



Fort Carson
A Tradition of Victory

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of Victory**

PUBLIC AFFAIRS OFFICE
FORT CARSON, COLORADO

Table of Contents

"Kit" Carson Biography	III
Fort Carson's Historical Setting	V-VI
The Railroad	VII
The Settlers	VII-VIII
The Birth of Camp Carson	1
A \$28 Million Town Wins	
a \$30 Million Contract	3-4
Camp Carson Founders	5-8
Construction	9-12
The War Years	13-14
The Army Mules	15
Hambone	16
The POW Camp	18
Camp Hale and Mountain and Cold Weather Training	19-20
Medical Services	22-23
Post War	24
Families Come to Carson	25-26
Fire and Flood	27-29
Butts Army Airfield	30-31
Carson and the Movies	32
Site Used for Training	33
Army Dog Training Center	34
The Korean War	35
Camp Carson Becomes Fort Carson	36-39
The Vietnam War Period	40-41
Carson—1970s	
to the Present	42-44
VOLAR	45
Pinon Canyon	46-47
Growth and Change	48-49
Camp and Fort Commanders	50-53
Fort Carson Streets and Landmarks	54-67
Fort Carson's Nine Divisions	68
4th Infantry Division (Mechanized)	69-72
5th Infantry Division	73
9th Infantry Division	74
8th Infantry Division	75
31st Infantry Division	76
10th Mountain Division (Light Infantry)	77
104th Infantry Division (Training)	78
71st Infantry Division	79
89th Infantry Division	80
Conclusion	81
Acknowledgements	82
Map of Fort Carson	83





Brigadier General Christopher "Kit" Carson 1809-1868



Born in Madison County, Kentucky, Christopher "Kit" Carson moved to the Missouri frontier by the age of two. Orphaned at an early age, he was apprenticed to a saddler. Kit found life too dull, and at the age of 17 he ran away with a wagon train bound for Sante Fe. For 16 years he worked as a teamster, cook, guide and hunter for parties exploring the West. In 1842 he guided General John C. Fremont on his expedition to California. For his brave work in the Mexican War, Carson was commissioned a lieutenant in the United States Army. He was appointed Indian Agent for the Taos, New Mexico area in 1853. In that position he used his wealth of experience and influence to counsel against bloodshed—and in many instances was successful. When the Civil War started, Carson organized and commanded the New Mexico and Colorado Auxiliary Scouts. At the end of the war he was appointed to the rank of Brigadier General and given command of Fort Garland, Colorado. Christopher Carson left the post in 1867 and died at Fort Lyons in 1868.



Fort Carson's Historical Setting

The land on which Fort Carson is built was never the permanent home of any Indian tribe, although many tribes—among them the Utes, Comanches, Kiowas, Cheyennes, Arapahoes and Sioux—did live here from time to time. Other tribes, such as the Pawnees and the Jicarilla Apaches frequently hunted in this region.

Except for the Utes, these tribes came from east of the Rockies. They had been gradually pushed west by white settlers. In the early 1700s, the Ute Indians occupied the Rocky Mountains and the South Park region, traveling the Carson area to forage and hunt.

Other tribes moved to the Carson area, but then migrated south to the Arkansas River. Evidence of the different tribes can be found in the petroglyphs and pictographs, arrowheads, pottery fragments, camp sites and Indian burial sites found on the Fort Carson reservation.

The decline in the Indian population in the fort area came in 1861 when the government made a treaty with the Cheyennes and Arapahoes. The tribes, according to the treaty, would give up some 80,000 square miles which included what is now Fort Carson. The land would go into the new territory of Colorado.

In exchange, the tribes were to receive \$450,000 to be paid in 15 yearly installments. Reserved for their use was a tract of land along both sides of the Arkansas River and a portion of their southeast Colorado holdings. This treaty attempted to settle land ownership, but violations by both sides led to a war of terrorism through most of the 1860s. The United States, engaged in a Civil War, could not spare the troops needed to enforce the terms of the treaty.

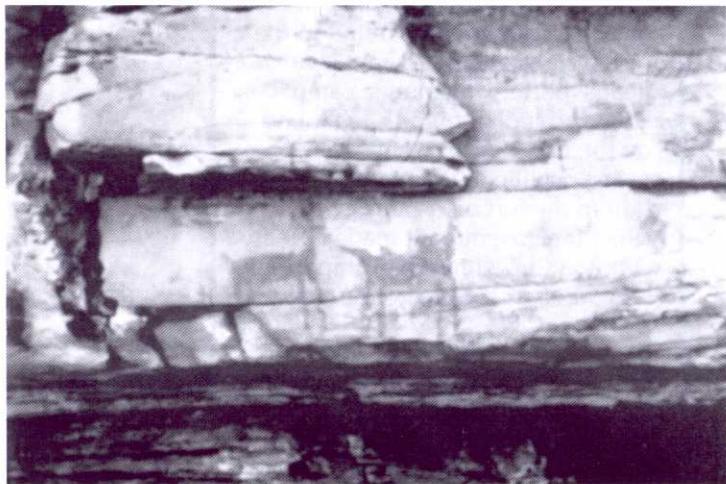
Meanwhile, settlers in the Fort Carson area fortified their ranches and retreated to Fountain or Colorado Springs to escape Indian attacks.

By 1869, hundreds of U.S. Cavalrymen were in the region and most of the Indians left. Further contact with them by white settlers was sporadic.

In 1873 the first stage road to cross Fort Carson was built. It car-

ried passengers and light freight loads from Denver to Canon City. Discovery of gold in Colorado and the need for better and faster routes to Denver led to the building of the stage route. The demand for transportation was so great that stages began running day and night, stopping only long enough for a change of teams and for meals. Outlaws plagued the lightly protected stages and "traffic jams" were often created along the route by grazing herds of buffalo.

A major stop on the old route was the stage station of Glendale, located one-half mile outside the southwest boundary of the Carson reservation at the junction of the Red and Beaver Creeks. Most of the station was destroyed on a rainy night in June 1921 when a dam on Beaver Creek broke and a wall of water swept through the stage stop.



Indian pictographs are a lasting legacy to Fort Carson.

The Railroad

A little-known railroad called the Kansas-Colorado, incorporated in 1898 and without a single section of track for its first 10 years, ran from Pueblo to an area on Fort Carson called Stone City. The railroad carried the clay and limestone quarried at Stone City. When limestone lost its popularity as a building material the quarries at Stone City and Turkey Creek closed in 1930. In 1911, the Kansas-Colorado Railroad Company became the Colorado-Kansas. The corporation was dissolved in 1934, but Colorado Railroad, Inc. was formed to reopen it. The tracks were dismantled in 1958.

Another track with an even shorter lifespan ran across Fort Carson. Incorporated in 1909 and called the Beaver, Penrose and Northern Railroad, its main purpose was to carry trains of prospective land buyers to sites near Penrose, Colorado.

The Settlers

The men and women who homesteaded the land that is now Fort Carson were a tenacious breed. They had to be to survive the rigors of life which revolved around the hardships of "running cattle." The semi-arid meadows and rocky foothills often posed problems. It was no small accomplishment to keep a handful of cattle together until they could multiply into a herd large enough to support a family.

Names of many of the original homesteaders are forgotten, recorded only in old archives. At one time a man by the name of Booth lived down range, but time has erased all traces of him and his family. Only the unchanging mountain bears his name. Other names imprinted on the reservation are the Avery, Early, Ingle and Mary Ellen ranches. All are now part of history, as are the Mesa View and Cheyenne Valley Ranches.



Archaeologists look for Indian artifacts at a test excavation at Fort Carson.



This homestead in Welsh Canyon, Pinon Canyon Maneuver Site, was excavated as part of the ongoing Fort Carson Environmental Studies Program.

The Cheyenne Valley Ranch was owned by W.D. Corley. Corley was a Mississippi cotton farmer who brought his young wife to Colorado Springs to recuperate from tuberculosis. Among his many business ventures, Corley had the urge to become a "gentleman rancher." The ranch house and the other buildings are gone now. All that remains of the ranch, on which Carson's cantonment area was built, is the foreman's house. The building, called Corley House, is home by tradition to the division Command Sergeant Major.

Guy Parker, for whom the education center was named, was a

homesteader of land purchased by Fort Carson in 1965. The second white male child born in El Paso County, he was a man whose self-education never ceased. Despite the demands that running a ranch and raising a family placed on his time, Parker embodied the positive attributes of continued education.

Further south on the reservation is Turkey Creek Ranch. It was originally owned by Frank Cross who later sold the ranch to Spencer Penrose. He used it for entertaining guests, who came to the region to hunt. Today, the beautiful Turkey Creek Ranch is a recreation area for Carson soldiers.



The Birth of Camp Carson

In 1941 the nation was climbing out of its worst depression. Poland and Norway had been crushed by Hitler's blitzkrieg, as had the Netherlands, Belgium and France. Great Britain, putting up the greatest resistance in its history, faced the prospect of starvation by blockade. Japan declared its alliance with Germany and Italy.

There were signs all over the world that the struggle would soon spread. The United States, leaning steadily to the side of Britain, was sending supplies to that country in increasing amounts.

In an unprecedented act of faith, the people of the United States had returned Franklin D. Roosevelt to a third term as President, indicating their willingness to go all-out in an effort to aid Britain. Only the year before, Congress had passed the

Selective Service Act calling for Conscription of an Army with a potential strength of four million men.

Following Japan's attack on Pearl Harbor on December 7, 1941, the United States declared war on the Axis powers.

Officials in Washington, D.C., in charge of selecting new military installations, lost no time. Less than one month later, on January 6, 1942, it was officially announced that Colorado Springs had been selected as the site of an Army camp.

The announcement was especially welcomed by Russell D. Law, Douglas C. Jardine, J. Raymond Lowell, and Dr. George J. Dwire. These four men had poured more than a year of determined effort into ensuring the city would be selected.

MARCH 28, 1942

Camp Carson Materials Arriving by Trainloads; Barracks Buildings Going Up Rapidly



ARMY CAMP IS ORDERED SOUTH OF C. S. AND WORK WILL BE STARTED AT ONCE

**RAZIS' LINES
BROKEN NEAR
SEVASTOPOL**

Evening

WAR DEPT. MAKES C. S. SITE
DECISION KNOWN TODAY

F. D. R. ANNOUNCES BRITISH A. E. F. STUPENDOUS PRODUCTION STORES AGREE PLAN OUTLINED FOR U. S.

ON DELIVERIES

Helped Get C. S. Camp

President Says American Forces Must Be Ready
Anywhere in World Where Needed: 125,000
Airplanes Read for 1943

**ETA HOUSE IS
BADLY BURNED**

Car Building, Paint,
Tobacco, Furniture, Guitars,
Any Line Clothing

**MAY INCREASE
PRICE OF LEAD**

Pipes Manufactured for Lead
Are in El Paso County, Tex.



**CORREGIDOR DEFENDERS
BAG SEVEN JAP PLANES**

35,000 Men to Be Accommodated and Work
Start Immediately: Will Finish Job by July
15. Plans in Shape for Internal Needs.

Construction of Colorado Springs Army Camp
to Cost \$100,000,000. Work to Start in April.

Other construction projects to be undertaken by the
Army include a new industrial plant at Colorado
Springs, a new hospital at Fort Carson, and a
new bridge over the Arkansas River.

The construction work will be done by the Army
Corps of Engineers, which has been given the
task of building the camp and other facilities.

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A \$28 million town wins a \$30 million contract

The backers of the camp could testify to the fact that military installations are hard to win. An Army post has to be wanted. The requesting community must provide incentives to the military to have a post built at its doorstep rather than elsewhere. In addition, that community has to guarantee not only the soil on which future soldiers will live and train, but also a lifetime of water, utilities and a multitude of other necessities.

The Pikes Peak Region had the primary inducements—miles of prairie for large-scale training maneuvers and a climate which would permit year round training.

There was never any doubt in the minds of the four visionaries that Colorado Springs could provide for an Army training camp, but much had to be done to convince the townspeople and the federal government.

The first step was to persuade the citizens of Colorado Springs to buy land which, if the city was successful in its bid, would be offered to the government for a cantonment area. The best choice seemed to be the 5,533 acre Cheyenne Valley Ranch, just south of Colorado Springs. It was ultimately purchased by the city for \$36,500.

At the same time, city planning engineers moved to gain additional water resources and power-generating facilities for a camp.

Almost immediately, squabbles arose among the town's residents over whether the proposed camp would bring disaster to the town's water supply. A few irate citizens protested that their peaceful town would never be the same.

However, many saw a need for dramatic change. A survey in 1940 indicated that 1,500 homes in Colorado Springs were vacant. Additionally the war in Europe threatened the town's tourist trade, its prime source of income. Without change, the economic future of the city looked bleak.

Next, the War Department had to be persuaded. Despite intense competition for the camp, Law, Jardine, Lowell and Dwire counted heavily on the fact that the climate of Colorado Springs was ideal for year-round training. Where else, they maintained, were the summers so invigorating and the winter snows so temporary?

Even though they offered what they believed were strong incentives, the tightly-knit committee needed help. Two men whose abilities were uniquely suited to the needs of the committee, J. Chase Stone, a New Yorker by birth and a banker whose diplomacy proved invaluable, and Charles L. Tutt, then head of the Broadmoor Hotel, contributed heavily to the team effort.

The group became a formidable organization for selling Colorado Springs. No avenue was left unexplored, no detail overlooked to increase the appeal of Colorado Springs.

Appeals went out to Colorado Senators Alva B. Adams, a member of the War Department Subcommittee on Appropriations, and Edwin C. Johnson, later Governor of Colorado. The help of Assistant Secretary of the Interior Oscar Chapman, also a Coloradan, and newly-elected Representative J. Edgar Chenoweth was also solicited.

That summer, crews from the U.S. Corp of Engineers, Omaha District, were sent to Colorado Springs to survey Cheyenne Valley Ranch. The crews encountered trouble within the first few days when they discovered the area had a huge rattlesnake population. The engineers favored calling the survey off and reporting that the land was unsuitable for soldiers. Only after someone observed that "rattlesnakes move out when men move in" did the engineers submit a favorable report.

On several occasions, Law and Stone went to Washington, D.C., staying as long as was necessary to solve a variety of problems which threatened the project. Jardine and Dwire were frequent visitors there as well. By then, the men were bound by a determination that Colorado Springs would be selected.

The death of Senator Adams on December 1, 1941 was a severe blow. Without his backing it was feared that past efforts might have been in vain. Stone moved to Washington as the selection date for the site drew near.

Not until all investigations were completed did the War Department decide in favor of Colorado Springs, and then only after the disaster at Pearl Harbor made a decision imperative.

On February 22, 1942, Colorado Springs newspapers reported that the camp would be called Camp Carson in honor of Brig. Gen. Christopher "Kit" Carson, the famous frontiersman. The original military reservation consisted of 60,048 acres of land. 5,533 were donated by the city of Colorado Springs, 29,676 were purchased from private owners, 262 were acquired from the Department of the Interior and 24,577 were leased from the state of Colorado.

Thus ended months of hopes, doubts, frustration, travel and fatigue borne by the few who refused to swerve from their goal, to lead their beautiful resort town from oblivion to economic stability.

Despite threats of closure after the war, the camp was declared a permanent fort in 1954; and in 1964 it was enlarged to more than twice its original size.

With its growth, the Mountain Post has increasingly benefited the community, and an interdependence has developed between Fort Carson and Southern Colorado.

Just as important is the steady influx of culture and intellectual enterprise channeled into the city by former military families who fell in love with the Front Range communities while serving at Fort Carson.

Camp Carson Founders

J. EDGAR CHENOWETH
(August 17, 1897 -
January 2, 1986)

**Former Representative of
Colorado's Third Congressional
District**

"Judge" Chenoweth was born in Trinidad, Colorado. He was admitted to the Colorado State Bar in 1925 and opened a law office in his town the following year. He served as a County Court judge from 1933 to 1940, when he was elected to represent the state's third district in Congress. He took office in Washington, D.C., in January 1941. Judge Chenoweth's tenure in Congress spanned 22 years.

During that time, he worked to upgrade the status of Carson from camp to fort, and he was a prime factor in the establishment of the other military bases in Colorado Springs. After leaving Congress, Chenoweth re-established his law practice in Trinidad and maintained the practice until two weeks before his death. All his life Judge Chenoweth worked for his beloved state. He was often referred to as a "living legend." Fort Carson personnel thought so highly of him that October 21, 1983 was declared Judge J. Edgar Chenoweth day in his honor.



(Photo courtesy of Mrs. J. Edgar Chenoweth)

RUSSELL D. LAW
(August 15, 1893 -
December 2, 1979)



(Photo courtesy of Law's daughter,
Mrs. William A. Baker)

A Colorado Springs native and self-styled "small-town businessman," Law always showed concern for his community and for national affairs. He produced not only the idea, but the dynamic leadership and dogged effort that resulted in Fort Carson. Drafted to head the Chamber of Commerce in 1941, he revitalized that body and originated the "stockholder" concept while pushing to achieve a solution for the town's economic problems. During World War II, he was assigned to the Maritime Commission's Price Adjustment Board, first in Washington, D.C., then in Egypt and later in the South Pacific. A decade later, he would become instrumental in attracting the Air Force Academy as well as other military installations to the region.

