

United States Army Signal Center  
and Fort Gordon, Georgia



Fort Gordon, Georgia



UNITED STATES ARMY SIGNAL CENTER

SIGNAL LEADERSHIP DEPARTMENT

SIGNAL OFFICER BASIC COURSE  
CLASS 02-89

0900 Hours - 5 May 1989

PROGRAM

Invocation-----Chaplain

Introduction of Guest Speaker-----

Address by Guest Speaker-----

Presentation of Diplomas-----

Presentation of Kilbourne Leadership Award-----

Benediction-----Chaplain

DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY  
HEADQUARTERS U.S. ARMY SIGNAL CENTER  
FORT GORDON, GEORGIA

Major General Leo M. Childs-----Commanding General  
Colonel (P) Robert E. Gray-----Deputy Post Commander  
Colonel Ralph C. Squillace-----Director  
Training and Doctrine  
Colonel Nelson B. Wright Jr.,-----Director  
Signal Leadership Department  
Mr. John R. Turns-----Acting Chief  
AirLand Battle Division  
Captain Richard Buckner-----TAC  
Captain David D. Dehnel-----TAC

29TH SIGNAL BRIGADE

Colonel Alan B. Cupples-----Commander  
29th Signal Brigade  
Lieutenant Colonel Ronald E. Schmidt-----Commander  
442nd Signal Battalion  
Captain Gregory A. Galing-----Commander  
Company B, 442nd Signal Battalion

## SIGNAL CORPS - "FIRSTS" AND ON THE MOVE

The Signal Corps has had a colorful history since its beginning on June 21, 1860, when Congress created the post of Signal Officer.

Crossed flags and a torch, the insignia of the Signal Corps, represents the first means of military communications employed by Brigadier General (then Major) Albert J. Myer, founder, organizer, and the first Chief of the Army Signal Corps.

Myer had come to the War Department's attention as originator of a simple visual system of flag signaling known as "Wig-Wagging." His system proved militarily effective, employing as it did light, rugged, easily made, and highly portable equipment.

At the outbreak of the Civil War in 1861, Myer and a small group of enthusiastic officers and enlisted men established Signal Schools to provide the growing Army with Signal troops. The Corps expanded and became a separate branch of the Army on 3 March 1863.

Its functions soon included the use of the telegraph and lighter-than-air military balloons. But Myer, who had once worked as a telegraph operator himself, also saw the need for a tactical electric telegraph that could be rapidly deployed to battle areas. Working with civilian inventors, Myer developed the Beardslee Magneto-Electric Telegraph Set. The Army's first electrical communications device, the new telegraph set, was hand operated, highly portable and could signal over several miles of insulated wire without the need for batteries.

From 1870 to 1890, the Signal Corps organized, established and developed every phase of a weather reporting service for what is our nation's present Weather

Bureau. Using data already being recorded by the Army Medical Department, as well as wind readings, the Signal Corps was able to give the country its first storm warnings. Reports concerning early and late frost, and information about possible flooding conditions, were also made available to the public.

The Signal Corps also promoted military uses of photography under General Greely's leadership, Chief Signal Officer from 1887 to 1906.

Pioneering in aviation, the Signal Corps operated the first military aircraft which was purchased from the Wright Brothers in 1908. The operation of all military aircraft remained a Signal Corps responsibility until the Air Corps was established as a separate branch in 1918, which in turn, was to become the United States Air Force.

During the decade of inevitable military shrinkage after World War I and the ensuing decade of the Depression, the Signal Corps struggled to maintain, against oppressive shortages of money and men, a viable research and development program. The most important of these developments being the development of RADAR by Signal Corps Colonel William R. Blair. The first successful demonstration took place, under heavy security, on May 18, 1937, at Fort Monmouth, New Jersey. The military use of RADAR by the allied forces is properly credited with shortening World War II. Virtually all important RADAR equipment employed by the United States in combat up to the end of the war was developed under the Signal Corps Program.

The outbreak of World War II brought with it many challenges for the Signal Corps. To meet the signal requirements of World War II, it was necessary for the Signal Corps to establish a global communications

network and to complete a procurement program for the signal equipment that reached a figure of six billion dollars. This procurement program literally re-oriented and expanded the entire communications industry of our own nation. Some of the major developments of this period were the multichannel and single channel radio teletypewriter systems which made it possible to transmit great volumes of military messages throughout the world and led to the installation of a global communications system.

The years following World War II were characterized by a phenomenal growth in the areas of missile and space exploration. Actually, the Signal Corps opened up the space age electronically by bouncing radio signals off the moon on 10 January 1946.

A prototype of the first communications satellite was successfully launched 18 December 1958, carrying President Dwight D. Eisenhower's message to people around the world. This experiment effectively demonstrated the practical feasibility of world wide communications by means of relatively simple satellite relays.

