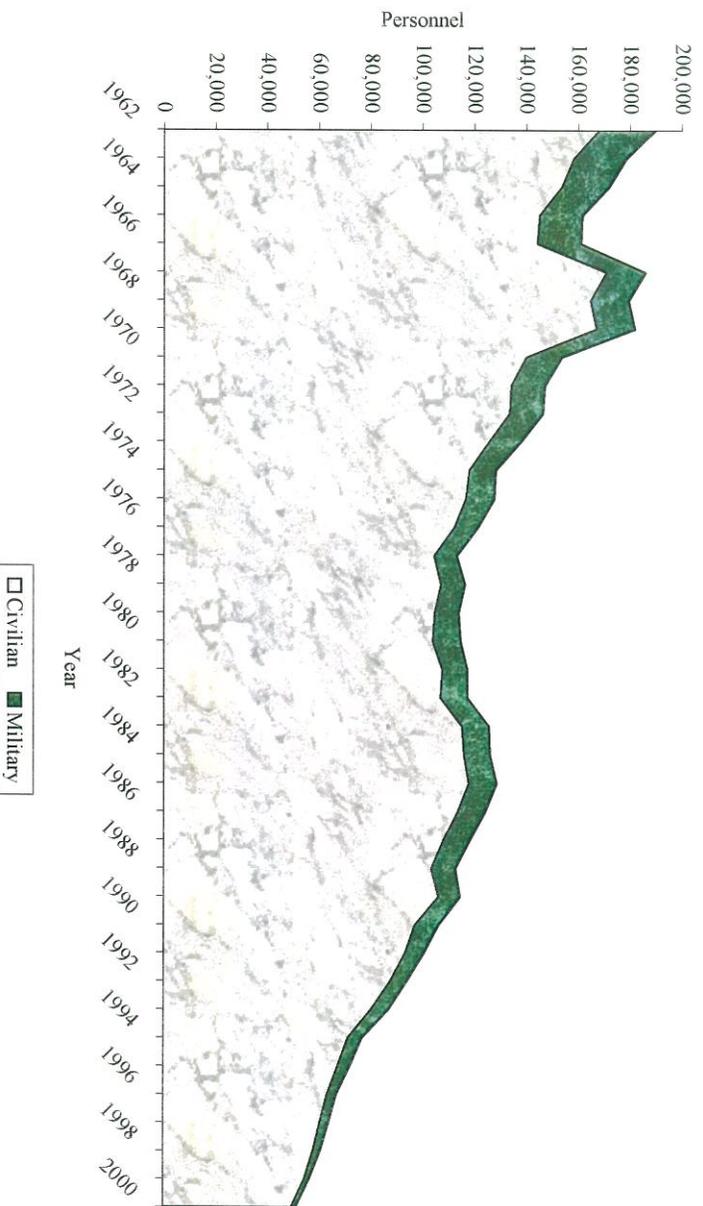
General Jimmy D. Ross assumed command on 31 January 1992. As a former AMC Chief of Staff, former commander of DESCOM, and HQDA DCS for Logistics, General Ross had an intimate knowledge of AMC and the changes AMC needed to make. The downsizing of the Army and the nation's shift in defense posture to CONUS-based power projection made it imperative that AMC redefine and refocus itself to meet the demands of the future. General Ross defined a vision and three core competencies for AMC and its various components: Logistics Power Projection, Acquisition Excellence and Technology Generation and Application.

With the Army stationed in 72 countries in September 1993, logistics power projection was a major importance to AMC. AMC refined the Logistics Support Group (later Logistics Support Element (LSE)), took over the management of war reserve and operational projects stocks from the theater commanders, and worked massive equipment retrogrades from Southwest Asia and Europe. Acquisition Excellence was promoted by a highly successful series of "Road Shows" presentations of new concepts in acquisition to field. Simulation was introduced as a way to improve and shorten the acquisition cycle by using virtual prototyping and technology was being developed to reduce the fratricide that had become visible and a major issue after Operation Desert Storm.

As the rest of the Army, AMC reduced in size in this period. By 1995, AMC was to be less than half of its 1980s strength, with forty percent fewer maintenance depots, zero supply depots and a major reduction in management overhead. AMC reduced through divestitures, reductions-in-force and voluntary retirements. (SEE CHARTS II and III) The most notable of the divestitures was the transfer of the supply depots to the Defense Logistics Agency (DLA). Where these measures did not work, RIFs and separation incentive programs were used.

General Leon E. Salomon assumed command on 11 February 1994. During his tour of command, AMC continued to downsize with the rest of the Army through BRAC mandated closures and realignments, RIFs, voluntary separations and retirements. Upon assuming command he continued the emphasis on AMC's

Chart III: AMC Personnel Levels 1962-2000



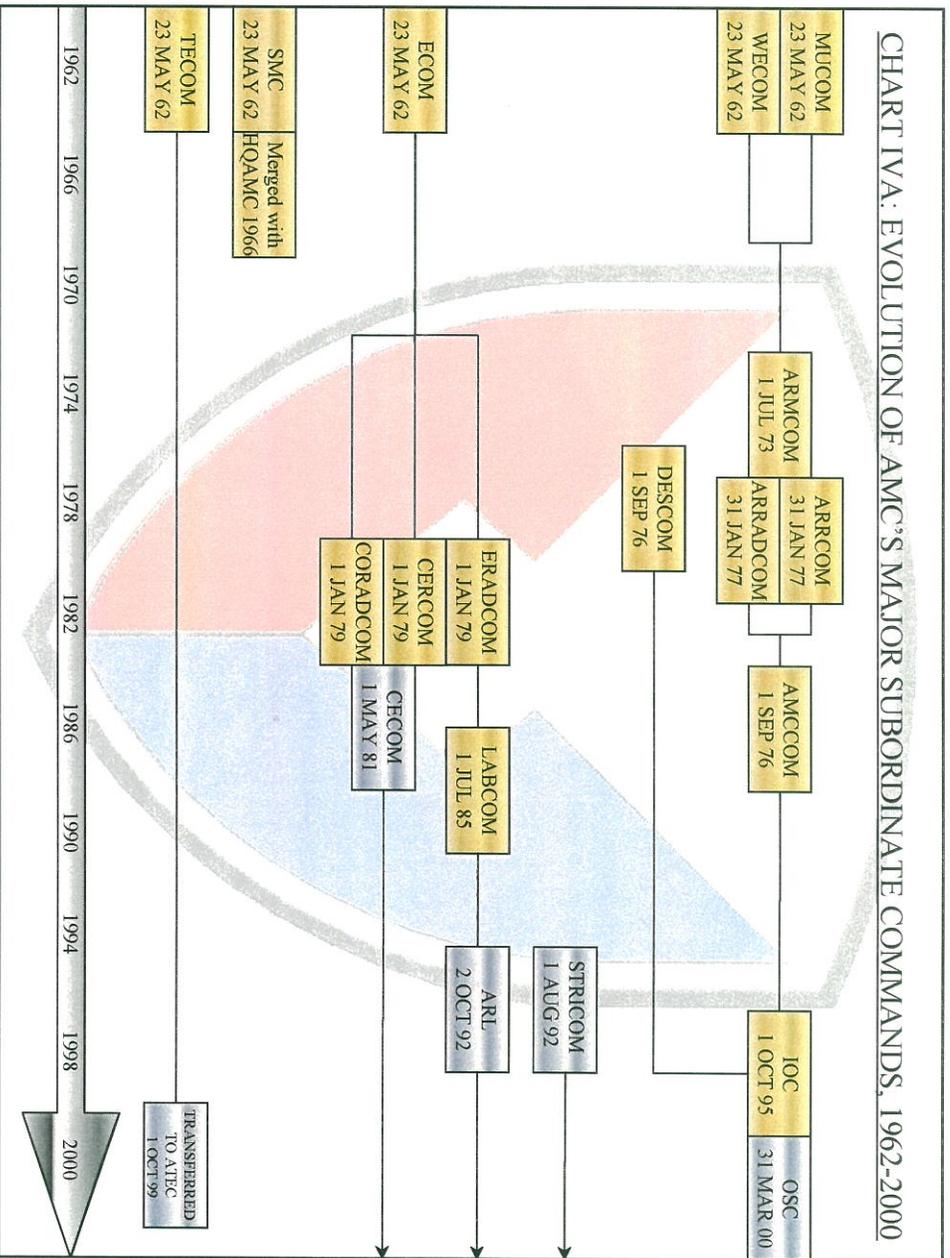
three core competencies, especially the harnessing of technology. Under his tour, AMC's breakthroughs included "smart" munitions, global positioning fuses, the high lift rotor blade, optical automatic target acquisition, and combat identification. In Acquisition Excellence, General Salomon pushed AMC to simplify and expedite the development, testing, and acquisition process. The Roadshow program was continued and AMC reduced the length of the time it took to procure and stock items, streamlined the request for proposal process and improved the testing procedures with simulators. Logistics Power Projection was a growing area for AMC. The business approach to assets enabled managers to see what the Army owns, uses, stores, and transports. Some of these assets were prepositioned on board ships and deployed in strategic theater locations, ensuring the rapid delivery of ammunition during a conflict and methods were taken to retain AMC's critical industrial base.

AMC made great strides toward privatization through partnerships with industry and academia. Ideas on how to reduce acquisition constraints, build a stronger base, use the best commercial practices, and minimize future operations and support costs were explored with industry.

AMC continued to re-engineer and streamline its organization, look for new technologies that will give soldiers an edge in future confrontations and acquired and maintained systems at least cost to the taxpayer. It consistently reviewed its logistical support systems to ensure that the Army could power project anywhere in the world. General Salomon stated, "AMC is committed to remaining relevant to the challenges of the future, responsive to the future needs of our soldiers, and ready to meet the challenges of the 21st century. Our primary customer, the soldier, deserves nothing less."

General Johnnie E. Wilson assumed command on 27 March 1996, marking his return from serving as the DA DCSLOG to AMC where he had served as Chief of Staff from June 1992 to January 1994. General Wilson's command tenure was marked by changes in the organization brought on by Base Realignment and Closure (BRAC) action closeouts, Quadrennial Defense Review (QDR) directives, and the assignment of new missions. A major change in the command was the establishment of the U.S. Army Aviation and Missile

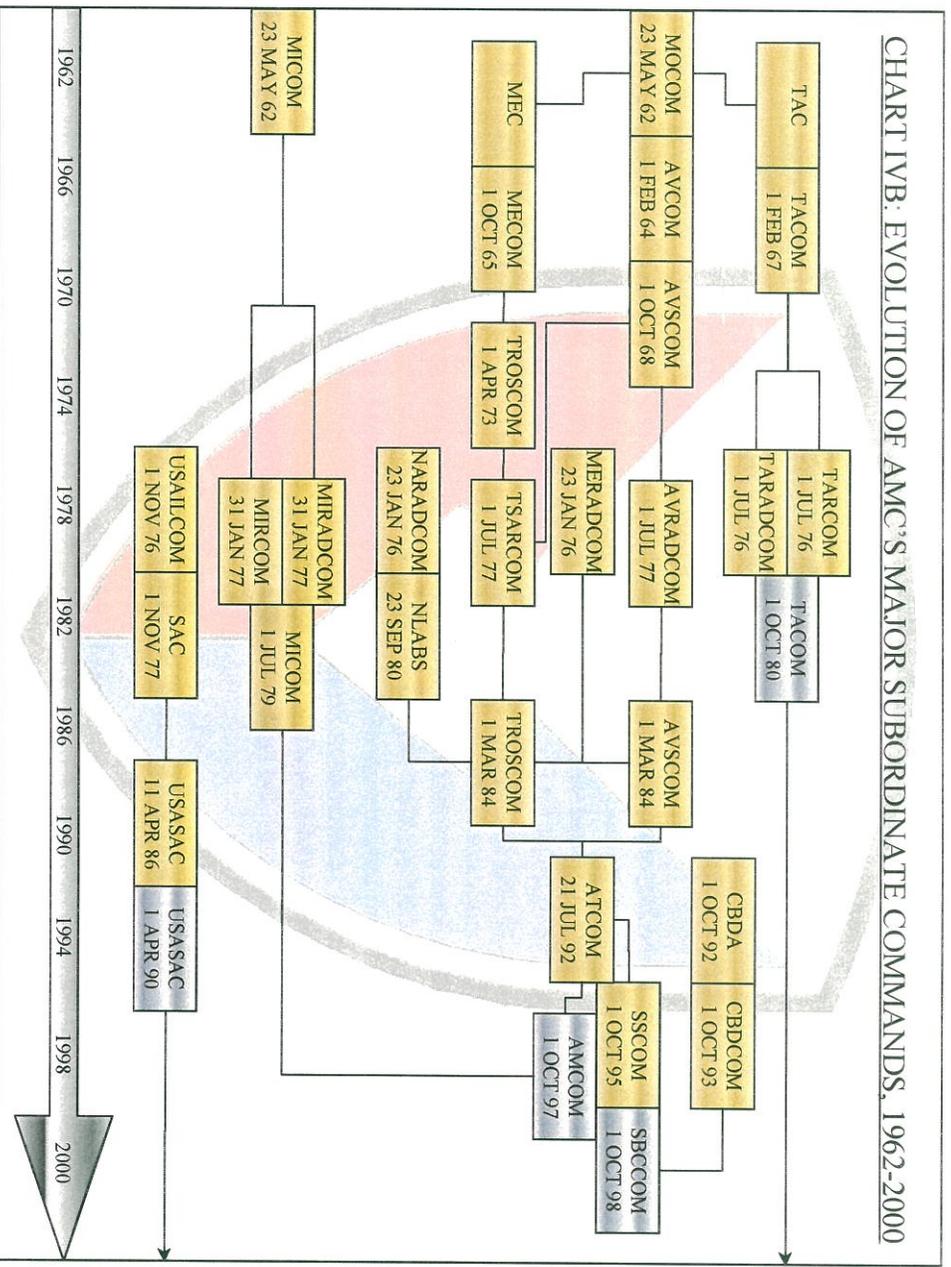
CHART IVA: EVOLUTION OF AMC'S MAJOR SUBORDINATE COMMANDS, 1962-2000



Command on 1 October 1997. It was formed by the merger of the U.S. Army Aviation and Troop Command at St. Louis, Missouri, and the U.S. Army Missile Command at Redstone Arsenal, Alabama. Other changes included the Product/Project Manager (PM) Transfers to AMC which involved 19 Program/Project Managers, and going from 9 to 7 Program Executive Officers. New missions assigned to AMC included the transfer of Signal Organization and Alignment to AMC, and the assumption of the Logistics Civilian Augmentation Program (LOGCAP) Contract from the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers. The missions also included Logistics Oversight of Mission Property of the U.S. Army Center of Military History Museum Division and assignment of AMC to lead in the Defense Against Weapons of Mass Destruction Program. BRAC-generated decisions directed closeouts of the Stratford Engine Plant, the Detroit Army Tank Plant, and Vint Hills Farms in Virginia in 1997. Operations at Red River Army Depot were scaled back through mission transfers and privatization.

AMC continued to downsize, working toward a QDR-directed target employee population of 53,599 civilians and 1,518 military by the year 2000. In response to the challenges posed by an aging work force and the limited recruitment of new skills, General Wilson championed civilian personnel initiatives which provided greater flexibility in the recruitment of a younger, higher skilled work force. These initiatives included simplified hiring, a lengthened probation period, skill/leader training, pay and skill binding, industry and government exchange, employee contracts, separating the linkage of Voluntary Early Retirement Authority/Voluntary Separation Incentive Pay (VERA/VVIP) normally associated with reductions-in-force, phased retirements, and team performance recognition. General Wilson initiated AMC Inspector General sensing sessions to evaluate workforce morale regarding the impact of downsizing on the command. He also strongly supported Workforce Diversity. AMC maintained a diversity within the command population in spite of civilian workforce reductions in excess of 50 percent since 1989. (SEE CHARTS II, IV and V)

CHART IVB: EVOLUTION OF AMC'S MAJOR SUBORDINATE COMMANDS, 1962-2000



In order to develop a blueprint addressing changes directed by the Quadrennial Defense Review, General Wilson called former AMC commanders together for a day-long consultation/strategy session held on "Alumni Day" at the end of May 1997. The participants identified 40 issues to be addressed by General Wilson. He also kept AMC responsive to the needs of industry. He hosted a Small Business Conference on 12 November 1997, and showed small business leaders the wide range of business opportunities available to them at AMC. He continued AMC's outreach through CEO meetings, Advanced Planning Briefings for Industry, Conferences such as the National Defense Industrial Association (NDIA) Atlanta Series, and meetings of the Association of the U.S. Army held in Washington, D.C.; Orlando, Florida; and Los Angeles, California.

General Wilson retained AMC's three core competencies of Technology Generation, Acquisition Excellence, and Logistics Power Projection, and emphasized their synergy. He stated, "We must achieve a modern and superior war-fighting capability by inserting our current technologies into our weapon systems. With declining budget, we cannot achieve superiority solely on development and procurement of weapon systems." General Wilson continued Acquisition Reform and the Acquisition Roadshows, and now Roadshows focus on all three of AMC's core competencies. AMC also supported soldiers in Bosnia and Kuwait. AMC tested and implemented new technologies as it continued to hone its Logistics Power Projection capabilities. General Wilson retired on 26 April 1999.

On 14 May 1999, General John G. Coburn assumed command of AMC. A champion of the Revolution in Military Logistics and the Combat Service/Combat Service Support (CS/CSS) Transformation, General Coburn moved vigorously to prepare and transform AMC for the challenges of the 21st century. A key theme was readiness and communication to senior Army leaders how the Command directly affects readiness.

Almost immediately, he implemented effectiveness-based reorganizations in the field and at Headquarters. He redesignated the Industrial Operations Command as the Operations Support Command, with the Field Support Command and its Field Support Centers intended to provide one-stop logistics points for soldiers. He realigned Headquarters so that the Deputy Chiefs of Staff for Logistics, Ammunition, and Research, Development, and Acquisition reported to the Deputy Commanding General, increasing attention on the integration of the Core Competencies. He also reinvigorated strategic planning at Headquarters by developing an Office of Strategic Affairs with a SES chief to look beyond the near-term problems to shape AMC to support the Future Force. General Coburn championed resource issues critical to Warfighter Readiness for AMC at the Department of the Army. He challenged the 1997 Quadrennial Defense Review (QDR) "endstate" of manpower and dollars to the Department of the Army to seek the reallocation of resources to AMC, so the Command would be postured to meet the Army's transformation need.

AMC released the Request for Proposal for a family of Interim Armored Vehicles. He demonstrated the Single Stock Fund, a re-engineering initiative to consolidate retail and wholesale elements into a single fund and saw the first two milestones implemented on 1 November 2000. As part of the Wholesale Logistics Modernization Program, General Coburn assumed oversight and integration authority for the Global Combat Support System-Army (GCSS-A) Tier One to ensure a seamless wholesale-retail system. The command completed the worldwide implementation of the Integrated Sustainment Maintenance program and was named the manager for the National Maintenance Program. General Coburn identified and championed the fleet-based recapitalization program (M-1, Apache, Bradley, MLRS, etc.).