REAR ADMIRAL (USNR)
DOUGLAS C. JARDINE
(August 17, 1891 -
November 11, 1976)



(Photo courtesy of Douglas C. Jardine)

Douglas C. Jardine's appointment to the four-man committee stemmed from his knowledge of large-scale construction and the water problems of Colorado. Born in Streator, Illinois, he was a resident of Colorado Springs from the age of two. His lifetime of public service, along with a 60-year career in the construction business, included a seven-year term on the Colorado Springs City Council. He began his military career in World War I as an enlisted sailor in the Navy. By 1943, his performance had earned him a Naval Reserve commission and command of Construction Battalion III (Seabees). Before the Second World War ended, he had taken part in the Normandy Invasion and served in the Philippines and Borneo. From 1945 until his retirement from the Naval Reserves in 1955, he commanded Construction Battalion 930 in Colorado Springs.

J. RAYMOND LOWELL
(April 8, 1885 -
October 24, 1963)



(Photo courtesy of the First National Bank)

A well-known businessman and native of Blackhawk, Colorado, J. Raymond Lowell's place on the four-man committee was intended as a political balance. His big challenge was as chairman of the Commerce Businessmen's Committee. This group represented men whose donations of \$28,000 financed the quest for a military installation in Colorado Springs. This was a large sum to come from such a small group during post-depression times. As months went by with no reassurance from Washington, many of the donors had misgivings that their money might be lost. It was Lowell's job to keep the investors informed on the progress of their investment. His reassurance and un-wavering insistence that all would be well kept troubled waters calm during that worried year.

DR. GEORGE J. DWIRE
(1895 - 1970)



(Photo courtesy of Mrs. George J. Dwire)

A dentist from North Dakota, Dr. George Dwire served in World War I as an enlisted man. Tuberculosis brought him to Colorado Springs to recuperate at Cragmoor Sanitorium. As his health improved, he was named managing director of the \$1.5 million hospital. In 1964, he was instrumental in the decision to turn the property over to the University of Colorado for the Colorado Springs Extension Center. The library and science hall, completed in 1971, is named in his honor. Dr. Dwire served as president of the Colorado State Dental Association and as vice-president of the Colorado State Board of Health. In 1959, the Colorado Public Health Association honored him with the Sabin Award for outstanding services to public health. That same year he received the Waring Award for his work in tuberculosis. Extremely knowledgeable and a loyal Democrat, he lent an intangible strength to the chess-like bid of a Republican state asking a Democratic administration to build a camp in Colorado.



Construction

Committed to war, the United States was desperate for trained soldiers. Camp Carson was to help meet that need. Construction moved ahead with surprising speed.

Specifications had been completed for bids by mid-January. Of the three bids received, the lowest—\$31,500,000—was submitted by Colorado Springs Construction, Incorporated. Even though it was the lowest, the bid was considered high and had to be reduced to \$30,054,390 before it was accepted.

The contract was signed February 14, 1942, in Omaha, Nebraska. Signing the document were the heads of five firms which had teamed together as one corporation. The firms were the Edward H. Honnen Construction Company of Colorado Springs; Peter Kiewit and Sons of Omaha; Condon-Cunningham Construction Company of Omaha; C.F. Lytle Company of Sioux City, Iowa; and Thomas Bates and Sons of Denver.

Each company had proven its capability. Kiewit and Condon-Cunningham were recognized nationwide for their experience with large projects. The Bates Company brought experience in hospital construction. Lytle was expert in job management. Honnen specialized in grading and earthwork.



Camp Carson, 1942 (Photo courtesy of Andy's Photo Lab).

The concept of a "package" of contractors rather than one large company was fairly new. It had been conceived by bonding companies prior to construction of Boulder Dam to reduce liability risks in event of death or financial loss. Within the framework of the contract, each company was responsible for only the percentage it agreed to perform.

Honnen, a native Coloradan, was named contractor/sponsor of the project. His experience included work on an Army installation at Cheyenne, Wyoming and completion of construction at Rock Island Arsenal, Illinois. At the time he undertook the Camp Carson project, he was engaged in the construction of Peterson Field, east of Colorado Springs.

By January 31, 1942, the first building on the new camp site was completed: a headquarters built by the U.S. Army Engineer Office of Omaha.

With a July 13 deadline, Honnen ordered his heavy grading equipment moved onto the site the day before the contract was signed. Huge floodlights were set up and work went on around the clock despite the winter weather. Some grading and other tasks that did not

require daylight were done at night. Carpenter shops were open 24 hours a day to allow as much prefabrication as possible. To avoid unnecessary grading, the camp was designed to conform to the contour of the land, accounting for the "banana" shape of the post. As fast as one area was leveled, workers hauled pre-cut lumber to the building sites. It was the extensive use of prefabrication units that allowed the buildings to rise so rapidly despite a severe winter and heavy rains in April and May. In one two-week period, crews finished a large segment so quickly that a Kiewit representative was sent from the firm's home office to verify the achievement.

At the construction's peak, nearly 11,500 workers were employed, many of them having moved here from neighboring states. The Colorado Springs Bus Company bought a fleet of new buses to provide transportation for workers. Even so, a solid line of privately owned automobiles poured in and out of the construction area daily.

As the tempo increased, Mountain States Telephone and Telegraph Company joined in the



activity, hurrying to keep pace with the demand for communication.

The Denver and Rio Grande Western Railroad laid a spur connecting the warehouse district with Kelker, Colorado. Lines for electricity rose with precision while gas, water and a city-sized sewer system went underground.

One critical problem was keeping enough building material on hand to keep production at full speed.

for the entire period amounted to \$7,468,175.33.

The first segment of two-story frame buildings was turned over to the Army on June 2, about six weeks before the July 15 activation of the 89th Infantry Division. The division itself was ready ahead of schedule as advance parties of soldiers had been arriving since May.

Facilities were provided for



Over 11,500 people were employed at the peak of construction of Camp Carson.

Carson was only one of many installations being built, and lumber and pipe were in short supply. By April 1, the list of materials ordered but not received reached the \$20 million mark.

Signs urging the workers to "Work, boys! We'll drown 'em in our sweat!" and "Nail down the planks—Here come the Yanks!" boosted morale and stepped up production even more. The payroll

35,173 enlisted men, 1,818 officers and 592 nurses. Nearly all of the buildings were of the mobilization type construction with wooden siding exteriors. The hospital was of the semi-permanent type concrete block and had space for 1,726 beds with the capability of expansion to 2,000 beds.

Shortly before the contract deadline, the Army requested additional

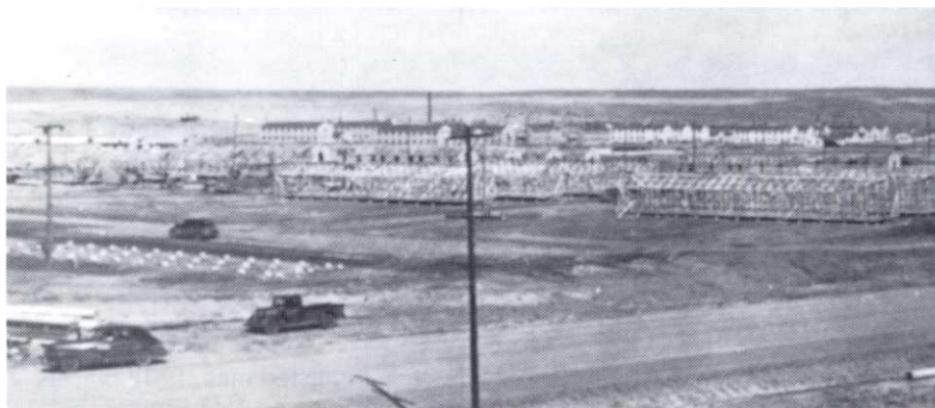
construction to house a prisoner of war internment camp, plus barns to shelter 3,310 horses and mules. Needed along with the barns were more barracks for the additional men. The supplemental contract raised the original cost to approximately \$41 million and extended the completion date to November 4. All work was completed within the required time.

A "renegotiation" clause was included in the contract as an emergency measure that gave the government the privilege of a complete audit of all expenditures after work had been finished. It was accepted as a way of arriving at an overall cost which was fair to both

the government and the contractors.

If the audit showed that the contractor had been unable to operate at the agreed minimum profit, he would be reimbursed by the government. On the other hand, if construction costs amounted to less than the contract price, the contractors were obliged to refund all monies above the stipulated profit.

The skill and experience the five companies brought together under Colorado Springs Construction, Incorporated enabled them to not only meet the imposed deadlines but also to refund nearly \$2.5 million to the government.



Buildings rose rapidly at Camp Carson in the spring of 1942.

Camp Carson

The War Years

With the acceptance of the first buildings by the camp commander, Col. Wilfrid M. Blunt, the war-time post was in business. Two days later, on June 4, 1942, Maj. Gen. William H. Gill arrived to assume command of the 89th Infantry Division. The first troops of the 89th arrived from Jefferson Barracks, Missouri on June 15 and one month later the division was activated.

During World War II, a total of 104,165 soldiers trained at Camp Carson. Along with three other infantry divisions—the 71st, 104th and 10th Mountain—more than 125 units were activated at Camp Carson and over 100 other units were transferred to the mountain post from other installations. The camp trained nurses, cooks, mule packers, tank battalions, a Greek infantry battalion and an Italian ordnance company—soldiers of any and every variety. Toward the end of the war, after the departure of the divisions and established units, Camp Carson trained replacement troops and provisional companies. The peak troop strength of the installation was in late 1943 when approximately 43,000 military personnel were stationed at the camp.



Soldiers of the 89th Inf. Div. take a break outside their company orderly room, summer 1942. (Photo courtesy of Irving T. Lipman)



The "Banana Belt" at Fort Carson, summer 1942. (Photo courtesy of Irving T. Lipman)



Soldiers attack the 89th Division commando course.



"Liberty or Death" was the battle cry of the Greek battalion, shown here passing in review

The Army Mules

The first shipment of Army mules arrived here by train from Nebraska on July 30, 1942. The men of the 604th and 605th Field Artillery (Pack) had to take the wild mules, break them, and train them to carry a field pack over almost inaccessible terrain. It took six to eight weeks to break and train a mule and the battle could be spectacular.

The mule was first introduced to the feel of the rigging. Later, heavier and heavier packs were placed on him until he got used to the load.

Almost every Army unit has a

goldbricker and so did the mules. His name was Useless, and he was assigned to the 602nd Field Artillery. They tried to turn him into a good "soldier," but it was useless. He was first a pack mule. Then he became a messenger mule. Then he was hitched to a wagon and used to draw hay, but even hay hauling was too much for Useless.

The mules even contributed to the construction of the NORAD Combat Operations Center. Two were hired to haul cargo in areas beyond the reach of machines. The mules were paid \$40 each while their keepers were paid \$2.



Mule barn area at Camp Carson.

CAMP CARSON MOUNTAINEER

Colorado Springs, Colo., Thursday, September 3, 1942

Colorado Springs, Colo., Thursday, September 2, 1943

German Prisoners Work at Carson Laundry

War Prisoners Perform Many Duties at Laundry

Soon to Like Work, Often Asking for
Jobs at \$1 "Goldbergs" Paid by
Being Replaced on Laundry Job

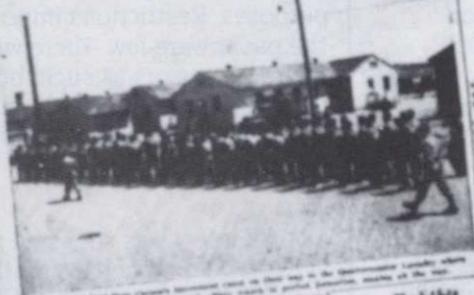
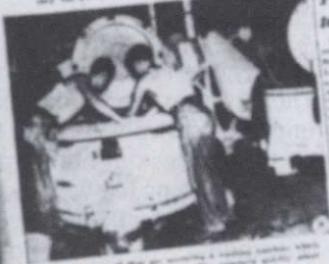
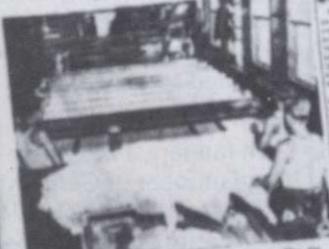


Photo Exhibit



There's no place like home, especially when you're traveling a million miles away from your hometown or vacation. You'll never again want to leave home.



What convinced you that there is a God? What do you think about the existence of God?

8-Week Training Course
@West USD Highschool

daughter's Knit-It Used

Exhibit
art Soon

Plans Under Way
for Non-Com Club
at 5th Infantry

New Station Vet at Camp Cordon



www.ijerpi.org

Volume 20 Number 1

*Montgomery Auditorium
Baltimore, Maryland*



Hambone, the white mule in the photo, carries his First Sergeant over Ute Pass.

Hambone

No story of Army mules is complete without a brief note on Hambone. Hamilton T. Bone was the pride of the 4th Field Artillery Battalion (Pack). Year after year, he carried the First Sergeants of the 4th up Ute Pass to Camp Hale or along the foothills of the Rockies to Cheyenne, Wyoming for the Frontier Days Rodeo. His silvery-white coat and entertaining antics as a jumper won him fame in July 1949 when *Life Magazine* printed a feature story on the four-footed soldier.

After serving 13 years at Carson, Hambone was retired involuntarily along with the other mules. He spent his retirement years as a star attraction with the Pikes Peak or Bust Rodeo and the Pikes Peak Range Ride.

In the summer of 1970 Hambone showed signs of advanced age, and he was returned to Fort Carson for the "last mile" a few months prior to his death on March 29, 1971. Feelings for Hambone ran deep, and his death made newspaper headlines locally. He was buried with appropriate military honors in front of Division Artillery Headquarters. The legendary Hambone is still acknowledged as king of a great era. A memorial, made of stone quarried on the

reservation, was erected over his grave.

The saga of the Army mule and an Army tradition came to an end at Fort Carson on December 15, 1956, when Battery A of the 4th Field Artillery Battalion (Pack) was redesignated, and the 35th Quartermaster Company (Pack) was inactivated. More than 322 mules marched into retirement to be replaced by helicopters. Until the mule barns were razed in 1970 to make way for a unique central maintenance facility, pack mules returning to the post for ceremonial events would head directly toward the familiar surroundings of their former stalls.



Helicopters phased out the Army mule.

The POW Camp

The internment camp, opened on the first day of 1943, was later redesignated a POW camp. Located just inside Gate 3 between the service and supply area and Highway 115, it originally housed 3,000 prisoners. In 1945, an additional 5,000 prisoners were housed in barracks located east of Pershing Field in the area now occupied by Division Artillery. A total of nearly 9,000 German, Italian, and some Japanese prisoners of war were interned at Camp Carson during World War II.

During 1944, POWs alleviated the manpower shortage in Colorado by doing general farm work, canning tomatoes, cutting corn, and aiding in logging operations on Colorado's Western slope. They earned 80 cents a day. In the winter months at Carson, they worked in the Quartermaster Laundry and other places on and off post. About 3,650 POWs worked at 17 branch camps located throughout the state. At Camp Hale, near Leadville, about 400 of the most incorrigible members of Field Marshal Erwin Rommel's Afrika Corps were confined under tight security.

Each of the compounds of the camp had a canteen where prisoners could purchase personal necessities and a few luxuries. The prisoners built the canteens and made

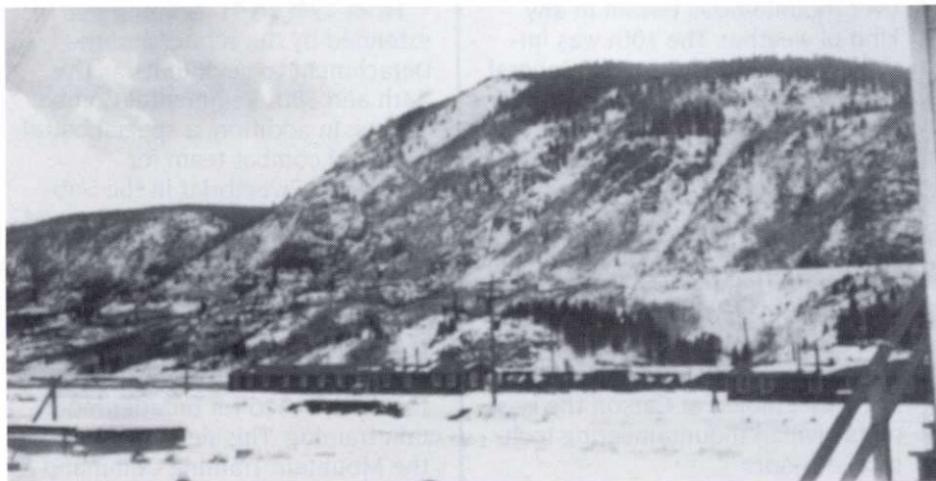
their own furniture in a prison woodworking shop.

