Cold War Historical Context

1951–1991

Fort Richardson, Alaska

united states army alaska

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CEMML TPS 02-5

Cold War Historical Context
1951-1991
Fort Richardson, Alaska
United States Army Alaska

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This document provides a Cold War context for Fort Richardson, Anchorage, Alaska, for the purpose of providing guidelines for identification and evaluation of Cold War era military properties. Expectations of Cold War sites surviving until they reach the traditional 50-year period lessen as changes in mission, rapid changes in technology, and changes in the world political scene become more prominent. Pressing issues such as these make the evaluation of Cold War properties, using Cold War contexts, critically important.

Figure ES.1 Fort Richardson soldiers master the arctic environment.

This document emphasizes the specific relevance of the Cold War to Fort Richardson, not the general context of Fort Richardson from 1951-1991. Although there is discussion of the traditional military mission (see Figure ES.1), the focus is on the function of Fort Richardson in direct correlation to the Cold War. For the purposes of this study, the Cold War is defined primarily as the relationship between the United States and the Soviet Union between 1951-1991, from the time Fort Richardson was built to the accepted end of the Cold War.

The traditional components of a historic context are theme, time period, and geographic area. For this study, the themes of Fort Richardson in the Cold War consist of Defense, Interception and Response, and Communication as defined in Chapter 8. The accepted time period for the Cold War is 1946-1991. This period began with Winston Churchill's Iron Curtain Speech and related events. The decline of the Cold War began with the demolition of the Berlin Wall in 1989 and finally ended in 1991 with the breakup of the Soviet Union and the signing of the START treaty. However, since Fort Richardson's land area was defined in 1951, its period of significance begins that year. Discussions of events before 1951 are for the purpose of placing Fort Richardson in its global, regional, and local background.

The document is organized in nine chapters and appendices. The Executive Summary and Chapter 1 (Introduction) discuss the goals and methodology of this document.

Chapter 2 (Fort Richardson, Alaska – Early Years Through the 1940s) provides a brief overview of Fort Richardson's beginnings, leading up to its Cold War missions. This chapter also discusses the influence of World War II and the post-war world on Fort Richardson.

Chapter 3 (Fort Richardson Develops – 1950s) describes the split of Elmendorf Field and Fort Richardson, the reaction of Elmendorf AFB, and the building of the new Fort Richardson.

Chapter 4 (The Cold War Heats Up Around the World – 1960s) discusses the Soviet buildup and its effects on the world and Fort Richardson.

Chapter 5 (Fort Richardson Evolves – 1970s) discusses how the nuclear threat brought the major powers to the negotiation table and the deactivation of defense systems developed in the 1950s and 1960s.

Chapter 6 (The Wall Comes Tumbling Down – 1980s) provides information on the final years of the Cold War and activities during the time at Fort Richardson.

Chapter 7 (The Cold War Ends – 1990s) is a discussion of the world situation in the early 1990s, and the evolution of Fort Richardson's missions throughout the Cold War era.

Chapter 8 (Cold War Themes and Property Types at Fort Richardson) describes the buildings at Fort Richardson and the property types that illustrate the themes. Some of these themes have no extant cultural resources and others retain a small fraction of what they once represented.

Fort Richardson's missions were fit into the themes more specific to Alaska during the Cold War, which were developed by Siedler (1996) in *The Coldest Front: Cold War Military Properties in Alaska.* It is well known that these themes, Detect and Monitor (Aircraft Control and Warning Systems, Distant Early Warning (DEW) Line, and Cobra Dane Radar); Communication (White Alice Communication System); and other Air Force themes dominated Alaska during the Cold War. The Army's role was mainly under the theme of Guard and Defend, which meant training and protecting Alaska.

The U.S. Army Environmental Center prepared *Thematic Study and Guidelines: Identification and Evaluation of U.S. Army Cold War Era Military-Industrial Historic Properties* (Horne Engineering and Environmental Services 1996). The great majority of buildings constructed by the Army during the Cold War period are related to base operations (BASOPS). Because these resources would have been built (although perhaps not in the same quantity) as part of the normal evolution of the Army, they are more related to the Planning and Architecture theme, as presented by the USAEC National Cold War Context. They are listed to provide the overall context of Army property development during the Cold War era.

Chapter 9 (Conclusion) discusses the role Fort Richardson played in the Cold War era and the two historic districts that reflect the significance of Fort Richardson in the Nike Hercules mission and the socioeconomic effects that the building of the installation had during the 1951-1958 time period in Anchorage. Appendices provide supporting materials for the document.

CHAPTER 1
INTRODUCTION

1.1 Acknowledgements

The production of this document would not have been possible without the assistance of Russ Sackett, Fort Richardson Cultural Resources Manager, and his assistant Kristy Hollinger. CEMML staff members Matt Klassen, Tania Metcalf, Joel Gutierrez, Niccole Sacco, Glenda Lesondak and Tracy Wager provided technical assistance. Research assistance also was given by those professionals listed in Section 2.4.4.

1.2 Purpose of Study

As part of the requirements of Section 110 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA), federal agencies must evaluate their properties for historic significance in order to manage those resources in accordance with preservation laws. They must identify properties under their jurisdiction that may be eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. The National Register of Historic Places requires that properties and historic districts be evaluated within their historic contexts according to specific criteria for evaluation. This study provides a Cold War historic context for Fort Richardson.

From approximately 1946 until 1991, the United States and the Soviet Union faced each other in the Cold War, a tense military and ideological competition with worldwide stakes. Alaska, as the closest American territory to the Soviet Union, was an important military arena. During this period Fort Richardson served as an administrative center for Alaskan military operations. In 1951 the post was divided between the Air Force and the Army. Elmendorf Air Force Base became headquarters for the Alaskan Command and Fort Richardson served as headquarters of U.S. Army Alaska.

During the Cold War era, U.S. Army methods of operations changed significantly (Horne Engineering and Environmental Services 1996:15). Preparation time was markedly shorter in the Cold War. For the first time, U.S. military forces were stationed in friendly foreign nations in peacetime. Within United States borders, the Army maintained active forces, which were on alert for immediate deployment. The Army Reserves and National Guard were placed in a state of readiness to defend the country against a Communist air or missile attack.

1.3 Previous Work

Two previous reports have discussed the Cold War era at Fort Richardson. An Integrated Cultural Resources Management Plan (ICRMP) (Blythe 2001) has a compilation of information on the Nike Site Summit Historic District. It also lists inventoried properties that would not require management during the 2002-2006 period. These were evaluated under Criterion Consideration G and were recommended for revaluation under standard National Register of Historic Places criteria upon reaching 50 years of age (Blythe 2001:36). However, since Fort Richardson is under a five-year ICRMP, these buildings should be evaluated upon turning 45 years old in order to fit into a five-year plan properly. The document also lists 46 properties on Fort Richardson that are 50 years or older. These were all built in the 1940s and fall under the building categories of administration, infrastructure, recreation, residential and storage.

The other body of work on the Cold War era at Fort Richardson relates to the Site Summit Nike Hercules Missile Installation. The National Register of Historic Places Registration Form was completed in 1995, followed by an 18-page interpretive brochure (Alaska Office of History and Archaeology 1996). Preparation for a management plan began with *Management of a Nike Site: A Feasibility Study for Management of Nike Site Summit, Fort Richardson, Alaska* (Sackett, Clemens and Norrell 1997).

Three other documents help to describe Fort Richardson during the Cold War in Alaska. The Army Environmental Center's *Thematic Study and Guidelines: Identification and Evaluation of U.S. Army Cold War Era Military-Industrial Historic Properties* (Horne Engineering and Environmental Services 1996) establishes a historic context for the Army's Cold War involvement.

The other two documents specifically about Alaska are *The Coldest Front: Cold War Military Properties in Alaska* (Siedler 1996) and *The Cold War in Alaska: A Management Plan for Cultural Resources* (Denfield 1994). The Siedler work developed useful themes. The Denfield document looks at resources that are extant, their missions and functions. The Nike Missile System and the Intercept and Respond theme are pertinent topics to this study.

1.4 Methodology

This study uses the historic context organization defined by the National Park Service (NPS) in its guidelines for evaluating the significance of cultural resources (Department of the Interior 1991). Historic contexts "are those patterns, themes, or trends in history by which a specific occurrence, property, or site is understood and its meaning made clear" (Department of the Interior 1991:7).

1.4.1 Historical Context as an Evaluation Tool

The historic context is often used for evaluation of significance. The use of historic contexts came into vogue in the late 1970s when the National Park Service invented the Resource Protection Planning Process (RP3), which focused on State Historic Preservation Plans. Historic contexts were big-picture overviews of themes such as mining or town development. However, they have frequently been misused, and often when a property is found to be not eligible under one context or theme it could have been eligible under another but this was never recognized (King 1998:234).

Thus, one must be very thorough when using historic contexts for evaluation purposes. First, a resource is categorized by property type, which then links it to a historical theme. The theme in turn represents an important recurring pattern in human use of the landscape. An individual property can be evaluated for significance based on comparison with other individual resources within the property type or as representative of a particular theme.

1.4.2 Historical Context as a Planning Tool

The historic context is an important component of the planning process. It can help answer basic cultural resources management questions:

- What is the state of current knowledge regarding cultural resources on an installation? What do we know, what don't we know, what do we have?

- What has historic value worth preserving? What merits expenditures of time, effort, and funding for protection?

- What needs to be done to improve the knowledge regarding an installation's cultural resources? Is there a need for additional surveys, archaeological excavations, and community awareness projects?

- What needs to be done to effectively manage the cultural resources? What needs to be done to protect them? What needs to be done for properties that will not be preserved?

1.4.3 U.S. Army Cold War Standards

Properties directly related to the Cold War context are defined as ones that meet any of the following qualifications developed by the *Thematic Study and Guidelines: Identification and Evaluation of U.S. Army Cold War Era Military-Industrial Historic Properties* (Horne Engineering and Environmental Services 1996:3):

- They were specifically constructed or used prior to 1989 to:
  - Meet the perceived Soviet/Communist military threat,
  - Project a force designed to influence Soviet policy,
  - Affect global opinion of the relationship between the superpowers.
- Through their architectural or engineering design, they clearly reflect one of the Cold War themes, as described in Chapter 4 (Horne Engineering and Environmental Services 1996).
- They are directly related to the United States/Soviet relationship through association with a milestone event of the period.
- They are directly related to a United States/Soviet relationship through association with the life of a person during the Cold War period.