In the field, General Coburn did no less to aid in the transformation of the Army, specifically focusing on new technologies as enablers to the transformation. On 1 October 1999 the U.S. Army Test and Evaluation Command (TECOM) transferred from AMC to the Army Test and Evaluation Command (ATEC). General Coburn met with the Forces Command to ensure that warfighters' concerns are met. Arsenals and Depots were identified by General Coburn as key national assets. He oversaw the commodity-related depots and Pine Bluff Arsenal transfer to the related Major Subordinate Commands, an initiative begun under General Wilson, to assure adequate support to the field Army and other Services. He increased his dialogue with Congress, concentrating on illuminating AMC's contribution to Army Readiness. He revitalized the AMC workforce and addressed the increase in retirement eligibles by implementing a fellowship program for professionals and an intern program for industrial skills.

As AMC moves into the new millennium, the lessons of its past commanders will support the current commander as we remain the "Army READINESS Command . . . Serving Every Soldier Every Day."

Commanders of the U.S. Army Materiel Command

General Frank S. Besson, Jr.....	1 August 1962 - 9 March 1969
General Ferdinand J. Chesarek.....	10 March 1969 - 31 October 1970
General Henry A. Miley, Jr.....	1 November 1970 - 5 February 1975
General John R. Deane, Jr.....	12 February 1975 - 31 January 1977
Lieutenant General George Sammet, Jr.....	1 February 1977 - 17 May 1977
General John R. Guthrie.....	18 May 1977 - 30 August 1981
General Donald R. Keith.....	31 August 1981 - 28 June 1984
General Richard H. Thompson.....	29 June 1984 - 13 April 1987
General Louis C. Wagner, Jr.....	14 April 1987 - 26 September 1989
General William G. T. Tuttle, Jr.....	26 September 1989 - 31 January 1992
General Jimmy D. Ross.....	1 February 1992 - 11 February 1994
General Leon E. Salomon.....	11 February 1994 - 27 March 1996
General Johnnie E. Wilson.....	27 March 1996 - 26 April 1999
General John G. Coburn.....	14 May 1999 - Present



General Frank S. Besson, Jr.

Frank S. Besson, Jr. was born on 30 May 1910 in Detroit, Michigan. His father was a West Point graduate and an officer in the Corps of Engineers. Frank S. Besson, Jr. graduated second in his class from the U.S. Military Academy in 1932. In 1935, he received a master's degree from the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. His early career was noted for the role he played in the development of portable military pipelines, steel landing mats for airplanes, and steel trestleway bridges. He is credited with the studies leading to the Army's adoption of the Bailey Bridge, used extensively in all theaters in World War II.

As Director of the Third Military Railway Service in Iran during 1944 and 1945, Besson ensured the vital flow of war materials to the Russian forces through the Persian Corridor. He was promoted to brigadier general, becoming, at 34, the youngest general officer in the Army Ground Forces. Toward the end of WWII, he was Deputy Chief Transportation Officer of the Army Forces in the Western Pacific and, when Japan's collapse was imminent, assumed full control of railroads in Japan. During the first year of occupation, General Besson directed the rehabilitation of the Japanese rail system, moving more than 200,000 troops and 150,000 tons of supplies in the first two months.

Subsequent assignments included a tour as Assistant Chief of Staff, Supreme Headquarters, Allied Powers Europe (SHAPE), where General Besson formulated logistics plans and overall programs to meet the complex requirements of the fifteen nations of the NATO alliance. His efforts in instituting a system for "costing out" five-year programs, thereby bringing force goals into consonance with available resources, earned him the first Distinguished Service Medal to be awarded at SHAPE headquarters.

A life-long pioneer of many transportation innovations, General Besson stimulated both military and commercial adoption of containerization and improved water terminal practices. He introduced the roll-on/roll-off technique for the rapid loading and discharge of wheeled and tracked vehicles. He further refined these concepts upon assuming command of the Transportation Center and School at Fort Eustis, Virginia in 1953. General Besson was the Chief of Transportation, U.S. Army from March 1958 until 2 April 1962, when he took charge of the Army Materiel Command.

General Besson was the first Commander of the U.S. Army Materiel Command, formed in 1962 during a major Army reorganization. During his command, the mammoth logistical organization, with an annual budget exceeding \$14 billion and an inventory of \$21 billion, employed more than 160,000 civilian personnel, in addition to its military complement of 14,000. As the first AMC Commander, General Besson was charged with consolidating six Army technical service organizations into a single command without disrupting effective materiel support for the Army. His success resulted in his receiving the Merit Award of the Armed Forces Management Association in 1963. On 27 May 1964, 53-year-old Frank Besson became the 75th officer in the U.S. Army's 189-year history to wear the four stars of a full general. He was the first Army officer to achieve that rank as head of a logistical organization in peacetime.

In March 1969, General Besson left AMC to become chairman of the Joint Logistics Review Board, formed to review logistic activities in support of the SEA conflict. He retired in July 1970 and was promptly recalled to active duty to establish procedures to implement the board's recommendation. He permanently retired in October 1970. While in retirement, General Besson was nominated by President Richard M. Nixon as one of the founding directors of the National Rail Passenger Corporation, which ran Amtrak. He was also director of the Services National Bank in Alexandria and of ECR International. On 15 July 1985, General Besson died of cancer at Walter Reed Army Medical Center.



General Ferdinand J. Chesarek

Ferdinand J. Chesarek was born in Calumet, Michigan on 18 February 1914. He graduated from the U.S. Military Academy and was commissioned a 2nd lieutenant, field artillery, in 1938. In November 1943, General Chesarek went to the European Theater of Operations to become Commanding Officer of the 28th Field Artillery Battalion, 8th Infantry Division. He participated in the Normandy, Northern France, Rhineland, and Central Europe campaigns and was awarded the Silver Star Medal, Bronze Star Medal with Oak Leaf Cluster, Air Medal, and Purple Heart. He also received the French Croix de Guerre with Palm and Star for his part in these campaigns.

General Chesarek returned to the United States in July 1945 for detail to the War Department General Staff in Washington, D.C., where he served as a legislative officer in the Logistics Division and received the Army Commendation Medal. From June 1948 to April 1950, General Chesarek attended Stanford University and received his master's degree in Business Administration. He returned to the Pentagon to serve as Assistant to the Chairman, Munitions Board, until February 1953 when he entered the Armed Forces Staff College at Norfolk, Virginia.

After graduation in July 1953, General Chesarek went to Korea to serve with the Headquarters, Eighth U.S. Army. He was awarded the Legion of Merit for his work. In May 1954, he took command of the 5th Artillery Group, which consisted of six United States and four Korean artillery battalions. He later received the Order of Uchi from the Republic of Korea.

In January 1955, General Chesarek was assigned as Chief of the Military Personnel and Manpower Division, Office of the Deputy Chief of Staff for Logistics, until August 1955 when he entered the National War College. Following graduation in June 1956, he served as Military Assistant and Executive Officer to the Assistant Secretary of Defense for International Security Affairs. In addition, he acted as International Conference Coordinator for the Secretary of Defense and participated in twelve major international conferences as a Defense Member of the U.S. delegation. During this assignment, he also attended the Advanced Management Program at Harvard University.

In August 1959, General Chesarek became the Chief of Staff, U.S. Army Communications Zone, Europe. He went to Italy in July 1960 to be Chief of Staff of the U.S. Army Southern European Task Force and was awarded the Order of Republic Medal by the Chief of Staff of the Italian Army. He returned to France in March 1961 for duty as Commanding General, 4th Logistical Command, and received the Legion of Honor from the French Government.

In October 1962, he was assigned to the Office of the Deputy Chief of Staff for Logistics, first as Assistant Deputy Chief of Staff for Logistics (Materiel Readiness) and then, from August 1964, as Assistant Deputy Chief of Staff for Logistics (Programs). He was appointed Comptroller of the Army on 1 August 1966 and served in this assignment until 1 August 1967. Upon the reorganization of the Office of the Chief of Staff on 16 February 1967, he was designated the first occupant of the newly created position of Assistant Vice Chief of Staff from February 1967 to May 1968.

One of the highlights of General Chesarek's career was his tour of the United Kingdom in May 1968 as United States 1968 Kermit Roosevelt Lecturer, during which he addressed the students at many British military schools. On 8 July 1968, General Chesarek was appointed Senior U.S. Army Member of the Military Staff Committee of the United Nations, in addition to his primary duty as Assistant Vice Chief of Staff. On 10 March 1969, he was promoted to full general as the second Commanding General, U.S. Army Materiel Command, where he served until retiring in October 1970. General Chesarek died on 20 November 1993.



General Henry A. Miley, Jr.

Henry A. Miley, Jr. was born in Boston, Massachusetts on 14 February 1915. He graduated from historic Boston Latin School and began his military career at West Point. He graduated from the Academy in June 1940 and was commissioned a second lieutenant in the Coast Artillery Corps. His first station was at Fort Monroe, Virginia, where he was assigned to the 2nd Coast Artillery Regiment. In December 1941, he moved with the 57th Coast Artillery to Hawaii, to garrison the north shore of Oahu.

General Miley returned to the U.S. in late 1942 and, after a tour at the Anti-Aircraft School, was assigned to the 33rd Anti-Aircraft Artillery Group. He remained with this organization through its training phases at Fort Bliss, Texas and Desert Training Center. In February 1944, his outfit moved to New Guinea, where it participated in the leap-frog operations, executed by the Army along the northern coast of that island.

In January 1945, General Miley was detailed to the Ordnance Corps and left New Guinea and Artillery for Manila and Ordnance. He remained there until September 1946 in command, successively of the 189th Ordnance Battalion and the Ordnance General Supply Depot.

Following World War II, General Miley served a year on the faculty of the Ordnance School at Aberdeen, Maryland, and in 1947 embarked on advanced education tour at Northwestern University. He received his Master's Degree in June 1949 and remained an additional year at Evanston, pursuing advanced studies in economics and statistics.

In 1950, General Miley was transferred to Frankford Arsenal in Philadelphia, where he served as comptroller and then as Works Manager. After three years at Frankford, General Miley went to Heidelberg, Germany, for a three-year tour on the staff of the USAREUR Ordnance Officer.

General Miley returned to the U.S. in June 1956, attended the Army War College and in 1957 moved to Washington, D.C. to become chief of tank-automotive procurement in the Office of the Chief of Ordnance.

In December 1961, he became Commander of the Advanced Weapons Support Command, Pirmasens, Germany. In March 1963, he was reassigned to Heidelberg, where he served as USAREUR Ordnance Officer. Returning to the U.S. in March 1964, General Miley was assigned to Headquarters, U.S. Army Materiel Command as Deputy Director, Procurement and Production.

In August 1966 he was reassigned as Assistant DCSLOG (Programs and Budget), HQDA. General Miley remained in this position until June 1969, when he was named Deputy Commanding General, U.S. Army Materiel Command, and promoted to the rank of lieutenant general. On 1 November 1970, he was promoted to the rank of full general and became the Commander of AMC until his retirement on 5 February 1975.



General John R. Deane, Jr.

John R. Deane was born in San Francisco, California on 8 June 1919. In 1937, he enlisted in the 16th Infantry. After one year, he entered the U.S. Military Academy. Upon graduation from the academy in 1942, he joined the 104th Infantry Division as a platoon leader and, by the end of the war, he had become a battalion commander.

He held the position of Intelligence Officer in Europe from 1945 to 1947 and then returned to Washington, D.C. to work in the Joint War Plans Division, HQDA.

In 1951, he became Executive Assistant to the Secretary of the Army. From this post, he went to the Command and General Staff College, Fort Leavenworth, in 1952. Upon graduation, he served as Chief of Plans in the Military Armistice Commission until 1954.

Returning to the U.S. in late 1954, he attended the Armed Forces Staff College. Upon graduation, he became Chief of Programs and Budget in the Office of the Chief, Research and Development, HQDA.

From 1958-1959, he attended the National War College. He then became Assistant to the Chief of Staff, U.S. Army Europe, Heidelberg, Germany. From February 1961 to June 1962, he was Commander of the 2nd Battle Group in Berlin. In December 1962, he returned to Washington as Assistant to the Director of Defense Research and Engineering, where he served as Executive Assistant to the Assistant Secretary of Defense (Deputy Director, Defense Research and Engineering). During this time, he attended the Harvard School of Business Administration, participating in the advanced management program. On 16 August 1965, he became the Assistant Division Commander, 82nd Airborne Division, Fort Bragg, North Carolina.

General Deane received the assignment of Chief of Staff, Field Forces in Vietnam in February 1966. In July 1966, he became Assistant Division Commander, 1st Infantry Division, Vietnam. In December 1966, he was assigned as Commanding General, 173rd Airborne Brigade in Vietnam.

From October 1967 to September 1968, General Deane served as Director of Doctrine in the Office of the Assistant Chief of Staff for Force Development, U.S. Army. From October 1968 to July 1970, he was the Commanding General of the 82nd Airborne Division, Fort Bragg, North Carolina.

In July 1972, he was appointed the Deputy Assistant Chief of Staff for Force Development, U.S. Army, where he served until August 1972, when he became the Deputy Director of the Defense Intelligence Agency.

He was promoted to full general and assumed command of the U.S. Army Materiel Development and Readiness Command on 12 February 1975. General Deane retired from active service on 31 January 1977.



Lieutenant General George Sammet, Jr.

George Sammet, Jr. was born in Chicago, Illinois on 18 September 1919. He graduated from the University of Illinois in 1940 and received a reserve commission in the artillery through the ROTC program.

Called to active duty in February 1942, he was assigned to the 95th Infantry Division in July. During World War II, while serving in the ETO with this unit, he received the Bronze Star (V), the Air Medal and the Purple Heart. Upon deactivation of the division in October 1945, he was released from active duty.

In July 1946, he received a Regular Army commission and was assigned to the 2nd Armored Division. He was then assigned as PIO of the 25th Infantry Division in Japan.

Returning to the States in June 1950, he first attended the Artillery Advanced Officers' Course at Fort Sill, and then was assigned to the Staff and Faculty, eventually becoming the Director of Airborne and Special Operations.

Following his attendance at the Command and General Staff College (1954-1955), General Sammet was assigned as the Director of Instruction at the Turkish Artillery School for two years. He was then given command of the 7th Artillery Battalion (1st Infantry Division), where he remained until 1 July 1959.

In July 1959, he was assigned to the Office, Chief of Research and Development, where he successively held positions in the International Division, Plans and Programs Division, and Combat Materiel Division; eventually becoming the Deputy Director of Development. He was also a member of the Army Reorganization Planning Team in 1962 and a member of the small group which planned for and established the U.S. Army Limited War Laboratory. Following graduation from the National War College in 1963, General Sammet became the Commanding Officer of the 4th U.S. Army Missile Command in Korea.

In September 1964, he was again assigned to the OCRD, first as the Deputy Director of Missiles and Space and then as Executive Officer. Promoted to brigadier general in August 1967, he became Deputy Director of Development, Army Materiel Command, on 1 September.

From 1968-1969, he was Senior Advisor, First ROK Army and Commander, Detachment L (Provisional), USA Advisory Group, Korea. In December 1969, he was again assigned to OCRD as Director of Plans and Programs. Promoted to major general in November 1970, he became Deputy Chief of Staff for Research and Development on 1 January 1971.

On 23 October 1973, he returned to AMC as the DCG for Materiel Acquisition. He was promoted to lieutenant general on 3 October 1975 and became DCG for Materiel Development. On 1 February 1977, General Sammet was named Commander, U.S. Army Materiel Development and Readiness Command (formerly AMC), the post from which he retired on 17 May 1977.



General John R. Guthrie

John Reiley Guthrie was born in Phillipsburg, New Jersey, on 20 December 1921. He graduated from Princeton University with a B.A. degree in 1942. An honor graduate of the Princeton ROTC, he was commissioned a 2nd lieutenant, Field Artillery Reserve, and immediately ordered to active duty. He was integrated into the Regular Army in July 1946, while on duty with the War Department General Staff. In October 1946, he was assigned to London, England as Assistant to the Military Attaché, where he served for three years.

In November 1949, he returned to the U.S. and was assigned to the 39th Field Artillery Battalion, 3rd Infantry Division, Fort Benning, Georgia. He served as Battery Commander and S-3 of the 39th at Fort Benning, Japan and Korea, until June 1951 when he was assigned as S-3, 3rd Infantry Division Artillery. During this period, he participated in operations against guerrillas in the Wonsan area, the evacuation from Hungnam, the reoccupation of Seoul and the spring Chinese offensive and United Nations counter-offensive.

Upon his return to the U.S., he commanded the 602nd Field Artillery Battalion and Fort Sill from February 1952 to May 1953. He was then assigned to the Staff and Faculty at the Artillery and Guided Missile School as a member of the Combat Developments Department. In March 1956, he was transferred to the Office of the Chief of Research and Development, HQDA, for duty with the Surface-to-Surface Missiles Division and later with the Missiles and Space Division. He was the Army Staff project officer for the launching of the U.S. and Free World's first artificial earth satellite, EXPLORER I. In July 1958, he was assigned as the Military Assistant to the Secretary of the Army and was appointed Assistant Executive to the Secretary of the Army on 1 August 1959.

After serving in this position for a year, he attended the National War College and graduated in 1961. He was then assigned to the Staff, Commander-in-Chief, Pacific, Camp Smith, Hawaii, serving as Deputy Chief, War Games Branch, and Group Operations Officer, from August 1961 to February 1964. In February 1964, he assumed command of the 25th Infantry Division Artillery, Schofield Barracks, Hawaii, which he commanded until appointed Chief of Staff, 25th Infantry Division, in July 1964. In July 1965, he returned to the Continental United States and was assigned to the Requirements and Development Division, J-5 Directorate, Organization of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, Washington, D.C.

In March 1966, he became Director of Developments, Office of the Chief of Research and Development, HQDA. He remained in that position until his reassignment to Korea, where he served as Assistant Division Commander (Maneuver) and Assistant Division Commander (Support), 2nd Infantry Division, actively engaged in counter-infiltration operations along the Korean Demilitarized Zone.

General Guthrie was named Deputy Director of Development and Engineering, AMC, in November 1968; became Director of Research, Development and Engineering in August 1969; and was selected as Deputy Commanding General for Materiel Acquisition, AMC, in April 1971. In October 1973, General Guthrie returned overseas to become Deputy Chief of Staff, U.S. Pacific Command, Hawaii. In March 1975, he was promoted to lieutenant general and assigned as Commanding General, IX Corps and U.S. Army, Japan.

In May 1977, General Guthrie returned to AMC, which had been redesignated the U.S. Army Materiel Readiness and Development Command, as its Commanding General. He remained there until August 1981.



General Donald R. Keith

General Donald R. Keith was born 31 January 1927 in Ludington, Michigan. During World War II, he served in the Army as an enlisted soldier. He graduated from the U.S. Military Academy at West Point in 1949 and was commissioned a field artillery 2nd lieutenant. He received his bachelor's degree from the Academy and a Master's Degree from Columbia University in 1958, preceding a faculty assignment at West Point. He received an honorary Doctor of Laws Degree from the University of Akron in 1982.