The prisoners also published their own newspaper, a 20-page mimeograph magazine-size publication called "Die PW Woche." The paper, printed in German, was staffed by seven of the internees. The staff had many American newspapers and magazines for reference purposes. Restrictions imposed on the paper were few. There was no board of censors as such, but Camp Carson personnel discussed the paper with the prisoners before it was composed.

A cemetery was set aside for POWs who died here. After the war, their bodies were shipped to their homelands.

Only one POW strike is recorded. The day after the war in Europe ended, Americans took all the food and cigarettes out of the canteen. The only items left were books and papers, and the POWs were decidedly miffed. The strike ended a couple of days later when the prisoners were told that if they returned to work, food and cigarettes would be returned to the canteen.

In January, 1946, there were still a large number of German prisoners at Carson. By July 21, 1946, all had been returned to Europe or released.



This view shows the permanent buildings at Camp Hale in November 1947.

Camp Hale and Mountain and Cold Weather Training

Construction of Camp Hale, named for Brig. Gen. Irving Hale, began in April 1942 and was completed that November. The camp, located about 20 miles west of Leadville, Colorado, was the first U.S. training post for mountain troops.

The Mountain Training Command was activated at Camp Carson on September 2, 1942, but was moved to Camp Hale in November, just in time for the arrival of the 10th Mountain Division.

An increased need for troops trained in the art of mountain warfare led to the formation of the 10th Mountain Division, a unit devoted to moving appropriate weapons

over mountainous terrain in any kind of weather. The 10th was initially trained by Norwegian General (then Colonel) Dagfin Dahl at Camp Hale.

In 1946, with the return home and deactivation of the 10th, the doctrine learned in combat and during previous years of experimentation and training was kept alive by the creation of the Mountain and Cold Weather Training Detachment at Camp Carson. The Army assembled at Carson the best of its civilian mountaineering technical advisors.

From 1947 to 51, training was extended by the school and the Detachment to such units as the 14th and 38th Regimental Combat Teams. In addition, a special battalion-level combat team for Operation Sweetbriar in the Sub-Arctic, nine Ranger companies and many civilian components were trained.

Painful experience in Korea and realization of the scope of American commitments in Europe established the need for broader mountain training. This need was met by the Mountain Training Command at



Two soldiers relax after constructing their shelter on Resolution Creek near Camp Hale in 1948.

Carson, which replaced the Mountain and Cold Weather Training Detachment in December 1951.

The Mountain and Cold Weather Training Command was the only unit of its kind in the Army. The mission of the MCWTC was two-fold: to provide technical assistance in mountain and cold weather training for selected infantry regiments and their supporting units, and to develop mountain warfare doctrine, tactics and techniques by conducting extensive research and special projects in both summer and winter phases.

The foundation of all training for the command was the requirement that troops be able to maneuver over the most rugged terrain in the worst weather. This demand was satisfied by intensified instruction in mountain walking, balanced climbing, party (roped) climbing, cliff evacuation of wounded soldiers, rappeling, and construction of hauling lines and the use of ropes. Methods of supply by animals, man packs and the M-29 Cargo Carrier (Weasel) were also taught.

Cold weather training focused on the problems of mobility over snow and survival under extreme winter conditions. Winter tactics and combat in extreme cold were also taught.

In 1953 and through part of 1954, the MCWTC trained a cycle of 330 trainees every six weeks. These hand-picked soldiers then passed on their knowledge to others.

In July 1957, MCWTC was transferred to Fort Greeley, Alaska, and Camp Hale became a training site for Carson ski teams. Camp Hale was declared excess to Army needs and closed in June 1965. In trade for Camp Hale, the Army acquired land on Carson's southern border.



Pfc. Holland selects his equipment in the cantonment area at Camp Hale, 1948.



Argentine Officers watch a demonstration of the "Weasel" at Camp Hale, 1948.

Medical Services



Graduates of the Camp Carson Army Nurse Training Center pass in review.

To provide immediate medical care for Camp Carson's soldiers, a Station Hospital was opened in August 1942. With a 2,000 bed capacity and 11 square miles of floor space, the Carson Hospital Center was the largest in the country during WW II. During their existence, the combined general and convalescent hospitals cared for more than 30,000 patients. The staff consisted of three Women's Army Corps (WAC) hospital companies, about 2,000 civilians, and hundreds of doctors, nurses and medical

corpsmen. In the fall of 1945, a temporary separation center was established at the hospital. About 9,000 soldiers from installations in a four-state area were processed for discharge from the Army through this separation center.

In addition to being a general and convalescent hospital, Carson Hospital Center was a major training center. The Army Nurse Training Center, activated on October 23, 1943, trained more than 3,000 civilian nurses in Army nursing tech-



An aerial view of the Camp Carson hospital complex.



niques in less than two years. A large number of field, evacuation and general hospitals, and medical ship platoons were activated, trained and shipped to ports of embarkation by Camp Carson.

When the war ended, the Camp Carson Hospital Center was inactivated. In its place, the 400 bed Station Hospital continued treatment of patients scheduled to be released before May 31, 1946.

With the outbreak of the Korean War, the hospital was expanded to 1,500 beds. In addition to a greatly increased patient load, in July 1951 it was asked to assist the Camp Carson Separation Center. In a little more than two years, hospital personnel were responsible for complete physical examinations of more than 100,000 soldiers.



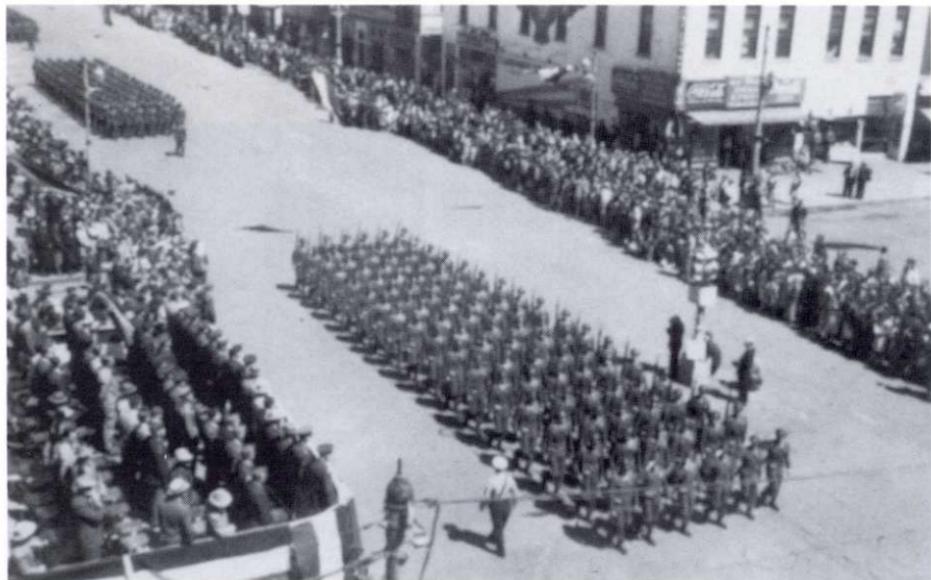
Volunteer Red Cross workers were a mainstay of the Camp Carson Station Hospital.

Post War

Activities at Camp Carson were greatly reduced following World War II. Thousands of soldiers were separated from the service or sent overseas for occupation duty, units were inactivated, and the prisoners of war were repatriated. By April 4, 1946, the military strength at the Mountain Post had dropped to around 600, not including 320 patients in the hospital. It appeared that Camp Carson would be closed. However, in mid-April 1946 the War Department announced that the camp would remain open and the troop strength increased.

The 38th Regimental Combat Team was transferred to Camp Carson at the end of April 1946, and the 611th Field Artillery Battalion (Pack) arrived the following month.

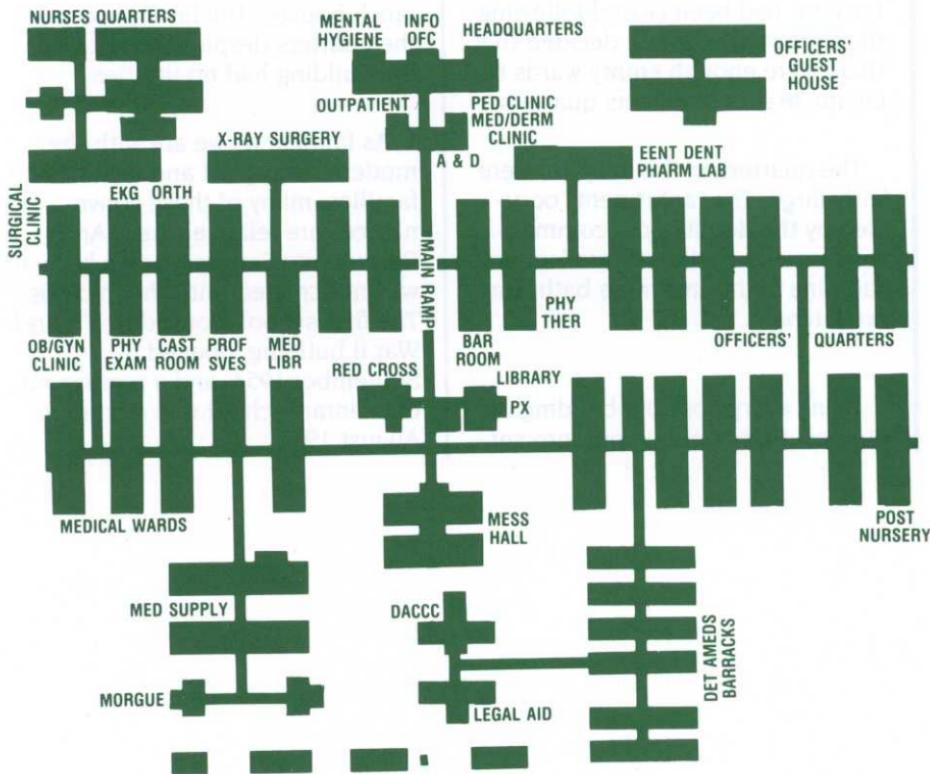
During the next few years, the 14th and 39th Regimental Combat Teams, the 4th Field Artillery Battalion (Pack), the 11th Armored Cavalry Regiment and the 313th Engineer Construction Group were stationed at Camp Carson. The 40th Field Artillery Group was formed here early in 1951.



The 38th Regimental Combat Team passes the reviewing box during the Colorado Springs Army Day Parade, 1948.

U.S. ARMY HOSPITAL

FORT CARSON COLORADO



Families Come to Carson

During World War II, Carson was filled with soldiers who came here to be trained quickly before going overseas. There were no facilities for dependents. Families had to fend for themselves. By the late 1940s—with the war over—assignments stabilized. A large block of two-story barracks was converted into apartments for families of enlisted men. They were concentrated in an area near where the junior high school now stands. By the mid-50s Carson was taking a

hard look at existing structures that could double as housing for officers. The entire east wing of the hospital had been closed following the Korean War. It was decided that there were enough empty wards to create 36 sets of officers quarters.

The quarters in the hospital were fairly large. The "apartment" occupied by the deputy post commander contained 3,450 square feet and had nine bedrooms, nine baths and two kitchens.

Using every possible building on the post that could be put into ser-

vice as quarters, housing officials permitted an enlisted man's family to live in one of the old Mary Ellen ranch houses. The family accepted the quarters despite the fact that the building had no utilities.

As familiar as we are with the modern Army post and facilities for families, many of these conveniences are relatively new. Army Community Services, as we know it, was not created until the mid-60s. The first school, housed in a World War II building, opened in September 1954, and a permanent elementary school was started in August 1956.



Soldiers filling in time at the transient barracks at Camp Carson, 1948.

Fire And Flood



This fire cost nine lives and \$3,500,000 in damages in 1950.

Due to the dry climate, every year there are several fires on post, but only two have caused extensive damage. In January 1943 the post was hit by a fire which was driven by nearly hurricane force winds. In the POW camp area 23 buildings were completely destroyed. In all, the fire caused over \$1 million in damages.

Seven years later, on January 17, 1950, the worst fire to strike the post started in the Broadmoor area and was driven eastward by 50 mile-per-hour winds to Camp Carson. By 5 a.m. Carson troops were moved to the northern part of the post to fight the fire. Gusts of 80 to 90 mph vaulted the fire across Highway 115. Soldiers armed with nothing but burlap bags and pack shovels brought the flames under control in that area.

Post engineer bulldozers cut a fire break across the northern part of the post in front of the abandoned prisoner-of-war area. The flames leaped the cut and burned down the POW barracks. Including the POW buildings and some warehouses more than 33 buildings were leveled.

The winds then blew the fire all over the post. Fires appeared where there were no men or equipment to fight them. By midmorning, civilian volunteers and fire fighting equipment from surrounding towns came to Carson's aid.

The NCO housing area was evacuated, the families sent to Pueblo, Colorado. At one point it looked as if the Carson Hospital would have to be emptied. At noon the entire camp appeared to be in danger of being destroyed. At dusk the wind died down, and the fires were finally extinguished by midnight. However, by that time 92 buildings were totally destroyed and two others were heavily damaged. Total damage was estimated at \$3 million.

Approximately 150 soldiers and civilians were treated for minor burns and an additional 21 were hospitalized. One soldier died that day, and seven soldiers and one civilian died later of burns received fighting the blaze.

Nine streets at Fort Carson were named in honor of the victims of the fire. They were: Harley McCullough, a 14 year old junior high school student who answered a radio appeal for volunteers; WO William J. Tripp; Cpl. Kenneth Watson; Pvt. Marvin Tevis; Pvt. Lawrence Elwell; Cpl. Bobby Coleman; Pvt. William Rau; Pvt. Robert Moore; and Pvt. Joseph A. Weston.

Probably the worst disaster in the history of Colorado occurred in June 1965 when a flood caused property damage in excess of \$100 million and the loss of several lives. Although the damage to Fort Carson was not great, troops and

equipment were used to aid suffering civilians and to assist in flood control.

Hundreds of troops worked night and day until the flood water subsided. Helicopters evacuated thousands of stranded civilians, many of whom were given medical care in the Fort Carson hospital. Food, blankets, and cots were provided by the Army.

On the weekend of July 24-25, 1965, Carson was struck by a major flood, plus damaging and deadly flash floods. More than \$160,000 in damage was done. A 20-foot crest washed out a bridge on B Street just outside Gate 4. The greatest damage was done to the railroad spur to Kelker. Two walls of water washed out 450 feet of track. The NCO housing area was also damaged, and the northern part of the fort was covered with mud and silt.

Butts Army Airfield

In early 1949, landing an aircraft at Camp Carson was extremely hazardous. A bumpy dirt strip on the edge of the post was the only facility available. Dust often decreased the visibility to zero. Appropriations in the fall of that year allowed for the bulldozing of a new dirt strip and construction of a small wooden operations shack. However, aircraft maintenance had to be done in the open and the wind still made landing and taking off hazardous.

As a result of the uncertain conditions at the Carson strip, the first Army aircraft operated by post personnel were based in a single hangar at Peterson Field.

In 1954, air operations were moved to an area now in NCO housing. Winds of 60 knots or better were common, making the approach over the hospital complex extremely tricky. There were no hangars either. When high winds came up, trucks had to be parked beside the aircraft to protect them.

Two years later, air operations were again relocated, this time to a mesa strip adjacent to today's Butts Army Airfield. There was one building on Mesa Air Strip, but it was dilapidated. Eventually a T-shaped pre-fab hangar was constructed; but by the time it was completed, it was already obsolete.

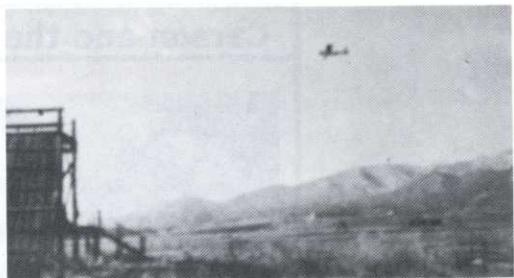
Appropriations for modern improvements were made in the fall of 1963. Three years and nearly \$3 million later, Butts Field was a modern airfield.



Fort Carson had a new modern airfield when this picture



was taken in 1968.



38th RCT liaison plane flies over the Camp Carson airstrip, October 1947.

Carson and the Movies



Robert Mitchum discusses the finer points of movie making with the editor of the Camp Carson "Mountaineer."

The filming of the RKO picture, "The Korean Story," later named "One Minute to Zero," gave the post a few lighter moments in 1951.

Starring Robert Mitchum, the movie told the story of an American Army officer in the early stages of the Korean War.

Fort Carson was chosen because much of its terrain is similar to that in Korea. The engineers built bridges, roads, and constructed a 4000-foot runway. Transformation of the site, three miles south of the main gate near Highway 115, was complete from straw thatched huts to muddy, water-soaked rice paddies. Hundreds of Mountain Post infantrymen were cast as UN troops.

Parts of two other movies were shot at Fort Carson. The BBC production of "The Oppenheimer Story" in 1980, and a movie about Marilyn Monroe shot in the early 1980s.

Site used for Training

Following the movie, the area was used as a realistic training setting for troops bound for Korea. The Korean Valley was one of three realistic training sites constructed at Carson for soldiers preparing for an overseas war.