The fluid fast-moving battlefield of the future places an increasing demand on all communications systems, and calls for innovations in all areas. To meet this problem the Signal Corps introduced and is continuing to improve, Tactical Automatic Data Processing Equipment and Mobile High Speed Electronic Computers. These systems are capable of being employed in advanced areas of the Field Army, and can be used to advantages in areas of administration, intelligence, logistics, and combat operations.

The Signal Corps is proud of its record of being pioneers in the field of communications-electronics in both peace and war. It will continue its innovative efforts in order to follow the motto of the Signal Corps "GET THE MESSAGE THROUGH."

Over the years the Corps has distinguished itself in the nation's service and country's growth.

FORT GORDON  
"HOME OF THE SIGNAL CORPS"

The US ARMY SIGNAL CENTER AND FORT GORDON (USASC&FG) was activated at Fort Gordon as the U.S. Army South-eastern Signal School (USASESS) on 25 October 1940 for the purpose of augmenting enlisted training given in the Signal School at Fort Monmouth, New Jersey. To meet the Army's expanded need for trained soldier communicators for the Korean Conflict, the School increased its mission and was subsequently designated as a separate permanent facility. In 1962, the USASESS became a major element of the United States Army School/Training Center, Fort Gordon, Georgia. On 1 July 1974, the School was redesignated as the United States Army Signal School (USASIGS), and on 6 April 1978, the School was redesignated as the United States Army Signal Center and Fort Gordon.

The Signal Leadership Department is responsible for the instruction of Officer Professional Development and Skill Progression Courses.

The twenty week Signal Officer Basic Course (SOBC) prepares newly commissioned United States Army Signal Corps Lieutenants for their first duty assignments. Academic subjects encompass instruction in leadership, management, and tactical communications systems and operations. The students participate in a one-week Field Training Exercise (FTX) in which they install, operate, and maintain a Tactical Signal Center.

The USASC&FG is on the move with permanent construction of the major training buildings and facilities started in 1965. The Signal Center continues to judiciously grow to meet the demand for soldiers to establish, operate, and maintain advanced communications systems throughout the world.

The Signal Center is the largest Army Service School dedicated to training of modern military and highly sophisticated communications-electronics equipment and systems. The consolidation of Signal Schools has made Fort Gordon the largest communications-electronics training facility in the world. The latest educational techniques are implemented and the School continues to move forward to provide the best training. The Signal Center, through a quarter of a century of growth and expansion, has kept pace with the technological evolution of military communications and equipment to produce top-notch professional Signal Corps leaders and soldier technicians.

## THE U.S. ARMY SIGNAL CORPS MARCH

From flag and torch in the Civil War  
To signal satellites afar,  
We give our Army the voice of command  
On battlefield or global span.  
In combat we're always in the fight,  
We speed the message day or night.  
Technicians too, ever skillful, ever  
watchful,  
We're the Army Signal Corps.

## OFFICIAL SONG - SIGNAL CORPS MARCH

Many songs have been written to honor the Army's Signal Corps, its ever vital mission, and the men and women who meet the challenge of that mission. Yet only one of the many songs has been recognized as the official Signal Corps Song.

Composed by Mr. Allan Wooley, husband of an employee at Fort Monmouth, New Jersey, the "U.S. Army Signal Corps March" was selected from among eight submissions during 1961, the year of the Army Signal Corps Centennial observance. The announcement was made by the then Chief Signal Officer, MG Ralph T. Nelson.

The adoption of the "U.S. Army Signal Corps March" made it the first composition to be recognized as the "official preferred" song for the Corps. While the march does not take precedence over the official Army Song, it is used on occasions when distinctive Signal Corps music is appropriate.

Historical background of the March extracted from the Summer 1979 issue of "The Army Communicator," Voice of the Signal Corps.