Some of General Keith's key duty assignments in his active military service were:

Jan 69 to Jul 70	Commander, 36th Artillery Group, U.S. Army, Europe
Jul 70 to Jun 71	Executive Officer, Office of the Chief of Research and Development, U.S. Army, Washington, D.C.
Aug 71 to Aug 72	Director, Research and Analysis Directorate, Civil Operations and Revolutionary Development Support, U.S. Military Assistance Command, Vietnam
Sep 72 to May 74	Director of Developments, Office, Chief of Research and Development, U.S. Army, Washington, D.C.
May 74 to Oct 76	Director of Weapon Systems, Office, Deputy Chief of Staff for Research, Development and Acquisition, U.S. Army, Washington, D.C.
Oct 76 to Oct 77	Commanding General, U.S. Army Field Artillery School, Fort Sill, OK
Oct 77 to Dec 77	Acting Deputy Chief of Staff for Research, Development and Acquisition, U.S. Army, Washington, D.C.
Dec 77 to Aug 81	Deputy Chief of Staff for Research, Development and Acquisition, U.S. Army, Washington, D.C.
Aug 81 to Jun 84	Commanding General, U.S. Army Materiel Development and Readiness Command, Alexandria, VA

General Keith attended the following military schools: Ground General School, Field Artillery School, Command and General Staff College, Armed Forces Staff College, and Industrial College of the Armed Forces. He has been awarded the Distinguished Service Medal, the Legion of Merit with two Oak Leaf Clusters, the Bronze Star Service Medal, the Army Commendation Medal with Oak Leaf Cluster and numerous foreign awards and service ribbons. He retired from military service on 28 June 1984.



General Richard H. Thompson

General Richard H. Thompson was born on 24 September 1926 in New York City, New York. He entered in the Army in November 1944 and advanced to the grade of staff sergeant before being commissioned a second lieutenant. He served first at Fort Hamilton and then was assigned to Japan, where he performed duties as the Army Exchange Officer at Kokura. He returned to the U.S. in March 1957 to take the Associate Infantry Company Officer Course at the U.S. Army Infantry School. Upon completion, he was assigned to Fort Chaffee, Arkansas. In the two years he was stationed there, General Thompson attained a Bachelor of Arts Degree in Social Science from the College of the Ozarks.

From September 1959 to May 1960, General Thompson attended the Quartermaster Officer Advanced Course at Fort Lee, Virginia, and from there was assigned to Korea, serving until August 1961 as S-4, 321st U.S. Army Security Agency Battalion at Camp Red Cloud. From Korea, he attended the U.S. Air Force Air University, Air Command and Staff College, and until August 1965 worked in multiple jobs as a staff officer in the Office of the Deputy Chief of Staff for Logistics (DCSLOG). He enrolled at the George Washington University at that time and graduated with a Master's Degree in Public Administration in June 1968. Prior to the completion of his tour at the Department of the Army, he also went on temporary duty to the Army Logistics Management Center at Fort Lee in April 1965 and completed the Army Supply Management Course.

He then attended the Armed Forces Staff College. From there he was reassigned to Frankfurt, Germany, in October 1966, where he commanded the 503d Supply and Transport Battalion, 3d Armored Division. He remained in Germany until August 1967 when he returned to Washington to attend the National War College. He was then assigned as a logistics systems officer with the Assistant Vice Chief of Staff and then as Chief of the Tactical Support Systems Group.

In April 1970, General Thompson served as Commander of the U.S. Army Inventory Control Center in Vietnam. Returning from overseas, he was assigned as Commander of the Defense Logistics Service Center, Battle Creek, Michigan, until July 1973. From September 1972 - February 1973, he also served as Commander of the Defense Property Disposal Service, which he established and activated. In July 1973, he was reassigned to HQDA as Director of Logistics Plans, Operations and Systems, DCSLOG. In 1975, he became the Director of Supply and Maintenance, DCSLOG.

In July 1977, General Thompson became the first Commander of the U.S. Army Troop Support and Aviation Materiel Readiness Command, an organization formed by the merger of two AMC major subordinate commands--the Aviation Systems Command and the Troop Support Command.

In August 1980, he was reassigned to HQDA as Assistant Deputy Chief of Staff for Logistics. One year later, General Thompson was promoted to lieutenant general and became the Army DCSLOG. On 29 June 1984, General Thompson received his fourth star and began his assignment as Commander of the U.S. Army Materiel Command, a position he held until his retirement in April 1987.

Awards and decorations which General Thompson has received include the Distinguished Service Medal with Oak Leaf Cluster, the Legion of Merit with two Oak Leaf Clusters, the Bronze Star, the Joint Service Commendation Medal with one Oak Leaf Cluster, the Army Commendation Medal with three Oak Leaf Clusters, designation as an Army Logistician, the Brazilian Grand Master of the Order of Military Merit, the Spanish Grand Cross of the Order of Military Merit, and Korean Order of National Security Merit Tong-II Medal.



General Louis C. Wagner, Jr.

General Louis Carson Wagner, Jr. was born on 24 January 1932 in Jackson, Missouri. Upon graduation from the U.S. Military Academy in 1954, he was commissioned a 2nd lieutenant, armor, and awarded a B.S. degree. He also holds a Master of Science degree in Theoretical and Applied Mechanics from the University of Illinois. His military education includes completion of the United States Armor School, U.S. Army Command and General Staff College and Naval War College. He also completed the Airborne and Ranger courses at the U.S. Army Infantry School.

He held a wide variety of important command and staff positions including his last assignment as Commander of the U.S. Army Materiel Command from 13 April 1987 to 26 September 1989.

Other key assignments included Commanding General of the U.S. Army Armor Center, Commandant, U.S. Army Armor School, Fort Knox, Kentucky and Assistant Deputy Chief of Staff for Operations and Plans (Force Development), HQDA, Washington, D.C. From 31 July 1984 until assuming command of AMC, General Wagner served as Deputy Chief of Staff for Research, Development and Acquisition, Department of the Army, Washington, D.C.

General Wagner served in a variety of progressive assignments preparatory to becoming the Commander of AMC. These included his initial assignment as Platoon Leader, Company Executive Officer, Company Commander and Assistant S-4, 11th Airborne Division (later redesignated the 24th Infantry Division), Fort Campbell, Kentucky and U.S. Army Europe, followed by assignment as a Troop Commander in the 6th Armored Cavalry Regiment, Fort Knox, Kentucky. He instructed at the U.S. Military Academy, West Point, New York, for three years, then was assigned to the Military Assistance Command, Vietnam.

General Wagner served as a Test Officer and Chief, Armor Test Division at the U.S. Army Arctic Test Center, Fort Greeley, Alaska, for two years, followed by assignment as Commander of a light airborne armor battalion at Fort Riley, Kansas, and Fort Bragg, North Carolina. After attending the Naval War College, he returned to Vietnam as an infantry and armor advisor.

He next became a staff officer in the Weapons Systems Analysis Directorate in the Office, Assistant Vice Chief of Staff, U.S. Army, followed by assignment as the Executive, Materiel Programs Directorate. He was then assigned as Deputy Director of Materiel Programs in the Office of the Assistant Vice Chief of Staff, U.S. Army, followed by assignment as the Executive, Materiel Programs Directorate. He then was assigned as Deputy Director of Materiel Programs in the Office of the Chief of Staff, U.S. Army and, subsequently, Special Assistant for the Army Materiel Acquisition Review Committee in the same office.

In November 1974, General Wagner became the Commander of the 1st Brigade, 3rd Armored Division in Germany. After promotion to general officer, he was assigned as the Deputy Director, Combat Support Systems, Office of the Deputy Chief of Staff (Research, Development and Acquisition), U.S. Army, Washington, D.C.

During his Army career, General Wagner received the following awards and decorations: Distinguished Service Cross, two awards of the Distinguished Service Medal, Silver Star, two awards of the Legion of Merit, Bronze Star Medal, Purple Heart, Meritorious Service Medal, two awards of the Air Medal, three awards of the Army Commendation Medal, Combat Infantryman Badge, Senior Parachutist Badge, Ranger Tab, and various foreign decorations. General Wagner retired from the Army in September 1989.



General William G. T. Tuttle, Jr.

General Bill Tuttle was born in Portsmouth, VA on 26 November 1935. Upon graduation from the U.S. Military Academy in 1958, he was commissioned a 2nd lieutenant of infantry and awarded a B.S. degree in Engineering. He also has Master of Business Administration from Harvard. His military education includes the Basic Officer Course at the Infantry School, the Transportation Basic and Advanced Officer Courses, the Armed Forces Staff College, and the U.S. Army War College.

Following graduate school, he commanded the 584th Transportation Detachment (Intelligence) and later served as the Transportation Plans Officer at HQ Eighth U.S. Army, Korea. In 1965, he joined the Department of Social Sciences at the U.S. Military Academy teaching economics and government. He also served a summer period as a strategic mobility analyst in the Office of the Assistant Secretary of Defense (Systems Analysis) and returned to West Point as an Assistant Professor of Social Sciences, where he directed the Economics of National Security Course. Upon completing his tour at West Point in June 1968, he was assigned respectively as Executive Officer of the 9th Supply and Transport Battalion and 9th Infantry Division Transportation Officer in Vietnam.

In July 1969, he attended the Armed Forces Staff College, Norfolk, Virginia and in February 1970 was assigned to the Department of the Army, serving first as a Military Programs Staff Officer in the Directorate of Manpower and Forces of the Assistant Chief of Staff for Force Development, where he programmed the major portion of the Army's post-Vietnam reduction as well as the withdrawal of a division from Korea. In February 1971, he joined the Office of the Assistant Vice Chief of Staff as the logistics analyst in the Office of the Coordinator of Army Studies. In the latter part of this tour, he helped develop the concept for the Army's 1973 reorganization which created TRADOC and FORSCOM.

Assigned to Europe in 1972, he was Assistant Chief of Staff, Logistics, 3rd Armored Division, and later commanded that division's 503rd Supply and Transport Battalion. He then attended the War College and wrote a chapter the War College's text, *Army Command and Management*. He served consecutively as Chief of Logistics, Division Restructuring Study, and as Chief of Personnel and Logistics Systems Division in the Office of the Deputy Chief of Staff for Combat Developments, TRADOC. He returned to Europe and served as Commander, Division Support Command, 3rd Armored Division from October 1977 through July 1979. Promoted to brigadier general, he became the Commanding General, Eastern Area Military Traffic Management Command, until March 1981.

His next assignments included Deputy Commanding General for Logistics, TRADOC, and Commanding General, U.S. Army Logistics Center and Fort Lee; Director of Force Management, Office of the Deputy Chief of Staff for Operations and Plans, HQDA; Chief of the Policy and Programs Branch, Policy Division, Supreme Headquarters Allied Powers Europe; and Commanding General, U.S. Army Operational Test and Evaluation Agency. His career culminated in his assignment as Commander, U.S. Army Materiel Command, from 27 September 1989 to 31 January 1992.

Awards and decorations which he has received include the Distinguished Service Medal (with two Oak Leaf Clusters), the Defense Superior Service Medal, the Legion of Merit Medal, the Bronze Star Medal (with two Oak Leaf Clusters), the Defense Meritorious Service Medal and the Meritorious Service Medal. He also wears the Air Medal, the Army Commendation Medal (with Oak Leaf Cluster), the Gold Cross of Honor of the Federal Republic of Germany, the Senior Parachutist Badge and the Ranger Tab. In 1987 the City of Portsmouth, Virginia chose him as one of its "Notables." General Tuttle was selected in 1991 to be the Army's 45th Kermit Roosevelt Lecturer at the British Senior Service Schools. General Tuttle retired from the Army in 1992.



General Jimmy D. Ross

General Jimmy D. Ross was born in Hossion, Louisiana on 23 May 1936. Upon completion of a Bachelor of Science degree in Education from Henderson State University in Arkadelphia, Arkansas in 1958, he was also commissioned a Second Lieutenant in the Transportation Corps. He also holds a Masters' degree in business administration from Central Michigan University. His military education includes the Basic Officer Course at the Infantry School, the Transportation Advanced Officer Course, the U.S. Army Command and General Staff College, and the Industrial College of the Armed Forces.

His initial company grade assignments were with the Infantry and Transportation Corps units at Schofield Barracks, Hawaii; Thailand; Fort Eustis, Virginia; Fort Campbell, Kentucky; and Fort Bragg, North Carolina. In 1964, General Ross served in Vietnam as an Infantry Battalion Advisor in the PBT Special Zone, III Corps.

From 1967 to 1969, he was assigned as a JTF-11 Staff Officer, United States Strike Command, MacDill Air Force Base, Florida. In 1969, General Ross returned to Vietnam. During his second combat tour, he served as the S4 and later the S2/3 in the 101st Airborne Division Support Command; and then commanded the 10th Transportation Battalion at Cam Ranh Bay.

Upon his return to the United States, he was assigned to the Office of the Deputy Chief of Staff for Logistics at HQDA, in the Financial Resources and the Materiel Acquisition Directorates. He served as the Assistant Director of the Army Staff in the Office of the Chief of Staff, Army, from 1973 to 1974. His next assignment was as the Deputy Comptroller of Oakland Army Base, California, and later as the Commander of the Military Ocean Terminal, Bay Area.

In 1978, General Ross transferred to Germany, where he commanded the 4th Transportation Brigade and 2nd Support Command, VII Corps. He returned to the Office of the Deputy Chief of Staff for Logistics, HQDA, as the Director for Transportation, Energy and Troop Support from 1982 to 1984. He served as the Chief of Staff, U.S. Army Materiel Command, from 1984 to 1986 and the Commanding General of the U.S. Army Depot System Command, from 1986 to 1987. In June 1987, he was assigned as the Deputy Chief of Staff for Logistics, U.S. Army, where he served for four and a half years. General Ross returned to AMC as commanding general from 1 February 1992 to 11 February 1994.

His award and decorations include the Distinguished Service Medal (with Oak Leaf Cluster), the Legion of Merit (with Oak Leaf Cluster), the Bronze Star Medal, the Meritorious Service Medal, two Air Medals, the Joint Service Commendation Medal and the Army Commendation Medal (with Oak Leaf Cluster). He has also been awarded the Combat Infantryman Badge, the Master Parachutist Badge, the Ranger Tab, and the Army Staff Identification Badge. General Ross retired from the Army in 1994.



General Leon E. Salomon

General Leon E. Salomon was born in Chicago, Illinois on 27 April 1936. On completion of Infantry Officer Candidate School he was commissioned a second lieutenant in 1959. General Salomon has Bachelor of Science degree in chemistry and biology from the University of Florida and a Master of Science degree in management logistics from the U.S. Air Force Institute of Technology. His military education includes the Chemical Officer Advanced Course, the U.S. Army Command and General Staff College, and the Industrial College of the Armed Forces.

Following three years as an Infantry Officer, General Salomon transferred to the Chemical Corps in 1962. Following assignments as a Chemical School instructor and responsibility for an inventory control point in Orleans, France, he became involved in his first assignment with leveraging technology as Chief of the Automated Logistics Tests for the Division Logistics Systems at Fort Hood, Texas. After graduation from the Command and General Staff College (1969), a tour in Vietnam (1969-70), and graduate studies in logistics management at the Air Force Institute of Technology, he was again put to work developing automation systems to support logistics.

In 1974 he transferred to the Ordnance Corps and became Commander of the 19th Maintenance Battalion, 3rd Support Command, in Geisen, Germany. He later became Assistant Chief of Staff for Logistics for the 3rd Armored Division, in Frankfurt.

Following graduation from the Industrial College of the Armed Forces in 1978, he was assigned to the Office of the Army Chief of Staff as the Chief of the Commercial Industrial Type Activity Team. In 1980 he became the Director of Combat Services Support Systems. He became involved in the drafting of the new propency regulation that resulted in the recreation of the branch chief concept for Combat Service Support Branches. The end result was the reestablishment of the position of Chief of Ordnance and the rebirth of the Ordnance Corps under the Army Regimental Concept.

He next went on to command the Division Support Command for the 1st Cavalry Division at Fort Hood, Texas. Following his tour there, he became the Deputy Commanding General, 21st Support Command, U.S. Army Europe and Seventh Army in Kaiserslauten, Germany.

Following his promotion to Brigadier General in 1986, he was named the Commandant of the U.S. Army Ordnance Center and School at Aberdeen Proving Ground and the Chief of Ordnance. His next key assignments included Deputy Chief of Staff, U.S. Army Materiel Command (1988-89), Deputy Commanding General for Logistics U.S. Army Training and Doctrine Command, Fort Monroe, Virginia, Deputy Commanding General for Combined Arms Support, U.S. Training and Doctrine Command and Commanding General, U.S. Army Combined Arms Support Command and Fort Lee, Fort Lee, Virginia, and Deputy Chief of Staff for Logistics, Department of the Army. His career culminated in his last assignment as Commanding General, U.S. Army Materiel Command, from 11 February 1994 to 27 March 1996.

General Salomon's awards and decorations include two Distinguished Service Medals, the Legion of Merit, Bronze Star Medal, three Meritorious Service Medals, three Air Medals, three Army Commendation Medals, the Expert Infantryman Badge, and the Army Staff Identification Badge. General Salomon retired from the Army in 1996.



General Johnnie E. Wilson

General Johnnie E. Wilson was born on February 4, 1944. He was raised in Lorain, Ohio and entered the Army in August 1961 as an enlisted soldier, attaining the rank of SSG before attending Officer Candidate School (OCS). On completion of OCS in 1967, he was commissioned a second lieutenant in the Ordnance Corps. He was awarded a Bachelor of Science degree in Business Administration from the University of Nebraska at Omaha. He also holds a Master of Science degree in Logistics Management from the Florida Institute of Technology. His military education includes completion of the Ordnance Officer Basic and Advanced Courses, the Army Command and General Staff College, and the Industrial College of the Armed Forces.

General Wilson has held a wide variety of important command and staff positions culminating in his current assignment as the Commanding General, U.S. Army Materiel Command. Other key assignments include: Deputy Chief of Staff for Logistics, Department of the Army, Pentagon; Chief of Staff, U.S. Army Materiel Command; Commanding General, Ordnance Center and School, Aberdeen Proving Ground, Maryland; Deputy Commanding General, 21st Area Theater Command, U.S. Army Europe and 7th Army; Commander, 13th Support Command, Fort Hood, Texas; and Commander, Division Support Command, 1st Armored Division, U.S. Army Europe.

General Wilson has served with distinction at every level of command. He commanded three times at the company level: a maintenance company in the 82nd Airborne Division as a First Lieutenant, followed by command of a supply and services company in Vietnam with the 173rd Airborne Brigade, and a maintenance company with the 1st Armored Division in Europe. At the Lieutenant Colonel level, General Wilson commanded the 709th Maintenance Battalion, 9th Infantry Division, Fort Lewis, which converted and became the Army's first Main Support Battalion. General Wilson commanded twice at the Colonel level, serving as the DISCOM Commander of the 1st Armored Division followed by command of the 13th Support Command at Fort Hood, Texas.

General Wilson next served as the Deputy Commanding General, 21st TAACOM, the Army's largest and most diverse logistics unit. Based on his wide experience with leading soldiers, General Wilson was selected to command the Ordnance Center and School responsible for the training and professional development of thousands of soldiers, NCOs and officers every year. Following this successful assignment, General Wilson served as the Chief of Staff, AMC, where he was responsible for resource and personnel management for a workforce with over 80,000 military and civilian members. From 1994 to 1996 served as the Deputy Chief of Staff for Logistics, Department of the Army, where he was responsible for worldwide logistics.

General Wilson's awards and decorations include the Distinguished Service Medal (with Oak Leaf Cluster), Legion of Merit (with Oak Leaf Cluster), Bronze Star Medal (with 2 Oak Leaf Clusters), Meritorious Service Medal (with 2 Oak Leaf Clusters), Army Commendation Medal, Good Conduct Medal, Special Forces Tab, Master Parachutist Badge and the Army Staff Identification Badge. General Wilson retired from the U.S. Army on 26 April 1999.