The Swastika flew over Carson ground, and American troops were fired upon by live ammunition during World War II at the village of Beauclaire. Constructed by the 89th Division in 13 days, it was a replica of the French village of Beauclaire, captured by the division in World War I. Built to provide realistic training in house-to-house and street fighting, it was attacked from different points so that no two attacks were identical. The attackers were after the Swastika on the courthouse; when it fell, the battle was won.

With the Vietnam War requiring realistic preparation, Bung Cong Village, the third training area, was constructed. Booby traps and mines were stressed at all eight stations in the village. Troops experienced combat tactics with a combined armored personnel carrier and helicopter assault.



Soldiers depart the Vietnam training center.



This is a view from "Gestapo Headquarters" at Camp Carson as soldiers from the 89th Infantry Division attack.

The Army Dog Training Center

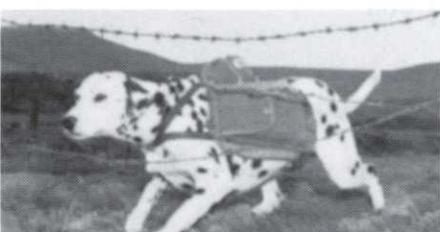
The Army Dog Training Center at Fort Carson was the only training installation for military canines in the United States. The center was located on the Mary Ellen Ranch, within the confines of the Carson reservation.

The dogs, in training for eight to twelve weeks, graduated in one of three specialties: scout, messenger or sentry. Messenger dogs had two handlers and were trained to run from one man to another upon command. They were capable of carrying messages, food, ammunition and medical supplies under all conditions.

Scout dogs were trained to work with line units where their sense of smell would detect the enemy. Sentry dogs were the only type taught to attack men. They were trained at Carson to patrol a given area such as a warehouse or ammo dump and attack any intruder who entered their post. Fort Carson lost the Army Dog Training Center in 1957 when the job of training sentry dogs was transferred to the Air Force.



Cpl. Richard H. Smith, an instructor at the Dog Training Center, tests a "trainee" in the sentry MOS.



A Dalmatian war dog carries water and supplies.

Sgt. Gordon McClaugherty, an instructor at the Dog Training Center, conducts a class in obedience during "doggie" basic training, February 1953.



The Korean War

With the onset of the Korean War, activities at Carson were increased. A large number of Reserve and National Guard units were called to active duty and stationed at the Mountain Post. The largest of these was the 196th Regimental Combat Team from the South Dakota National Guard, which arrived at Carson in September 1950. Also stationed at Carson were more than 20 engineer and artillery battalions and several miscellaneous companies and detachments.

The Camp Carson Separation Center was activated on July 5, 1951. It had the responsibility for separating Korean War veterans from the service or transferring them to other installations in the United States. By the end of 1953, the center had processed more than 100,000 soldiers.



A basic trainee from the 11th Armored Cavalry Regiment crosses a gully on the close combat course, April 1953.

Camp Carson Becomes Fort Carson

Colorado Springs was just beginning to recover from the recession of the early 1950s when word came that Carson was to become a fort. In the wake of President Truman's abrupt termination of the Korean War and subsequent budgetary cuts, it was thought that Carson could not survive, even as a fort. It was true that the 31st (Dixie) Division had been transferred to Carson in February 1954 from Camp Atterbury, but that was only because Atterbury was closed.

The 31st was redesignated as the 8th Infantry Division on June 15, 1954. During 1955 the 8th (Golden Arrow) Division trained more than 25,000 soldiers for other units in the United States and abroad.

In spite of the nation's emergence from war to peace, there were approximately 25,000 troops at Carson, plus about 2,000 civilian employees. On the other hand, no new construction had been approved which might indicate what lay in the post's future.

As far as the government's investment in buildings was concerned, in 1954 the Army could have scrapped every structure on post without incurring the censure of a single taxpayer. All buildings on post had long since passed their life expectancy of five years. The

first inkling that Carson might become a fort was contained in a newspaper article which stated that Congress had authorized \$13,427,000 for construction of 1,000 sets of family quarters, the first on post. At the same time, construction of a new NCO mess was announced. Congress also approved \$3,582,000 for new barracks and bachelor officer quarters.

On August 27, 1954, when Carson became a fort, the town of Colorado Springs cheered. Many remembered the bleak economy of the pre-war days, when jobs were few, houses stood vacant, and summer income from tourists had to stretch across a long winter. With permanent military payroll the prospects looked good. The joy did not last, however.

The 8th Division went to Germany, under "Operation Gyroscope," and traded posts with the 9th Division in 1956. The 9th Division reorganized and went Pentomic, acquiring a nuclear capability. Regiments were retired, and battle groups formed into brigades. An active training center continued to turn out new soldiers. By February 1960, the 9th Division had trained approximately 85,000 recruits and 17,000 advanced individual trainees since its arrival at Carson.

Then came the cutbacks. The Korean War was history, the Department of Defense had to cope with budget cuts, and the nation once again stacked arms.

Just as tales of rattlesnakes and knee-deep year-round snow had almost stopped Camp Carson in 1941, so reports of high respiratory ailment rates in Colorado Springs

came close to wiping out Fort Carson in 1958-59. Carson had a flu epidemic and 1,000 people were in the hospital during that time.

Efficiency experts argued that Carson was off the beaten path, too remote from main transportation arteries and population centers. Shipment of supplies and training of troops could be done much more economically at more central posts.

Proud units of the 9th Division were inactivated one by one. When Brig. Gen. Ashton Manhart came to assume command of the 9th Division and Fort Carson in May 1960, he found the "old reliables" consisted of three men: himself, his aide and his driver. During 1960 and most of 1961, the 2nd United States Army Missile Command (Medium) was the only major unit at Fort Carson.

Houses were hard to sell. Men transferred out of Carson were eager to unload their homes for closing costs. Security, which had been created only a few years before, seemed doomed to become a ghost town. The community braced for the worst as Forts Chaffee and Polk began closing operations. The McNamara list of base closings did, although not known at the time, include Fort Carson.

Then the Cuban Missile Crisis and the Berlin Blockade brought justification to reactivate two more divisions.

With the evaluation board when it came to Colorado Springs was Maj. Gen. John A. Heintges. He looked over the reservation and was impressed. The next morning, unable to sleep, he rose early at the

Broadmoor Hotel and took a walk. In the beauty of the Colorado morning he decided that Carson should remain open.

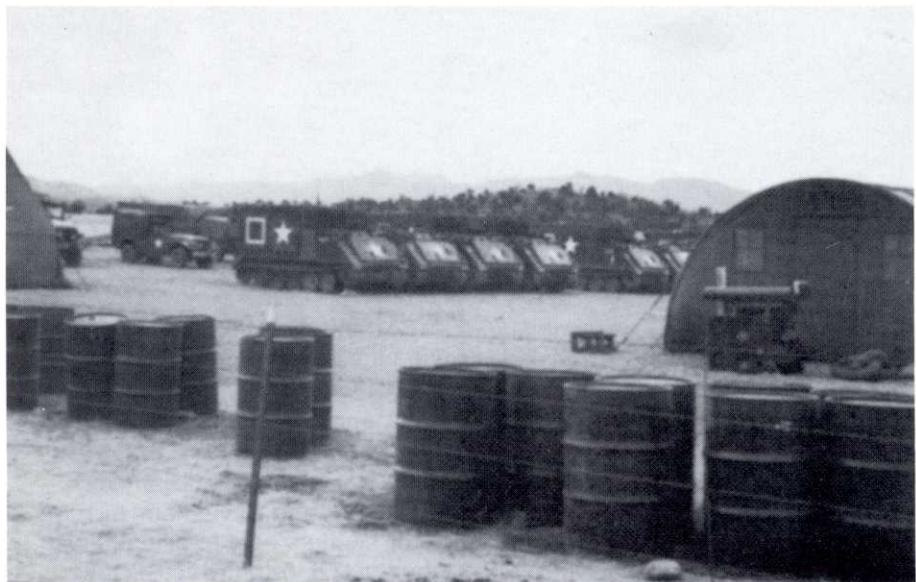
Aboard the plane returning to Washington, over a game of poker, the members of the board talked. Maj. Gen. Heintges argued for keeping Fort Carson open and making it the home of one of the new divisions. Little did he know that he

would return within two years to command both the post and the division.

The manpower came from the 2d Missile Command, which had been transferred from Fort Hood after the 9th Division was inactivated. The missile command was inactivated to man the Training Center in August 1961. When the Training Center had turned out enough basic and advanced trainees, a total



A missile crew from the 2d United States Army Missile Command prepares to fire a Corporal missile.



Camp Red Devil was constructed by the 5th Inf. Div. to allow for better field training.

of 29,597, the 5th Infantry Division was formally reactivated on February 19, 1962. Brig. Gen. Ashton H. Manhart was its first commander. The Training Center was then transferred to Fort Polk, Louisiana.

The 5th was the Army's first mechanized infantry division to be organized under the "ROAD" (Reorganization Objectives Army Division) concept.

The problems of training a mechanized division triggered the need for more land. In 1965, Fort Carson acquired 24,577 acres of state land (leased since 1942) by trading it for federal land located at the Lowry Bombing Range east of Denver. In 1965 and 1966, a total of 78,741 acres of land were acquired south of the original reservation at a cost

of approximately \$3.5 million. This consisted of 45,236 acres purchased from private individuals, 22,694 acres of state land traded for more land at the Lowry Bombing Range, and 7,668 acres purchased from the Colorado School of Mines. An additional 2,871 acres were acquired without cost from the Department of the Interior in trade for Camp Hale. These additions brought Fort Carson to its current size of 138,523 acres.

On March 7, 1966, Camp Red Devil was opened. The camp was the first year-round training area at Fort Carson for soldiers in a field environment. The base camp, which could accommodate as many as 950 soldiers, is located south of the main post off Highway 115.

Vietnam War Period

Beginning in 1965, the war in Vietnam had an ever-increasing impact on the Mountain Post.

Training for Southeast Asia became the priority at Fort Carson. In 1966, 14,000 Carson-trained soldiers were sent to Vietnam. In 1967, 9,000 soldiers were transferred; and about 6,000 went in 1968. During the years 1965-1967, 61 units were activated at Fort Carson. By far the largest unit transferred was the 1st Brigade of the 5th Infantry Division (Mechanized). The brigade, called "Task Force Diamond," was airlifted directly to Da Nang in July 1968 in the second largest airlift in history.

By the end of 1967, activities at Fort Carson had risen to a higher level than at any time since World War II. In October 1965 the military strength was 9,658; in March 1967 it was 24,735. The Army civilian strength went from 1,337 in March 1965 to 2,445 in July 1967. The economic impact of Fort Carson on the State of Colorado rose from approximately \$55 million in 1964 to \$100 million in 1967.

Fort Carson has never been isolated from the rest of the nation. Events at the Mountain Post reflect the mood of the country and the



Soldiers of the 1st Brigade, 5th Infantry Division (Mechanized) dig in a company defensive position in the Republic of Vietnam, 1969.



The 4th Infantry Division Colors leave Cam Ranh Bay, Republic of Vietnam, as the division redeloys to Fort Carson on December 12, 1970.

Front Range. In the late 1960s, relations between the post and the city of Colorado Springs hit an all-time low. This corresponded to the growth in nationwide anti-war protests.

To add to the problem, racial incidents were not uncommon at Fort Carson during this period. The situation was weathered with the combined efforts of the post commanders and the Colorado Springs community and business leaders.

As the U.S. involvement in Vietnam decreased, inevitable cutbacks again began taking place. In November 1970, the 4th Infantry Division, eight days senior to the 5th, was ordered to relocate to Fort

Carson. The real significance of the announcement to the people of Colorado Springs was not so much which division would be based at Fort Carson, but that the Pentagon had decided to keep the post open. The impact of the Mountain Post at that time was \$200 million annually in the Pikes Peak Region.



M48 tanks of the 1st Battalion, 77th Armor, 5th Infantry Division (Mechanized) move out on Highway 1 in Vietnam, 1969.



Carson - 1970s to the Present

By January 1973 the economic impact of Fort Carson on the Pikes Peak area was over \$340 million annually. The average military population was 20,400 and the post employed about 2,900 civilian workers. The average soldier was changing, and by June of that year more than 50 per cent of the troops at Carson were volunteers.

Army women were part of the Mountain Post since its beginning, but it wasn't until a WAC Company was organized in 1972 that they had any real impact on Fort Carson. Organized with one officer and seven enlisted soldiers, the company grew to 300 by the end of 1973 and to more than 1,500 just two years later.

Fort Carson, always an active and visible part of the Front Range, began to become even more involved with community relations programs. Project MAST or Military Assistance to Safety and Traffic, started in the summer of 1970, was a life saver on the front range. Other Army projects included a new hospital wing for the Navajo Indians at Crownpoint, New Mexico; a dam and reservoir for the San Isabel Scout Ranch; and many graded baseball diamonds—all constructed by Carson engineers.



An Army medic conducts an eye clinic.



Engineers from Fort Carson complete the Clear Creek Dam project.

Fort Carson undertook its most ambitious community relations program at Center, Colorado, 170 miles from the post in the San Luis Valley. Abandoned buildings were torn down. Roads were surveyed and resurfaced. An unsanitary dump was closed, while a new one was built; and the city hall was also restored.

Hundreds of soldiers participated, volunteering to work after duty hours in a variety of off-post projects. They cleaned up communities and worked with the Boy Scouts. When the El Paso County Legal Services Office was forced to cut its staff, Fort Carson volunteers rushed to fill the void.

Soldiers extended the linguistic resources of Fort Carson to the community by organizing and teaching a "law enforcement in Spanish" course to local Anglo policemen. The effectiveness of the program attracted the attention of agencies as far away as Los Angeles.

Soldiers worked with the Colorado School for the Deaf and Blind, the Virgil Robbins Home for Boys, the Iglesia Head Start Program, the Rocky Mountain Rehabilitation Center, and many other such agencies. All of this was done in spite of record-breaking personnel turnover.

Far from sapping the combat readiness of the Ironhorsemen, the vigorous community relations program significantly enhanced individual morale and unit esprit de corps. In addition, the individual and unit involvement in community relations paid visible dividends in training realism.



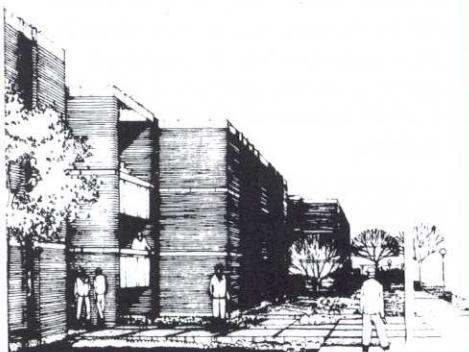
A Fort Carson engineer at work in Center, Colorado.



Fort Carson soldiers participate in a wide variety of community relations programs.



VOLAR



An artist's rendition of the new Fort Carson VOLAR barracks.

In the fall of 1970, Fort Carson was officially notified that it would be an initial test site for the Modern Volunteer Army concept. The 18-month field test, aimed at creating an environment conducive to an all-volunteer Army, started at the Mountain Post in January 1971. The best of the test programs would be incorporated into Regular Army budgeted programs.

Initially Carson was awarded \$5 million to support the test program. The money was used to increase recruitments and retain active soldiers by improving the quality of Army life. The list of VOLAR projects included: coffee houses, barracks cubicles and furniture, mobile classrooms, alcohol and drug pro-

grams, outdoor recreational areas, an enlisted men's council, a racial harmony council, a fine arts program, package ski trips, cash awards for achievement and an off-post guest house.

The overall VOLAR program, aimed at eliminating the need for the draft by July 1, 1973, had a major impact at Carson. Living conditions were improved. Pay was increased. Training was upgraded and made more relevant. Communications were also improved.

Communications played a vital role in VOLAR. The post newspaper, *The Mountaineer*, was augmented by other publications. A Spanish newspaper, *Adelante*, was published to reach individuals who spoke English as a second language. *Soldier's Bag* was for the troops, and *Over The Back Fence* was for spouses. A large number of organizations produced publications that were unique to their area of interest. The enlisted men's council made quality-of-life recommendations to the command.

VOLAR ended officially at Fort Carson on June 30, 1972. A large number of VOLAR projects have been discarded, however many of them continue to have an important role in today's Army.

Pinon Canyon

During 1974 the need for additional land for training began to receive considerable emphasis. The plan was to acquire the needed land in yearly increments. The total, approximately 74,000 acres, was located on the east and southwest border of Fort Carson. The citizens of the Pueblo area voiced considerable opposition to the expansion, particularly the proposed use of the Pueblo Reservoir for amphibious training.

Carson's efforts to obtain more training land involved considerable interaction with the local civilian communities. Following public hearings, Colorado Governor Richard Lamm appointed a 12-member committee to submit a report in the spring of 1976.

Due to additional Department of the Army requirements that all land expansion proposals be supported by analytical study, a comprehensive study to analyze the division's needs was completed in 1978. The study determined that a 129,000 acre shortfall existed.