Army property from the Cold War period that does not fit into the definition of a Cold War Military-Industrial property:

- Falls within the context of standard Army development, which would have occurred whether or not the Cold War had taken place (for instance, the construction of administrative offices).
- Falls within another Army Cold War context, such as the increase in housing construction that occurred as a result of increased size of the Army.
- Falls within a context not originally related to the Army, such as the Navy during the Cold War (some Navy Cold War properties have been transferred to the Army).

Evaluating the Army's Cold War cultural resources for listing in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) requires two steps:

- The property has to be assessed against specific criteria for significance.
- The property has to be assessed for its physical integrity.

Some of the Army's Cold War resources are more than 50 years old and can be evaluated for National Register of Historic Places eligibility without addressing the standard of exceptional importance. Often older buildings are not evaluated for their Cold War significance.

Areas located within the boundaries of Fort Richardson, but not under the authority of the Fort Richardson Cultural Resources Management Program, are those operated by the Army National Guard, specifically Bryant Army Air Field and Camp Carroll. Figure 1.1 lists the buildings at Bryant Army Airfield and Figure 1.2 lists the buildings at Camp Carroll so that they will not be confused in this study with properties under Fort Richardson's jurisdiction.

Figure 1.1 Cold War construction at Bryant Army Airfield, Fort Richardson.

Building Number	Year of Construction	Description
47427	1975	Hangar 4 (Army National Guard)
47428	1975	Vehicle Storage Facility (Army National Guard)
47430	1958	Hangar 1
47431	1968	Hangar 2
47432	1960	Flight Operations Center
47433	1963	Hangar 3
47434	1958	Oil Skimmer Facility
47435	1958	Inflammable Storage Facility
47436	1958	Fire Pump Station
47437	1966	POL
48000	1961	Flight Control Tower
48010	1981	Fire/Rescue Station

Figure 1.2 Cold War construction at Camp Carroll, Fort Richardson.

Building Number	Year of Construction	Description
60600	1974	Camp Headquarters
60602	1974	Medical Clinic
60620	1974	Enlisted Mess
60700	1974	Battalion Headquarters
60702	1972	Storage Building
60704	1973	Company Headquarters
60706	1973	Company Headquarters
60708	1973	Company Headquarters
60710	1973	Company Headquarters
60712	1970	Latrine
60714	1972	Latrine
60716	1973	Enlisted Barracks
60718	1973	Enlisted Barracks
60720	1973	Enlisted Barracks
60722	1973	Enlisted Barracks
60724	1972	Enlisted Barracks
60726	1972	Enlisted Barracks
60728	1973	Enlisted Barracks
60730	1973	Enlisted Barracks
60732	1972	Enlisted Barracks
60734	1972	Enlisted Barracks
60736	1972	Enlisted Barracks
60738	1973	Enlisted Barracks
60740	1973	Enlisted Barracks

Building Number	Year of Construction	Description
60802	1974	Battalion Headquarters
60806	1974	Company Headquarters
60808	1974	Company Headquarters
60820	1974	Enlisted Barracks

1.4.4 Background Research and Literature Review

Archival research was conducted at libraries and archival repositories in Anchorage, Alaska, as well as at offices at Fort Richardson, Anchorage, Alaska. An interview with the installation cultural resource manager expanded the research by providing information on known resources at Fort Richardson, known Army studies of Fort Richardson applicable to this project, and the history of the installation.

Research was conducted at the following places:

National Archives, Pacific Alaska Region, Anchorage. Assisted by Judy Peterson. Record Group 77, Army Corps of Engineers, Alaska District Historic Photo File from 1916-1985, Boxes 9 and 16; Record Group 92, Quartermaster General Files, Boxes 1, 2 and 4; Record Group Federal Field Committee of Alaska files, Boxes 2, 3, 8, 11, 77, and 79; Record Group 270, War Assets Administration Fort Richardson, Box 21; and Record Group 371, the Defense Communications Agency Files, Boxes 1 and 2.

Consortium Library, University of Alaska Anchorage (Archives and Manuscripts Department). Assisted by Dennis Walle. Archive of materials on Fort Richardson and Anchorage. Archive of materials on Fort Richardson and Anchorage.

Anchorage Municipal Library (Special Collections). Assisted by Bruce Merrell, Alaska Bibliographer. Archive of materials on Fort Richardson and Anchorage.

Alaska Office of History and Archaeology. This office has cultural reports on Fort Richardson that were submitted for State Historic Preservation Officer review and compliance procedures. The library also contains background materials helpful for understanding the growth and development of Alaska and Anchorage.

Alaska Daily News **Library.** This newspaper's library contains files, scrapbooks and microfilm of the daily history of the state, the area and Fort Richardson.

Public Affairs Office, Fort Richardson. Assisted by James Stuhler, Community Relations Officer, Fort Richardson, Alaska. This organization maintains materials on Fort Richardson's history that it distributes to the public.

Engineering Office, Department of Public Works, Fort Richardson. Historic and current maps and engineering drawings are available from this office.

Real Property Office, Department of Public Works, Fort Richardson. Assisted by Julia Queen and Olaf Thorson. Real property lists and other documentation of changes to buildings are housed in this office.

Cultural Resources Management Office, Fort Richardson. Assisted by Russell Sackett, Cultural Resources Manager. Mr. Sackett holds the institutional memory of the CRM program as well as all of the CRM reports that have been written concerning Fort Richardson.

1.5 Timeline

A timeline for this context was created using two main sources. The foundation of the timeline is based on the Department of Defense Cold War Legacy's timeline found in *Coming in from the Cold: Military Heritage in the Cold War* (Center for Air Force History 1994) and *The Coldest Front: Cold War Military Properties in Alaska* (Seidler 1996), another Legacy project. Other resources were used to fill in dates more specific to Fort Richardson and Alaska.

The timeline includes events and missions that occurred in Alaska and at Fort Richardson which interact with national and world events as well as local and state events. The timeline outlines the political, social, scientific and military happenings in the world from 1945 to 1991. The overall effect of this outline shows that Alaska and Fort Richardson had a support and training role in the Cold War. The Air Force and Navy had more visible roles since they were more involved in the technical and physical side of air power, communications, nuclear submarines and the other themes that involved Alaska. The Army was necessary for the protection of the Air Force and Alaska, which does not always involve events or achievements that show up on a timeline. The timeline can be found in Appendix F (Cold War Timeline).

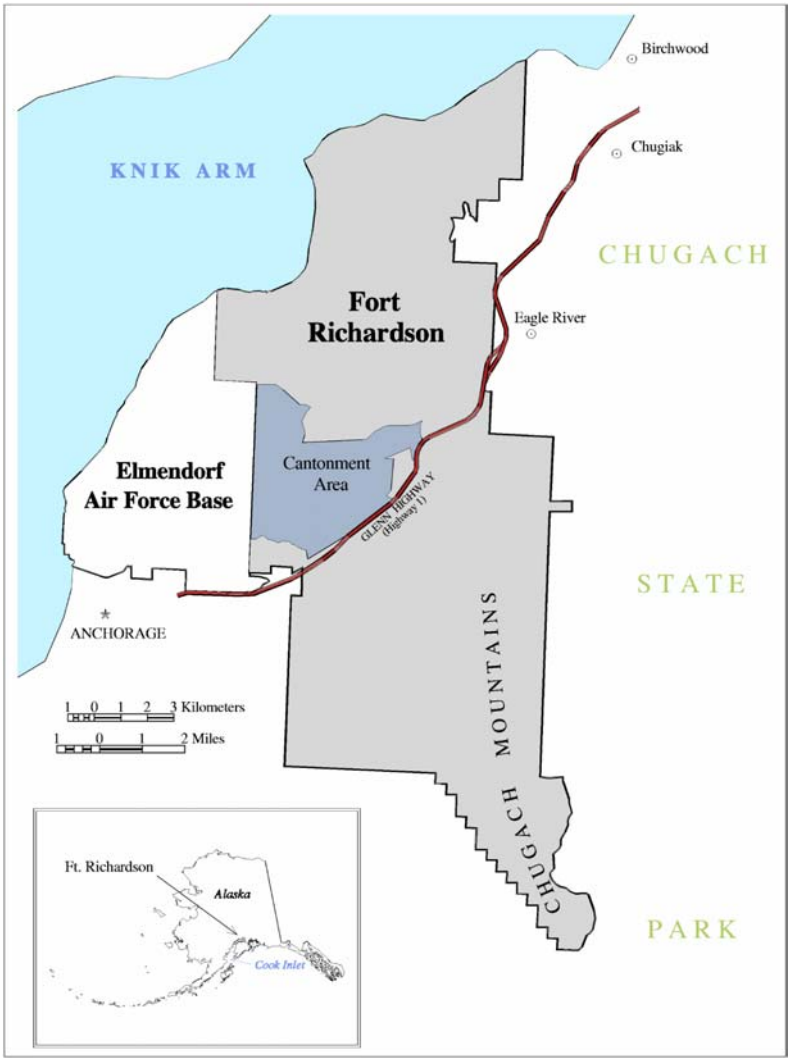

Figure 1.3 Location map of Fort Richardson.

1.6 Location

Fort Richardson is located in south-central Alaska, approximately seven miles northeast of downtown Anchorage. Anchorage and Elmendorf Air Force Base border Fort Richardson to the west, and Eagle Bay and Knik Arm border it to the north. Fort Richardson's southern and eastern boundaries are along undeveloped lands and Chugach State Park. The communities of Eagle River, Chugiak, and Birchwood are along the northeastern section of the post (see Figure 1.3).

Fort Richardson's ranges, impact, and maneuver areas cover approximately 61,000 acres to the north, east, and south of the central cantonment area. North of the cantonment area, the land is mostly gently rolling terrain with spruce and birch forests cut by numerous streams. To the east and south are rolling uplands and beyond, portions of the heavily glaciated Kenai-Chugach Mountains (Higginbotham/Briggs & Associates 1991:7-2).