General John G. Coburn

General John G. Coburn assumed the duties of Commanding General, AMC on 14 May 1999. A native of Kentucky and a distinguished military graduate of Eastern Michigan University with a Bachelor's in education, he was commissioned a second lieutenant of Infantry after graduation. General Coburn has served in various logistics assignments throughout his career.

He attended the U.S. Army Command and General Staff College, Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, and then the University of Kansas, where he earned a Master of Arts degree in Political Science. He also has a Juris Doctor degree from the University of Missouri and is licensed to practice law before the Supreme Court, State of Michigan; Supreme Court, State of Kentucky; District of Columbia Court of Appeals; the United States Court of Military Appeals and the Supreme Court of the United States.

His staff assignments include Special Weapons Platoon Leader, Savanna Army Depot, IL, 1963 to 1964; Assistant G-3 (Operations), II Field Force Vietnam, U.S. Army, Vietnam, from 1967 to 1968; Executive Officer, Defense Contract Administration Services Region, Defense Supply Agency, New York, NY, from 1968 to 1971; Senior Advisor, Training and Personnel, U.S. Army Engineer District-Saudi Arabia, Riyadh, Saudi Arabia, from 1975 to 1977; Procurement Officer, Procurement and Production Directorate, Headquarters, U.S. Army Materiel Command; Executive Officer, Battlefield Systems Directorate, Headquarters U.S. Army Materiel Command from 1977 to 1978; Assistant Chief of Staff, G-4 (Logistics), 2nd Armored Division, from 1982 to 1983.

General Coburn's command assignments include Plant/Depot Commander, Taiwan Materiel Agency, AMC, Taiwan from 1971 to 1973; Commander, Defense Contract Administration Services Management Area, Defense Logistics Agency, South Bend, IN, from 1978 to 1980; Commander, 124th Maintenance Battalion, 2nd Armored Division, Fort Hood, TX, from 1980 to 1982; Commander, Division Support Command, 2nd Armored Division, Fort Hood, TX, from 1984 to 1986; Commander of Materiel Readiness Support Activity, Lexington, KY, from 1987 to 1989; Deputy Chief of Staff for Procurement, U.S. Army Materiel Command, from 1989 to 1991; Deputy Commanding General, 22nd Theater Army Support Command, Saudi Arabia from April 1991 to July 1991; Deputy Chief of Staff for Logistics, U.S. Army Europe and Seventh Army, Germany, from 1991 to 1992; Deputy Commanding General, Headquarters, AMC, from 1994 to 1996; and Deputy Chief of Staff for Logistics, U.S. Army, Pentagon, from 1996 to 1999.

General Coburn's military decorations include the Defense Distinguished Service Medal, the Distinguished Service Medal, Legion of Merit with Oak Leaf Cluster, Bronze Star with Oak Leaf Cluster, Meritorious Service Medal with three Oak Leaf Clusters, Joint Service Commendation Medal, Army Commendation Medal, the Southwest Asia Service Medal, and the Kuwait Liberation Medal.

U.S. ARMY MATERIEL COMMAND
MAJOR SUBORDINATE COMMANDS
AND THEIR COMMANDERS

U.S. Army Aviation and Missile Command (AMCOM)	MG Julian A. (AI) Sullivan, Jr.
U.S. Army Research Laboratory (ARL)	Dr. Robert W. Whalin
U.S. Army Communications-Electronics Command (CECOM)	MG Robert L. Nabors
U.S. Army Operations Support Command (OSC)	MG Wade H. McMannus, Jr.
U.S. Army Soldier & Biological-Chemical Command (SBCCOM)	MG John C. Doesburg
U.S. Army Simulation, Training, & Instrumentation Command (STRICOM)	BG Stephen M. Seay
U.S. Army Tank-automotive & Armaments Command (TACOM)	MG John S. Caldwell, Jr.
U.S. Army Security Assistance Command (USASAC)	MG Bruce K. Scott

U.S. ARMY AVIATION AND MISSILE COMMAND (AMCOM)



The U.S. Army Aviation and Missile Command (AMCOM) was formed on a provisional basis on 17 July 1997 by merging the U.S. Army Missile Command (MICOM) and the U.S. Army Aviation and Troop Command (ATCOM). By Permanent Orders 344-1, dated 9 December 1996, the U.S. Army Materiel Command (AMC) directed that AMCOM be established at Redstone Arsenal on a permanent basis effective 1 October 1997. AMCOM encompasses the missions and organizations of MICOM and ATCOM. MICOM was officially established on 23 May 1962, but was not fully staffed and operational until 1 August 1962. ATCOM was created on 1 October 1992, with the merger of the U.S. Army Aviation Systems Command (AVSCOM) and the U.S. Army Troop Support Command (TROSCOM). Predecessors of these organizations had served as AMC major subordinate commands since August 1966. Below are chronological highlights leading to the establishment of AMCOM.

- **23 May 62** - MICOM officially established, but was not fully staffed and operational until 1 Aug 62.
- **1 Aug 62** – U.S. Army Transportation Materiel Command (TMC) placed under the jurisdiction of the U.S. Army Mobility Command (MOCOM), a major subordinate command of AMC.
- **1 Nov 62** – TMC redesignated the U.S. Army Aviation and Surface Materiel Command.
- **28 Feb 64** – The U.S. Army Aviation and Surface Materiel Command redesignated the U.S. Army Aviation Materiel Command (AVCOM).
- **1 Aug 66** – The assignment of AVCOM to MOCOM terminated, and AVCOM established as a major subordinate command of AMC.
- **23 Sep 68** – AVCOM redesignated the U.S. Army Aviation Systems Command (AVSCOM).
- **31 Jan 77** - Missions and people of MICOM split between the U.S. Army Missile Materiel Readiness Command (MIRCOM) and the U.S. Army Research and Development Command (MIRADCOM).
- **1 Jul 77** - AVSCOM discontinued and its readiness mission combined with that of the U.S. Army Troop Support Command (TROSCOM) to form the U.S. Army Troop Support and Aviation Materiel Readiness Command (TSARCOM). AVSCOM's aviation research and development mission assigned to the newly established U.S. Army Aviation Research and Development Command (AVRADCOM).
- **1 Jul 79** - AMC decided that the most logical and efficient way to meet the requirements of the Army missile program was under the single command concept. Consequently, MIRCOM and MIRADCOM were recombined in place under MICOM.
- **1 Mar 84** - AVSCOM reestablished and all missions and activities of AVRADCOM and the aviation related missions and activities of the Troop Support and Aviation Materiel Readiness Command transferred to AVSCOM.
- **1 May 87** – Management of the aviation and missile programs both at AVSCOM and MICOM changed significantly with the provisional establishment of the concept of Program Executive Offices (PEOs) at both locations. The primary mission of the PEOs was to direct and control the accomplishment of all assigned programs, including the development, production, fielding, product improvement, and follow-on support of assigned programs/systems.
- **1 Oct 92** - ATCOM established, consolidating the existing missions of AVSCOM and TROSCOM less those missions and organizations transferred to other commands.
- **8 Sep 95** - Congress disestablished ATCOM and transferring its mission and organizations to Redstone Arsenal to help form AMCOM.
- **17 Jul 97** - AMCOM is provisionally established.
- **1 Oct 97** - AMC Permanent Orders 344-1, dated 9 Dec 96, formally established AMCOM.

U.S. ARMY AVIATION AND MISSILE COMMAND (AMCOM)

Major General Julian A. (AJ) Sullivan, Jr.

Major General Julian A. (AJ) Sullivan, Jr., assumed command of the U.S. Army Aviation and Missile Command (AMCOM) on July 9, 1999.

Prior to this assignment, he served as the Director for Supply and Maintenance in the Office of the Deputy Chief of Staff for Logistics, Department of the Army.



MG Sullivan is a graduate of the U.S. Army Command and General Staff College and the U.S. Army War College. He holds a Bachelor's Degree in Business Administration and Commercial Marketing from Central State University and a Master's Degree in Logistics Management from the Florida Institute of Technology.

MG Sullivan has held a variety of command and staff positions culminating in his current assignment as Commanding General, U.S. Army Aviation and Missile Command. His assignments include: Aide-de-Camp to the Deputy Commanding General, U.S. Army Aviation Systems Command; Squadron Maintenance Officer, 1/17 Cavalry, 82d Airborne Division; Commander, Company F, 782d Maintenance Battalion, 82d Airborne Division; Executive Officer, 45th Transportation Company, 194th Maintenance Battalion, Korea; Project Officer, Firepower and Mobility Division, Combat Operations and Support Directorate, U.S. Army Combined Arms Center; S4, 507th Transportation Group, XVIII Airborne Corps; Commander, 517th Transportation Company, XVIII Airborne Corps; Executive Officer, 46th Support Group, XVIII Airborne Corps; Commander, 70th Transportation Battalion, United States Army Europe and Seventh Army; Staff Officer, International Logistics Branch, Logistics Directorate (J-4), The Joint Staff; Deputy Commander, 1st Corps Support Command, XVIII Airborne Corps; Commander, 507th Support Group, XVIII Airborne Corps; Deputy Commanding General, U.S. Army Aviation and Troop Command; Commanding General, Joint Logistics Support Command, Operations Restore Democracy, Haiti; Commanding General, 19th Theater Army Area Command, Eighth U.S. Army, Korea.

MG Sullivan's military decorations include the Distinguished Service Medal, Defense Superior Service Medal, Legion of Merit Medal (with 3 Oak Leaf Clusters), Defense Meritorious Service Medal, Meritorious Service Medal (with Oak Leaf Cluster), Air Medal, Army Commendation Medal (with Oak Leaf Cluster), Army Achievement Medal, Senior Army Aviator Badge, Master Parachutist Badge, and Joint Chief of Staff and Army Staff Identification Badges.

U.S. ARMY RESEARCH LABORATORY (ARL)



ARL is the Army's primary in-house laboratory for fundamental and applied research. Its mission is to provide the Army with key technologies and analytical support necessary to ensure supremacy in future land warfare. With its state-of-the-art facilities and workforce of about 1,200 scientists and engineers, ARL constitutes the largest source of integrated science and technology services in the Army. ARL is responsible for providing America's soldiers the technological edge through multidisciplinary scientific research and advanced technology development directed toward new and improved materials, components, subsystems, techniques, and processes. Also, ARL conducts objective, independent analyses of weapon system performance, including atmospheric effects, vulnerability and lethality, and manpower and personnel integration (MANPRINT).

The lab occupies two major sites, one at the Adelphi Laboratory Center and Aberdeen Proving Ground, both in Maryland. It also operates unique outdoor facilities at White Sands Missile Range, New Mexico. In addition, ARL has a long and thriving relationship with the National Aeronautics and Space Administration, embodied in two research elements collocated with NASA in Hampton, Virginia, and Cleveland, Ohio. The Army Research Office in Research Triangle Park, North Carolina, was realigned with ARL in 1998 to strengthen the coordination of AMC's basic research program.

ARL was activated in 1992 by joining the Army Laboratory Command with other Army research elements. In 1994, ARL was designated a Major Shared Resource Center (MSRC) as part of the DoD High Performance Computing Modernization Program, and the MSRC was officially opened in 1996. Also in 1996, ARL launched its Federated Laboratory Initiative, entering into cooperative agreements with three consortia consisting of industry and university partners for research in the areas of advanced sensors, telecommunications/information distribution, and advanced/interactive displays.

For more than 50 years, laboratories under AMC, ARL, and their predecessors have led the Army's basic and applied science programs. During World War II, scientists and engineers from these labs and their partners in private industry and academia helped to develop the proximity fuze and the ENIAC (Electronic Numerical Integrator and Calculator). Over the years, these technologists exploited breakthroughs in the micro-miniaturization of electronics, developed the compound armor for the M1 tank, and produced the fuzes for the Patriot missile. Today, ARL is deeply involved in research crucial to the success of the transformation process and essential to providing necessary capabilities to the Army of 2010 and beyond.

U.S. ARMY RESEARCH LABORATORY (ARL)

Dr. Robert W. Whalin

Director

Dr. Robert W. Whalin is director of the Army Research Laboratory, the Army's Premier Laboratory for basic and applied research. Dr. Whalin holds a bachelor's degree in physics from the University of Kentucky, a master's degree in physics from the University of Illinois, and a doctorate in physical oceanography from Texas A&M University.



Prior to his December 1998 appointment as ARL director, Dr. Whalin served as the first permanent civilian director of the U.S. Army Engineer Waterways Experiment Station (WES), Vicksburg, MS, (1992-1998). Prior to the appointment he was WES technical director. Dr. Whalin entered the Senior Executive Service in May 1982 upon selection as technical director of the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers Coastal Engineering Research Center (CERC), at Fort Belvoir, VA, and held that position until 1985 (CERC relocated from Fort Belvoir to WES in 1983). He began his professional career with six years of private industry experience in southern California followed by 15 years experience at WES in the position of chief, Wave Mechanics Branch and chief, Wave Dynamics Division.

He is a member of Phi Eta Sigma and Phi Kappa Phi honorary fraternities and Sigma Xi research society. Dr. Whalin belongs to the American Society of Civil Engineers, American Society for Engineering Education, Permanent International Association of Navigation Congresses, Tsunami Society, Society of American Military Engineers, Army Engineer Association, and the Senior Executive Association. Honors and awards received include the Presidential Rank of Distinguished Executive (1994), Presidential Rank of Meritorious Executive (1987), Department of the Army Meritorious Civilian Service Award (1993), the Department of the Army Award for Outstanding Achievement in Equal Employment Opportunity (1997 and 1985) and The Silver Order of the de Fleury Medal.

Dr. Whalin has served as an adjunct professor at Mississippi State University, Texas A&M University, and the University of Mississippi. He has served as a member of the External Research Advisory Committee, Mississippi State University; Engineering Advisory Council, University of Florida; the Research Advisory Committee for the Army High Performance Computing Research Center, University of Minnesota; Advisory Board, Department of Civil Engineering, University of New Orleans; and as the Corps of Engineers Liaison member to the Marine Board, National Research Council, National Academy of Engineering. He has authored or co-authored more than 100 technical papers and is a registered professional engineer.

A native of Richmond, KY, he is married to the former Jacqueline Kearns. They have a daughter, Ellen Kate. He plays NTRP tournament tennis (singles) statewide and was ranked in the state of Mississippi.

U.S. ARMY COMMUNICATIONS-ELECTRONICS COMMAND (CECOM)



In the reorganization of 1962, the Army established the Electronics Command (ECOM), consisting of operating field activities previously under the Chief Signal Officer: the Signal Research and Development Laboratories, the Signal Materiel Support Agency, and the Signal Supply Agency. ECOM laboratories filled the Army's supply system with new, more sophisticated equipment and systems for communications, data processing, surveillance, target acquisition, meteorology, avionics, and night vision. It assumed control of the Night Vision Laboratory at Fort Belvoir in 1965.

The Army broke the Command into four separate pieces on 1 January 1978: the Communications-Electronics Materiel Readiness Command (CERCROM), the Communications Research and Development Command (CORADCOM), the Electronics Research and Development Command (ERADCOM), and the Avionics Research and Development Activity (AVRADA). On 1 May 1981 CERCROM and CORADCOM merged to form a new giant in military logistics, the Communications-Electronics Command (CECOM). In 1985, when the Army disbanded ERADCOM, it attached its Project Managers to CECOM and its Night Vision, Electronic Warfare, and Signals Warfare Laboratories to the CECOM Research and Development Center. AVRADA returned to the fold on 1 October 1991.

CECOM proved its worth again in the trials of the nineties — in Operation Just Cause and, especially, in Operation Desert Shield/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, navigation and positioning, and data analysis. CECOM's 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.

The missions of CECOM and related Fort Monmouth organizations acquired enhanced significance in the 1990's when, defining the Army's role in the new world order, the Army Chief of Staff identified requirements for "decisive victory": own the spectrum, own the night, know the enemy, and "digitize" the battlefield.

Technical Achievements

To meet the challenges of Vietnam, ECOM developed or supervised the development of large-scale automatic switches, pulse code modulation (a form of digital signaling), hand-held radar, remotely monitored sensors, and night vision devices based on thermal, infrared, and electro-optic technologies.

If a single phrase characterized the 1980's, it was "Force Modernization," based on technologies developed largely in the 1970's. The introduction of tactical ADP systems gave the American soldier battlefield capabilities no other Army possessed. CECOM also introduced new secure communications systems, including SINCGARS and MSE - the latter, the product of the largest single contract ever awarded (theretofore) for C-E equipment. MSE heralded a new way of doing business: CECOM took the lead in finding ways to shorten the acquisition cycle through procurement of nondevelopmental items. CECOM also took the lead during the 1980's in standardizing tactical computers and software.

In the '90's, "modernization" meant "digitization" — the adaptation and integration of new information technologies to give each soldier, whether a decider, a shooter, or a supporter, a clear, accurate, and militarily useful vision of his or her battle space. A key component of the development effort was CECOM's Digital Integrated Laboratory — computers, communication systems, weapon platforms, and simulations linked in a tactical internet to experiment with and validate the architectures, concepts, equipment, and software of the digital battlefield.

U.S. ARMY COMMUNICATIONS-ELECTRONICS COMMAND (CECOM)

Major General Robert L. Nabors

Major General Robert L. Nabors has been the Commander of the Communications-Electronics Command and Fort Monmouth since September 1, 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 S-2/3 of the 41st Signal Battalion. In December 1983, he was assigned to the Office of the Director of Plans, Programs, and Policy at the United States Readiness Command, 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 (DISC4). 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 5th Signal Command on November 22, 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 three 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.

U.S. ARMY OPERATIONS SUPPORT COMMAND (OSC)

The Operations Support Command was established permanently 1 October 2000 as Army Materiel Command's (AMC) face to the field, the command's principal interface with customers worldwide. OSC was created to support the warfighters in many ways, including ammunition production, munitions, outloading and war reserves. A major part of this was the establishment of two OSC subordinate Commands, the Field Service Command (FSC) and Armaments Command (MAC).



The ammunition plants of the OSC produced munitions that helped win World War II, and later the Cold War. The OSC traces its ammunition lineage to the formation of AMC's former major subordinate command, the Munitions Command (MUCOM), and its subordinate Armament Procurement and Supply Agency (APSA), at Joliet Arsenal. MUCOM and APSA were transferred to the Armament Command (ARMCOM), Rock Island, Illinois, in 1973. On January 1977, ARMCOM was restructured into the Armament Material Readiness Command (ARRCOM). This command assumed APSA's ammunition responsibilities and quickly became AMC's field agent for Single Manager for Conventional Ammunition (SMCA). On 1 July 1983, the Armament, Munitions and Chemical Command (AMCCOM) was established at Rock Island and continued the SMCA mission. The AMC established OSC's predecessor, the former Industrial Operations Command (IOC), as a permanent major subordinate command on 1 October 1995. OSC today performs the SMCA mission for the Department of Defense.

The OSC lineage for the management of manufacturing arsenals under AMC can be traced to the former Ordnance Weapons Command's (OWC) termination and the establishment of the past Weapon's Command (WECOM) in August 1962 as an AMC Major Subordinate Command. WECOM merged with mainly MUCOM in 1972 to form the Armament Command (ARMCOM). MUCOM subordinate APSA, at Joliet, Illinois, was also transferred to Rock Island. The development of guns and ammunition were placed under ARMCOM. Consecutive command reorganizations at Rock Island restructured ARMCOM into ARRCOM and the Army Armament Research and Development Command (ARRADCOM) in January 1977. ARRCOM, the readiness command, and ARRADCOM, the research and development command, merged to form AMCCOM in July 1983. AMCCOM basically merged with the Army Depot System Command (DESCOM) to permanently form the IOC on 1 October 1995. During Operations Desert Shield/Desert Storm, AMCCOM served as AMC's agent for SMCA for all the armed forces and provided material support for the American fighting forces in Southwest Asia. DESCOM deployed a general service supply and maintenance organization to support U.S. forces in the theater of operations.