Additional offers were considered by the Army. Pinon Canyon, consisting of 245,000 acres and located some 100 air miles southeast of the fort, was selected. The land purchase was completed on September 17, 1983. The cost was approximately \$26 million. An additional \$2 million was used for relocation of 11 landowners and for school bond relief. Approximately one half of the Pinon Canyon Maneuver Site was acquired through the legal process of condemnation.

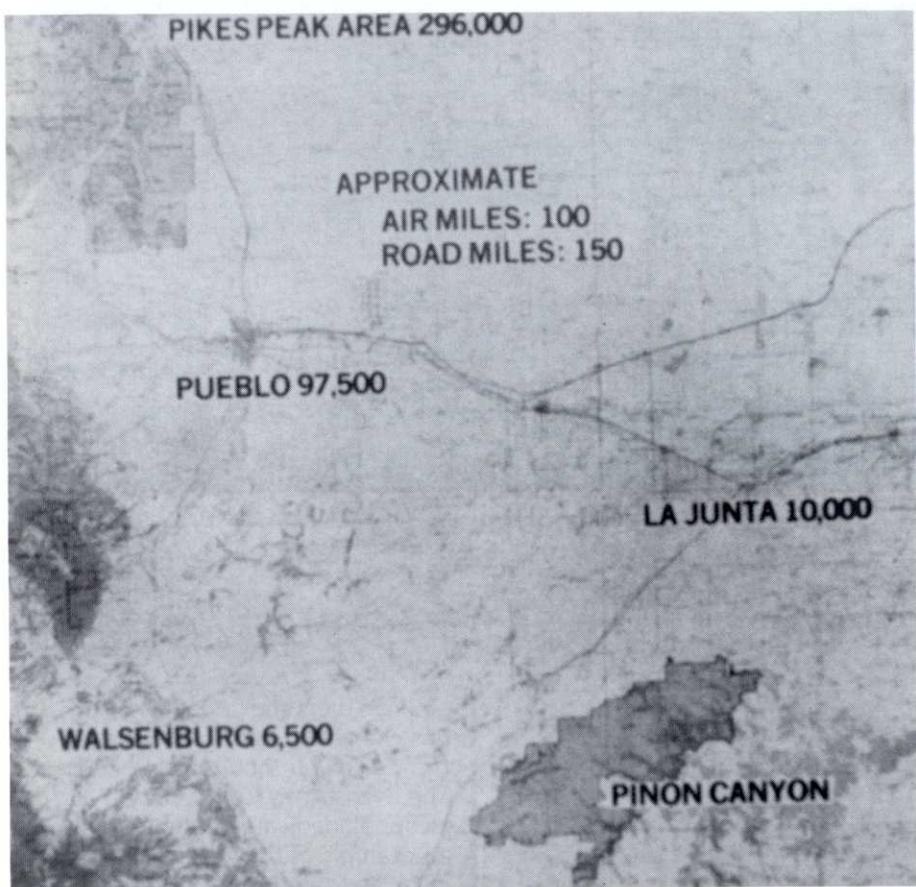


Infantrymen from the 4th Infantry Division (Mechanized) maneuver in their Bradley Fighting Vehicles at PCMS.

PCMS was opened for training in the summer of 1985. Units at Fort Carson are rotated to the site for maneuver training and preparation for the National Training Center at Fort Irwin, California. Expansion of the training site includes the construction of a dirt air strip, additions to the cantonment area, and a vehicle maintenance facility.

The Environmental and Natural Resource Program for the Pinon Canyon Maneuver Site is unique within the Department of Defense.

The operation of this important maneuver training site was planned to provide for the continuing balance between the military and national resource protection. The resource protection program is divided into six primary areas: the study and protection of wildlife; plant and soil conservation; water quality; the impact of training on archaeology and cultural resources; and the effect of sound on the environment in the Pinon Canyon Maneuver Site.



Growth and Change

Construction of what are referred to as "permanent buildings" did not begin at Fort Carson until after August 27, 1954 when the post was elevated to fort status—with one exception: an indoor swimming pool built in 1950.



Evans Army Community Hospital, 1994.

Since then, the face of the post has changed tremendously. Few of the World War II buildings remain. The Evans Army Community Hospital, dedicated in June 1986, is an example of the growth and change at the Mountain Post.

Dedicated to the soldier and the Army family, the post offers the most complete social services found anywhere in the Army. Help in any form is available day or night by telephone.

Not only has Fort Carson remained mobile and ready to fight and win, but it has continued its involvement in the Front Range. This involvement includes support from men and women, material, equipment and labor in projects helping surrounding communities in the Pikes Peak Region and throughout southern Colorado.

The soldiers of the Mountain Post continue the Domestic Actions Program started in the 1970s. Building bridges, flying rescue missions, marching in parades, even serving pancakes to thousands of people at the annual Colorado Springs Pancake Street Breakfast; Carson soldiers, as individuals, contribute hundreds of off-duty hours as volunteers for local causes.

In February 1974 the northeast corner of the fort, 170 acres of land, was deeded to Pikes Peak Community College for a new campus. The Community College, in operation since the fall of 1976, is an example of the fort and community working together to build a better life for the soldier and the civilian.

Fort Carson's military population has grown over the years as well. From 1973 to 1994 the 43d Corps Support Group has served as a support unit for both the 4th Division and III Corps. The 43d was deployed to Saudi Arabia from October 1990 to April 1991 for Operations Desert

Shield and Desert Storm. It also sent units to Somalia in December 1992 for Operation Restore Hope. The 43d has since been redesignated an Area Support Group.

The newest arrival on post is the 10th Special Forces Group (Airborne). With a storied past and a sterling reputation for readiness and professionalism, the "Green Berets" of the 10th truly embody what is "special" about Special Forces.

The Front Range continues to respond favorably to the soldiers of Fort Carson. Many units have been adopted by communities in southeastern Colorado. The adoption program allows the citizens to better understand the Army and its mission through increased interaction between community residents and soldiers.

Camp and Fort Commanders

CORNELIUS F. O'KEEFE

Lieutenant Colonel

May 15, 1942–May 31, 1942

WILFRID M. BLUNT

Colonel

June 1, 1942–April 22, 1946

WILLIAM K. HARRISON

Brigadier General

April 23, 1946–August 16, 1946

WILFRID M. BLUNT

Colonel

August 17, 1946–January 23, 1947

H. B. SHERMAN

Brigadier General

January 24, 1947–July 14, 1949

FRANK S. BOWEN

Colonel

July 15, 1949–January 14, 1950

ANDREW T. McANSH

Colonel

January 15, 1950–August 30, 1950

WALTER W. HESS, JR.

Brigadier General

August 31, 1950–April 1, 1952

EDWARD L. STROHBEHN

Colonel

April 2, 1952–May 18, 1952

GEORGE V. KEYSER

Brigadier General

May 19, 1952–January 26, 1954

WILLIAM W. DICK, JR.

Brigadier General

January 27, 1954–February 3, 1954

HARRY J. COLLINS

Major General

February 4, 1954–August 14, 1954

THOMAS L. HARROLD

Major General

August 15, 1954–

September 30, 1954

THOMAS L. SHERBURNE

Brigadier General

October 1, 1954–November 16, 1954

JOHN G. VAN HOUTON

Major General

November 17, 1954–January 9, 1956

B.P. HEISER

Brigadier General

January 10, 1956–January 15, 1956

THOMAS WATLINGTON

Major General

January 16, 1956–September 5, 1956

WILLIAM W. QUINN

Brigadier General

September 6, 1956–

November 4, 1956

HARRY P. STORKE

Major General

November 5, 1956–

September 9, 1957

JOSEPH B. CRAWFORD

Brigadier General

September 10, 1957–March 16, 1958

MARTIN J. MORIN

Major General

March 17, 1958–April 6, 1959

RICHARD A. RISDEN

Brigadier General

April 7, 1959–March 28, 1960

CHARLES L. HEITMAN, JR.

Colonel

March 29, 1960–May 30, 1960

ASHTON H. MANHART

Major General

May 31, 1960–December 9, 1962

JOSEPH R. RUSS

Brigadier General

December 10, 1962–

January 28, 1963

JOHN A. HEINTGES

Major General

January 29, 1963–July 14, 1964

MILBURN M. HUSTON

Brigadier General

July 15, 1964–July 31, 1964

AUTREY J. MAROUN

Major General

August 1, 1964–November 30, 1966

CHARLES A. CORCORAN

Major General

December 1, 1966–April 30, 1968

DONALD H. McGOVERN

Major General

May 1, 1968–June 2, 1968

ROLAND M. GLEZER

Major General

June 3, 1968–September 17, 1969

BERNARD W. ROGERS

Major General

September 18, 1969–

December 9, 1970

JOHN C. BENNETT

Major General

December 10, 1970–August 24, 1972

JAMES F. HAMLET

Major General

August 25, 1972–October 14, 1974

JOHN W. VESSEY, JR.

Major General

October 15, 1974–August 1, 1975

WILLIAM W. PALMER

Major General

August 2, 1975–October 15, 1976

JOHN F. FORREST

Major General

October 16, 1976–

September 18, 1978

LOUIS C. MENETREY

Major General

September 19, 1978–

September 11, 1980

JOHN W. HUDAČEK

Major General

September 12, 1980–July 30, 1982

T. G. JENES, JR.

Major General

July 31, 1982–April 13, 1984

G. T. BARTLETT

Major General

April 14, 1984–June 5, 1986

JAMES R. HALL, JR.

Major General

June 6, 1986–June 21, 1988

DENNIS J. REIMER

Major General

June 22, 1988–May 24, 1990

NEAL T. JACO

Major General

May 25, 1990–October 3, 1991

GUY A. J. LaBOA

Major General

October 4, 1991–October 21, 1993

THOMAS A. SCHWARTZ

Major General

October 22, 1993 -



Fort Carson Streets and Landmarks

Identified numerically in World War II, many of Fort Carson's streets were renamed in honor of soldiers recognized for conspicuous bravery in combat actions ranging from the Indian Wars to the Vietnam Conflict.

The main post shopping area was called "Founders Plaza" to honor Fort Carson's "Founding Fathers," those civilian leaders who worked so hard to bring the Army to Colorado Springs.

Manhart Field was dedicated to Lt. Gen. Ashton H. Manhart, a native Coloradan who was the last commander of the 9th Division at Carson and the first commander of the reactivated 5th Division. His command covered 31 eventful months from May 1960 to December 1962.

Pershing Field was named for

General of the Armies John J. Pershing on the 100th anniversary of his birth.

Roosevelt Field was named in honor of the 4th Division Medal of Honor recipient, Brig. Gen. Theodore Roosevelt, Jr. Roosevelt was awarded the Medal of Honor posthumously for his actions on Utah Beach during the landing at Normandy.

Evans Army Community Hospital was named for Spec. 4 Donald W. Evans, Jr. Assigned as a medic with A Company, 2nd Battalion, 12th Infantry, he repeatedly and with total disregard of personal safety, left his position to treat casualties and evacuate his wounded comrades. Spec. 4 Evans was awarded the Congressional Medal of Honor posthumously for his actions in the Republic of Vietnam.

ALLWORTH COURT: Named for Capt. Edward C. Allworth, 60th Infantry, 5th Division, World War I, who was awarded the Medal of Honor for his actions in France on November 5, 1918. While crossing the Meuse River and canal, the platoons of Capt. Allworth's company became separated. Allworth plunged into the canal and led his men across under heavy enemy fire. Inspiring his men by example, he led them forward to join his hard-pressed advanced platoons. By his personal leadership he forced the enemy back for over a kilometer, overcoming machine gun nests and capturing 100 prisoners. His exceptional courage and leadership made possible the reestablishment of a bridge-head and the successful advance of other troops.

ALBANESE STREET: Named in honor of Pvt. 1st Class Lewis Albanese, Company B, 5th Battalion (Airmobile), 7th Cavalry, 1st Cavalry Division, who was awarded the Medal of Honor for his actions on December 1, 1966 in the Republic of Vietnam. Pvt. Albanese's platoon, while advancing through densely covered terrain, came under intense automatic weapons fire from close range. As other soldiers maneuvered to assault the enemy position, he was ordered to provide security for the left flank of the platoon. Suddenly the left flank received sniper fire a wall-concealed ditch. Realizing the imminent danger to his comrades, he fixed his bayonet and marched aggressively into the ditch. His action silenced the sniper fire, enabling the platoon to advance toward the main enemy position. As the platoon advanced, a pitched battle ensued in the ditch Pvt. Albanese had entered. It was a well organized complex of enemy defenses designed to bring flanking fire on forces attacking the main position. Albanese advanced 100 meters along the trench and killed six snipers. He was mortally wounded when he engaged and killed two more enemy soldiers in hand to hand combat. His actions saved the lives of many members of his platoon and enabled his platoon to successfully advance against an enemy force of overwhelming numerical superiority.

BARGER STREET: Named for Pvt. 1st Class Charles D. Barger, 354th Infantry Regiment, 89th Infantry Division, who was awarded the Medal of Honor for conspicuous gallantry near Bois de Bantheville, France on October 31, 1918. Pvt. Barger, on learning that two daylight patrols had been caught out in "No Man's Land" and were unable to return, on his own initiative and aided by another stretcher bearer, made two trips 500 yards beyond friendly lines under constant enemy machine gun fire and rescued two wounded officers.

BARKELEY AVENUE: Named for Pvt. David R. Barkeley, Company E, 356th Infantry Regiment, 89th Infantry Division who won the Medal of Honor. He was killed in action on November 9, 1918 near Pouilly, France. He volunteered with another soldier to reconnoiter a strong enemy position. The soldiers swam a river under intense fire and successfully secured the information.

BELCHER STREET: Named in honor of Sgt. Ted Belcher, Company C, 1st Battalion, 14th Infantry, 4th Infantry Division, who was awarded the Medal of Honor posthumously for his actions in Vietnam on November 19, 1966. Sgt. Belcher was on a search and clear mission when the Reconnaissance Platoon was pinned down by fire from an estimated NVA battalion. As he was moving forward against the enemy, an enemy grenade landed directly in front of his squad. Sgt. Belcher leaped to cover the grenade with his body, absorbing the blast. He saved the lives of his men at the cost of his own.

BELLRICHARD COURT: Named for Pvt. 1st Class Leslie A. Bellrichard, Company C, 1st Battalion, 8th Infantry, 4th Infantry Division who was awarded the Medal of Honor posthumously for his actions in the Kontum Province, Republic of Vietnam, on May 20, 1967. When the enemy launched a human wave attack, he rose and hurled grenades, killing several NVA troops and causing the others to retreat. When the second assault streamed toward him, he pulled the pin on another grenade. Shrapnel hit him knocking him and the loose grenade into the foxhole. He threw himself over the grenade to save his comrades. He then pulled himself into a sitting position and succumbed while emptying a magazine from his M16 rifle into the ranks of the advancing enemy.

BURRIS STREET: Named in honor of Sgt. 1st Class Tony K. Burris, 38th Infantry Regiment, 2nd Infantry Division who was awarded the Medal of Honor for his actions on October 8, 1951 in the vicinity of Munding-ni, Korea. When his company encountered intense fire from an entrenched hostile force, Sgt. Burris charged forward alone, throwing grenades into the position and destroying approximately 15 of the enemy. On the following day, spearheading a renewed assault on enemy positions, he was wounded by machine gun fire but continued the assault, reaching the crest of the ridge ahead of his unit and sustaining a second wound. Calling for 57mm recoilless rifle fire, he deliberately exposed himself to draw hostile fire and reveal the enemy position. The company then moved forward and prepared to assault other positions on the ridge line. Burris, refusing medical evacuation, joined the unit in its renewed attack, but hostile fire halted the advance. He rose to his feet, charged forward and destroyed the first emplacement with its heavy machine gun and crew of six men. Moving out to the next emplacement and throwing his last grenade, which destroyed this position, he fell mortally wounded by enemy fire. His actions inspired his comrades to overrun the enemy position and secure Hill 605, a strategic position in the battle for "Heartbreak Ridge."

BUTTS ROAD/BUTTS ARMY AIRFIELD: Named for Lt. John E. Butts, Company E, 60th Infantry Regiment, 9th Infantry Division, who was awarded the Medal of Honor posthumously for his actions in Normandy, France. Although painfully wounded June 14 and 16 while spearheading an attack to establish a bridge-head across the Dove River, he refused medical aid and remained with his platoon. A week later, he led an assault on a stubbornly defended hill. As the attack was launched, he was critically wounded by German machine gun fire. Although weakened by his injuries he rallied his men and made a frontal assault alone to draw hostile fire upon himself. Once more he was struck, but by grim determination and sheer courage continued to crawl forward until killed by direct fire within ten yards of his objective.

CAREY STREET: Named for Tech. Sgt. Charles E. Carey Jr., 38th Infantry, who was awarded the Medal of Honor for his actions at Rimling, France on January 8, 1945. He demonstrated inspiring leadership when he destroyed a German tank, captured 16 Germans in a house and led the rescue of two American squads after the enemy had overrun his battalion.