CHAPTER 2
FORT RICHARDSON, ALASKA – EARLY YEARS THROUGH THE 1940s

2.1 Introduction

Even during the Civil War, the United States was thinking about Alaska's strategic location as a landmass. William Henry Seward's pleas to Congress for the need to purchase Alaska were based on military needs. "If we would provide an adequate defense for the United States, we must have…Alaska to dominate the North Pacific", he told Congress (Robert 1967). Russia was willing to sell in 1867, and suddenly, 587,400 square miles at a cost of $7,200,00 became U.S. territory (CEMML 1998a:2-5). As the years went by, it was obvious that Alaska assumed a strategic position in the Free World that would bring thousands of military men and women and many millions of dollars to this undeveloped wilderness.

Fort Richardson was established by Executive Order 8102, 29 April 1939. War Department General Order Number 9, dated 12 December 1940, announced Fort Richardson as a permanent military post under the command of the Alaskan Defense Force (ADF). In early 1941, ADF was reorganized as the Alaskan Defense Command (ADC). Fort Richardson grew in importance and strength in 1941, with around 8,000 Army personnel. The post was one of the many projects built by the Army Corps of Engineers in Alaska (U.S. Army Alaska 1971:1). The pre-1950 Fort Richardson map shows what buildings were extant at that time.

Figure 2.1 Brig. Gen. Wilds P. Richardson

The original Fort Richardson included Elmendorf Field, authorized for the purpose of providing a permanent air base, supply depot, and ground garrison for the defense of southern Alaska. This site was recommended by General George C. Marshall because of its favorable topography and weather conditions, accessibility to the Alaska Railroad, and proximity to Cook Inlet, which was considered to be navigable to ocean-going vessels about six months out of the year.

Fort Richardson was named in honor of Brigadier General Wilds P. Richardson, a Texas engineer who, as Lieutenant Richardson, 8th Infantry, was sent to the Yukon in 1897 to obtain information on arctic conditions for military planning. In 1900 Captain Richardson was assigned as Adjutant for the Department of Alaska and in 1905 as president of the Alaska Road Commission where he served until 1917 when he was called back into active military service (U.S Army Alaska 1971:1).

2.2 Fort Richardson in World War II

Fort Richardson's importance grew during World War II. Following the Dutch Harbor attack in 1942, post units were utilized to increase the forward outpost strength. The mission of Fort Richardson was changed from that of a rear base for an attacking Army to that of a supply base, repair center, headquarters for numerous garrisons, and a home base for the Army Air Corps. Supplies and troops were sent through Fort Richardson to build advance bases in the Aleutians to stage counter attacks on the Japanese who had invaded and captured Attu and Kiska Islands in the Aleutian chain. These islands were eventually recaptured in 1943, and the Alaskan Defense Command was renamed the Alaskan Department.

Because of Alaska's strategic location along the Pacific Ocean, it was necessary to station troops of all services in Alaska and coordinate their movements under a unified command, the Alaskan Command (ALCOM). It was one of the first unified commands established in 1947 by the Joint Chiefs of Staff with the Army Air Corps (Air Force) acting as Executive Agent. None of the services lost their identities and were still responsible to their respective headquarters (Dept of the Army 1976:99).

The arrival of troops to Anchorage in 1940 marked a decade of growth for the city based on military expansion for the city. Anchorage went into World War II with a population of 3,500. Railroading was the chief industry at the time. At the end of World War II, the population had more than tripled to 12,000 and aviation had become its chief industry. (Atwood n.d.:42). During the beginning of the decade, military construction doubled the population of the town and provided a boost to the local economy. In 1940 there were only around 1,000 people in all of Alaska that were considered military employees. By the outbreak of World War II, the threat of Japanese invasion prompted continued expansion of military personnel and aircraft. By 1945 there were 60,000 people in Alaska calling themselves military employees (Bowman n.d.:22). The military establishment subsidized transportation and other development in the state, such as the Alaska Railroad. Fort Richardson became a vial link in the Lend-Lease program between the United States and Russia, which contributed to the defeat of Germany and the ultimate World War II victory (U.S. Army Alaska 1971:1).

2.3 Post-World War II to 1950

After Germany and Japan surrendered in 1945 the wartime alliance between the Soviet Union, Western Europe and the United States disintegrated. During this early period, many of the Cold War's defining features evolved. The United States was faced with the realization that the Soviet and Communist ideals were gaining increased support across the globe. That same year the United Nations charter was drawn up by representatives of 50 countries, including China and the Soviet Union.

Soviet suspicion of the West, along with a desire to export goods, clashed with Western views of a new world order and prompted Winston Churchill to say in 1946, "From Stettin in the Baltic to Trieste in the Adriatic, an Iron Curtain descended across the continent." Soviet hegemony in Eastern Europe, and its support of other insurgencies, compelled President Harry S. Truman, on March 17, 1948, to declare the Soviet Union America's main adversary. As negotiations started to form the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO), the Soviet Union and Soviet satellite nations chose not to participate. Instead, they formed a committee to coordinate European Communist parties to thwart the Marshall Plan, known as the Warsaw Pact.

In 1948, Truman defined U.S. defense policy toward the Soviet Union as containment. With low force levels in the United States military and public disinterest in confrontation with a former ally, the only realistic policy was to wait and watch for the next Soviet move. For the Army, this meant relying on its infrastructure of installations inherited from World War II, improving where necessary to meet the needs of fighting the Cold War. Although that year Congress voted to reinstate the Selective Service to bolster the small numbers of volunteer troops, very few men were drafted prior to the Korean War (Horne Engineering and Environmental Services 1996:17).

As had occurred following World War I, the Army went quickly from full wartime mobilization to demobilization and suffered severe cutbacks in funding. Changes in military technology, particularly related to the development of nuclear weapons, required a rethinking of military strategies and organizations.

During the years immediately following World War II, a large number of ground troops were reassigned to the continental United States in compliance with the Alaska Department's policy for troop reduction. During the post-war period in Alaska, the emphasis was on the air defense responsibility, and the major developments were in support of the Air Corps mission and programs.

The Army reorganized several times following World War II. In 1947, the Department of Defense was created as a unifying umbrella organization for the armed forces. At the same time, the U.S. Air Force was established and was seen as the primary service that would be capable of delivering nuclear weapons; the Army was assigned responsibilities for "conducting land warfare, providing troops for occupation duty, and providing for air defense units" (United States Army Environmental Center (USAEC) n.d.b:20).

In 1947 the Alaskan Department was redesignated the U.S. Army, Alaska (USARAK), headquartered at Fort Richardson in an area which later became Elmendorf AFB. Alaska was important for training in winter operations. The Army operated an installation near Big Delta, Alaska, in 1941 for Army cold weather maneuvers. In 1953 the official Army post changed its name from Big Delta to Fort Greely. The forerunners of the current Army Arctic Test Center and Army Northern Warfare Training Center were stationed there. In 1961 Ladd Air Force Base near Fairbanks, Alaska, was transferred to the Army and was named Fort Wainwright (Dept. of the Army 1975:2-3).

The Alaska National Guard's 1st and 2nd Scout Battalions, formed in 1949, were a 300-man force, predominantly made up of Eskimos. The training site for the Scouts was Camp Denali (later named Camp Carroll) on Fort Richardson. During the other weeks of the year, the Eskimos went about their business of fishing, hunting and other occupations as they watched for strangers and unusual activities. They reported any of these activities by radio, augmenting the functions of Navy, Coast Guard, Army and Air Force patrol planes. They participated in annual training exercises and assisted in emergency rescues (Woodman 1999:77).

By the end of the 1940s, an Army presence in Alaska was well placed. Unfortunately, the United States' ally and partner in the Lend-Lease program was beginning to appear more and more like a foe. Clues proving Soviet build-up around the world were very convincing. In 1949 an Air Force RB-20 on patrol off Siberia detected proof of a Soviet nuclear test. Also in 1949, the Communist takeover of China was complete. The U.S.S.R. refused to participate in United Nations sponsored elections in Korea above the 38th parallel. The U.N. sponsored the government in the south and the Soviets sponsored the government in the north.

Therefore, this was not a time for the Army to pack up and leave Alaska. It was a time to rethink its mission, retool, and determine how its location in the world and its cold weather training capabilities could be utilized. The atom bomb was now in the picture and the world would never be the same again.

CHAPTER 3
FORT RICHARDSON DEVELOPS – 1950s

3.1 World Situation in the 1950s

On June 25, 1950, North Korea invaded South Korea. With the outbreak of the Korean War, the importance of Fort Richardson and other Army outposts in Alaska were undeniable. Korea and the buildup of the Red Chinese armies and air force using equipment manufactured by the Soviets called for a strong defense structure in Alaska. On other fronts later in the decade, the Soviets launched the first Submarine Launched Ballistic Missile (SLBM). In 1956 they crushed an insurrection in Hungary. The Soviet launching of the Sputnik satellite on October 4, 1957, is identified as the beginning of the "Space Race." Less than four months later, the United States launched its first satellite into orbit, the Army-developed Explorer 1.

These developments prompted concerns about Soviet intentions and America's ability to counter threats to its security. In 1959 Fidel Castro came to power in Cuba following a ten-year civil war. His Communist ideology and nationalization of foreign property stunned Americans. As in World War II, Alaska's location was of great importance. Alaska's strategic position so close to the U.S.S.R. was essential to the Army, Air Force, Navy and Marines (see Appendix B – Maps, Figure B.1).

3.2 Elmendorf Field and Fort Richardson Divide into Two Installations

Due to the increasing importance of the northern air defenses and the limited facilities at Fort Richardson, a decision was made to divide the reservation between the newly created Air Force and the Army. Department of the Army General Order Number 33, dated 10 October 1950, transferred the real property of Elmendorf Air Force Base (Elmendorf Field) and its auxiliaries to the Air Force and, effective 15 October 1950, re-established the remaining property as the Fort Richardson Military Reservation (Figure 3.1). Since Elmendorf Field had existing infrastructure required by the Air Force, it was more efficient and economical for the Army to move and establish a new post while the Air Force retained Elmendorf Field.