The IOC deployed civilian employees and military personnel to Europe on temporary duty in support of Operation Joint Endeavor, Operation Joint Guard and Operation Joint Forge, the peacekeeping operations in Bosnia-Herzegovina. During this period, the IOC made great strides in advancing its power projection for Army Prepositioned Stocks with the stand up of the Army War Reserve Support Command (AWRSPTCMD) on 25 November 1996. The prepositioning of stocks overseas and aboard ship were key steps in AMC's new logistic and war reserve strategy.

The IOC successfully provided ammunition and ammunition logistical support to our troops deployed in Operation Noble Anvil in 1999. This was the largest Army prepared emergency shipments of bombs to a war theater since the Persian Gulf War. The OSC and two subordinate commands: FSC and MAC were permanently established on 1 October 2000, as part of the Army's future velocity based logistic structure, and AMC's single face to the field. Ultimately, the OSC will become the foundation for AMC's Revolution in Military Logistics.

U.S. Army Operations Support Command (OSC)

Major General Wade H. McManus, Jr.

Major General Wade H. McManus, Jr. assumed command of the Operations Support Command (OSC) at change of command ceremony held on 11 October 2000.



Major General McManus is a native of Chester, South Carolina. He graduated from Clemson University in December 1971 with a Bachelor of Science degree in Science Teaching and was commissioned as a Second Lieutenant, Infantry, in the Regular Army. He has a Master of Science degree in Logistics Management from Florida Institute of Technology. His military schooling includes the infantry Officers Basic Course, Ranger School, the Ordnance Officer Advanced Course, the Logistics Executive Development Course, the Army Command and General Staff College, and the Industrial College of the Armed Forces.

Major General McManus has served in command and staff positions throughout his career to include: Rifle Platoon Leader, Weapons Platoon Leader, Company Executive Officer and Assistant Battalion Operations Officer with the 1st Battalion, 7th Infantry in Germany; Commander, 632nd Maintenance Company, and Deputy Director for Maintenance, Directorate of Industrial Operations, Fort Stewart, Georgia; Aide-de-Camp and Executive Officer to the Commanding General, U.S. Army Depot System Command and Deputy Chief, Force Modernization, DESCOM, Chambersburg, Pennsylvania; Director of Material and Services, 20th Area Support Group, Korea; Commander, 705th Support Battalion; Assistant Chief of Staff, Logistics (G4), 5th Infantry Division, Fort Polk, Louisiana; and Commander, 43rd Corps Support Group, Fort Carson, Colorado.

From May through August 1993, Major General McManus deployed with the 43rd Corps Support Group to Somalia where he commanded all combat service support forces in support of United Nations Operations in Somalia for Operations Continue Hope. He served as Assistant Division Commander (Support), 4th Infantry Division from 1994 through December 1995; Director, Commanding General's Staff Group, Army Materiel Command, Alexandria, Virginia, from December 1995 through October 1996, and as Commander, U.S. Army War Reserve Support Command, Rock Island, Illinois, from November 1996 to May 1998.

Prior to being named as OSC Commanding General McManus served as Combined Forces Command Deputy Assistant Chief of Staff for Logistics (C4); U.S. Forces Korea Assistant Chief of Staff for Logistics (J4); and Eighth U.S. Army Deputy CG for Support.

Major General McManus' awards include the Defense Superior Service Medal, the Legion of Merit (three Oak Leaf Clusters), the Bronze Star Medal, the Meritorious Service Medal (three Oak Leaf Clusters), the Army Commendation Medal, the Army Achievement Medal (one Oak Leaf Cluster), the Armed Forces Expeditionary Medal, the United Nations Somalia Operations Medal, the Ranger Tab, and the Republic of Korea Chunsoo Medal.

Major General McManus and his wife, Mary Frances, have two daughters, Emily and Mary Kathryn.

U.S. ARMY SOLDIER & BIOLOGICAL CHEMICAL COMMAND (SBCCOM)



chemical warfare would not be initiated by the U.S., but promised retaliation in kind against any such attack. After World War II, the continuing importance of chemical and biological/toxin warfare readiness was recognized by the creation of the Chemical Corps on 2 August 1946.

In 1962, a major Army reorganization discontinued the Chemical Corps as a separate command. In its place, AMC and its major subordinate command, the Munitions Command (MUCOM), took control of the Army Chemical Center, renamed Edgewood Arsenal in 1963, and the other chemical arsenals.

The protests over the Vietnam War in the 1960s and two chemical incidents (at Dugway Proving Ground, UT, and on Okinawa) gradually led to increased public hostility and declining Congressional support for the chemical weapons program. In 1969, President Nixon reaffirmed the no first use policy for chemical weapons and renounced the use of biological/toxin weapons. Other legislation ended open air testing and restricted the procurement of chemical weapons.

During the early 1970s, a recommendation was made to merge the Chemical Corps with the Ordnance Corps. To reduce costs, on 1 July 1971, Edgewood Arsenal was merged with Aberdeen Proving Ground. In 1972, the U.S. signed the Biological Weapons Convention, ending the biological/toxin retaliatory weapon research and production program at Fort Detrick and Pine Bluff Arsenal.

By the late 1970s, there was a growing concern that the Soviet Union was highly prepared for chemical warfare. This led to the Secretary of the Army authorizing the continuance of the Chemical Corps and reestablishing the Chemical School at Fort McClellan, AL.

To reduce overhead expenses, the Army established on 1 July 1983 a single focal point for armament, munitions and chemical matters, the U.S. Army Armament, Munitions and Chemical Command (AMCCOM). The Chemical Systems Laboratory became the new Chemical Research and Development Center (CRDC), later renamed on 26 March 1986 the Chemical Research, Development and Engineering Center (CRDEC). The Center revitalized the Army's chemical warfare capabilities. This was reflected by the Soviets signing a bilateral chemical weapons destruction agreement in 1990.

In Operation Desert Shield/Storm, CRDEC provided the military with the best protective equipment against both chemical and biological/toxin attack and the best detection and decontamination devices available anywhere in the world.

The Army recognized, however, that CRDEC could not continue the old way of doing business. On 1 October 1992, CRDEC was provisionally reorganized into the U.S. Army Chemical and Biological Defense Agency (CBDA). CBDA was officially designated the U.S. Army Chemical and Biological Defense Command (CBDCOM) on 1 October 1993. During 1995, CBDCOM grew with the activation of chemical activities at the eight chemical stockpile sites around the country.

On 1 October 1998, under the auspices of Vision 21, an initiative to generate resources to support force modernization, the merger of CBDCOM and the U.S. Army Soldier Systems Command (SSCOM) officially created SBCCOM.

The mission of SBCCOM is to develop, acquire, and sustain soldier, soldier support and nuclear, biological and chemical defense technology, systems, and services to ensure the decisive edge and maximum protection for U.S. Forces. It is also to provide for the safe storage and destruction of chemical materiel and the successful support of chemical treaties and demilitarization.

U.S. ARMY SOLDIER & BIOLOGICAL CHEMICAL COMMAND (SBCCOM)

Major General John C. Doesburg

Major General John C. Doesburg was born in Milwaukee, Wisconsin, in 1947. He is from an Army family and traveled extensively as a child. He attended schools in Pennsylvania, Texas, Germany, Oklahoma, and graduated from high school in Fort Smith, Arkansas. He entered the Army through the ROTC Program at the University of Oklahoma in 1970.



His assignments include: Battery Executive Officer, A Battery, 1st Battalion, 10th Field Artillery; Brigade Chemical Officer, 2nd Brigade, 82nd Airborne Division; Commander, Headquarters Company, 2nd Brigade, 82nd Airborne Division; Commander, 21st Chemical Company, 82nd Airborne Division; Career Program Manager, MILPERCEN; member of the United States Negotiation Team for a Chemical Weapons Treaty, United States Arms Control and Disarmament Agency; Executive Officer, U.S. Army Chemical Activity, Western Command (Johnston Island); Division Chemical Officer, 25th Infantry Division (Light); Commander, 84th Chemical Battalion; Commander, U.S. Army Chemical Activity, Pacific; and Chief, Chemical and NBC Defense Division, Office of the Deputy Chief of Staff for Operations and Plans, Headquarters, Department of the Army, Director, Joint Program Office for Biological Defense.

Major General Doesburg's military education includes the Field Artillery Officer Basic Course, the Chemical Officer Advanced Course, the Command and General Staff College, and the Army War College.

His awards and decorations include the Defense Superior Service Medal, the Legion of Merit with oak leaf cluster, the Defense Meritorious Service Medal, the Army Meritorious Service Medal with five oak leaf clusters, the Army Commendation Medal with oak leaf cluster, the Air Assault Badge, and the Master Parachutist Badge.

U.S. ARMY SIMULATION, TRAINING, AND INSTRUMENTATION COMMAND (STRICOM)



The Army training and test materiel developer, now known as STRICOM, has been located in the Central Florida area since 1965. It has experienced many changes since then, with the greatest growth occurring since the formal creation of STRICOM in 1992. STRICOM develops and manages training devices, training simulations and simulators, training and test instrumentation, targets and threat simulators for the Army. The command's partnerships include community, academia, industry and other government agencies.

The command can trace its roots back to March 1950, when the Army Participation Group (APG) was formed at Guggenheim Estates on Long Island, New York, as part of the Navy Special Devices Center. In May 1965, the APG was moved to Orlando, Florida, and subsequently changed its name to the Army Training Device Agency (ATDA) in February 1974. In May 1988 the Project Manager for Training Devices (PM TRADE) (formed in July 1974 at Fort Benning, Georgia) moved to Orlando and assumed ATDA's mission and people.

The U.S. Army Simulation, Training and Instrumentation Command (STRICOM) was activated on 1 August 1992 in Orlando, Florida. The efforts of PM TRADE and the Project Manager for Instrumentation, Targets and Threat Simulators (PM ITTS) were combined to form the new command. STRICOM's mission is to provide centralized management and direction for Army simulation, training aids and devices test instrumentation, and for Distributed Interactive Simulation (DIS), a key technology in support of several DOD Science and Technology thrusts.

Since 1992, STRICOM has worked on a number of programs to improve the Army's readiness. CCTT, a real-time force-on-force simulation system, the lead system of the family of manned simulation systems named the Combined Arms Tactical Trainer (CATT). The Fixed Tactical Internet (FTI), a digital data radio backbone network, provides the division a realistic training environment by replicating the tactical internet with virtual and constructive simulations; and the Virtual Emergency Response Training Systems (VERTS) establishes a live-virtual-constructive training environment for RC Rapid Assessment and Incident Detection (RAID) Teams. STRICOM was also responsible for management of the Joint Simulation Systems (JSIMS) an ACAT-1D program, from January 1999 to October 2000. In October 2000, the STRICOM Deputy to the Commander was designated as the Acting Program Manager for JSIMS reporting directly through HQDA to the OSD staff.

STRICOM has displayed many of these systems for Congress, and remains a highly visible and vital element of the Army Materiel Command.

U.S. ARMY SIMULATION, TRAINING, AND INSTRUMENTATION COMMAND (STRICOM)

Brigadier General Stephen M. Seay

Brigadier General Seay was born in Arlington, Virginia. He is a Distinguished Military Graduate of the University of New Hampshire, commissioned as a Second Lieutenant of Field Artillery, and holds a Master of Science Degree from North Carolina State University in Raleigh, North Carolina.

His military education includes the Field Artillery Officer Basic and Advanced Courses, Command and General Staff College, Materiel Acquisition Management Course and Army War College.



Brigadier General Seay has held numerous Field Artillery and combat arms assignments including: command of V Corps Artillery, Weisbaden, Germany; command of 41st Field Artillery Brigade, Babenhausen, Germany; command of 1st Battalion, 9th Field Artillery, Neu Ulm, Germany; S-1/Detachment Commander and S-3, 193rd Combat Support Battalion, 193rd Infantry Brigade, Fort Clayton, Panama; Commander, A Battery, 2nd Battalion, 2nd Field Artillery, III Corps Artillery, Fort Sill, Oklahoma; Assistant Firing Platoon Leader, 2nd Platoon, C Battery and Firing Platoon Leader, 1st and 2nd Platoons, B Battery and Assistant S-3, 1st Battalion, 81st Field Artillery, Neu Ulm, Germany.

His most recent staff assignments include: successive assignments as a Department of the Army Systems Coordinator, in the Office of the Deputy Chief of Staff for Research, Development and Acquisition, Assistant Secretary of the Army (Research, Development and Acquisition) and Director for Information Systems, Command Control, Communications and Computers; Military Assistant to the Secretary of the Army; Deputy Director for Technology, Assistant Secretary of the Army (Research, Development, and Acquisition), Chief, Requirements, Programs and Priorities Division, Deputy Chief of Staff for Operations and Plans--Force Development, and Chief, Resource, Analysis and Integration Division, Deputy Chief of Staff for Operations and Plans, Headquarters Department of the Army.

His military decorations include the Legion of Merit with two Oak Leaf Clusters, Meritorious Service Medal with Oak Leaf Cluster, Army Commendation Medal with three Oak Leaf Clusters, Navy Commendation Medal, Army Achievement Medal, Armed Forces Reserve Medal and NATO Medal. He holds the Parachutist Badge and the Army Staff Identification Badge.

Brigadier General Seay has three children: Peter, Laura Jeanne and Patrick.

U.S. ARMY TANK-AUTOMOTIVE AND ARMAMENTS COMMAND (TACOM)



TACOM traces its beginnings to the build-up for U.S. involvement in World War II. The Detroit Tank Arsenal was conceived on 15 August 1940, when Chrysler Corporation and the U.S. Army signed a contract to build a \$20 million plant. Tank-automotive management moved to Detroit shortly after the tank plant was built. In September 1942, Ordnance established the Tank-Automotive Center (T-AC) in Detroit, later redesignated as the Office, Chief of Ordnance-Detroit (OCO-D), on 1 January 1944.

During the post-war demobilization, the Army dismantled OCO-D on 20 March 1946 and transferred its personnel and functions to the Detroit Tank Arsenal facilities. However, the Arsenal's peacetime missions--pilot tank development and rebuild programs--expanded again when war broke out in Korea. Consequently, a newly-formed Ordnance Tank-Automotive Center (OTAC), replicating the earlier OCO-D, began operations at the Detroit Arsenal on 24 October 1950. The Army elevated OTAC to command level on 1 May 1954, a status it retained until the Army reorganization of 1962.

In order to rationalize management of the logistics system, the Army created the U.S. Army Materiel Command (AMC) and seven major subordinate commands in May 1962. The newly created U.S. Army Weapons Command (WECOM) in Rock Island, Illinois, took control of the combat vehicle program. At the same time OTAC, now renamed the U.S. Army Tank-Automotive Center (ATAC), came under the control of another new command, the U.S. Army Mobility Command (MOCOM), established in Detroit in December 1962. MOCOM had responsibility for a variety of unrelated equipment: locomotives and rolling stock, fixed-wing and rotary aircraft, and general purpose and tactical vehicles.

In January 1967 the Army dissolved MOCOM; one month later ATAC was elevated to a major subordinate command, with the new title U.S. Army Tank-Automotive Command (TACOM). With this new status, TACOM gradually acquired control over other tank-automotive systems. Later that month WECOM transferred the armored personnel carrier mission to TACOM. In June 1972 TACOM assumed from WECOM the responsibility for the tank management program. (WECOM'S successor, the U.S. Army Armament, Munitions, and Chemical Command, retained overall responsibility for self-propelled artillery systems until TACOM took operational control of these functions on 1 July 1994.)

In January 1976, the Army Materiel Acquisition Review Committee (AMARC) initiated significant changes in commodity command structure. AMARC hoped to elevate the status of research and development (R&D) by creating distinct R&D commands. On 1 July 1976, TACOM'S R&D division became the U.S. Army Tank-Automotive Research and Development Command (TARADCOM) and the rest of TACOM became the U.S. Army Tank-Automotive Materiel Readiness Command (TARCOM). By 1980, however, both commands faced manpower shortages, and on 1 October 1980 the two commands were reunited as TACOM.

For a few years, TACOM'S missions and organization structure remained relatively stable. However, another period of change commenced in 1987. Specifically, Army-wide implementation of the Program Executive Officer (PEO) concept resulted in TACOM'S transferring research, development, and acquisition management responsibilities for many major systems to two tenant organizations provisionally formed on 1 May 1987. In 1989, DA directed that the PEOs transfer back to TACOM several systems, including the M60 and M113 family of vehicles, the M9 armored combat earthmover, and the field artillery ammunition support vehicle.

FY 94 saw the realignment, in-place, of the material management functions of the U.S. Army Armament, Munitions, and Chemical Command (AMCCOM), Rock Island, Illinois, with TACOM. This was directed in the 1993 Defense BRAC. The U.S. Army Tank-Automotive Command was designated the U.S. Army Tank-automotive and Armaments Command (TACOM) on 1 October 1994, to coincide with its assumption of command and control of missions gained from BRAC 93 recommendations and AMC direction.

U.S. ARMY TANK-AUTOMOTIVE AND ARMAMENTS COMMAND (TACOM)

Major General John S. Caldwell, Jr.

Major General John S. Caldwell, Jr. assumed command of the U.S. Army Tank-automotive and Armaments Command on 13 August 1999. He has held a wide variety of important command and staff positions culminating in his current assignment. Most recently, General Caldwell served as the Deputy Chief of Staff for Research, Development and Acquisition, Headquarters, Army Materiel Command.



General Caldwell graduated from the United States Military Academy (USMA), West Point, New York in 1967 and was commissioned in the Armor/Cavalry. He has commanded armored cavalry units from platoon through battalion. He had combat duty with the 11th Armored Cavalry Regiment in Vietnam and two tours in the Federal Republic of Germany -- the last as Battalion Commander of 2-66 Armor, 2nd Armored Division. General Caldwell became a member of the Army Acquisition Corps in 1990.

General Caldwell's other assignments include: Director, Army Digitization Office, Headquarters, Department of the Army; Assistant Deputy for System Management and International Cooperation, Office of the Assistant Secretary of the Army (Research, Development and Acquisition); Assistant Professor for the Department of Engineering at USMA; Research and Development Coordinator, Office of the Project Manager, Abrams Tank Systems; Operations and Training Officer (S-3) for 2nd Squadron, 11th Armored Cavalry Regiment; Operations Staff Officer and Deputy Chief of Staff, Operations, Plans and Training for the Army Staff; Research and Development Staff Officer, Army Studies Group for the Office of the Chief of Staff, Army; Chief, Strategy Application Branch of the Strategic Plans and Policy Directorate (J-5) for the Joint Staff; and, Project Manager, Abrams Tank Systems.

General Caldwell's awards include the Distinguished Service Medal, Silver Star, Defense Superior Service Medal, Legion of Merit (with Oak Leaf Cluster), Bronze Star, Meritorious Service Medal (with Oak Leaf Cluster), Air Medal, Army Commendation Medal (with Oak Leaf Cluster), Army Achievement Medal and Vietnamese Cross of Gallantry.