CARPENTER COURT: Named in honor of Capt. Louis H. Carpenter, 10th United States Cavalry. Capt. Carpenter won the Medal of Honor for his actions on October 15, 1868 and for his later actions during a forced march to relieve Forsyth's Scouts, who were in danger of annihilation by superior Indian forces.

CHILES AVENUE: Named for Capt. Marcellus H. Chiles, 356th Infantry Regiment, 89th Infantry Division, who won the Medal of Honor. On November 3, 1918 near Le Champy Bas, France, Chiles picked up the rifle of a dead soldier, called upon his men to follow, and led them across a waist deep stream in the face of enemy machine gun fire. Although mortally wounded, he refused to be evacuated until his battalion took its objective.

CHRISTY STREET: Named for Sgt. William Christy, Company F, 1st Squadron, 10th Cavalry Regiment. The 10th Cavalry first came under fire on August 2, 1867 about 40 miles northeast of Fort Hays, Kansas, near the Sabine River. Company F was attacked by a band of 300 Cheyenne Indians. The company was comprised of two officers and thirty-four men. During the six hour engagement, Sgt. Christy was shot and became the first combat death in the 10th Cavalry.

ELLIS STREET: Named for Sgt. Michael B. Ellis, 28th Infantry Regiment, who was awarded the Medal of Honor posthumously for his actions in France in 1918. In advance of his company, he flanked an enemy emplacement, killed two and captured 17. Continuing, he advanced under heavy fire, captured two officers, 25 men and six machine guns to hold up the enemy advance.

EVANS STREET: Named in honor of 2nd Lt. William M. Evans, 47th Infantry Regiment, who was awarded the Distinguished Service Cross for his actions on June 16, 1944 in France. Evans, while leading his battalion on a night march through enemy lines, was shocked by a concussion grenade. Although dazed, he single-handedly attacked an enemy position, killing two, capturing four enemy soldiers and their machine gun position.

FELKINS STREET: Named in honor of Capt. William C. Felkins, Jr., 387th Field Artillery Battalion, 104th Infantry Division, who was awarded the Distinguished Service Cross posthumously for his actions on November 1, 1944. He led a patrol across a river into enemy territory against hostile troops and tanks, and personally adjusted artillery concentrations that forced the withdrawal of the enemy who had taken a heavy toll on an American battalion. He lost his life while preparing to continue the advance.

FLINT STREET: Named for Col. Harry A. Flint, 39th Infantry Regiment, who won the Distinguished Service Cross for his actions in France in 1944. When enemy fire delayed the advance of his regiment, he called for a tank. Moving along its side, far in advance of his assaulting battalion, he directed fire on heavily defended hedgerows and continued along to a group of buildings, personally firing at the enemy and urging his men to follow. He was killed by sniper fire.

FRANCIS LOOP: Named for Sgt. 1st Class Frank L. Francis, 179th Aviation Company, 4th Aviation Battalion, 4th Infantry Division.

FUNK STREET: Named for Pvt. 1st Class Jesse N. Funk, 354th Infantry Regiment, 89th Infantry Division, who was recognized for conspicuous gallantry near Bois de Bantheville, France, on October 31, 1918. Funk, on learning that two patrols had been caught in "No Man's Land" and were unable to return, on his own initiative and aided by another stretcher bearer, made two trips 500 yards beyond friendly lines under constant enemy machine gun fire and rescued two wounded officers. Funk was the first native of Colorado to win the Medal of Honor.

GARCIA STREET: Named for Staff Sgt. Marcario Garcia, Company B, 22nd Infantry, 4th Infantry Division, who was awarded the Medal of Honor for his actions near Grosshau, Germany on November 27, 1944. While an acting squad leader, he single-handedly assaulted two enemy machine gun emplacements. Although painfully wounded, he refused to be evacuated and on his own initiative crawled forward alone until he boldly assaulted the position, destroyed the gun, and with his rifle killed three of the enemy who attempted escape. When he rejoined his company, a second machine gun opened fire and again he went forward, utterly disregarding his own safety. He stormed the position and destroyed the gun, killed three more Germans, and captured four prisoners. He fought on with his unit until the objective was taken. Only then did he permit himself to be removed for medical care.

GENDUSA STREET: Named for Pvt. 1st Class Frank J. Gendusa, Company B, 38th Infantry Regiment, who was awarded the Distinguished Service Cross for his heroism on September 1, 1951 in the vicinity of Mandae-ri, Korea. When his squad became pinned down by enemy sniper fire, he charged forward, storming the sniper position with grenades and rifle fire. He cleared the way for his company to advance by eliminating the snipers and killing two enemy soldiers. He was later mortally wounded by enemy mortar fire.

GRANDSTAFF STREET: Named for Sgt. Bruce A. Grandstaff, a Platoon Sergeant in Company B, 1st Battalion, 8th Infantry, 4th Infantry Division, who was awarded the Medal of Honor posthumously for his actions in Vietnam on May 18, 1967. He sprinted through heavy fire to rescue one man and give aid to six who had fallen. During intense action he was wounded in both legs. Armed only with grenades, he crawled forward and destroyed an enemy machine gun but suffered fragmentation wounds. Struggling back to his position, he found only eight men capable of continuing the fight. During the ensuing enemy thrust, he was killed by fragments from a B40 rocket. He and his force had killed 119 of the enemy.

GRANT COURT: Named in honor of 1st Lt. Joseph X. Grant, Company A, 1st Battalion, 14 Infantry, 4th Infantry Division, awarded the Medal of Honor posthumously for his actions in Vietnam on November 13, 1966. He dashed through heavy fire to rescue three men, then dragged a platoon leader back to cover. Despite painful wounds he again left the perimeter for a wounded man who was pinned down by machine gun fire. He crawled to the gun emplacement, destroyed it with grenades, then helped the wounded man to cover. While aiding a badly wounded fellow officer, Lt. Grant was killed by mortar fire.

HARE AVENUE: Named in honor of 1st Sgt. Dayton H. Hare, Company B, 5th Battalion, 7th Cavalry, who was killed in action in Vietnam on January 25, 1967.

HARR AVENUE: Named for Cpl. Harry R. Harr, Company D, 124th Infantry Regiment, 31st Infantry Division, who won the Medal of Honor and was killed in action on June 5, 1945 in the Philippine Islands. During a counter-attack, a Japanese grenade disabled his machine gun. While the crew was repairing the gun another grenade fell. Cpl. Harr threw himself upon it and was killed, but saved four of his comrades.

HELWIG COURT: Named in honor of Capt. Roger Helwig, Colorado Springs native and pilot in Vietnam, who was posthumously awarded the Distinguished Flying Cross for action on August 21, 1970.

HOGAN STREET: Named for 1st Lt. Henry Hogan, Company G, 5th Infantry Regiment who was awarded two Medals of Honor. The first was awarded for conspicuous gallantry at Cedar Creek, Montana, during the period October 1876 to January 1877. The second was awarded for conspicuous gallantry at Bear Paw Mountain, Montana, on September 30, 1877. He carried Lt. Romeyn, who was severely wounded, off the field of battle while under heavy fire from hostile Nez Perce Indians.

HUGHES COURT: Named in honor of Capt. John S. Hughes, Advanced Team 64, U.S.M.A.C.V., who was killed in hostile action in the Republic of Vietnam on June 3, 1970.

JOHNSON COURT: Named in honor of Spec. 5 Dwight H. Johnson, Company B, 1st Battalion, 69th Armor, 4th Infantry Division, who was awarded the Medal of Honor for his selfless courage on January 15, 1968 in Vietnam. Spec. Johnson left his immobilized tank in the face of overwhelming enemy fire. Having killed several enemy with a submachine gun and .45 caliber pistol, he twice ran out of ammunition and was forced to kill another enemy with the butt of his weapon. After extricating a crew member from another tank, he struggled under heavy fire to reach his own tank once more where he remained, fully exposed and manning his gun, until the onslaught was halted.

KAROPCZYC CIRCLE: Named for Lt. Stephen E. Karopczyc, Company A, 2d Battalion, 35th Infantry, 4th Infantry Division, who won the Medal of Honor for his actions in Vietnam on March 12, 1967. Lt. Karopczyc was leading his platoon when his point squad became engaged with a large NVA unit. After he positioned the platoon, an enemy round hit him above the heart. While stopping the bleeding with his hand, he functioned for six hours, during which time they repulsed several human wave attacks. A grenade landed near two wounded soldiers; and, leaving his position, he covered the grenade with a helmet, saving their lives. Weakened by the loss of blood, he died two hours later.

LINDSTROM STREET: Named for Pvt. 1st Class Floyd K. Lindstrom, 3rd Infantry Division, who won the Medal of Honor for his actions on November 11, 1943 near Mignano, Italy. Pvt. Lindstrom saw that his small section was alone and outnumbered five to one. He immediately deployed the remaining men into position and opened fire with his single gun. Unable to knock out the enemy, Pvt. Lindstrom picked up his machine gun and moved forward, completely ignoring enemy small arms fire which was striking all around him. Realizing he could not hit the hostile gunner behind a large rock, he again charged uphill under a steady stream of fire, killed both gunners and captured their machine gun. His spectacular performance completely broke up the German counterattack. Pvt. Lindstrom entered the service from Colorado Springs, Colorado.

LONG STREET: Named for Sgt. Charles R. Long, 38th Infantry Regiment, who earned his Medal of Honor in February 1951 near Hoensong, Korea. In the face of numerically superior enemy and under withdrawal orders, he voluntarily directed mortar fire until surrounded and mortally wounded. His action enabled Company M to successfully counterattack.

MABRY COURT: Named in honor of Lt. Col. George L. Mabry, 2d Battalion, 8th Infantry, 4th Infantry Division, who was awarded the Medal of Honor for his actions in the Heurtgen Forest in Germany on November 20, 1944. While in command, he led his men through minefields and immobilizing hostile fire. Advancing into the mined area, he established a safe route of passage. He moved ahead of the foremost scouts, leading the attack, until confronted by a boobytrapped double concertina obstacle. With the assistance of the scouts, he disconnected the explosives and cut a path through the wire. Racing up a slope ahead of his men, he found the initial bunker deserted, then pushed on to the second where he was confronted by nine enemy. Using the butt of his rifle, he felled one adversary and bayoneted a second before his scouts came to his aid. Accompanied by the riflemen, he charged the third bunker under pointblank small-arms fire and led the way into the fortification from which he prodded six enemy at bayonet point. He then led his battalion across 300 yards of fire-swept terrain to seize elevated ground upon which he established a defensive position and provided his regiment a firm foothold on the approach to the Cologne Plain.

MAGRATH AVENUE: Named in honor of Pvt. 1st Class John Magrath, 85th Infantry Regiment, 10th Mountain Division, who earned the Medal of Honor in April 1945 near Costel d'Aiano, Italy. While his company was pinned down, he charged forward, killing two enemy, wounding three and capturing a machine gun. Using this gun, he neutralized two machine gun nests, killed six enemy soldiers and wounded three. He was killed delivering a report of this action.

MARTINEZ STREET: Named in honor of Pvt. Joe P. Martinez who was awarded the Medal of Honor for his actions on May 26, 1943 on Attu in the Aleutian Islands. Martinez urged his comrades on in the face of machine gun, rifle and mortar fire. Despite enemy fire on both flanks and from tiers of snow trenches in front, he led troops on and up, personally silencing several trenches. Just below the rim of the pass, he encountered a final enemy trench and was firing into it when he was mortally wounded. His valor helped take Holtz-Chicago Pass ending hostile resistance on the Island. Pvt. Martinez was a native of Ault, Colorado.

McNERNEY STREET: Named for 1st Sgt. David H. Mc너ney, 1st Battalion, 8th Infantry, 4th Infantry Division, who earned the Medal of Honor on March 22, 1967 in the Republic of Vietnam. While assisting in the development of a defensive perimeter, he encountered several enemy. He killed the enemy troops but was injured by a grenade. In spite of this injury, he assaulted and

destroyed an enemy machine gun position that had pinned down five of his soldiers. Upon learning that his commander and forward observer had been killed, he assumed command of the company. As the hostile assaults slackened, he began clearing a helicopter landing site to evacuate the wounded. When explosives were needed, he crawled outside the perimeter to collect demolition material from abandoned rucksacks. Moving through a fusillade of fire, he returned with the explosives. Disregarding the pain of his injury and refusing medical evacuation, 1st Sgt. McNerney remained with his unit until the next day when the new commander arrived.

MINICK AVENUE: Named for Staff Sgt. John W. Minick, 121st Infantry Division, who earned the Medal of Honor in action in the Heurtgen Forest, Germany on November 21, 1944. He first advanced through a mine field; then knocked out a machine gun; and then attacked an enemy company, killing 20 and capturing 20, thereby enabling his platoon to advance. Then, after knocking out another machine gun, he was killed by a mine while leading his platoon.

MISTER STREET: Named for Pvt. 1st Class Theodore Mister, 38th Infantry Regiment, who earned the Distinguished Service Cross on June 13, 1944 at Min-des-Rondelles, France. Pvt. Mister, a company runner of an attack company, noticing two platoons were pinned down by enemy machine gun and mortar fire, moved among the men and then charged up an embankment straight toward the enemy, shouting, "Come on, follow me!" Inspired by his dynamic actions, courage and gallant example, the two platoons surged forward.

MOLNAR ROAD: Named in honor of Staff Sgt. Frankie Z. Molnar, Company B, 1st Battalion, 8th Infantry Regiment who was awarded the Medal of Honor posthumously for his actions on May 20, 1967. He killed five advancing enemy with his rifle and braved heavy enemy fire to supply his men with ammunition and come to the aid of a wounded man. He assisted other soldiers in carrying the wounded man to a waiting helicopter. When a hand grenade landed in their midst, he threw himself on it, saving the lives of his comrades at the expense of his own.

NELSON BOULEVARD: Named for Sgt. William L. Nelson, 60th Infantry Regiment, 9th Infantry Division, who won the Medal of Honor for his actions on April 24, 1943 at Djobel Dardys, Tunisia. Under intense enemy fire, he directed the fires of his 81mm mortar section so accurately that an enemy counterattack was stopped. Then, mortally wounded, he crawled within 50 yards of enemy positions and continued to direct fire until he died.

POLIO STREET: Named for Pvt. 1st Class James V. Polio, 184th Infantry Division, awarded the Distinguished Service Cross for his actions on November 28, 1944. When his company was pinned down, Pvt. Polio, on his own initiative, crawled forward to the enemy machine gun position and

wiped out the position with a rifle grenade. Using his rifle and hand grenades, he wiped out a second machine gun position before being killed by sniper fire.

PORTER STREET: Named for Sgt. Donn E. Porter, 14th Infantry Regiment, who was posthumously awarded the Medal of Honor for his actions near Mundung-ni, Korea on September 7, 1952. In command of an outpost under attack by two enemy platoons, he killed 15 and dispersed the remainder. During a renewed attack he charged with fixed bayonet, killed six and routed the enemy, preventing a surprise attack on the main line of resistance.

PRUSSMAN BOULEVARD: Named for Pvt. 1st Class Ernest W. Prussman, 13th Infantry Regiment, 8th Infantry Division, who won the Medal of Honor. Pvt. Prussman was killed in action on September 8, 1944 near Les Coates, France. While leading his squad, he disarmed two enemy riflemen, destroyed a machine gun and captured its crew. Although mortally wounded, he threw a hand grenade which killed the last rifleman.

PUCKETT STREET: Named in honor of 1st Lt. Donald D. Puckett, 98th Bombardment Group, who won the Medal of Honor for his actions near Ploesti, Rumania on July 9, 1944. While taking part in a highly effective attack against vital oil installations, the plane received heavy and direct hits from antiaircraft fire. One crew member was killed, six others were severely wounded. The aircraft was badly damaged, control cables cut, the oxygen system on fire and the bomb bay flooded with gas and hydraulic fluid. Regaining control of his plane, Lt. Puckett turned its direction over to his copilot. He calmed the crew, administered first aid and surveyed the damage. He positioned all guns and equipment, but the plane continued to lose altitude rapidly. Realizing that it would be impossible to reach friendly territory, he ordered his crew to abandon ship. Three of the crew, unnerved from fright or shock, would not leave. He urged the others to leave. Ignoring their intentions to follow, he refused to abandon the three men and was last seen fighting to regain control of the plane. A few minutes later the flaming bomber crashed on a mountainside. Lt. Puckett was a native of Longmont, Colorado.

QUINN STREET: Named for Sgt. Alexander M. Quinn, Company A, 13th Infantry Regiment who was awarded the Medal of Honor for his actions at Santiago, Cuba on July 1, 1898. At great risk to his life, Sgt. Quinn gallantly assisted the rescue of the wounded members of his unit beyond friendly lines while under heavy enemy fire.