Figure 3.1 Elmendorf Field, original site of Fort Richardson.

In 1950 Fort Richardson included around 33,000 acres. The new Fort Richardson cantonment was designed by the Corps of Engineers, Alaska District. Figure B.2 in Appendix B (Maps) shows the 1950-1958 construction at Fort Richardson. The Corps of Engineers, Alaska District used generic building designs that were developed in the 1950s for use nationwide on military bases. The cantonment was laid out in a grid following the broad curve of Richardson Drive, the old Glenn Highway, which formed the grid's center spine. This transportation system reflected the suburbia movement of the period.

Developments consisted of the warehouse loop, a 500-man barracks, the rifle range, one bachelor officers quarters, a few dispersed cantonments and the hospital, which remained under Air Force jurisdiction although located on Fort Richardson. The post headquarters were located in Quonset huts in the vicinity of the present USARAK Headquarters (later in a barracks building) and in 1954, moved to the newly completed center wing of Building 1.

The construction program, from the date of the post re-establishment in 1950 through 1953, included military barracks, family housing, warehouses, service clubs, underground utilities, roads and streets, schools, post shops, the theater, field house and other facilities designed to make a desirable post. The completion of the post power plant, as well as communication utilities, received highest priority.

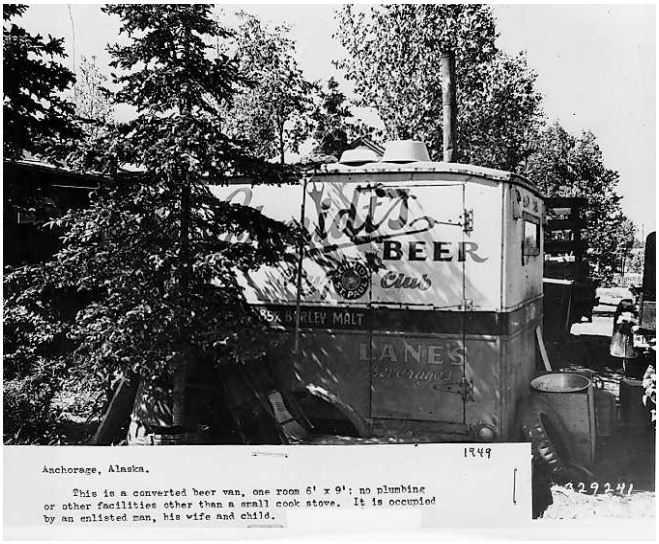

Figure 3.2 This 1949 Anchorage photo shows a converted beer van, 6x9 with no plumbing and just a small cook stove. It was occupied by an enlisted man, his wife and child.

Housing was a critical priority in the 1950s. During the years between 1949 and 1959, over $27 million dollars was spent constructing various types of officer, NCO, and civilian family quarters, and family row-type housing (Woodman 1999:105). Changing demographics and the rising numbers of soldiers with families after World War II created a need for the development of family housing. Wherry-Capehart era housing, developed from 1949 through 1962, was funded through Congress to meet this new situation. The housing is named for the two senators who sponsored the legislation to get the construction programs implemented.

Most new facilities built in the 1950s were of permanent, concrete construction. Administration buildings, barracks, commercial, recreational, and religious facilities were in the center of the cantonment. A residential area of family housing units was developed south and east of the center. Warehouses, industrial facilities, and motor pools were generally located in an industrial area to the north (Figure 3.3).

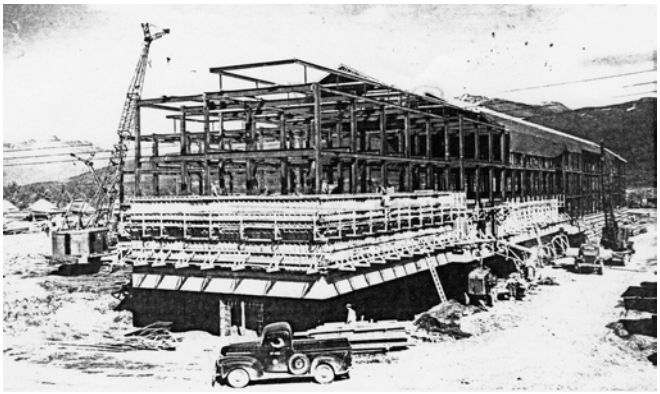

Figure 3.3 Army Corps of Engineers construct a 500-man barracks at Fort Richardson in 1951 (Pending National Archives Copy, Anchorage, Alaska).

Post Headquarters (Building #1) was built across from Building #600, a 1949 administration building, on Richardson Drive. The curved layout of the road emphasized the headquarters, which dominated the center of the cantonment. Building #601, adjacent to Building 600, was an enlisted barracks, incorporating an indoor small arms firing range. The

cantonment center also included the post theater (Building #2), the post exchange/commissary (Building #5) in 1956, the chapel (Building #3), and the recreation center/library (Building #636). The 1954 chapel is decorated with a 13-by 15 foot stained glass window that depicts a soldier in combat dress helping Christ carry the cross. The design is from a painting called *Christ and the Soldier* by Ottavias Delpino (*Alaska Daily News* April 23 1996).

A major emphasis of military construction in the decades following World War II was housing. Thompson (n.d.:280) reports that "in the mid-1950's … the scarcity of housing became a severe problem for the Armed Forces, especially concerning the retention on active duty of experienced noncommissioned officers as well as young married commissioned officers considering a military career."

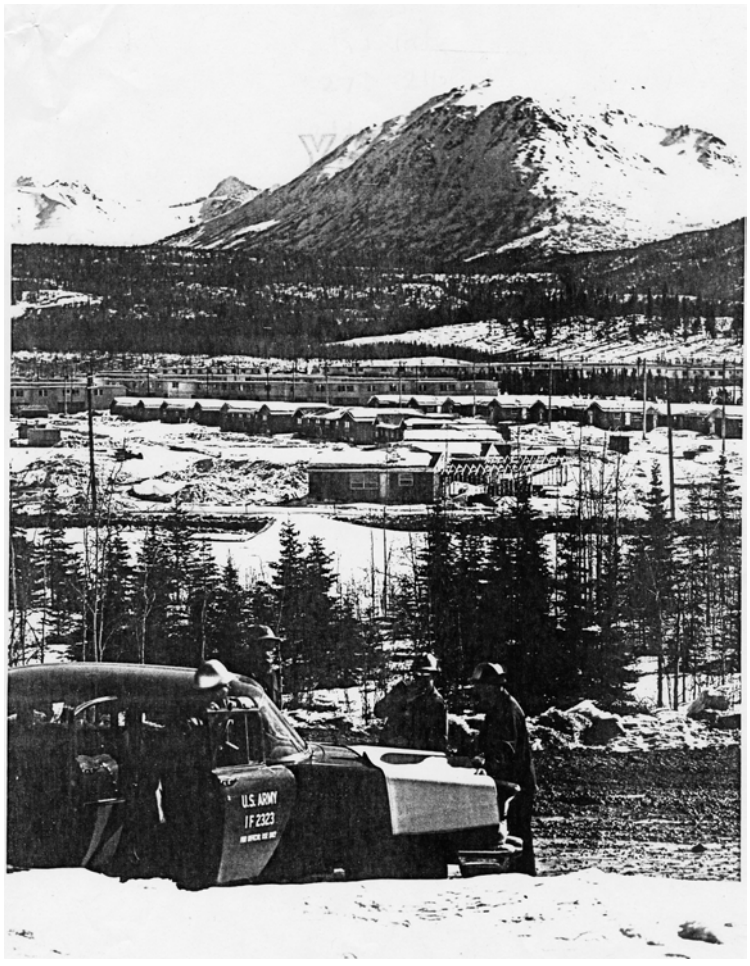

Figure 3.4 Fort Richardson Housing – Construction is well underway on 155 Army housing units at Fort Richardson, a section of which is shown in the background. Miller Brothers Company did the building under contract with the U.S. Army Engineer District, Alaska. Each unit was designed by the District for a maximum of economy and comfort. District inspectors are shown in the foreground. April 1959, U.S. Army Photo (Pending National Archives Copy, Anchorage, Alaska).

In 1951 over 150 enlisted family housing units (series # 200-500) were built. Through 1954-1955, another 44 housing units were constructed in the 300, 400 and 500 series. In 1957, the U.S. Congress mandated a nationwide construction program for military housing, which became known as Capehart housing after the Indiana senator who introduced the bill in Congress (Figure 3.4).

The northern industrial area had already been designed according to needs of the Alaska Railroad during World War II. The engineering administration building (Building #730) and Building #724, another engineering building that incorporated a store, bowling alley, warehouse and administration offices, were built in the 1950s.

3.3 Fort Richardson's Missions in the 1950s

The installation history of Fort Richardson lists the following USARAK missions carried out during the 1950s:

- Ground and air defense of Alaska with priority to the Anchorage and Fairbanks areas.
- Cold weather and mountain warfare doctrine.
- Cold weather and mountain school at Fort Greely.
- Logistical support to Air Force and Navy elements in Alaska.
- National Guard and United States Army Reserve (USAR) training and supervision of Reserve Officer Training Corps (ROTC) activities.
- Internal security, including plans for recovery from nuclear attack.

Most of the logistical support mission of the Army in Alaska was centered in the Alaska General Depot and its successor, the United States Army Supply and Maintenance Center, Alaska (USASMCA). It provided supply and maintenance support to the Army in Alaska and other elements of the Alaskan Command. Coordination of emergency tasks that might be required was also part of its mission. All services participated in supply effort MONA LISA in 1951 and later in supply effort COOL BARGE.