General Caldwell earned a Master's Degree in Mechanical Engineering at the Georgia Institute of Technology (1973), graduated from the Army Command and General Staff College (1979), participated in the Army's Training with Industry Program at the FMC Corporation (1979-1980), Industrial College of the Armed Forces (1987-1988), and graduated from the Defense Systems Management College, Program Management Course (1991).

General Caldwell and his wife, the former Judy Nisbet, hail from Tuscaloosa, Alabama, where he graduated from Tuscaloosa High School in 1963.

U.S. ARMY SECURITY ASSISTANCE COMMAND (USASAC)



Security assistance, a national program administered by the State Department, is a major component of U.S. foreign policy. Prior to the reorganization of the Army in 1962, which included the formation of the AMC, the predominant Army technical service involved in the Foreign Aid Program was the Ordnance Corps' Mutual Security Division, which had program responsibility for foreign aid programs for the Corps. In 1962, the foreign aid functions of the Army technical services were placed into a central organization, creating the Mutual Security Agency (MSA).

AMC's role in security assistance crystallized in February 1965 when the Logistic Control Office of the Supply and Maintenance Command (SMC) was assigned from the U.S. Army Terminal Command, Atlantic, to New Cumberland Army Depot, Pa. That same year, the Mutual Security Directorate of the SMC Logistic International Logistics Center (ILC) was established as a separate activity at New Cumberland.

In 1966, the growing ILC was redesignated the U.S. Army International Logistics Center, and the SMC was discontinued and its functions were assumed by AMC. Supporting our allies in Vietnam, the ILC continued to expand, as elements of the MSA were transferred to New Cumberland, and Mutual Security Field Offices for Europe, Far East, and the Southern Command were transferred to administrative control of the ILC.

Army security assistance was elevated to Major Subordinate Command status on 1 November 1975 when the U.S. Army International Logistics Command (USAILCOM) was formed at Headquarters, U.S. Army Materiel Development and Readiness Command (DARCOM, formerly AMC, redesignated AMC in 1984), Alexandria, Virginia. An expanded USAILCOM was reorganized in 1977 and redesignated the U.S. Army Security Assistance Center (USASAC), reflecting its mission (delegated by the CG DARCOM) as the Department of the Army Executive Agent for Security Assistance.

USASAC gained 200 employees in 1979 when the Office of the Project Manager, Saudi Arabia National Guard Modernization was assigned to USASAC. The Army security assistance mission was further consolidated in August 1985 when USASAC and Headquarters AMC developed and implemented the Army Centralized Case Management System, under which USASAC was designated the Army single point of contact for managing Foreign Military Sales (FMS). On 1 April 1990, USASAC was redesignated as the U.S. Army Security Assistance Command to reflect its expanded responsibilities.

Within a year, USASAC's performance in Operations Desert Shield and Desert Storm became the stuff of legend. In addition to supporting foreign customers and coalition forces, USASAC employees supported U.S. forces' management of Saudi Arabia's helicopter assets and parts, plus the equipping of Kuwaiti civilians with combat uniforms as they accompanied U.S. in-theater combat forces. Operations personnel were on-call 24 hours a day, seven days a week, and requirements turnaround times for secondary items was reduced from previous years and months to mere days. Overall, new FMS in fiscal year 1991 hit an all-time high of \$10.1 billion.

Since its formation, USASAC has supported major military operations and helped spearhead international peacekeeping and humanitarian efforts. Its legacy is not without tragedy; the 1995 terrorist bombing in Saudi Arabia took seven lives and injured dozens of USASAC employees.

Today, USASAC remains "AMC's Face to the World," -- the one-stop focal point for Army FMS and the "international partner of choice" in U.S. security assistance. Serving more than 130 allies and friendly countries and multinational organizations, with support by AMC, other DOD agencies and in partnership with U.S. industry, USASAC provides materiel, training, education and other services to help our allies strengthen their defensive capabilities, deter aggression, achieve regional stability, and promote democratic values.

U.S. ARMY SECURITY ASSISTANCE COMMAND (USASAC)

Major General Bruce K. Scott

Major General Bruce K. Scott is the Commanding General, U.S. Army Security Assistance Command. He assumed his duties in October, 1999.

General Scott was born at Fort Bliss, Texas, on April 22, 1950. He is a 1972 graduate of the United States Military Academy at West Point and was commissioned as a Second Lieutenant in the Corps of Engineers. He has served in a wide variety of assignments in infantry and armored divisions in the United States and in Germany. He has commanded at the company, battalion, and brigade levels and served as the Commanding General and Division Engineer, South Pacific Division, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers in San Francisco, California. Prior to his assignment as the Commanding General of USASAC, General Scott served on the Army Staff as Chief of Legislative Liaison.



Other assignments include serving as a White House Fellow as Special Assistant to the Secretary of Transportation, Elizabeth Dole; Military Assistant to the Executive Secretary for the Secretary of Defense; Deputy Director of Strategy, Plans and Policy, Office of the Deputy Chief of Staff for Operations and Plans; Aide-de-Camp/Executive Assistant to the Commanding General, V Corps, United States Army Europe and Seventh Army; and Executive Assistant to the Vice Chairman, Joint Chiefs of Staff.

General Scott received a Bachelor of Science from the United States Military Academy. He is an Olmsted Scholar and received a Master of International Relations equivalent from the Universitaet Freiburg, FRG. He also holds a Master in Public Administration from Harvard University. His military education includes the Engineer Officer Basic and Advanced Courses, Command and General Staff College, and the Army War College.

His military decorations include: the Army Distinguished Service Medal, the Defense Superior Service Medal with Oak Leaf Cluster, Legion of Merit with Two Oak Leaf Clusters, Defense Meritorious Service Medal, Meritorious Service Medal with Oak Leaf Cluster, Army Commendation Medal, Army Achievement Medal, Bundeswehr Cross of Honor, Parachutist Badge, Ranger Tab, Office of the Secretary of Defense Staff Identification Badge, Joint Chiefs of Staff Identification Badge, and the Army Staff Identification Badge.

A native of El Paso, Texas, General Scott is married to the former Mary B. Tallman. They live at Fort Belvoir, Virginia, and have six children: Kate (a Second Lieutenant, U.S. Army), Andy (a cadet at the United States Military Academy), and Karoline, Kerney, Alec, and Adam.

APPENDIX A: AMCDARCOM DEPUTY COMMANDING GENERALS

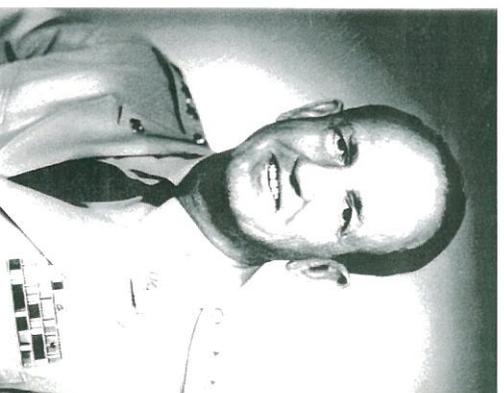
Deputy Commanding Generals



MG William J. Ely*
Aug 62 to Jul 63



MG Frank H. Britton
Jul 63 to Sep 63



MG Jean Engler
Oct 63 to Apr 64



LTG William B. Bunker
Apr 64 to Jun 69



LTG Henry A. Miley, Jr.
Jun 69 to Oct 70



LTG Woodrow W. Vaughan
Nov 70 to Aug 75

The office of the Deputy Commanding General was done away with in 1975. After 1969, two other Deputy Commanding General offices (Logistical Support and Materiel Acquisition) existed concurrently with the Office of the Deputy Commanding General.

* Major General Ely is pictured here as a Lieutenant General.

Deputy Commanding General for Logistical Support



MG William N. Redling
Jun 69 to Jun 70



MG James G. Kaleryis
Jun 70 to May 72



MG Theodore Antonelli
May 72 to Jul 73



MG Vincent H. Ellis
Jul 73 to Oct 73



MG Homer D. Smith
Nov 73 to Aug 74



MG Joseph W. Pezdirtz
Sep 74 to Jun 75

The Deputy Commanding General for Logistical Support changed to the Deputy Commanding General for Materiel Readiness in 1975.

Deputy Commanding General for Materiel Acquisition



MG Walter J. Woolwine
Jun 69 to Aug 69



MG Paul A. Feyereisen
Aug 69 to Mar 71



MG John R. Guthrie
Apr 71 to Oct 73



MG George R. Sammet, Jr.
Nov 73 to Jun 75

The Deputy Commanding General for Materiel Acquisition changed to the Deputy Commanding General for Materiel Development in 1975.

Deputy Commanding General for Materiel Readiness



LTG Woodrow W. Vaughan
Jun 75 to Dec 75



LTG Eugene J. D'Amrosio
Jan 76 to 31 May 79



LTG Harold F. Hardin
4 Jun 79 to 31 Oct 82



LTG Donald M. Babers
1 Nov 82 to 30 Jun 84



LTG Lawrence F. Skibbie
1 Jul 84 to 29 May 86



LTG Peter G. Burbules
30 May 86 to 31 Oct 87



LTG Fred Hissong, Jr.
1 Nov 87 to 31 Mar 90



LTG Marvin D. Brailsford
11 Jun 90 to May 92



LTG W. G. Pagonis
May 92 to Jun 92

Deputy Commanding General for Materiel Development.



LTG George R. Sammet, Jr.
Jun 75 to Sep 77



LTG Robert J. Baer
Sep 77 to Jun 81



LTG Robert L. Lunn
8 Aug 81 to 1981

The Deputy Commanding General for Materiel Development was changed to the Deputy Commanding General for Research, Development, and Acquisition in 1981.

Deputy Commanding General for Research, Development, and Acquisition



LTG Robert L. Lunn
1981 to Jul 83



LTG Robert L. Moore
Aug 83 to May 86



LTG Lawrence F. Skibbie
May 86 to 14 Sep 87



LTG Jerry M. Bunyard
14 Sep 87 to 30 Sep 89



LTG August M. Cianciolo
1 Oct 89 to 2 Jul 90



LTG Billy M. Thomas
11 Jul 90 to 22 Jun 92

The office of the Deputy Commanding General was re-established on 14 August 1992.

Deputy Commanding Generals



LTG Leo Pigaty
14 Aug 92 to 14 Jul 94



LTG John G. Coburn
15 Jul 94 to 1 Jul 96



LTG Dennis Benchoff
1 Jul 96 to 3 Aug 98



LTG James M. Link
3 Aug 98 to 2 Aug 00



APPENDIX B: AMC/DARCOM CHIEFS OF STAFF

Major General Charles C. Cannon, Jr.
U.S. Army Materiel Command Chief of Staff
13 Oct 00 - Present

Major General Charles C. Cannon, Jr., assumed the duties of U.S. Army Materiel Command's (AMC) Chief of Staff Oct. 13, 2000. Prior to this assignment, he served as the Acting Deputy Chief of Staff for Logistics, U.S. Army, Pentagon. AMC is one of the largest commands in the Army, with more than 50,000 employees, and activities in 42 states and in over a dozen foreign countries.

The general entered the Army upon completion of the Reserve Officer Training Corps Program at the University of Texas - Arlington as a Distinguished Military Graduate. He was commissioned a Regular Army Second Lieutenant in the Quartermaster Corps, detailed to the Infantry, on August 31, 1967. He holds a Bachelor of Arts degree in History and a Master of Science in Logistics Management from the Florida Institute of Technology. His military education includes completion of the Infantry Officer Basic Course, Quartermaster Officer Advanced Course, the United States Army Command and General Staff College, and the Advance Operational Studies Fellowship.

Cannon has served in five divisions, and his overseas assignments include Vietnam, Hawaii, Korea, three tours in Germany, and one in Croatia. His initial assignment was as an Infantry Officer with the 3d Battalion, 10th Infantry, 5th Division (Mechanized). In 1968, he was assigned to 2d Battalion, 60th Infantry, 9th Infantry Division in Vietnam serving as a company commander, then as the logistics staff officer.

After attending the Quartermaster Officer Advanced Course, he commanded the 143d Supply and Service Company, organized and ran the Basic Leadership Course, and was a staff officer for the 19th Support Brigade at Fort Lewis, Washington. From 1972-1975, he served as a logistics planner in Headquarters, U.S. Army Pacific, and Assistant G-4 (Logistics), 25th Infantry Division. After attendance at Command and General Staff College and Florida Institute of Technology, he was the Executive Officer for the Petroleum Distribution System - Korea. He was then assigned to Headquarters, Department of the Army, as a logistics programmer and later as Assistant Executive Officer to the Deputy Chief of Staff for Logistics.

In 1982, he was assigned to the First Cavalry Division serving as Division Support Command Executive Officer and Commander of the 15th Supply and Transport Battalion. From 1985 to 1987, he was an Advance Operational Fellow at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas. For the next four years, Major General Cannon served in Germany, first as the Director for Bulk Fuels, 200th Theater Army Materiel Management Center, and later as the Commander of the 8th Infantry Division (Mechanized) Support Command. In July 1991, he became Chief of the Logistics Planning Division on the Joint Staff.

In July 1992, he was promoted to Brigadier General and assumed command of the 3d Corps Support Command in Wiesbaden, Germany. From June 1994 until June 1996 he was assigned as the Vice-Director for Logistics, The Joint Staff. He was promoted to Major General in October 1995. He was assigned as the Assistant Deputy Chief of Staff for Logistics, Department of the Army, in June 1996. During this assignment, MG Cannon temporarily served as the Commander for Support, Implementation Force (IFOR) Zagreb, Croatia, from July 1996 until his return to the Pentagon in November 1996. In May 1999, MG Cannon became Acting Deputy Chief of Staff for Logistics, Department of the Army.

His awards and decorations include the Defense Distinguished Service Medal, Defense Superior Service Medal, Army Distinguished Service Medal, Legion of Merit with oak leaf cluster, the Bronze Star Medal with "V" device and three oak leaf clusters, the Purple Heart, the Defense Meritorious Service Medal, the Army Meritorious Service Medal with three oak leaf clusters, the Air Medal, the Army Commendation Medal with "V" device and five oak leaf clusters, and the Army Achievement Medal. He also wears the Combat Infantry Badge, the Army Staff Identification Badge, and the Joint Staff Identification Badge.

Name	Arrival	Departure
BG Fred P. Campbell	Aug 62	Mar 63
COL Paul A. Feyereisen	Mar 63	Jul 63
MG Selwyn D. Smith, Jr.	Jul 63	Mar 67
MG Kenneth H. Bayer (Act.)	Apr 67	Jul 67
MG Clarence B. Lang	Jun 67	Apr 69
MG Robert C. Forbes (Act.)	Apr 69	Jul 69
MG Leo B. Jones	Jul 69	Oct 69
MG Robert C. Forbes (Act.)	Oct 69	Nov 69
MG Leo B. Jones	Nov 69	Jul 70
MG Robert C. Forbes (Act.)	Jul 70	Aug 70
MG Charles T. Horner	Aug 70	Feb 73
MG Robert L. Kirwan, MG (Act.)	Mar 73	Apr 73
MG Joseph W. Pezdirtz	Apr 73	Aug 74
MG Robert L. Kirwan	Aug 74	Oct 76
MG Harold B. Gibson, Jr.	Oct 76	Oct 77
BG Leslie R. Gibson, Jr. (Act.)	Nov 77	Feb 78
BG Robert L. Moore	Nov 77	1 Nov 79
MG Robert L. Moore	Feb 78	1 Nov 79
MG Robert L. Moore	1 Nov 79	15 Jul 80
BG William H. Schneider	15 Jul 80	8 Aug 82
MG Henry H. Doctor, Jr.	9 Aug 82	28 Jun 83
MG Claude M. Kicklighter	29 Jun 83	16 Jun 84
MG Jimmy D. Ross	17 Jun 84	7 May 86
MG William S. Flynn	8 May 86	29 Jul 87
MG Jerry C. Harrison	30 Jul 87	15 Dec 89
MG William B. McGrath	16 Dec 89	30 Jun 92
MG Johnnie E. Wilson	6 Jul 92	28 Jan 94
MG Ray E. McCoy	28 Jan 94	5 Jul 95
MG Billy K. Solomon	5 Jul 95	4 Aug 97
MG James M. Link	4 Aug 97	3 Aug 98
MG Norman E. Williams	3 Aug 98	30 Jul 99
MG Robert L. Ruth (interim)	1 Aug 99	13 Sep 99
MG Charles S. Mahan	13 Sep 99	13 Oct 00
MG Charles C. Cannon, Jr.	13 Oct 00	Present

APPENDIX C: AMCDARCOM GENERAL OFFICERS (1962-2000)

Commanding Generals

Besson, General Frank S., Jr.
Chesarek, General Ferdinand J.
Coburn, General John G.
Deane, General John R., Jr.
Guthrie, General John R.
Keith, General Donald R.
Miley, General Henry A., Jr.
Ross, General Jimmy D.
Salomon, General Leon E.
Thompson, General Richard H.
Tuttle, General William G. T., Jr.
Wagner, General Louis C., Jr.
Wilson, General Johnnie E.

Lieutenant Generals

Babers, Lieutenant General Donald M.
Baer, Lieutenant General Robert J.
Bartlett, Lieutenant General Gerald T.
Benchoff, Lieutenant General Dennis L.
Bergquist, Lieutenant General Robert L.
Bralisford, Lieutenant General Marvin D.
Bunker, Lieutenant General William B.
Bunyard, Lieutenant General Jerry M.
Burbules, Lieutenant General Peter G.
Cianciolo, Lieutenant General August M.
Coburn, Lieutenant General John G.
Cusick, Lieutenant General John J.
D'Ambrosio, Lieutenant General Eugene J.
Dickinson, Lieutenant General Hillman
Doctor, Lieutenant General Henry, Jr.
Ely, Lieutenant General William J.
Flynn, Lieutenant General William S.
Glisson, Lieutenant General Henry T.
Griffith, Lieutenant General Harry A.
Hammond, Lieutenant General Robert D.
Hardin, Lieutenant General Harold F., Jr.
Healy, Lieutenant General Thomas F.
Hilsman, Lieutenant General William J.
Hissong, Lieutenant General Fred, Jr.
Hite, Lieutenant General Ronald V.
Hurlbut, Lieutenant General Oren E.
Johansen, Lieutenant General Ervind H.
Kelly, Lieutenant General Thomas W.
Kicklighter, Lieutenant General Claude M.
Kissinger, Lieutenant General Harold A.
Kornet, Lieutenant General Fred, Jr.
Lang, Lieutenant General Vaughn O.
Lewi, Lieutenant General Kenneth E.
Lewis, Lieutenant General Bennett L.
Link, Lieutenant General James M.

Lotz, Lieutenant General Walter E., Jr.
Lunn, Lieutenant General Robert J.
Mallette, Lieutenant General Alfred J.
McCall, Lieutenant General James F.
Moore, Lieutenant General Robert L.
Norton, Lieutenant General John
O'Neill, Lieutenant General Malcolm R.
Pagonis, Lieutenant General William G.
Paige, Lieutenant General Emmett, Jr.
Pigaty, Lieutenant General Leo J.
Register, Lieutenant General Benjamin F., Jr.
Sammet, Lieutenant General George, Jr.
Schneider, Lieutenant General William H.
Skibbie, Lieutenant General Lawrence F.
Thomas, Lieutenant General Billy M.
Vaughn, Lieutenant General Woodrow W.
Yeosock, Lieutenant General John J.