RAY CIRCLE: Named in honor of 1st Lt. Bernard J. Ray, 8th Infantry Regiment, 4th Infantry Division, who earned the Medal of Honor on November 17, 1944 in the Heurtgen Forest, Germany. He was a platoon leader with Company F, 8th Infantry during the drive through the Heurtgen

Forest. The Americans met brutal resistance from positions spaced throughout the forest behind mine fields and wire obstacles. Heavy casualties were suffered by the company when it was halted by a concertina-type wire barrier. Under heavy fire, he reorganized his men and prepared to blow a path through the entanglement, a task which appeared impossible and from which others tried to dissuade him. Determined to clear the way, he placed explosive caps in his pockets, obtained several bangalore torpedoes, and then wrapped a length of explosive primer cord about his body. He dashed forward under direct fire and prepared his demolition charge as mortar shells, which were being aimed at him, came steadily nearer his position. He had placed a torpedo under the wire and was connecting it to a charge when he was severely wounded. Apparently realizing that he would fail in his attempt unless he completed it in a few moments, he made a supremely gallant decision. He completed a lasting wiring system and unhesitatingly thrust down on the handle of the charger, destroying himself with the wire barricade in the resulting blast. His sacrifice enabled his company to continue its attack.

ROARK STREET: Named for Sgt. Anund C. Roark, Company C, 1st Battalion, 12th Infantry, 4th Infantry Division, who earned the Medal of Honor on May 16, 1968 in the Republic of Vietnam. When his squad was engulfed by enemy automatic weapons fire, he moved toward the enemy, throwing grenades as he advanced. When he began evacuation of the wounded, the enemy opened fire from all sides. When an enemy grenade landed in the middle of his squad, he threw himself on it, saving his men at the cost of his life.

SHEMIN COURT: Named for 1st Sgt. William Shemin, 4th Infantry Division, World War I.

SHERIDAN AVENUE: Named for Pvt. 1st Class Carl V. Sheridan, Company E, 47th Infantry Regiment, 9th Infantry Division, who earned the Medal of Honor and was killed in action on November 26, 1944 at Fronsenburg Castle, Germany. In the face of intense fire from an enemy platoon, he crossed a courtyard with his rocket launcher, fired three rockets and broke down the barricade. Then, shouting to his company, "Come on, let's get them," he rushed in and was killed.

SMITH STREET: Named for Pvt. Gerald E. Smith, 47th Infantry Regiment, who was awarded the Distinguished Service Cross for his actions on June 25, 1944 near Cherbourg, France. After leading a patrol into the enemy held city and returning with three German officers and invaluable data, he found a mine field in his company's way. While under devastating artillery fire, he cleared a path through the mines, then with fearless courage led the entire company through the breach.

SMITH STREET: Named for Staff Sgt. Elmelindo R. Smith, Company C, 2d Battalion, 8th Infantry who won the Medal of Honor for his actions on February 11, 1967 in the Republic of Vietnam. While on a recon patrol, Smith's platoon was suddenly pinned down in a cross-fire. In a struggle to reach high ground, the NVA assaulted on all sides resulting in a mounting toll of U.S. casualties. Although wounded four times, Smith summoned the strength to stop an NVA drive; and, forging ahead, was thrown into the air by a B-40 rocket. After hitting the ground, he crawled forward with ammunition, warning his men of approaching NVA. He succumbed to his wounds while firing into the enemy.

SPECKER AVENUE: Named for Sgt. Joe C. Specker, 48th Engineer Battalion (Combat), who earned the Medal of Honor in action on January 7, 1944 at Mount Porchia, Italy. He voluntarily assaulted a machine gun nest blocking his company. Although severely wounded, he silenced the machine gun nest and forced the snipers to withdraw. His platoon then advanced and found him dead at his gun.

STUMPH ROAD: Named in honor of Staff Sgt. Kenneth E. Stumph, squad leader, 3rd Platoon, Company C, 1st Battalion, 35th Infantry, 4th Infantry Division who won the Medal of Honor for his actions on April 25, 1967 in the Republic of Vietnam. Staff Sgt. Stumph made three trips to carry wounded comrades from in front of a hostile machine gun emplacement to safety. After maneuvering his squad into position and knocking out the first bunker with grenades, he dashed forward through more enemy fire and tossed a grenade into the bunker. The enemy returned it, forcing him to take cover. He pulled pins and released safety levers on two more grenades, held them until the last second, then destroyed the bunker and its occupants, freeing the American unit to overrun the enemy.

TITUS BOULEVARD: Named in honor of Sgt. Charles Titus, 1st New Jersey Cavalry, who won the Medal of Honor for his actions at Sailor's Creek, Virginia on April 6, 1865. His citation reads that he was among the first to check the enemy's countercharge.

THOMAS STREET: Named for Staff Sgt. George D. Thomas, 28th Infantry Regiment who was awarded the Distinguished Service Cross for his extraordinary heroism in February 1945 in Germany. Sgt. Thomas blasted a hole in a building harboring enemy, and on the following day knocked out an enemy machine gun position. A short time later Sgt. Thomas was killed attempting to stop three tanks with bazooka fire.

VAN GIESEN STREET: Named for 1st Lt. George T. Van Giesen, 104th Infantry Division, who was awarded the Distinguished Service Cross for his actions on November 8, 1944. While leading his men on combat

patrol, the patrol was suddenly subjected to intense machine gun fire causing many casualties. With maneuver impossible, he ordered his men to withdraw while he remained behind to render first aid and move the wounded to safer positions. He was killed while performing this courageous act.

WARE STREET: Named in honor of then Lt. Col. Keith L. Ware, 1st Battalion, 15th Infantry, 3rd Infantry Division who earned the Medal of Honor near Sigoilshuim, France on December 26, 1944. He found one of his assault companies had been stopped and forced to dig in by a concentration of enemy artillery, mortar and machine gun fire. Realizing his men must be inspired to new courage, Ware went forward 150 yards beyond the forward elements of his command and for two hours reconnoitered the enemy position, deliberately drawing fire upon himself which caused the enemy to disclose their positions. Returning to his command, he armed himself with an automatic rifle and advanced upon the enemy, followed by two officers, nine enlisted men, and a tank. Five of his party became casualties, and he was also wounded but refused medical attention until this important hill was cleared of the enemy and securely occupied by his command.

WEATHERS STREET: Named for Capt. C.C. Weathers, 38th Infantry Regiment, who was awarded the Distinguished Service Cross for action on June 9, 1944 in France. When intense enemy artillery fire pinned down his company, he courageously advanced in front of his company calling his men to follow. Inspired by their leader's gallantry, the men began vigorous assault. He was killed after advancing but a short distance.

WETZEL STREET: Named for Pvt. 1st Class Walter C. Wetzel, 13th Infantry Regiment, 8th Infantry Division, who earned the Medal of Honor on April 3, 1945 near Rirken, Germany. While he guarded his platoon's command post in a house, the enemy, under cover of darkness, worked their way close enough to toss two grenades in the room. Shouting a warning, he threw himself on the grenades to absorb the blast, thus giving his life to save those of his comrades.

WICKERSHAM BOULEVARD: Named for 2nd Lt. J.H. Wickersham, 353rd Infantry Regiment, 89th Infantry Division, who was awarded the Medal of Honor for his actions on September 12, 1918 in France. While leading his platoon he received four severe wounds, including his firing hand, but dressed the wounds of a soldier before accepting aid. He then led his platoon farther, firing his revolver with his left hand until he died.

WILLETT CIRCLE: Named for Pvt. 1st Class Louis E. Willett, Company C, 1st Battalion, 12th Infantry, 4th Infantry Division who was awarded the Medal of Honor for his bravery on February 15, 1967 in the Republic of Vietnam. When his squad encountered a heavy volume of fire, Willett used

effective covering fire in an attempt to free his squad until he was pinned down by enemy fire and was wounded several times. Aware that the squad was still pinned down, he got up, disregarding painful wounds, and dodged from position to position, harassing and destroying the enemy until he was mortally wounded. As a result of his actions his comrades were able to withdraw to safety. Willett struggled to an upright position, and, disregarding his painful wounds, he again engaged the enemy with his rifle to allow his squad to continue its movement and to evacuate several of his comrades to the company position, saving several lives at the cost of his own.

WOMACK STREET: Named for Pvt. 1st Class Bryant E. Womack, a medic in the 14th Infantry Regiment, 25th Infantry Division, who won the Medal of Honor. He was killed in action on March 12, 1952 near Sekso-ri, Korea. Seriously wounded, he refused aid for himself and continued to aid others during a night combat patrol. Again wounded, losing his arm, he again refused aid for himself and directed first aid techniques for the other wounded soldiers.

WOODFILL ROAD: Named for Lt. Samuel Woodfill, 60th Infantry Regiment, who won the Medal of Honor at Canel, France, October 12, 1918. In advance of his company he attacked three enemy machine gun nests in turn, killing the enemy gunners with his pistol. Out of ammunition, he grabbed a pick and killed the remaining two at the third machine gun.

YABES COURT: Named in honor of 1st Sgt. Maximo Yabes, 25th Infantry Division, Vietnam, who was awarded the Medal of Honor for action on February 26, 1967 near Phu Hoa Dong, Republic of Vietnam. He used his body to shield his men from grenades thrown into the command post. Yabes then returned covering fire to enable others in the command group to relocate. He took a grenade launcher from a fallen comrade, fired point-blank to stop attacking Viet Cong, moved two wounded men to a safer position, resumed fire and killed several enemy, forcing others to withdraw. He was killed after assaulting and taking out a machine gun position. 1st Sgt. Yabes trained at Fort Carson before leaving for Vietnam.

YANO STREET: Named in honor of Sgt. 1st Class Rodney J.L. Yano who was awarded the Medal of Honor for action on January 1, 1969 near Bien Hoa, Republic of Vietnam. While performing the duties of crew chief aboard the troop's command-and-control helicopter he delivered suppressive fire upon the enemy forces and marked their position. A grenade exploded prematurely, covering him with burning phosphorous and leaving him severely wounded. Burning fragments within the helicopter caused ammunition to detonate. Sgt. Yano, with complete disregard for his own welfare, began throwing blazing ammunition from the helicopter. In so doing, he inflicted additional wounds upon himself, yet he persisted until the danger was past.



Fort Carson's Nine Divisions

Fort Carson has been home to nine proud infantry divisions. From the 89th stationed at Camp Carson in July, 1942 to the 4th Infantry Division (Mechanized) presently at the Mountain Post, a true heritage of honor and victory has been handed down.

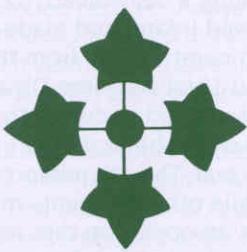
Established under General Order Number 1, Fort Carson was a divisional command post for the 89th Infantry Division. The 89th Division was composed of the 351st, 352nd, and 353rd Infantry Regiments, the 351st Field Artillery Battalion, and the 351st Signal Battalion. The 89th Division was activated at Camp Carson on 1 July 1942.

On 1 January 1943, the 89th Infantry Division was disbanded and replaced by the 4th Infantry Division. The 4th Infantry Division was composed of the 10th, 11th, and 12th Infantry Regiments, the 10th Field Artillery Battalion, and the 10th Signal Battalion.

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4th Infantry Division (Mechanized) 1970-

The 4th Division was organized December 10, 1917 at Camp Greene, North Carolina with a complement of regular Army units. Volunteers and selected servicemen brought the division to full strength. In May 1918 the 4th arrived in France with its four infantry regiments—the 39th, 47th, 58th, and 59th—as well as the 13th, 16th, and 77th artillery regiments, ready for combat. The 4th set the standard for other divisions to follow at the Second Battle of the Marne, Chateau Thierry, the Vesle River, St. Mihiel and the Meuse-Argonne. Credited with battle honors for the Champagne, Meuse-Argonne, Lorraine, St. Mihiel and Aisne-Marne campaigns, the 4th Division fought and defeated 16 enemy divisions. In August 1919 the Ivy division sailed for home. With the war in Europe won, the 4th was inactivated on September 21, 1921 Camp Lewis, Washington. However, certain units of the division, including the 4th Engineers, continued their existence as independent organizations within the Army.

Because of its Roman numeral designation, IV, people began calling the division the "I-V", or "Ivy" division. Then, to symbolize this name, four ivy leaves were crossed to produce the division's shoulder patch; and the words "Steadfast and Loyal" were adopted as the division

motto. The words were taken from the traditional significance of ivy.

As an uneasy peace began to fail and war clouds again gathered over Europe, it became necessary to increase the size of the armed forces of the United States. As part of this expansion, the 4th Division was reactivated June 1, 1940 at Fort Benning, Georgia. During the next three and a half years, the division trained for war at Fort Benning and at Camp Johnston, Florida.

On January 29, 1944 the division landed at the port of Liverpool, England. The division's first casualties from enemy action were sustained in the course of the final D-Day rehearsal in early May when German E-boats attacked the division's transports under cover of darkness. The 4th also took its first prisoner, a German airman who bailed out of a plane which was shot down over the training area during the division's final preparation.

In late May 1944, under extremely tight security, the division moved to the staging area for the Normandy invasion. U.S. forces were to attempt a landing on two French beaches, one under VII Corps operational control, the other controlled by V Corps. The 4th was the initial assault division in the VII Corps plan. At dawn on June 6 the first troops of the 2nd Battalion, 8th Infantry reached Utah Beach. The 1st Battalion landed a few minutes later. Brig. Gen. Theodore Roosevelt, Jr., Assistant Division Commander, who later received the

Medal of Honor for his actions on D-Day, personally led the attack against enemy strong points. After establishing a beachhead, the division moved inland and made contact with paratroopers from the 82nd and 101st Airborne Divisions who had jumped in during the night to create havoc in the enemy's rear. The 4th reinforced them while other elements moved north on an operation that rolled up the Nazi coastal defenses. The Ivy Division then smashed toward Cherbourg and, with two other American divisions, finally entered that enemy strongpoint on June 25.

The 4th earned a reputation as a capable division that accomplished its missions. On September 11, 1944 the Ivy Division played a primary role in breaching the vaunted Siegfried Line.

By November, the division was in the middle of what most historians agree was the most grueling battle of WW II, the fight for the Heurtgen Forest. The Germans considered the forest so important to their defense that the enemy placed four divisions in the path of one American division, sacrificing these and other units in an attempt to halt the 4th.

Where before the 4th had moved up to 50 miles per day, 500 yards was considered a good day in the Heurtgen. One battalion lost four commanders in one day and units took 50 percent casualties in the face of the determined German defense.

The forest was ultimately taken and the Ivy division moved to Luxembourg on December 12 for some needed rest. Four days later, the Germans launched a massive, last-ditch counteroffensive in the Ardennes which later became known as the Battle of the Bulge. The southern shoulder of the enemy's drive fell squarely within the 4th Division's area of operations. In a desperate battle, cooks, mechanics, and anyone else who could carry a rifle went into action. The line held by the 4th constituted the barrier behind which the Allied forces in the south regrouped and launched their counter-attack to free Bastogne and halt the enemy offensive.

After 199 days of consecutive contact with the enemy, the 4th regrouped, then crossed back into the Rhineland to join in the sweep across Germany. The division's forward movement brought it all the way to Bad Tolz, six miles from the Austrian Border, by the time the Nazis surrendered in May. On July 10, 1945 the Ivy division returned home.

The 4th Infantry Division was inactivated on March 12, 1946 only to be reactivated on July 15, 1947 to meet the threat of the "Cold War" with the Soviet Union.

In 1950 the Ivy division sailed for Europe again and became part of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization structure. After returning to the United States in 1956, the division moved to Fort Lewis, Washington, where it became both a training division and a combat-ready "fire brigade" ready to quell aggression wherever and whenever required.

A decade later the biggest open secret at Fort Lewis was the movement of the 4th Infantry Division to Vietnam. In July 1966 elements of the 4th left Fort Lewis; and, by October 13, the entire division was in Southeast Asia.

The brigades of the "Fighting Fourth" were initially dispersed over a wide area. The division's 2d Brigade set up "Ivy Base" near the foot of Dragon Mountain in the Central Highlands. The base was later named Camp Enari for Lieutenant Mark Enari, who was posthumously awarded the Silver Star. Lieutenant Enari was the first 4th Infantry Division soldier awarded a medal for valor in Vietnam.

The 1st Brigade was deployed at Tuy Hoa, on the coast near the South China Sea, for the purpose of protecting rice harvests in the lowland areas and conducting search and destroy missions against Viet Cong units operating in the area. The brigade later moved to the Central Highlands in the northern II Corps region joining the 2d Brigade. Attached to the 25th Division, the 3rd Brigade conducted numerous operations north and northwest of Saigon along the Cambodian Border and southwest of the embattled capital. The 4th Division's primary concern was to find and eliminate the North Vietnamese Army units operating in the highlands and to stifle the flow of enemy men and material into South Vietnam from communist sanctuaries in Cambodia and Laos.

In addition to battling the Viet Cong and NVA, the 4th fought a war for the hearts and minds of the Vietnamese people. The first civic

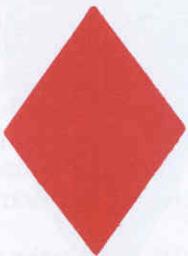
action campaign was called the "Hamlet Visitation Program," and 13 villages in the immediate vicinity of Dragon Mountain became the responsibility of seven division support units. By the spring of 1967, the division's help and medical assistance programs enabled the tribal highlanders to become aware of their government and of the world that existed beyond the borders of isolated communities.