3.3.1 Training Activities and Support

Several exercises were carried out in 1953. Exercise SNOW SHOE was executed in the Tanacross-Galena area involving the 4th and 196th Regimental Combat Teams. Also that year WEB FOOT was an exercise carried out by the 196th RCT on the Kenai Peninsula. Other exercises followed: SNOW BIRD (1955), MOOSE HORN (1956), NORTHERN LIGHT (1957), COLD BAY (1958), CARIBOU CREEK (1959), and LITTLE BEAR and ARTIC SHORT II (at Point Barrow). Most of these maneuvers were carried out in winter to provide realistic arctic environmental problems and challenges. Fort Richardson units participated among other Army, Alaskan Air Command, National Guard and Reserve Forces (Dept. of the Army 1976:103).

The 71st Infantry Division was activated in 1954 and headquartered at Fort Richardson, with one of its three main elements, the 53rd Infantry, also at Fort Richardson. In 1958 the mission of basic training to draftees and enlistees, which Fort Richardson had been carrying out since 1950, was transferred to centers in the lower 48 states. Fort Richardson continued its duties as a headquarters to maintain its specialized arctic theater training and rapid deployment exercises off-post.

3.3.2 Operational, Ground Air Defense

In 1952 Fort Richardson received Anti-Aircraft Artillery (AAA) gun batteries. A battery consisted of twelve Quonset huts for a garrison and administration area. The Quonset huts were lined up in military fashion, creating a small camp. A radar shelter made of 55-gallon drums filled with earth was positioned a short distance away. Three revetments with earth-filled drum walls supported the guns. A semi-underground ordnance shop was placed between the radar and gun emplacements. Two ammunition magazines and a fuse storage shelter completed the facility (Denfield 1994:67). None of the AAA gun batteries are extant.

At the close of 1956, USARAL's commands at Fort Richardson were the 23rd Infantry Regiment 68th AAA Group, U.S. Army General Depot, Alaska, and 2nd Engineer Battalion (Combat) (Woodman 1999:148). In 1957 the 2nd Infantry Division was deactivated, with divisional units remaining in Alaska becoming the 1st Battle Group, 9th Infantry and the 23rd Infantry Regiment becoming the 1st Battle Group, 23rd Infantry (Dept. of the Army 1976:105).

A press release from USARAL in 1955 informed the public that Nike missile sites were going to be constructed in Alaska. Named after the goddess of victory in Greek mythology, the 20-foot-long guided missiles traveled faster than sound and their war heads were designed to explode only in flight (Woodman 1999:78). By 1959 the missile system replaced the AAA batteries.

Three Nike batteries were established: one on Fort Richardson at Site Summit; one at Goose Bay that is now owned by the State of Alaska; and one at Point Campbell Military Reservation, which is now Kincaid Park, owned by the Municipality of Anchorage. All locations were under the control of the 4th Missile Battalion, 43rd Artillery. These missile battalions were previously the gun battalions under the same numerical designations.

3.4 Fort Richardson, Anchorage, and Alaska in the 1950s

3.4.1 Community Relations

In 1958, the Nike battery commander, Capt. Douglas Evert, decided it would be nice to have a Christmas star near the Nike sites. He had his men construct a 15-foot star on the top of the battery's gatehouse. The distance from the post to the star made it look like one small light. In 1960, the men at Site Summit, with civilian volunteers, built a new star on a steep slope of Mt. Gordon Lyon, part of the Chugach Mountains. This star had 400 50-watt bulbs and could be seen throughout the Anchorage area. The lights were on 6 to 10-foot poles and heavy snowfalls often required them to be dug out several times during the holiday season (Public Affairs Office 1985).

3.4.2 Transportation

The rehabilitation of the railroad in the 1950s was expedited by defense needs. Diesel locomotives, as well as modern coaches and dinning cars were introduced. Over a four-year period, the railroad became the backbone of south-central and interior Alaska's economy.

The long-awaited completion of the road between Seward, the major seaport, and Anchorage was completed in the early 1950s by the Alaska Road Commission. Additionally, Congress authorized a six-year road program in excess of $100 million dollars and appropriated $24 million dollars. In 1956 the Civil Aeronautics Administration announced that Anchorage was the fourth busiest center in the nation in air traffic operations, giving it the title of "most air-minded city under the American flag" (Atwood n.d.:45). It is clearly evident that the military played a great part in the functions of locating, surveying, planning, engineering, constructing supervising and, to some degree, financing transportation in Alaska (Dept. of the Army 1976:78).

3.4.3 Natural Resources

An industrial opportunity report, prepared by the Division of Industrial Development, Department of Economic Development and Planning, stated that "since 1956 the state's economy has shown two opposing trends. The dependence on defense expenditures, the mainstay of the economy from the advent of World War II, has declined. On the other hand, there are clear indications that the natural resource based economy is growing. This is partly the result of Alaska's finding a world market for its product" (Little 1962). The defense role of Alaska was initially the catalyst for development, but expansion was later taken over by natural resources, tourism, aviation and other economic development.

3.4.4 Statehood

Alaska attained statehood in 1959 and William A. Egan was elected governor. In 1943 he had been a soldier in the 24th Transport Group, Air Transport Command, Alaska (Woodman 1999:148). Statehood changed the economic base of many Alaskan regions. Federal spending changed in composition from being dominated by military spending to more non-military spending. Growth in other areas, such as natural resource production, caused construction and related industries to be less dependent on military contracts.

CHAPTER 4
THE COLD WAR HEATS UP AROUND THE WORLD – 1960s

4.1 World Situation in the 1960s

In 1960 the Soviets shot down an American U-2 spy plane over Russia. In 1961 the United States backed an invasion of Cuba that attempted to overthrow Castro but ended in disaster at the Bay of Pigs. The same year the Soviets first threatened Western access to Berlin, then the East German regime built a wall that divided the city. In 1962 the Soviets based ballistic missiles in Cuba nearly provoking nuclear war. The cumulative effect of Moscow's growing strength was termed "the Communist Threat."

When John F. Kennedy came into office in 1961 he was strongly committed to improving the nation's military defenses. The U.S. Army at the beginning of the Kennedy era reflected the global commitments of the nation. More than half of its fighting strength was deployed overseas, with five divisions defending Germany as part of the NATO alliance. Two other divisions remained in Korea following the armistice. The Army kept its strategic reserve forces within the United States, intending to deploy these units as necessary (Horne Engineering and Environmental Services 1996:33).

Figure 4.1 President Kennedy and the Soviets meet in the Oval Office, October 1962 (John F. Kennedy Memorial Page, Album 2, Permission of Mark Cordell).

Kennedy was a proponent of the "flexible response strategy," so dubbed at the end of the 1950s by leading Army officers, Matthew Ridgway and Maxwell Taylor. They argued that conventional forces were necessary for the nation's security and that the United States should not rely exclusively on strategic nuclear weapons. Implementation of the flexible response strategy began with a reappraisal of the NATO military policy. Western Europe enjoyed the comparatively inexpensive protection of the nuclear umbrella. Kennedy's efforts to shift NATO emphasis toward conventional forces initially produced skepticism. The combination of the United States and western European armies did not approach those of the Soviet military and eastern European nations of the Warsaw Pact in numbers of divisions. Secretary of Defense Robert MacNamara insisted on a different form of statistical analysis and concluded that the actual fighting capabilities of the Communist nations and NATO were closer in strength than a simple counting of divisions might indicate. For the remainder of the Cold War, the Army

sought to provide sufficient forces that could deter or defeat Warsaw Pact aggression without a nuclear holocaust (Horne Engineering and Environmental Services 1996:35).

In the fall of 1962, an American U-2 flying over Cuba took photographs of Soviet missile bases being constructed, some containing nuclear missiles. A plan was agreed upon to use a naval blockade on Cuba to prevent more offensive weapons from entering Cuba. A quarantine was established on October 24, with a tense world watching until October 28 when Kennedy and Nikita Khrushchev resolved the situation without a nuclear holocaust. Early in 1963, Kennedy announced that a "Hot Line" had been established between the White House and the Kremlin, specifically for those types of incidents. Later that year a Limited Test Ban Treaty was signed by both the superpowers, limiting the amount of nuclear testing both countries could conduct.

The war in Vietnam began when France tried to restore colonial rule after World War II. Fear of losing southeast Asia to the Communist-led independence movement brought the United States to back the French movement in the 1950s. French defeat resulted in a divided country, with the United States supporting the weak but pro-Western government of South Vietnam. In the mid-1960s, the United States became embroiled in a regional conflict in Asia. American participation in the Vietnam War continued until 1975, with a peak in 1969 when over 543,000 troops were in Vietnam. On November 22, 1963, the Kennedy years ended abruptly when the president was assassinated. Vice President Lyndon Baines Johnson, who served as president from 1963 to 1969, replaced Kennedy. Johnson was immediately enveloped by the Vietnam War and asked Congress for the power to take "all necessary measures to repel any armed attack against the forces of the U.S. and to prevent further aggression." The Tonkin Gulf Resolution was overwhelmingly supported, giving the president almost free reign over the war.

During the Vietnam conflict, the requirements for jungle warfare dominated the Army's research and development efforts. Weapons systems useful for Vietnam received the highest priority. Weapons and equipment intended primarily for a conventional war in Europe were seriously neglected. The war consumed great amounts of money while tanks and other equipment remained unchanged. During the early 1960s, the United States continued to maintain and produce chemical and biological agents. Agent Orange, a defoliant that was dropped to expose the Ho Chi Minh Trail was used from 1963 to 1968.

The idea of Vietnamization, created by President Richard Nixon in 1969, was to gradually take American troops out of the war while giving more control to the South Vietnamese. Although he wanted out of the war, Nixon didn't want to be the first president to lose a war. His "peace with honor" tactic courted the "silent majority" he dubbed as the large group of Americans who supported his war actions but were quiet, moderate, and mainstream as opposed to the anti-war protesters who loudly wanted the United States out of Vietnam. As the war dragged on with increasing casualty figures and no victory in sight, popular opinion within the United States turned against both the war and the military. Growing numbers of Americans opposed the war on political or moral grounds, and public protest mounted.