Major Generals

Adams, Major General Robert B
Aguanno, Major General Edwin
Akin, Major General George H.
Anderson, Major General Andrew H.
Anderson, Major General Roland B.
Andreson, Major General Ronald K.
Andrews, Major General Edward R.
Arbuckle, Major General Joseph W.
Arwood, Major General Thomas B.
Baldwin, Major General Edward L., Jr.
Ball, Major General Duard D.
Ball, Major General James W.
Beauchamp, Major General Roy E.
Becker, Major General William A.
Belton, Major General Richard D.
Boatner, Major General James G.
Bond, Major General William L.
Brain, Major General Tom H.
Brohm, Major General Gerard P.
Brown, Major General Charles P.
Burba, Major General Edwin H.
Bush, Major General George M.
Bussey, Major General Charles D.
Butler, Major General Robert G.
Cagwin, Major General Leland G.
Caldwell, Major General John S.
Cannon, Major General Charles C.
Case, Major General Charles C.
Cercy, Major General James C.
Chen, Major General William S. C.
Cleveland, Major General John R. D., Jr.
Conroy, Major General Raymond C.
Cowings, Major General John S.

Crawford, Major General Albert B., Jr.
Curry, Major General Jerry R.
Daniel, Major General Charles D., Jr.
Daniels, Major General Charles D., Jr.
Davison, Major General Michael S., Jr.
Decker, Major General Oscar C., Jr.
DeLaune, Major General Elton J., Jr.
Dolvin, Major General Welborn G.
Doesburg, Major General John
Donley, Major General Edwin I
Drenz, Major General Charles F.
Durrenberger, Major General William J.
Eicher, Major General William E.
Eifler, Major General Charles W.
Einsel, Major General David W., Jr.
Ellis, Major General Vincent H.
Feyerisen, Major General Paul A.
Finn, Major General John M.
Fitzgerald, Major General William A., Jr.
Fix, Major General Joseph E., III
Forbes, Major General Robert C.
Foster, Major General Hugh F., Jr.
Franklin, Major General Pete
Franklin, Major General Wesley C.
Free, Major General Richard H.
Friel, Major General George E.
Gerace, Major General Felix J.
Ghornley, Major General William K.
Gibson, Major General Elmer J.
Gibson, Major General Emmitt E.
Gibson, Major General Harold B., Jr.
Gonzales, Major General Orlando E.
Goshorn, Major General John A.
Graham, Major General Erwin M., Jr.
Greenberg, Major General Paul L.
Guenther, Major General Otto J.
Haddock, Major General Raymond E.
Hallgren, Major General Hal E.
Hansen, Major General Floyd A.
Harper, Major General Henry H.
Harrison, Major General Jerry C.
Haug, Major General Clarence C.
Hayes, Major General John J.
Henderson, Major General Frank F.
Herrford, Sr., Major General Robert L.
Higgins, Major General Hugh R.
Hinrichs, Major General Frank A.
Holmes, Major General Arthur H., Jr.
Howard, Major General Robert T.
Hudachek, Major General John W.
Hunt, Major General Ira A.
Izenour, Major General Frank M.
Jones, Major General Leo B.
Kalergis, Major General James G.
Karegeannes, Major General Harry G.

Kelly, Major General Patrick J.
Kelly, Major General Thomas W.
Kirwan, Major General Robert L.
Klingenhagen, Major General John L.
Klugh, Major General James R.
Koehler, Major General John J., Jr.
Kogstad, Major General Arthur W.
Konopnicki, Major General Emil L.
Korpal, Major General Eugene S.
Kyser, Major General Robert C.
Lapsley, Major General William W.
Lasher, Major General Donald R.
Latta, Major General William B.
Leedy, Major General Eugene B.
Lewi, Major General Kenneth E.
Light, Major General Allen H., Jr.
Lightner, Major General Thomas G.
Lipscomb, Major General Thomas H.
Lollis, Major General Shelton E.
Long, Major General John E.
Loughouser, Major General John E.
Luczak, Major General Bernard R.
Lynde, Major General Nelson M., Jr.
Lynn, Major General Robert G.
Magathan, Major General Wallace C., Jr.
Mahan, Major General Charles S.
Malley, Major General Robert J.
McCoy, Major General Ray E.
McGrath, Major General William B.
McKeen, Major General Chester M., Jr.
McMannus, Major General Wade H. Jr.
McMorrow, Major General Francis J.
Means, Major General Charles F.
Meyer, Major General Stewart C.
Michtsich, Major General John F.
Monroe, Major General James W.
Moorman, Major General Frank W.
Morgan, Major General Robert D.
Murray, Major General Charles M.
Nord, Major General Alan A.
Oblinger, Major General John B., Jr.
O'Connor, Major General Edward C.
Parker, Major General David B.
Patterson, Major General James H.
Patton, Major General George S.
Pieklig, Major General Joseph E.
Potts, Major General William E.
Prather, Major General Thomas L., Jr.
Proudfoot, Major General Robert J.
Raen, Major General John C., Jr.
Rachmeler, Major General Louis
Raffanni, Major General Joseph, Jr.
Ragano, Major General Frank P.
Rasmussen, Major General Henry A.
Reese, Major General Thomas D.

Rigby, Major General Joe W.
 Roddy, Major General Patrick M.
 Rozier, Major General Jackson E., Jr.
 Ruth, Major General Robert L.
 Schiltz, Major General Howard F.
 Schultz, Major General Howard F.
 Schwartz, Major General Paul R.
 Scott, Major General Thomas H., Jr.
 Sears, Major General Leslie R., Jr.
 Sharp, Major General Jere W.
 Sheffey, Major General Fred C., Jr.
 Sheridan, Major General Stan R.
 Sibley, Major General Alden K.
 Skeen, Major General Henry G.
 Smith, Major General Homer D., Jr.
 Smith, Major General Larry G.
 Smith, Major General Larry G.
 Smith, Major General Selwyn D., Jr.
 Snider, Major General James
 Solomon, Major General Billy K.
 Stallings, Major General David W.
 Stephenson, Major General Richard E., II
 Stevens, Major General Lynn H.
 Stevens, Major General Story C.
 Stoner, Major General John K., Jr.
 Street, Major General Oliver D., III
 Stubblebine, Major General Albert N., III
 Sunell, Major General Robert J.
 Tate, Major General Grayson D., Jr.
 Taylor, Major General James B.
 Thompson, Major General Roger G.
 Thorlin, Major General John F.
 Tragemann, Major General Richard W.
 Turmeyer, Major General George E.
 VanBuskirk, Major General Lawrence E.
 Vaughan, Major General Woodrow W.
 Waggener, Major General John G.
 Watts, Major General David E.
 Welch, Major General James S.
 Wheeler, Major General Albin G.
 White, Major General Frank G.
 Williams, Major General Norman E.
 Williamson, Major General Donald R.
 Zierdt, Major General John G.
 Ruth, Major General, Robert L.

Brigadier Generals

Adsit, Brigadier General Charles
 Anderson, Brigadier General Andrew H.
 Apperson, Brigadier General Jack A.
 Arnbruster, Brigadier General Robert E.
 Arndt, Brigadier General Terrence L.
 Babcock, Brigadier General Jack E.
 Bailey, Brigadier General Edward A.

Baldwin, Brigadier General Edward R.
 Ball, Brigadier General James
 Batte, Brigadier General James H.
 Blount, Brigadier General Buford C. III Boatwright,
 Brigadier General Walter P.
 Boddie, Brigadier General James W., Jr.
 Bolte, Brigadier General Philip L.
 Bowen, Brigadier General Guy P.
 Brown, Brigadier General Harvey E.
 Burch, Brigadier General Lloyd D. (USAR)
 Busbee, Brigadier General Walter L.
 Byrd, Brigadier General Melvin L.
 Cade, Brigadier General Alfred J.
 Capps, Brigadier General Larry R.
 Cary, Brigadier General Victor L.
 Cheney, Brigadier General Robert A.
 Clarke, Brigadier General Frank P.
 Cockerham, Brigadier General Samuel G.
 Connell, Brigadier General George W.
 Crawford, Brigadier General David J.
 Crowley, Brigadier General John D.
 Daskevich, Brigadier General Anthony F.
 Delmore, Brigadier General Fred J.
 Dickinson, Brigadier General Thomas R.
 Dietrich, Brigadier General Carroll H.
 Doesburg, Brigadier General John C.
 Donovan III, Brigadier General Claude B.
 Donovan, Brigadier General Claude B.
 Drewry, Brigadier General Ivey O., Jr.
 Drosdeck, Brigadier General John S.
 Ecoppi, Brigadier General Joseph L.
 Edmunds, Brigadier General Jeanette K.
 Egbert, Brigadier General John S.
 Ellis, Brigadier General Vincent H.
 Essman, Brigadier General Graydon C.
 Ferguson, Brigadier General Michael L.
 Fimiani, Brigadier General Joseph C.
 Floyd, Brigadier General Robert L., II
 Forney, Brigadier General Leslie R., Jr.
 Forster, Brigadier General William H.
 Franklin, Brigadier General Peter C.
 Franklin, Brigadier General Wesley C.
 Gates, Brigadier General Mahlon E.
 Gatanas, Brigadier General Harry D.
 Geis, Brigadier General John P.
 Gerald, Brigadier General Stuart W.
 Gillespie, Brigadier General Lawrence E.
 Gonseth, Brigadier General Kenneth M.
 Gramzow, Brigadier General John G.
 Hardaway, Brigadier General Eads G.
 Hayes, Brigadier General James S.
 Heiss, Brigadier General Gerson K.
 Hesson, Brigadier General James M.
 Hidalgo, Brigadier General Peter D.
 Hill, Brigadier General Henry W.

Hirshorn, Brigadier General B. J. Leon
Holmes, Brigadier General William R.
Hurst, Brigadier General Nicholas R.
Hurst, Brigadier General Richard M.
Infante, Brigadier General Donald R.
Irby, Brigadier General Dewitt T.
Isacs, Brigadier General Alvin C.
Johnson, Brigadier General Jerome
Junot, Brigadier General Arthur J.
Kastenmayer, Brigadier General Walter W.
Knight, Brigadier General Albion W., Jr.
Leeper, Brigadier General Michael E.
Laws, Brigadier General Jerry L.
Lewis, Brigadier General William D.
Mangual, Brigadier General Jesus A.
Mattox, Brigadier General Philip M.
Mantz, Brigadier General William M.
Mathews, Brigadier General Church M., Jr.
McBride, Brigadier General George H.
McVey, Brigadier General Peter M.
McWhorter, Brigadier General John C., Jr.
Meetze, Brigadier General Adam W.
Merriam, Brigadier General Wheeler G.
Morris, Brigadier General I. Sewell
Muth, Brigadier General COL Roy W.
Nelson, Brigadier General Thomas C.
Nydam, Brigadier General David A.
Pepe, Brigadier General Michael J.
Persons, Brigadier General Howard P., Jr.
Phillbin, Brigadier General Tobias R., Jr.
Pointer, Brigadier General Robert W., Jr.
Redic, Brigadier General Maxie O., Jr.
Roddy, Brigadier General Patrick M.

Richard, Brigadier General Virgil A.
Robinson, Brigadier General Bobby Robinson
Schumacher, Brigadier General William J.
Scott, Brigadier General Winfield S.
Seay, Brigadier General Stephen M.
Seleen, Brigadier General Paul M.
Simpson, Brigadier General Thomas B.
Simm, Brigadier General Jerry L.
Stalcup, Brigadier General Billy J.
Stanford, Brigadier General John
Sterling, Brigadier General John E.
Stone, Brigadier General William W., Jr.
Swenson, Brigadier General Richard
Templeman, Brigadier General James M.
Tipton, Brigadier General Carl W.
Tribe, Brigadier General Merrill L.
Trifflette, Brigadier General Anthony C.
Van Prooyen, Brigadier General Jan A.
VanLydegraf, Brigadier General Dean
Vuley, Brigadier General Ernest A., Jr.
Wakelin, Brigadier General John D.
Walker, Brigadier General Harry D.
Weber, Brigadier General John H.
Weidenhal, Brigadier General Carlton P.
Wells, Brigadier General Gordon M.
Whalen, Brigadier General Donald P.
Wharton, Brigadier General Richard W., Jr.
Whittaker, Brigadier General Howard C.
Whittaker, Brigadier General Howard C.
Wright, Brigadier General Lawrence S.
Yakovac, Brigadier General Joseph L.
Young, Brigadier General George H., Jr.

APPENDIX D: AMC/DARCOM SENIOR EXECUTIVES AND SCIENTISTS (1962-2000)

Acton, Marie
 Acurio, John
 Adams, Dale G.
 Ambrosini, Leonard
 Arnoth, Mel
 Barbarello, James J.
 Bahr, David E.
 Barnes, K. M.
 Barnett, Lowell
 Barthel, William
 Baskett, Barry J.
 Bender, J.
 Black, R.O.
 Black, William Verbon, Dr.
 Blair, B.M.
 Blanchard, J.D.
 Bogosian, Paul
 Bolan, Peter
 Borgman, Dean
 Bowden, Charles M., Dr.
 Boyle, Thomas C.
 Bradas, James, Dr.
 Brandler, Philip
 Brandt, Norman
 Buckley, Francis J., Jr.
 Buffington, Marilyn K.
 Bukowski, H.J.
 Burez, Melvin E.
 Buser, Rudolph
 Bushey, Bransby W.
 Byrd, John L., Jr.
 Byrne, Robert, Dr.
 Campi, Anthony V.
 Carlson, Richard M., Dr.
 Carroll, Chester, Dr.
 Carter, William W., Dr.
 Chait, Richard, Dr.
 Chandra, Jagdish, Dr.
 Chang, Chine I., Dr.
 Chapin, Jerry L.
 Charin, W.S.
 Cipolla, F.P.
 Clements, Sarah H.
 Cobb, Bernie J.
 Crawford, Charles C.
 Crenshaw, C.M.
 Cribbins, Joeseeph
 Crowson, Andrew, Dr.
 Cruze, L. Marlene
 Daniel, Larry O., Dr.
 Daniels, Thomas E.
 Darby, Melinda

Dausman, G.E.
 Davidson, Thomas, Dr.
 Dawes, Albert A.
 Dee, William C.
 Deltz, Paul H., Dr.
 DeMonte, Vito J.
 Devine, Michael P.
 Dickinson, P.C., Dr.
 Dillaway, R.B., Dr.
 Donovan, Paul
 Dubois, Robert K.
 Dubroff, Stanley
 Dunetz, Bryant R.
 Dutta, Mitra, Dr.
 Eichelberger, Robert J., Dr.
 Elber, Wolf, Dr.
 El-Bisi, Hamed
 Elgart, Edward G.
 Enahiser, James B.
 Famolari, Eugene
 Farkas, Alexander
 Femino, Dominic A., Jr.
 Ferlise, Victor J.
 Ferriter, John M.
 Finn, M.D.
 Fiorilli, Frank E.
 Fiscella, Russell F.
 Fisetto, Michael
 Flaherty, W.J.
 Flanagan, James H.
 Flinn, James L., III
 Floyd, Joseph
 Flyer, Irving N.
 Fonoroff, Bruce M.
 Frasier, John T., Dr.
 Gaggin, David V.
 Gantt, James D., Dr.
 Gebauer, John
 Gilbert, J.C.
 Gilliland, Billie R.
 Gimnetti, Neil
 Giordano, Feliciano
 Giordano, Robert F.
 Glasgow, Linda
 Greiner, E.
 Grider, Kelly V., Dr.
 Griffin, Darold L.
 Griffin, Lester
 Grimmer, A.
 Grundler, Herbert
 Gulledege, Larry V.
 Haley, R.L., Dr.
 Halperin, Benjamin

Hancks, Marvin L.
 Hanson, Isabelle
 Hardin, Clyde D.
 Harris, H. Hoyt
 Harris, W.O.
 Harvey, Mary Ellen
 Hartman, Richard L., Dr.
 Hedderich, John F. III
 Heinbach, Richard E.
 Hill, James C.
 Hinson, M.I.
 Hirshman, Spencer
 Hochheimer, L.W.
 Hosler, G.B.
 House, Thomas L.
 Hovey, Herbert, Jr.
 Howard, Truman W. III
 Hubbard, Robert
 Huff, Jess B., Jr.
 Hunter, Craig
 Iafate, Gerald J., Dr.
 Ingersoll, Philip F.
 Isom, Jack R.
 Jacobs, Paul L., Dr.
 Jennings, Walter B., Jr.
 Johnson, John
 Johnson, Lawrence D.
 Jones, George L.
 Jones, Henry B.
 Jury, J.R.
 Kaufman, J.V.R., Dr.
 Keese, Robin L., Dr.
 Keetley, David
 Kellett, Gordon
 Keltz, A. Robert
 Kennedy, Robert V.
 Kerr, Andrew W.
 King, J.B.
 Kinney, Dale F.
 Kitchens, Clarence W., Jr., Dr.
 Kniaz, L.
 Kobler, Julian S., Dr.
 Korte, Edward J.
 Krosser, Howard
 Kublin, Vincent
 Landis, Paul E.
 Lannon, Dr. Joseph
 LaPlaca, Anthony A.
 Lathrop, Donald R.
 Lawkowski, John C.
 Lehman, Joseph
 Leiby, Barbara A.
 Levell, Edward F., Jr.
 Levitt, W.
 Lewis, Richard B., II

Lewis, Robert W., Dr.
 Lindberg, William J.
 Lindner, Victor
 Lindwarn, J.
 Lockerd, John
 Loomis, Jester M., Dr.
 Long, Richard
 Lorber, Seymour J.
 Lovelace, Thomas W.
 Lowman, J.L.
 Lyons, John W., Dr.
 Mabrey, Harold
 MacDonnell, Colin F.
 Macfarlane, Robert B.
 Maclin, J.F.
 Maksymowicz, Daniel J.
 Marquet, Louis
 May, Ingo W., Dr.
 McCarthy, John
 McCorkle, William C., Dr.
 McClelland, Richard E., Dr.
 McDaniel, Barry W.
 McDaniel, John L.
 McEneany, Daniel M.
 McKenna, F.X.
 Mehney, Daniel G.
 Mernagen, William H., Sr.
 Michel, F.J.
 Miller, John M.
 Miller, Maureen
 Mills, A. David
 Minnis, Richard E.
 Mixon, Larry C., Dr.
 Morgan, Jimmy C.
 Moss, Alan
 Munro, Douglas B.
 Murphy, Charles H., Jr., Dr.
 Neece, George A., Dr.
 Newberry, Douglas R.
 Orlicki, George A.
 Oscar, Kenneth J., Dr.
 Oswald, Robert B.
 Parker, Michael A.
 Pellegrino, John M., Dr.
 Pfeiffer, Theodore
 Powell, Rex B.
 Price, Renata F.
 Pucilowski, Joseph J.
 Puschek, H.C.
 Puznuoli, Albert P.
 Radhakrishnan, N., Dr.
 Rao, Pandu
 Reed, Jerry L.
 Reeder, Alfred D.
 Reinhart, Kenneth A., Dr.