Battles like Dak To, Kontum, Chu Pa, Pleiku, An Khe and Cambodia will long be remembered by the Ivy division.

As part of the reduction in forces in Vietnam, on November 1, 1970 the division began deployment back to the United States, replacing the 5th Division at Fort Carson. In its new western home, the 4th was reorganized as a mechanized infantry division and earned a new nickname: "The Ironhorse Division".

The division's two active maneuver brigades, one National Guard maneuver brigade, one aviation brigade, one engineer brigade, two field artillery battalions, and numerous combat support and combat service support units train at locations across the nation and overseas.

4th Division units participate in numerous training exercises at the Pinon Canyon Maneuver Site in Southern Colorado and at the National Training Center located at Fort Irwin, California. Training is a way of life for the 4th Division soldiers, always striving for perfection at their jobs. From training in the desert terrain of California, to deployments to the jungles of Honduras, the sands of Kuwait, or the villages of Somalia; soldiers of the 4th Infantry Division (Mechanized) repeatedly prove their mobility and combat readiness.



5th Infantry Division (Mechanized)

1962–1970

The 5th Infantry Division was organized December 12, 1917 at Camp Logan, Texas. It adopted the "Ace of Diamonds without the Ace" as its insignia and shoulder patch. With little training the division moved overseas and hit the trenches on June 14, 1918. The division saw battle in the Alsace, Lorraine, St. Mihiel and Meuse-Argonne campaigns.

The 5th Division's greatest achievement of the war was the crossing of the Meuse River and the establishment of a bridgehead on the eastern bank. Gen. John J. Pershing called it "one of the most brilliant military feats in the history of the American Army in France."

After the armistice, the 5th occupied Luxembourg, returning to the United States in July 1919. It was inactivated at Camp Jackson, South Carolina, in 1921.

The 5th Division was recalled to duty at Fort McClellan, Alabama

after Germany invaded Poland in 1939. It was one of the first U.S. units to go overseas in World War II, being based in Iceland in 1942. The division entered combat in July 1944 and fought across France through St. Lo, Chartres and Metz. The fall of Metz in 1944 climaxed a 700-mile drive by the Red Devils which required crossing the Marne, Seine, Yonne, Marne, Aisne, Meuse and Moselle Rivers under fire. In mid-November Metz fell, and by early December the 5th was on the banks of the Saar River. The 5th Division attacked the flank of the Germans in January 1945 and helped choke the Nazi offensive during the Battle of the Bulge.

After World War II, the 5th Division was in and out of existence. From 1946 to 1947 the Red Devils were at Fort Jackson, South Carolina and from 1950 to 1953 at Indiantown Gap Military Reservation, Pennsylvania.

On May 25, 1954, the division was reactivated in Germany and served with the NATO forces until it was again inactivated at Fort Ord, California in June 1957.

The 5th was reactivated at Fort Carson on February 19, 1962 and became the Army's first mechanized infantry division. The Red Diamond was inactivated again on December 11, 1970 when the 4th Infantry Division returned from Vietnam to Fort Carson. The 5th was reactivated at Fort Polk, Louisiana, on September 21, 1975. Some of its units saw action during Operation Just Cause in Panama in December 1989. The division was again inactivated on December 16, 1992 at Fort Polk.



9th Infantry Division 1956–1962

The 9th Infantry Division was organized July 18, 1918 at Camp Sheridan, Alabama, and was training in the United States as World War I came to an end. The division was inactivated February 15, 1919.

The 9th was reactivated August 1, 1940 at Fort Bragg, North Carolina. During World War II, elements of the 9th fought in North Africa and Sicily before the division landed in Normandy on June 10, 1944. In December 1944 the division took part in the Battle of the Bulge. The determination and fighting spirit shown in the battle earned the 9th Infantry Division the nickname "Old Reliable."

From 1945 to 1956 the unit went through inactivations, reactivations and redesignation. It was activated during the Korean War as a training unit and in the early 1950s went to Germany as part of the NATO forces. During the autumn of 1956 the 9th changed places with the 8th Infantry Division during "Operation Gyroscope" and was stationed at Fort Carson. The 9th then assumed a basic training mission. In December 1957 the division made its debut into the atomic age when it was officially reorganized as a Pentomic Division. The division was inactivated at Fort Carson in January 1962.

On February 1, 1966 the 9th Infantry Division was reactivated at Fort Riley, Kansas. In May 1966 the division was alerted for movement to Southeast Asia. For the next two years, the units of the 9th fought in Vietnam. The 9th was again inactivated in September 1969 in Hawaii.

The division was reactivated at Fort Lewis, Washington in 1972. It served for several years as the Army's High Test Bed Division, testing many new organizational concepts and pieces of equipment, including the Motorized concept. It was again inactivated on December 15, 1991 at Fort Lewis.



8th Infantry Division 1954–1956

The 8th Division was organized at Camp Fremont in Palo Alto, California in January 1913. In September 1918 the division left California for France, but the armistice was signed before it reached Europe. One unit of the division, the 8th Regiment, was made part of the Army of Occupation. The remaining elements of the division were returned to the United States, and in February 1919 the division was inactivated. In 1923 the division was reconstituted as an inactive unit.

In July 1940 the division was ordered to duty at Camp Jackson, South Carolina. From 1940 to 1943 the division remained in the United States, concerned with security duty and training. In November 1943 the 8th moved to the Camp Kilmer staging area, and in December it sailed for Belfast, Northern Ireland.

The division established headquarters at Omagh, County Tyrone.

The 8th Division landed at Omaha Beach on the Normandy coast on D-Day minus 28 and fought across France, driving through the Ay River line toward Brest. After capturing Brest and clearing the Crozon Peninsula, the division fought in the Heurtgen Forest and participated in the drives on the Roer and the Rhine. It also fought at Duren and at the Erft Canal. It then cut across the Danish Peninsula and made contact with the Russian Army in May 1945 at Lake Schwerin.

In ten months the division captured 316,187 prisoners. A total of 13,293 men of the division were killed, wounded or captured.

The 8th returned to the United States and was inactivated at Fort Leonard Wood, Missouri in November 1945.

In August 1950 the 8th was activated for the third time, stationed at Fort Jackson, and reorganized as an infantry training division. On May 1, 1954 it was announced that the 8th Division would be reorganized at Camp Carson, Colorado and replace the 31st Infantry "Dixie" Division.

The 8th was stationed at Fort Carson until the autumn of 1956 when it changed places with the 9th Division during "Operation Gyroscope" and reported to Germany. The division then served proudly for more than three decades as a continuing part of NATO's armed deterrent in Europe until, following the demise of the Cold War, it was inactivated at Bad Kreuznach, Germany on January 17, 1992.



31st Infantry Division 1954

The 31st Infantry Division, a southern National Guard unit, was first called to active duty in 1918 and arrived in France in the autumn of that year. Upon arrival, the "Dixie" division became the 7th Depot Division. The 31st was demobilized after World War I.

The 31st was again called to active duty at Birmingham, Alabama on November 25, 1940. The division arrived at Dobodura, New Guinea on April 24, 1944 and entered combat in July of that year. The division went on to assault Morotai Island in September and landed in the Philippines on April 22, 1945. At the end of the war in the Pacific the Dixie division was demobilized at Camp Stoneman, California on December 21, 1945.

The 31st was recalled to active service at Camp Atterbury, Illinois and ordered to Camp Carson when Atterbury was closed early in 1954. On June 15, 1954 the 31st was released from federal service and reverted to state control. Personnel and equipment were transferred to the 8th Division.

The 31st Division (National Guard) was reorganized in the states of Mississippi and Alabama and began training as an Army National Guard Division. The 31st was again demobilized in January 1968.

The 31st Separate Armor Brigade, headquartered in North Port, Alabama, perpetuates the Headquarters of the 31st Division.



10th Mountain Division 1942–1943

The 10th was activated at Camp Hale, Colorado on July 15, 1943 as the United States Army's only specifically trained mountain division. During World War II, the division fought in the mountains of northern Italy. It was instrumental in defeating the axis powers during the Italian campaigns and led the way to the ultimate allied victory in Italy.

The division returned to Colorado after the war and was inactivated at Camp Carson on November 30, 1945.

The 10th was reactivated on July 1, 1948 and redesignated as the 10th Infantry Division at Fort Riley, Kansas. The division's mission was to train soldiers. The 10th was reorganized in 1954 as a regular army combat division and alerted for duty overseas. In July 1955 the 10th was one of the first three divisions to participate in "Operation Gyroscope" and spent three years in Germany as a NATO unit. The 10th returned to the states and was inactivated on June 14, 1958.

On February 13, 1985 the 10th Mountain Division was reactivated at Fort Drum, New York and redesignated light infantry. Although still trained in mountain tactics, the 10th's mission is to be ready to fight anywhere, from the mountains of southern Germany to the jungles of Panama. Soldiers of the 10th have proven that readiness in the villages and city streets of Somalia during Operation Just Cause in 1992 and 1993.



104th Infantry Division 1944

The 104th Infantry Division was activated on August 7, 1943 at Camp Adair, Oregon and transferred to Camp Carson on March 11, 1944. The "Timberwolves" arrived at Cherbourg, France in September 1944. The 104th fought through Northern Europe from Antwerp to the Siegfried Line and on from Cologne to the Rhine River. After crossing the Rhine, the 104th took town after town and made contact with the Soviet Armed Forces at Pretzsch in April 1945, after 195 consecutive days of combat.

Following World War II, the "Timberwolves" were inactivated at Camp San Luis Obispo, California on December 20, 1945.

The 104th Infantry Division was reactivated as a United States Army Reserve Division in 1963. Redesignated as the 104th Infantry Division (Training), the division is headquartered at Vancouver Barracks, Washington.



71st Infantry Division 1943–1944

The 71st Infantry Division, whose training at Camp Carson overlapped that of the 89th by a few months, was created by the War Department to meet the need for a small strike force capable of fighting in rough terrain. It was built around two old regular Army regiments, the 5th and 14th. In anticipation of the difficulties they might encounter, the Red Circle Division engaged in long marches up Cheyenne Mountain before it was shipped overseas to fight in the Rhineland and Central Europe.

Activated as the 71st Light Division on July 15, 1943 at Camp Carson, the 71st was designated the 71st Infantry Division on May 26, 1944. The division was transferred overseas in February 1945 and remained in Europe until March 1946, when the division was inactivated at Camp Kilmer, New Jersey.

The 71st Division was reactivated during the Korean War in October 1954 with headquarters at Fort Richardson, Alaska. It was again inactivated on September 15, 1956 at Fort Lewis, Washington.



89th Infantry Division 1942–1944

Known originally as the Middle Western Division because most of its men came from Kansas and Missouri, the 89th was activated in 1917 and trained at Camp Funston, Kansas. Landing at Le Havre, France in June 1918, the division

first went into action in the Toul sector and later fought in the St. Mihiel and Meuse-Argonne offensives.

By November 11, 1918 the 89th Division, serving with the American First Army, had shattered the Germans toughest trench defenses and cleared the entire left bank of the Meuse River south of Sedan. Following the Armistice, the division occupied a portion of the Rhineland near Trier. It later returned to the United States and was inactivated.

The 89th was reactivated at Camp Carson, Colorado on July 14, 1942. It was the first division stationed at Camp Carson. In August 1943 the 89th was reorganized as one of the three experimental light infantry divisions designed to operate in areas where roads and trails were non-existent. The experiment failed and the 89th became a regular infantry division.

Arriving in Europe in January 1945, the 89th made assault crossings of the Moselle and Rhine rivers as part of Gen. George S. Patton's famed Third Army. The division advanced 350 miles into Germany, gaining the nickname "Rolling W". Following the end of World War II, the 89th Infantry Division was inactivated on December 27, 1945 at Camp Shanks, New York.

In May 1947 the 89th was reactivated as a reserve division; and it was redesignated as a training division in 1959. On March 1, 1975 the 89th Infantry Division was inactivated in Wichita, Kansas. The 89th Army Reserve Command, headquartered in Wichita, wears the "Rolling W" patch as a challenge and a trust.

Conclusion

As the current resident of Fort Carson, the 4th Infantry Division (Mechanized) is the standard bearer of the honors and traditions of the many proud units that have called the Mountain Post home.

Fort Carson soldiers honor those traditions by maintaining a constant state of combat readiness. The time-honored soldierly values of competence, courage, commitment and candor are reaffirmed daily in the dedicated performance of the post's soldiers.

Soldiers here spend many weeks each year conducting field training designed to hone their basic combat skills. As a result, they are extremely professional and competent. The courage they display during the rigors of training on post, at the Pinon Canyon Maneuver Site, and at the National Training Center promises a firm foundation for the courage they will need in war.

Their commitment to the nation and the Army is reflected daily in their willing self-sacrifice and the sacrifices they ask of their families.

Finally, the cohesion and esprit de corps found in the units at Fort Carson are built upon the honesty and trust these soldiers share with their leaders and peers.

The values to which we subscribe spring from, and even transcend, those of the society we serve. In wartime, it is the ethical elements of soldierly conduct and leadership which bond soldiers and units together, enabling them to survive the rigors of combat.

The 4th Infantry Division (Mechanized) as well as the other units at Fort Carson are committed to the future—ever mindful of the rich heritage of the Front Range and the proud lineage of the units preceding them at Fort Carson.

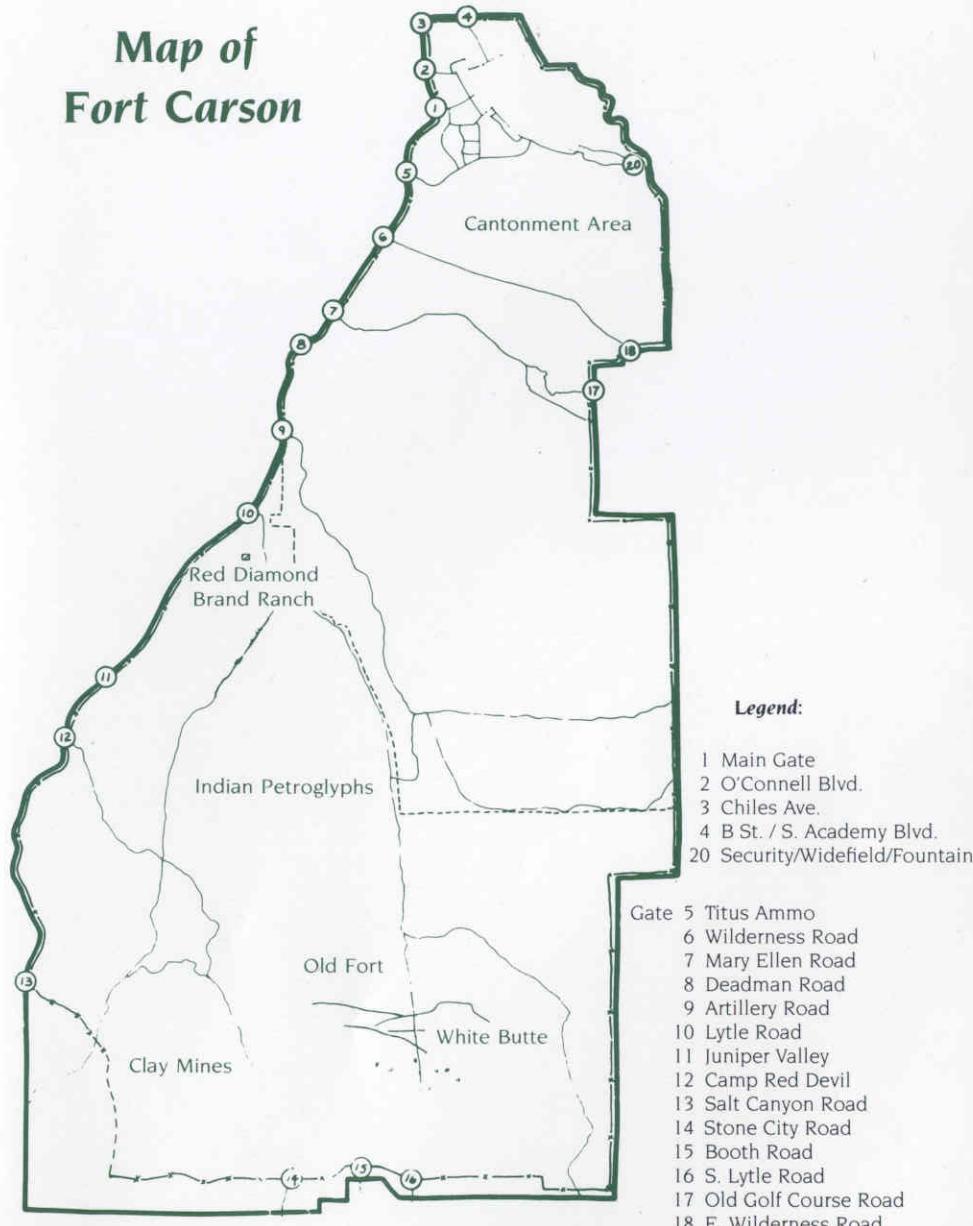
Acknowledgements

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Map of Fort Carson



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