While these events occurred, both the United States and the Soviet Union continued to build up deadly stockpiles of nuclear weapons with the capability of destroying the world many times over. Soviet policy was that a nuclear war could be fought and won. The United States believed in nuclear deterrence – the credible threat of retaliation to forestall enemy attack. Familiar mottoes of the Strategic Air Command at the time were "Peace through Strength" and "Peace is our Profession." By the 1960s, there were three systems to deploy nuclear weapons to deter the Soviets:

- Long-range manned aircraft carrying nuclear bombs.
- Land-based intercontinental ballistic missiles (ICBMs) with nuclear warheads.
- Nuclear-powered submarines armed with nuclear ballistic missiles.

4.2 Fort Richardson's Missions in the 1960s

4.2.1 Base Operations

Further consolidation and reorganization of Army units took place in 1960. Reserve affairs were reorganized and the Alaska Military District was activated on January 1, 1960. The Reserve Chief had formerly been a section chief under the G3, USARAL, but now became the chief of the Alaska Military District. April 1, 1960, was the activation date of the USARAL Support Command, which combined the functions of the post of Fort Richardson and the United States Army Supply and Maintenance Center, Alaska. The Support Command also controlled Wildwood Station and the Port of Whittier, which was placed in caretaker status at the end of 1960 (Dept. of the Army 1976:106)

4.2.2 Training Activities and Support

Joint winter training was still testing men, materials, and tactics: ARCTIC SHORE (at Point Barrow (1960); WILLOW FREEZE, and KING CRAB III (at Kodiak) (1961); ARCTIC SHORE III, and GREAT BEAR (at Nome) (1962); TIMERLINE (1963); POLAR SEIGE (1964); NORTHERN HILLS and POLAR STRIKE (1965); DALL SHEEP I (1966); FRONTIER ASSAULT, BIG BEAR II (at Nome) (1967) and ACID TEXT I/PUNCH CARD V (1969) (Dept. of Army 1976:203). Exercise GREAT BEAR was significant because it marked the first time in 13 years that Canadian troops had maneuvered in Alaska.

The first two Women's Army Corps (WAC) officers were assigned to USARAL Headquarters at Fort Richardson since 1945 (Woodman 1999:150). In 1962, the first combat parachute company assigned to Alaska was organized within the 1st Battle Group, 23rd Infantry. This company had air and tracked vehicle capabilities and would be trained in ski and snowshoe cross-country mobility, mountain and glacier mobility and arctic warfare. Men from the 548th Engineer Battalion at Fort Richardson were flown to Galena in 1962 to assist the Air Force in building a dike to restrain waters of the Yukon from flooding the airstrip.

When the Department of the Army adopted the Reorganization Objective Army Division (ROAD) concept in 1963, USARAL was reorganized. A mechanized infantry brigade was formed, designed to increase combat unit strength and effectiveness without increasing the size of the Army. The plan called for a fluid arrangement of battalions and brigades instead of the more rigid battle group division system (Dept. of the Army 1976:110). The 172nd Infantry Brigade (Mechanized) consisted of: 1st Battalion (Mechanized), 60th Infantry; 4th Battalion, 23rd Infantry; 1st Battalion (Mechanized) 60th Infantry; 4th Battalion, 23rd Infantry; 1st Battalion, 37th Artillery; Company D, 40th Armor; 562 Engineer Company (Combat); and Headquarters and Headquarters Company (HHC), 172 Brigade. The 33rd Signal Battalion was also activated that year.

In 1964 three new units were officially activated and the old USARAL Aviation Battalion was deactivated, forming the 19th Aviation Battalion, equipped with the CH-21 helicopters and the U-1A (Otter) aircraft. The aviation battalion was geographically divided between Fort Wainwright and Fort Richardson. To streamline and increase combat efficiency, USARAL activated two direct support battalions for the commands: two mechanized infantry brigades – 172nd Support

Battalion and 171st Support Battalion. The new units brought maintenance, supply, transportation, medical service, communications, and personnel services under the direct control of the brigade commanding officer and completed USARAL's compliance with the Army's Reorganization Objective Divisions (ROAD) concept. The brigade's artillery battalions retired their 75mm pack howitzers and began using the M-108, a self-propelled 105mm howitzer (Dept. of the Army 1976:116).

Live-fire training on the Chugach Missile Range was suspended in 1965 due to the increased population in the Eagle River Valley. Annual practice was conducted at Fort Wainwright. That same year U.S. Army Alaska Support Command and Fort Richardson headquarters separated into two individual organizations. The new USARAL Support Command was responsible for the major theater-type supply while Fort Richardson headquarters was responsible for operation of the state's largest Army post.

Other changes in the late 1960s were the reassignment of the 4th Battalion, 23rd Infantry from Fort Richardson to Vietnam, and the Nike Hercules missile organization being renamed the 87th Artillery Group (Air Defense). Late in 1969 the main ground tactical units, the 171st and 172nd Infantry Brigades (Mechanized), were reorganized into light infantry brigades. Each organization now had two infantry battalions (one containing an airborne company); an artillery battalion using newer 105mm towed howitzers as opposed to the self-propelled 105s; a support battalion; an engineer company; and an armored cavalry troop employing the M-551 "Sheridan" armored reconnaissance/airborne assault vehicle; and a transportation company (Dept. of the Army 1976:120).

Mission support brought other demographic changes that had not been seen in W.W.II or post-W.W.II Fort Richardson. The Army's concern for the comfort of the Army family grew during the 1960s. The new child care center (Building #6) was constructed in 1965. Twelve family housing units (the 300 series) were constructed in 1968. The central heat and power plant was converted to natural gas in 1969 (Blythe 2000:20). The golf clubhouse and the child care center were funded with non-appropriated funds. The airfield flight control tower, Hangar 2, the Army Reserve Armory, additional family housing units near Gate 1 (13 family units), and the M60 machine gun range with electrically operated targets were also constructed.

Fort Richardson's main mission during the Cold War was always to protect the missions of Elmendorf Air Force Base. The concept that Russians would actually land on Alaskan soil was not the main threat. However, protection of Elmendorf AFB through regular garrison training, air defense, and other missions, kept the Army busy throughout the Cold War. A 1967 letter to Senator E. L. Bartlett from Joseph H. FitzGerald, Chairman of the Federal Field Committee for Development Planning in Alaska states:

> There seems to be some quaint notion that, because of the fact that we [Alaska] are closer to Russia than the rest of the United States, troops within the state would be of major concern to the Russians and a significant bargaining point. I assume that the Department of Defense is really more concerned with what is the minimum establishment necessary to maintain Arctic capability, recognizing that Russia, with its long border with China, couldn't make equal commitments with respect to the western part of Siberia. It is also worth noting that Alaska is the closest point to China and the natural air transiting point to the Far East.

4.2.3 Natural Disaster Assistance

On March 27th, 1964, an earthquake of incredible proportions struck Anchorage and south-central Alaska. Dubbed the Good Friday Earthquake, it measured 8.6 on the Richter scale, the largest ever recorded in North America (Woodman 1999:123). Because Anchorage was only 80 miles from the quake's epicenter, damage to structures ran to the hundreds of millions of dollars. Fort Richardson played an immediate role in emergency assistance and a long-term role in getting the area functioning again. The quake killed nine people in Anchorage and injured hundreds (Woodman 1999:130). Army troops, equipment and supplies were used in disaster relief in Anchorage, Valdez, Whittier, Kodiak, Cordova, Seldovia, Seward, and Homer. Water and food trailers were shuttled back and forth between the post and Anchorage. Fuel oil was supplied to Anchorage for its power plants. Material goods such as sleeping bags, air mattresses, blankets and medical aid were supplied.

Figure 4.2 Fort Richardson soldiers guard a devastated Anchorage.

In an effort by Fort Richardson to help in the disaster, communications, hospital facilities, emergency power, search and rescue operations and emergency supplies made up Operation Helping Hand. On Fort Richardson, the 56th Military Police Company radio net was established by the 33rd Signal Battalion between USARAL and Civil Defense Headquarters in Anchorage. To serve outlying areas, the 33rd Signal Battalion and the Signal Platoon, 172nd Infantry Brigade (Mechanized) established voice and radio-teletype connections between Fort Richardson and Seward, and a radio connection between the Army post and Whittier. Signalmen pulled communications cable through the railroad tunnels into Whittier, providing a voice link between the port and town of Portage.

Fort Richardson lost electrical power immediately after the first shocks of the quake. Most service was restored within ten hours because the mechanical features were not destroyed. Emergency generators kept the power on and the damages were estimated at $700,00. Water mains and pipes were damaged and a landslide upstream blocked water flow, necessitating standby wells to go into operation until the water broke through (Woodman 1999:131).

Three principal contracts were signed to repair 15 damaged barracks, a shop building, an enlisted men's service club, a cold storage warehouse, and eight or more other unidentified buildings. These contracts added up to over $3.5 million dollars (Woodman 1999:131).

The Good Friday Earthquake caused over $17 million dollars in damages to Fort Richardson. Various warehouses and other structures received extensive damage. However, the most severe damage to a USARAL unit occurred at "A" Battery, 4th Missile Battalion, 43rd Artillery, located at Site Point near Anchorage International Airport. The Nike Hercules unit sustained heavy

damage in both the fire control and the launching areas (Dept. of the Army 1976:111). Because of the dangerous and extremely difficult recovery operation at the Nike site, "A" Battery received the Meritorious Unit Commendation for exceptionally meritorious conduct in the performance of this hazardous recovery operation. The Skyline Military Service Club was nearly destroyed and one man lost his life, the only Army fatality (Dept. of the Army 1976: 111).

4.2.4 Recreation

Another new activity came in the form of the U.S. Modern Winter Biathlon Training Center based at Fort Richardson. The Department of the Army wanted a training camp so that troops could participate in winter competitions in skiing and rifle marksmanship (Dept. of the Army 1976:108). Downhill skiing was practiced at Arctic Valley in the Chugash Mountains overlooking Anchorage. Cross-country work and other training took place in Ship Creek Valley and the rifle ranges on the post. Fort Richardson's population at the end of 1960 was 6,946 (Woodman 1999:150).

4.2.5 Medical

The 64th Field Hospital was activated at Fort Richardson that year, giving the Army a tactical medical capability it had not previously attained (Dept. of the Army 1976:106).