Rhoades, Richard G., Dr.	Tidwell, Clarence A., Jr.
Richards, Verlyn E.	Tompson, Marion Z.
Richardson, James J., Dr.	Thornton, Clarence G., Dr.
Robins, John A.	Toohy, B. J.
Rocchio, Joseph J., Dr.	Treusdell, Ronald
Rogowski, Richard R.	Tull, Gary
Rubery, Daniel J.	Turnenne, Billie
Ruhland, R.H.	Veazey, Don R.
Salant, Abner S., Dr.	Vervier, Joeseeph J.
Sale, Richard T.	Vitali, Richard
Salter, Charles Boris	Wade, James J., Dr.
Sandusky, Michael C.	Walker, A.T.
Schell, James E.	Walker, Billy Jay, Dr.
Scheuble, Larry D.	Weidenmuller, Robert O.
Schexnayder, Michael C.	Weigle, Robert E., Dr.
Schmitz, Donald W.	Weisz, John D., Dr.
Schrage, Daniel	Westcott, Edmund J.
Scovyers, Anthony B.	Westmeyer, J.A.
Shada, John	Whalin, Robert W., PE
Shuple, John L.	Wharton, Walter W., Dr.
Steing, Dale H.	Wheelock, Wayne K.
Singleton, Robert E., Dr.	Wiener, D.F.
Skurka, James M.	Williamson, E.
Smith, Gary L.	Wise, Robert D.
Sommer, Helmut, Dr.	Wiseman, Robert S., Dr.
Spazzarini, Robert J.	Wood, Douglas S.
Spinelli, Carmine	Wrenn, Roscoe
Statler, Irving, Dr.	Wright, Edward S., Dr.
Stephens, William D., Dr.	Wynbelt, Walter P.
Stewart, Perry C.	Yagey, Paul
Storey, Billie M.	Yates, Robert E., Dr.
Swint, Robert L.	Young, Ernest A.
Szymanski, Kathryn	Zarzycki, Joseph H
Tagmeyer, Gary E.	Zusman, Morris
Thomas, Jay Tol	

The following name was left off our list of AMC Senior Executive Service Members and Scientists. We apologize for our error.

Dr. Robert G. Darius, Command Historian, 29 Jan 01

Mr. Carlos A. Piad, Chief, AMC Office of Strategic Affairs
Date of Rank: 10 September 2000



APPENDIX E: AMC/DARCOM COMMAND SERGEANT MAJORS

Tyler Walker II
 Command Sergeant Major
 U.S. Army Materiel Command

Command Sergeant Major Tyler Walker II is a native of Pensacola, Fla. He graduated from Washington High School in June 1971 and attended Central Texas College. Command Sergeant Major Walker entered the U.S. Marine Corps in December 1972 and attended basic training and Advanced Infantry Training at Parris Island, S.C. In October 1974, he joined the U.S. Army. He served in a variety of positions including installation command sergeant major, maintenance control supervisor, section sergeant, platoon sergeant, drill sergeant, correctional custody NCOIC, and first sergeant.

His assignments include: 2d Marine Division, Camp Lejeune, N.C.; 110th Quartermaster Company, 46th Engineer Battalion, Fort Rucker, Ala.; Bravo Company, 501st Supply and Transportation Battalion, Montheith Barracks, 1st Armored Division, West Germany; 632d Maintenance Company, 24th Infantry Division, Fort Stewart, Ga.; 3d Battalion, 4th Training Brigade, Fort Leonardwood, Mo.; Bravo Company, 708th Maintenance Company, 8th Infantry Division, Fort Carson, Colo.; Charlie Company, 724th Support Battalion (Main), 24th Infantry Division, Fort Stewart, Ga. (Deployment to Saudi Arabia and Iraq August 1990-April 1991); Charlie Company, 25th Forward Support Battalion (Light), Schofield Barracks, Hawaii; 702d Main Support Battalion (MSB) and 2d Infantry Division, Camp Casey, Korea; Yuma Proving Ground, Yuma, Ariz.; and Developmental Test Command, Aberdeen, Md.

He is a graduate of the United States Army First Sergeant Course and the United States Army Sergeants Major Academy (Class 38).

Command Sergeant Major Walker's awards and decorations include: the Meritorious Unit Commendation, the Legion of Merit, the Meritorious Service Medal (4 OLC), the Army Commendation Medal (3 OLC), the Army Achievement Medal (2 OLC), the Army Good Conduct Medal (8th award), the Marine Corps Good Conduct Medal, the National Defense Service Ribbon (1 Star), the Southwest Asia Service Medal (2 Bronze Stars) the Military Outstanding Volunteer Service medal, the Noncommissioned Officer Professional Development Ribbon (Numeral 4), the Overseas Service Ribbon (Numeral 3), the Kuwait Liberation Medal (Saudi Arabia), the Kuwaiti Liberation Medal (Emirate of Kuwait), and the Army Service Ribbon.

He is married to the former Vickie M. Lee of Pensacola, Florida. They have one daughter, Cynthia Walker, who currently resides in Pensacola, Florida.

AMC/DARCOM Command Sergeant Majors

Name	Arrival	Departure
CSM James F. Graziano	Aug 62	Dec 65
CSM Harry H. Hess	May 66	Jul 68
CSM Raymond M Garrity	Sep 68	Dec 70
CSM Daniel E. Tennow	Dec 70	Mar 73
CSM Robert C. Eckenrod	Jun 73	Aug 75
CSM H. W. Shedd	Aug 75	Jul 80
CSM W. B. Tapp, Jr.	Jul 80	16 Feb 89
CSM John W. Gillis	17 Feb 89	25 Jun 90
CSM Michael B. Pierce	9 Aug 90	29 Mar 96
CSM George E. Cutbirth	1 Jul 96	22 May 00
CSM Tyler Walker II	23 May 00	Present

Major Subordinate Command/Separate Reporting Activity and Their Antecedents Command Sergeant Majors

Army Research Laboratory (ARL)
(Formerly LABCOM)

Name	Arrival	Departure
CSM Larry D. France	Oct 92	Jun 95
SGM Charles L. Thomas	Aug 95	Apr 97
SGM James F. Tobiasz	Jul 97	May 00
SGM Hector E. Torres	May 00	Present

AMC-Europe

Name	Arrival	Departure
CSM Stanley E. Thornburgh	Jun 82	Jul 84
CSM John McPherson	Aug 84	Aug 86
CSM Robert E. Newborn	Aug 86	Sep 89
CSM Arthur L. Spears	Sep 89	Apr 91
CSM Craig Bernier	Sep 91	Jun 93

Armament, Munitions, and Chemical Command (AMCCOM) and Predecessors

Name	Arrival	Departure
SGM Ronald R. Bruner ¹	3 Sep 63	20 Dec 68
SGM F.M. Screws	Apr 69	Sep 70
SGM Sherman	Jul 72	
CSM Douglas S. Russell	Mar 73	
CSM E.J. Greer ²	1974	1975
CSM Hal R. Avery	1975	1979
CSM Donald L. Turner ³	1979	1983
CSM Eugene Stevens ⁴	1983	1986
CSM Nelson R. Ham	1986	May 89
CSM James C. Williams	12 May 89	Sep 90
CSM Patrick Gehringer	Oct 90	May 93
CSM Kenneth R. Lewis ⁵	15 Aug 93	30 Sep 95

Aviation and Missile Command (AMCOM)

Name	Arrival	Departure
CSM Benjamin F. Sunday	Jul 97	Sep 98
CSM Roscoe L. Johnson	Jan 99	Present

Aviation Systems Command (AVSCOM)

Name	Arrival	Departure
SGM Junior G. Baker ⁵	May 67	7
SGM Jefferson D. Fountain	Jul 69	
SGM Harmon E. Kennedy	Oct 69	
CSM J.O. Morrell	Nov 72	
CSM C. Baird	Oct 74	
CSM Paul Howard ⁸⁹	Sep 76	1 Jul 77
CSM James A. Brock	1 Mar 84	
CSM John T. Pate	Oct 85	

CSM Richard P. Mullen

Aug 89

Aviation and Troop Support Command (ATCOM)

Name	Arrival	Departure
CSM Robert C. Bernier ¹⁰	Apr 93	Oct 97

Chemical and Biological Defense Command (CBDCOM) and Predecessors (1962-1998)

Name	Arrival	Departure
SGM Walter D. Cushman		
SGM Charles G. Eberhardt		
CSM Carlos Espronza-Rivera		
SGM Robert B. Faulkner		
SGM Roy E. Founds		
CSM Samuel F. Garcia		
SGM Charles Hutchinson		
SGM Salvatore Perez		
SGM David E. Ready		
SGM Bob W. Sabb		
CSM Frank Simmons, Jr.		

Communications-Electronics Command (CECCOM)

(And its predecessor the Electronics Command (ECOM))

Name	Arrival	Departure
SGM Richard Cutter	Mar 67	Aug 67
SGM Harry Collins	Aug 67	Jan 68
CSM George O. Peterson	Jan 68	Aug 70
CSM Lloyd McCarter	Aug 70	Jul 72
CSM Jesse Tolson	Jul 72	Aug 74
CSM George R. Finney	Aug 74	Jan 76
CSM Simon Beer	Jan 76	Mar 78
CSM William Preddy ¹²	Mar 78	Sep 81
CSM Willie Hill, Jr.	Sep 81	Feb 84
CSM Louis Rothenstein	Feb 84	Feb 86
CSM Marlon S. Howell	Feb 86	Jul 87
CSM James K. Hussey, Jr.	Aug 87	Jun 90
CSM Michael Crista	Jun 90	Jun 93
CSM Timothy McCarthy	Jun 93	Jun 95
CSM Melvin M. Dobson	Jun 95	Sep 98
CSM Charles J. Johnson	Sep 98	Mar 00
CSM Miguel S. Buddle	Apr 00	Present

Depot Systems Command (DESCOM)

Name	Arrival	Departure
CSM Garner R. Yates	Mar 78	Jan 81
CSM Billy E. Prysock	Apr 81	Feb 84
CSM Joseph M. Himmelick	Apr 84	Feb 85
CSM Michael B. Pierce	Mar 85	Jun 88
CSM David R. Collard	Jun 88	1991
CSM Kenneth R. Lewis ¹³	1991	Sep 94

Industrial Operations Command (IOC)

Name	Arrival	Departure
CSM Kenneth R. Lewis	1 Oct 94	1 Oct 95
CSM Lynnell Sullivan	20 Feb 96	31 Mar 00

Laboratory Command (LABCOM)

Name	Arrival	Departure
CSM George W. Howell ¹⁴	Oct 78	Mar 82
CSM Raymond R. Polk	Jun 82	Jul 85
CSM Harold Hunt ¹⁵	Aug 85	Feb 91
CSM Larry D. France ¹⁶	Jun 91	Oct 92

Missile Command (MICOM)

Name	Arrival	Departure
SGM R.J. Martin	Mar 66	Jul 66
SGM John W. Monger	Jul 66	Jan 69
CSM J.W. Crawford	Apr 69	Mar 70
CSM Charles A. Havner	Mar 70	Jun 73
CSM Arthur R. Senkewich	Jun 73	Jul 75
CSM Leroy A. Arcenaux ¹⁷	Jul 75	Jan 78
CSM Clarence R. Bray, Jr. ¹⁸	Feb 78	Dec 79
CSM Edward L. Polite	Jan 80	Aug 83
CSM Harvey W. Kahl	Sep 83	May 85
CSM Robert A. Whiteford III	May 85	Aug 87
CSM Billy E. Prysock	Oct 87	Jul 89
CSM Isaac Clifton	Jul 89	Jul 91
CSM David P. Holmes	Aug 91	Sep 94
CSM Benjamin F. Sundry	Oct 94	July 97

Operations Support Command (OSC)

Name	Arrival	Departure
CSM Lynnell Sullivan	31 Mar 00	Present

Soldiers Systems Command (SSCOM)

Name	Arrival	Departure
SGM David B. Edwards	16 Nov 94	8 Apr 96
CSM Warren L. Williams ¹⁹	9 Apr 96	2 Jul 98

Simulation, Training, and Instrumentation Command (STRICOM)

Name	Arrival	Departure
SGM Steven T. Baker	Jun 93	Jun 95

Tank-automotive and Armaments Command (TACOM)

Name	Arrival	Departure
SGM Roger L. Bernier	Jul 1962	Jul 1965
SGM James Thompson	Jul 1965	Nov 1967
SGM Otis C. Hendrix	Dec 1967	May 1968
CSM Carl H. Beckerson	Jul 1968	Jul 1970
CSM John McCarthy	May 1970	Oct 1972
CSM Robert D. Bloomfield	Oct 1972	Jun 1974
CSM Elmer R. Conder	Jun 1974	Jul 1976
CSM Phillip L. Sparks ²⁰	Jul 1976	Jan 1979
CSM Charles E. Cowan	Dec 1978	Dec 1979
CSM Clarence B. Taylor ²¹	Jan 1980	Jun 1983
CSM Paul D. Holiday	Jul 1983	Dec 1985
CSM Thomas P. Murphy	Jan 1986	Jun 1988
CSM Ronald G. Schnurr	Jul 1988	Nov 1990
CSM George J. Yipp	Nov 1990	Sep 1993
CSM David P. Whitehurst	Oct 1993	Jan 1997
CSM Herbert Nicholson	Feb 1997	Present

Test and Evaluation Command (TECOM)

Name	Arrival	Departure
SGM Curtis Schellenberger	Jul 63	Oct 66
SGM Robert Abbot	Oct 66	Dec 67
CSM Charles Hall	Jan 68	May 70
CSM Franklin Wickham	Jun 70	Apr 71
CSM Manuel J. Silva	May 71	Apr 72
CSM Bobbie McGuire	Jun 72	Aug 74
CSM James C. Ligon	Sep 74	Apr 77
CSM James A McNair	Jan 81	Jun 85
CSM Samuel L. McKoy	Jul 85	Feb 90
CSM Harry D. Harris	Mar 90	Sep 92
CSM Herman L. Rutzke	Oct 92	Sep 95
CSM Robert E. Speichinger	Oct 95	Dec 97
CSM Tyler Walker II	Jan 98	Present

Troop Support and Aviation Materiel Readiness Command (TSARCOM)/Aviation Research and Development Command (AVRADCOM)²²

Name	Arrival	Departure
CSM Paul Howard	Jul 77	
CSM Roman L. Chomskis	Jan 78	
CSM Franklin D. Head	Nov 81	
CSM James A Brock	May 82	1 Mar 84

Troop Support Command (TROSCOM)

Name	Arrival	Departure
SGM R.L. Hughes ²³	Nov 64	
SGM J.V.F. Convers ²⁴	Feb 66	
SGM C.R. Watson	Oct 66	
SGM F.J. Nowak	Jan 69	
SGM C.R. Watson	Dec 71	
SGM W.D. Basinger ²⁵	Apr 73	
SGM Martin Wright	Jan 84	
SGM Sylvester Robey	Jun 85	
SGM Henry L. Thornton	Oct 88	
CSM David Hearn	Oct 89	²⁶

U.S. Army Security Assistance Command (USASAC)

No Command Sergeant Majors.

¹ SGM Bruner and SGM Screws served in WECOM (Weapons Command). CSM Russell and SGM Sherman served in MUUCOM (Munitions Command). Information on the CSMs of WECOM and MUUCOM is incomplete.

² The Armaments Command (ARMCOM) was the predecessor of AMCCOM, formed 1 July 1973 when the Munitions Command (MUUCOM) and the Weapons Command (WECOM) merged. CSM Greer served under ARMCOM from 1974. CSM Avery served under ARMCOM from 1975 to 1977. On 31 January 1977, ARMCOM divided in the Armaments Materiel Readiness Command (ARRCOM) and the Armaments Research and Development Command (ARADCOM). CSM Avery served under ARRCOM.

³ CSM Turner served under ARRCOM for his full tour of duty.

⁴ AMCCOM was formed on 1 July 1983 when ARRCOM and ARRADCOM merged. CSM Stevens served under this command.

⁵ Elements of AMCCOM and DESCOM formed the Industrial Operations Command (IOC) in 1995.

⁶ AVSCOM's predecessor was AVCOM (Aviation Command) under which SGM Baker served.

⁷ For AVSCOM, TROSCOM, and their various divisions and unifications, only the dates the CSMs/SGMs took office were available.

⁸ On 1 July 1977, AVSCOM and TROSCOM (Troop Support Command) merged. The research and development elements of AVSCOM became AVRADCOM (Aviation Research and Development Command). The logistic and readiness elements of AVSCOM and TROSCOM united to form TSARCOM (Troop Support and Aviation Materiel Readiness Command). CSM Howard became the first CSM of TSARCOM. TSARCOM CSMs also acted as CSM for AVRADCOM.

⁹ On 1 July 1977, AVSCOM and TROSCOM (Troop Support Command) merged. The research and development elements of AVSCOM became AVRADCOM (Aviation Research and Development Command). The logistic and readiness elements of AVSCOM and TROSCOM united to form TSARCOM (Troop Support and Aviation Materiel Readiness Command). CSM Howard became the first CSM of TSARCOM. TSARCOM CSMs also acted as CSM for AVRADCOM.

¹⁰ AVSCOM and TROSCOM merged on 21 July 1992 to form ATCOM. On 1 October 1997, ATCOM and MICOM merged to form AMCOM. CSM Bernier was the only CSM of ATCOM.

¹¹ No information on the dates of service of CBDDCOM and its predecessors CSMS was available at press time.

¹² On 1 January 1979, ECOM divided into ERADDCOM (Electronics Research and Development Command), CERCOM (Communications-Electronics Materiel Command) and CORADDCOM (Communications Research and Development Command). CSM served under CERCOM and, when CERCOM and CORADDCOM united, under the newly formed CECOM (1 May 1981). All subsequent CSMS served under CECOM.

¹³ DESCOM's mission became part of IOC on 1 October 1995.

¹⁴ CSM Howell served under ECOM, then under ERADDCOM starting in 1979 when ECOM divided. His successor, CSM Polk, served under ERADDCOM.

¹⁵ On 1 July 1985, ERADDCOM became LABCOM. CSM Hunt was its first CSM.

¹⁶ LABCOM became the Army Research Laboratory in October 1992.

¹⁷ On 31 January 1977, MICOM divided into MIRCOCOM (Missile Materiel Readiness Command) and MIRADDCOM (Missile Research and Development Command). CSM Arceneaux first served under MICOM, then MIRCOCOM.

¹⁸ CSM Bray served under MIRCOCOM until 1 July 1979, when MIRCOCOM and MIRADDCOM joined to reform MICOM.

¹⁹ SSCOM merged with CBDDCOM on to form SBCCOM

²⁰ On 1 July 1976, TACOM divided into TARCOCOM (Tank-Automotive Materiel Readiness Command) and TARADDCOM (Tank-Automotive Research and Development Command). CSM Sparks and his successor, CSM Cowan, served under TARCOCOM. TARADDCOM did not have a CSM.

²¹ CSM Taylor served under TARCOCOM until 1 October 1980, when TARCOCOM and TARADDCOM reunited into TACOM. All remaining CSMS served under TACOM.

²² The CSM of TSARCOM acted as AVRADDCOM's CSM.

²³ SGM Hughes served as CSM for MOCOCOM (Mobility Command) from which TROSCOM is descended.

²⁴ On 1 August 1966, MECOM (Mobility Equipment Command) came into existence when MOCOCOM was divided. SGM Conyers served under both MOCOCOM and MECOM. SGMs Watson and Nowak both served under MECOM.

²⁵ On 1 April 1973, MECOM became TROSCOM, under which SGM Basinger and the remaining SGMs and CSMS served.

²⁶ On 21 Jul 92, AVSCOM and TROSCOM merged to form ATCOM.