SIGNAL OFFICER BASIC COURSE  
CLASS 02-89

1LT Gay C. Williams, Baltimore, MD  
2LT Cheryl B. Aaron, Birmingham, AL  
2LT Stephanie D. Allen, Raleigh, NC  
2LT Brian T. Barrett, Westford, MA  
2LT Michael K. Bellamy, Holdrege, NE  
2LT Brian V. Berry, Honolulu, HI  
2LT Pammella J. Betzyn, McMurray, PA  
2LT Robert C. Borer, Martinez, GA  
2LT Earlean J. Bradley, Huntsville, AL  
2LT David R. Brigham, Brattleboro, VT  
2LT David E. Briseno, Fort Dodge, IA  
2LT Charles T. Brooks, Salisbury, MD  
2LT Earnestine Y. Broome, Utica, MS  
2LT Michelle M. Buoniconto, Cairo, NY  
2LT Alfonzo Butler, Warner Robins, GA  
2LT Frederick T. Calkins, West Des Moines, IA  
2LT Stephen L. Cameron, Augusta, GA  
2LT Ronald G. Corsetti, Hamburg, NY  
2LT Jeffrey L. Cullen, Duluth, MN  
2LT Steven Daknis, Alexandria, VA  
2LT Patrick C. Dedham, Lakewood, NJ  
2LT Michael R. Dennison, Tecumseh, KS  
2LT Martin U. Deschenes, Nashville, TN  
2LT Annie P. Dupree, Tarboro, NC  
2LT Loren G. Eggen, Milaca, MN  
2LT Richard D. Erenbaum, New Orleans, LA  
2LT Carl S. Ey, Wethersfield, CT  
2LT Robert L. Fanelli Jr., Altoona, PA  
2LT Eric N. Frasier, Charleston, SC  
2LT Harry M. Friberg, Vancouver, WA  
2LT Jean R. Gaiennie Jr., Shreveport, LA  
2LT Lorita M. Garipoli, Henderson, WV  
2LT Heidi L. Gebhardt, Warren, PA  
2LT Darryl D. Golden, Memphis, TN  
2LT Jeffrey H. Greeson, Chatsworth, GA  
2LT Todd W. Gustafson, Snellville, GA  
2LT Mark E. Haythorn, Baltimore, MD  
2LT Austin W. Henderson Jr., Glen Burnie, MD  
2LT Kyung H. Hwang, Browns Mills, NJ

2LT Barry J. Hyde, Longwood, FL  
2LT Michele T. Iversen, Platte City, MO  
2LT Russell E. Julian, Memphis, TN  
2LT James J. Jurich, Marion, NY  
2LT Robert J. Kapla, Grand Rapids, MN  
2LT Anthony W. Keve, Dover, NJ  
2LT James W. Kiker, Fincastle, VA  
2LT Ben Lamanna, Queens, NY  
2LT Twyler M. Lamb, Clinton, NC  
2LT Rodney F. Laszlo, Portland, OR  
2LT Brian A. Lawless, Antlers, OK  
2LT Eric J. Letonoff, Lewes, DE  
2LT Eric T. Lind, Crownsville, MD  
2LT Robert E. Lind, Babbitt, MN  
2LT Maria B. Lodi, Franklin, MA  
2LT Troy A. Loeb, Cloquet, MN  
2LT David M. Lohman, Mechanicsburg, PA  
2LT Rebecca P. Looney, Albuquerque, NM  
2LT Geoffrey S. Mangelsdorf, Hopewell Junction, NY  
2LT John S. Marino, Hollywood, FL  
2LT Maryann Mayer, Trafford, PA  
2LT Clifford D. McDowell, Greensboro, NC  
2LT Andre A. McNeil, Seattle, WA  
2LT Barbara A. Michels, Spartanburg, SC  
2LT Stephen A. Middleton, Lanham, MD  
2LT Michael L. Mills, Mora, MN  
2LT Stephen B. Molseed, Annandale, VA  
2LT David P. Nilsen, East Northport, NY  
2LT Marie G. Nykrin, Hickory Hills, IL  
2LT Wayne E. Oberg, Alexandria, MN  
2LT Joseph H. Passarelli, Coventry, RI  
2LT Hector H. Perez, Aquada, PR  
2LT James J. Raftery Jr., Saint Louis, MO  
2LT Julie K. Rhen, Dauphin, PA  
2LT Michael W. Riddle, Arkadelphia, AR  
2LT Steven A. Riese, Brodhead, WI  
2LT Diane M. Ryan, Charlton, MA  
2LT Angelia Sanders, Saint Petersburg, FL  
2LT Jeffery R. Schilling, Piedmont, SC  
2LT Mark S. Shaaber, Sinking Spring, PA  
2LT Robert H. Shotz, Dover, MA

2LT Stephanie M. Smith, Jacksonville, FL  
2LT Bryan N. Sparling, Denver, CO  
2LT Lisa E. Staudenecker, Ocean City, MD  
2LT James L. Tabor, Hopkinsville, KY  
2LT Jose A. Torres, Ponce, PR  
2LT George M. Tyler, Mesa, AZ  
2LT Joseph G. Undercoffer, Saint Mary's PA  
2LT James R. Upchurch, Spokane, WA  
2LT Arlester Vernon Jr., Arcadia, LA  
2LT Gwendolyn R. Vernon, Mercer Island, WA  
2LT Bobby W. Vinson, Macon, GA  
2LT Michael R. Ward, Mishawaka, IN  
2LT Kirby E. Watson, Turbotville, PA  
2LT Christopher L. Weaver, Mary Esther, FL  
2LT Norman G. Weeks, Winter Garden, FL  
2LT Jodene M. Wees, Omaha, NE  
2LT Benjamin D. Wells, Troy, AL  
2LT John J. Wheelan, Colorado Springs, CO  
2LT Angela L. Wheeler, Nashville, TN  
2LT Timothy J. Wheeler, Sunbury, OH  
2LT Scott L. Wieggers, Pontiac, IL  
2LT Michael R. Wieszchowski, Gloversville, NY