4.3 Fort Richardson, Anchorage, and Alaska in the 1960s

There were always attempts to bring new financing into Alaska to bolster its economy. In 1967, visiting investors commented to the State Department of Commerce that Alaska's small population, remoteness from money markets, and the relatively large dependence upon the federal government and the military for its economy would affect Alaska's credit rating for some time (State Department of Commerce 1967). The late 1960s saw an all-time high wholesale market value in fisheries products and a 97.3% increase in Cook Inlet petroleum production, dominating Alaska's economic picture (University of Alaska: Vol. VI #3).

Capehart family housing and several other support buildings were the only other facilities constructed on the installation during the decade. This was due to the change in demographics in the Army where a soldier was now welcome to bring along a family while developing hi military career. This was a known factor in retaining trained soldiers. The installations's infrastructure had been created during the initial period of construction (1951-1958) and, other than BASOP's, the mission did not require new development.

CHAPTER 5
FORT RICHARDSON EVOLVES – 1970s

5.1 World Situation in the 1970s

In 1970, Nixon started an aggressive campaign of bombing raids in Cambodia designed to destroy the Ho Chi Minh Trail. Riots at university campuses such as Kent State broke out, eroding the president's support of his tactics. Later that year, Congress revoked the Tonkin Gulf Resolution. By January of 1973, the United States signed a peace accord, ending the war in Vietnam. Under the agreement, North Vietnamese troops would remain in South Vietnam and U.S. forces were required to withdraw. Nixon promised to retaliate with full force if any violation of the peace treaty was incurred. In March of 1973 the last combat troops left Vietnam. Two years later, the North Vietnamese took over the South, taking Saigon and renaming it Ho Chi Minh City. The United States, under President Gerald Ford, could not keep Nixon's promise to retaliate if the peace treaty was broken.

Intelligence reports of increased Soviet chemical warfare capabilities in the mid-1970s caused an increased Army emphasis on chemical warfare. Fort Richardson was not directly involved in the production or training in chemical warfare. Throughout the post-Vietnam era, the Army moved ahead with its force modernization program and by the mid-1980s had replaced most of its pre-Vietnam or later equipment (Horne Engineering & Environmental Services 1996:58).

During President Nixon's trip to Moscow in 1972, the Salt I Treaty was signed by both superpowers. The agreement limited the number of Intercontinental Ballistic Missiles (ICBMs) and submarine launched missiles to the number extant in 1972. Nixon and Brezhnev, who had taken over from Khrushchev in 1964, signed a detente agreement in an attempt to relax tensions and to open economic markets between the two countries. In 1974 India announced that it set off an underground nuclear test, begging the question "who else has the bomb?" Salt II, limiting long-range missiles and bombers, was initiated by President Carter and Brezhnev in 1979. Yet that same year, the President called for a major military buildup to counteract Soviet military power as the Red Army entered Afghanistan. Salt II was never ratified, and the United States boycotted the Olympic Games held in Moscow.

At the beginning of the post-Vietnam era, the United States was minimally present in the Persian Gulf and southwest Asia. A 1977 study recommended establishing a Rapid Deployment Joint Task Force (RDJTF) to rapidly deploy U.S. forces to areas outside Europe and Korea. President Carter announced that the United States was committed to preventing further Soviet advances in the Persian Gulf region.

5.2 Fort Richardson's Missions in the 1970s

5.2.1 Base Operations

The ever-changing Army command system abolished the Continental Army Command (CONARC), and the newly created Forces Command (FORSCOM) assumed control of the Alaskan units. FORSCOM was responsible for fighting units and the supporting structure that function within a theater of operations; U.S. Army Pacific (USARPAC) was formed as a comparable command with authority in Alaska, Hawaii, and the Pacific Islands. The USAEC (n.d.b:83) writes:

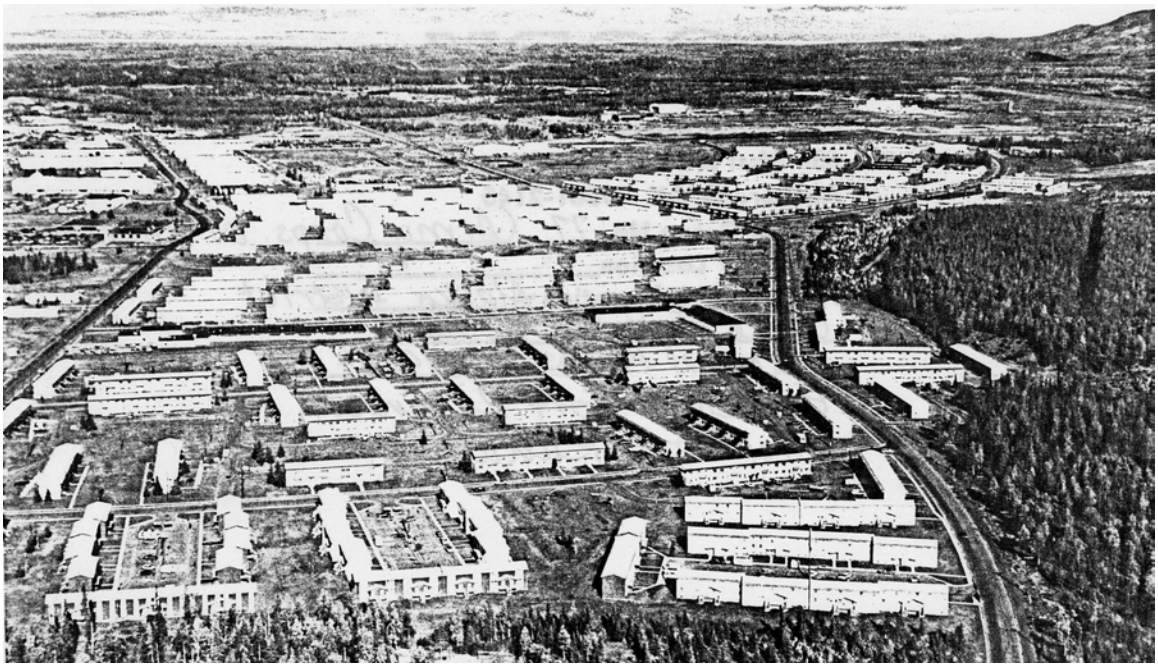

Figure 5.1 Aerial photograph of Fort Richardson in 1977, taken by the Army Corps of Engineers (Pending National Archives Copy, Anchorage, Alaska).

The typical FORSCOM post was designed as a garrison for line units. As such, it contains large numbers of barracks, family quarters, motor pools, administrative buildings, and other property that can be described as base operations. The remaining property consists primarily of training facilities. These facilities were constructed to improve individual proficiency and, more importantly, to enable operational units to train as a team in the tasks that they are expected to perform in a theater of operations. The major function of an Army unit during peacetime is to maintain its operational proficiency.

Figure 5.2 Aerial photograph of Fort Richardson in 1977, taken by the Army Corps of Engineers (Pending National Archives Copy, Anchorage, Alaska).

During that same period, the 172nd Infantry Brigade (Alaska) assumed control and command of Army units in Alaska. Inactivation of the 56th Engineer Company (Construction) ended over 12 years of construction and rehabilitation of buildings, roads, bridges, airstrips, and recreation areas that benefited both military and civilian communities (Dept. of the Army 1976:122).

Other organizations in Alaska supported by the 172nd Infantry Brigade (Alaska) but not part of the organization included:

- U.S Army Arctic Test Center (TECOM)
- U.S. Army Communications Command Agency, Alaska

- U.S. Army Medical Department Activity, Alaska (HSC)
- U.S. Army Combat Developments Activity, Alaska (TRADOC)
- Alaska Field Office, 6th Region, United States Army Criminal Investigation Command
- Arctic Medical Research Laboratory, Alaska
- Fort Richardson Resident Office, 525th Military Intelligence Group
- United States Army Security Agency, Signal Security Support Team
- U.S. Army Special Security Detachment
- Cold Regions Research and Engineering Laboratory
- NCO Academy (TRADOC)

These operations were keyed into base operations for cold climate training and research. None of the functions were centered around the Cold War.

Other closures, reductions, realignments and consolidations announced by the Department of Defense were having an effect on Fort Richardson. One of the two firing units of Battery A, 45th Missile Battalion 43rd Artillery, an element of the 87th Artillery Group (Air Defense) at Site Point near Anchorage International Airport, was closed. The 64th Field Hospital was inactivated in May 1970. Joint field exercises to be held during the winter of 1969-1970 were cancelled due to unavailability of funds to support them.

5.2.2 Air Defense

However, a new organization, reporting directly to the Commanding General, USARAL, was activated in 1970. Company O (Arctic Ranger) 75th Infantry, stationed at Fort Richardson, was airborne and ranger qualified and trained in operations and survival techniques in an arctic environment. Its mission was to conduct long range patrols, working with the 1st and 2nd Scout Battalions (Eskimo Scouts), 297th Infantry, Alaska Army National Guard (Dept. of the Army 1976: 123).

Figure 5.3 Malemute Drop Zone provides important training for both the Army and the Air Force.

5.2.3 Training Activities and Support

Adventure training, later called dynamic arctic training, was the name of small-unit training activities carried out from 1970 through 1971. These maneuvers were seven to fourteen-day special assignments given to platoons and companies of the two brigades, and to the Arctic Rangers. Practice patrols, with helicopter re-supply support and sometimes movements in and out of the bush via Alaskan Air Command aircraft, were part of the training. For the most part these were seven to fourteen day special projects carried out in the field (Dept. of the Army 1976:123).

Some adventure training projects were for the purpose of exchanging knowledge with the Alaska Army National Guard. Soldiers instructed Eskimo Scouts in radio communication, demolitions, reconnaissance, and weaponry while the native Alaskans taught soldiers how to live off the land, survival techniques and movement under extreme arctic conditions. In 1970 there was an

increased emphasis on maintaining closer USARAL/Alaska Army National Guard relations and on active Army support of Guard activities. One aspect of these closer relations was that the Oct-Nov class at the USARAL NCO Academy on Fort Richardson was entirely made up of men from the Eskimo Scout battalions (Dept. of the Army 1976:124). The National

ACE BAND POLAR CAP II was a mass paradrop training exercise on the frozen Arctic Ocean in 1972. It was a joint forces trial rescue mission using C-130 aircraft support for troopers and cargo drops, and HH-3 helicopters for possible medvac service. USARAL, the Navy, National Guard's 38th Special Forces, and the Arctic Rangers landed at the drop zone 103 miles north of Point Barrow. Army aviation support came from the 222nd Aviation Battalion (Combat), headquartered at Fort Wainwright. Fort Richardson housed the 120th Aviation Company and Command Flight Platoon, both of the 222nd. The platoon's responsibilities included command and staff transportation, aerial and target surveillance, search and rescue, and assistance in fire fighting and flood control (Woodman 1999:158). The USARAL Supply Control Center had the logistical task of refueling and supplying the mission.

5.2.4 Downsizing and Realignment

Many troop reductions took place in 1972, inactivating the 87th Air Defense Artillery Group headquartered at Fort Richardson the next year. It had operated the two Nike battalions north and south of the Alaska Range (Woodman 1999:159). The rapid changes in technology and changes in political realities made the Nike bases obsolete. The bases in Fairbanks were deactivated in 1971. Alaska and Florida were the last bases in the United States to stand down. After 20 years of service, the 143rd ADA Battalion closed down the Nike Hercules sites in 1979. Equipment and missiles were removed, but the buildings and structures remained. It had taken approximately 700 people to operate the sites, including security and maintenance. Elmendorf Air Force Base took up the slack by activating a second squadron of F-4 Phantom fighter planes two years before the decommissioning of the Nike system. A new radar surveillance network employed automatic remote sites, which tied in with a modern Region Operations Control Center at Elmendorf AFB (*Anchorage Daily News*, 1979).

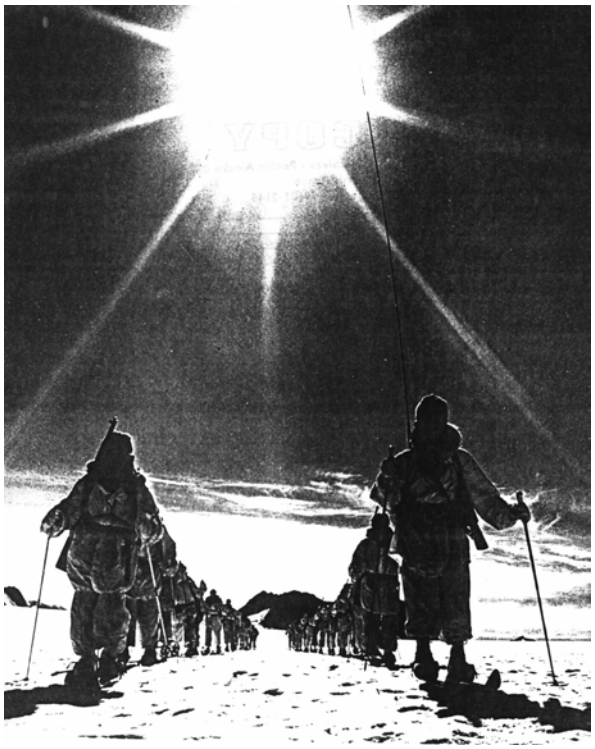

Figure 5.4 Photo of Eskimo Scouts (National Archives, Anchorage, Alaska).

Fort Richardson also lost its Arctic Rangers (Company O). Many of its members were transferred to the three airborne companies of the 172nd Infantry Brigade at Fort Richardson. The strategy behind this move was to rearrange the main combat elements and increase air mobility through helicopters (:129). The Modern Winter Biathlon Training Center closed in 1973 after 12 years of operation (Woodman 1999:159).

5.2.5 Draft Expires

On June 30, 1973, Congress permitted the draft to expire, relying on a modern volunteer Army, a concept initiated by President Nixon the year before. USARAL was involved in making the changes to build a smaller, but highly effective fighting force designed to defend the United States and to carry out treaty responsibilities. That same year restructuring within the Army brought changes to Alaska. The Continental Army Command was abolished and the United States Army Forces Command (FORSCOM) brought the CONUS armies, active Army units and the Reserves under one authority. USARAL was discontinued as a major subordinate Army Command in 1974. Headquarters, 172nd Infantry Brigade (Alaska) assumed command in Alaska, reporting directly to FORSCOM at Fort McPherson, Georgia (Dept. of the Army 1976:129).

5.2.6 Ground Defense

The 172nd Infantry Brigade (Alaska) contained three major tactical forces. The brigade itself was headquartered at Fort Richardson, with elements at both Forts Wainwright and Richardson, holding responsibility for the ground defense of Alaska. The 222nd Aviation Battalion, headquartered at Fort Wainwright also had elements at both forts and had the primary mission of supporting the ground forces. The 1st Battalion, 43rd Air Defense Artillery, headquartered at Fort Richardson was a tactical force for the air defense of the Fort Richardson, Elmendorf AFB, and Anchorage area. Also the 33rd Signal Battalion, headquartered at Fort Richardson provided the vital communications links for the 172nd Infantry Brigade (Alaska) (Dept. of the Army 1976:130).

Exercise JACK FROST 75, the last exercise to be conducted by ALCOM, was the largest joint exercise conducted in a decade. Over 7,500 Army, Navy, Air Force and Canadian personnel were involved. Elements of the Alaska National Guard and Reserve forces, as well as CONUS-based units, also participated (Dept. of the Army 1976:131).

5.3 Fort Richardson, Anchorage, and Alaska in the 1970s

5.3.1 Oil Development

The development of the Prudhoe Bay oil fields in northern Alaska and the building of the trans-Alaskan Pipeline System (TAPS) during the 1970s was an instant catalyst to the Anchorage economy. Since Anchorage had already benefited from the 1957 discovery of oil at the Swanson River field in the Kenai Peninsula, it was a natural choice for the corporate headquarters of the large oil concerns involved in operating North Slope fields and the TAPS system. The oil industry contributed to Anchorage's growth in the '70s and '80s both economically by providing skilled employment opportunities for thousands, and culturally by helping to fund many civic and cultural endeavors.

5.3.2 Transportation

Anchorage International Airport provided both regional and global transportation for Alaskans. Anchorage's unique geographical location between the two northern continents earned it the title "Crossroads of the Air World." By the end of the 1970s, the population of the greater Anchorage area had increased to 184,775, half the population of the entire state. In great part because of this rapid growth, in 1975 the two local governmental entities, the City of Anchorage and the Greater Anchorage Area Borough, combined to form a new government, The Municipality of Anchorage. It covered Eklutna and Eagle River in the north to Portage in the south, from the Chugach State

Park in the east to Turnagain and Knik Arms in the west, encompassing nearly 1,955 square miles.

5.3.3 Historic Event at Elmendorf AFB

On September 26-27, 1971, a particularly unique moment in history occurred at Elmendorf Air Force Base when President Richard Nixon met with Emperor Hirohito of Japan. This remarkable meeting signified the first time in Japan's 2,000-year-old history that its reigning monarch set foot on foreign soil. Today a monument on the site commemorates the event.

CHAPTER 6
THE WALL COMES TUMBLING DOWN – 1980s

6.1 World Situation in the 1980s

President Carter brought the United States into the 1980s with the Carter Doctrine, looking to the Persian Gulf as a vital interest to the United States. As one of his last acts as president, he signed Presidential Directive 59, calling for the capacity to wage limited and protracted nuclear war. Ronald Reagan began his office of Presidency in 1980 by proposing significant reductions in strategic forces, which eliminated an entire class of nuclear missiles. The U.S. Strategic Arms Reduction Treaty (START) negotiations began in Geneva the next year, only lasting 18 months before being suspended by the Soviets.

In 1983, the Rapid Deployment Joint Task Force (RDJTF) was replaced by the United States Central Command (CENTCOM), based at MacDill AFB, Florida. The Third Army served as the headquarters for the Army component of the organization and became the joint headquarters for U.S. forces in operations DESERT SHIELD/DESERT STORM. That same year a leftist government seized the nation of Grenada in the Caribbean. President Reagan sent ground forces and achieved a quick victory but not without coordination problems between forces. This spurred the passage of the Goldwater-Nichols Act of 1986, which was designed to improve interservice operations (Horne Engineering and Environmental Services 1996:61).

Figure 6.1 Bush, Reagan and Gorbachev (photo by J.L. Atlan Sygma).

START talks were being rejuvenated in 1985 with a goal of 50% reductions of nuclear arms. The new year began with Mikhail Gorbachev (see Figure 6.1), proposing the elimination of all nuclear weapons over the next 15 years if the United States dropped the Strategic Defense Initiative, popularly known as Star Wars.

Mikhail Gorbachev instituted a program of *perestroika*, restructuring the Soviet Union's economy to look more like western capitalism. He also began a policy of *glasnost* or openness to public debate and criticism. Gorbachev began reducing both nuclear arsenal and conventional military forces. He also removed the Soviet Union from its guerilla war in Afghanistan. In the fall of 1989, the Soviet Union announced its intention of allowing Eastern Bloc nations to determine their own destinies. The citizens responded by removing their Communist governments. On Nov. 10, 1989, one of the most infamous symbols of the Cold War, the Berlin Wall, was torn down.

During the next few years, the Soviet Union crumbled into a confederation of independent states. Most of the former Warsaw Pact nations dallied with capitalist economies, while China, Cuba, North Korea, and Vietnam continued their Communist ideologies. Although the threat of a massive Warsaw Pact military is no longer central, the Soviet collapse did not result in a stable

world. As many have said, during the tense days of the Cold War, the United States knew where to aim the missiles. With the breakup of the Soviet Union and the ability of many virtually unknown organizations and dictator governments popping up all over the map, the United States often did not recognize the enemy or know where they would strike.

In relations with the Soviet Union, President Reagan's declared policy was one of peace through strength. Rooted in the Cold War tradition, he was determined to stand firm in dealing with the country he termed the "evil empire." Two events increased U.S.-Soviet tensions: the suppression of the Solidarity labor movement in Poland in December 1981, and the destruction of an off-course civilian airliner, Korean Airlines Flight 007, by a Soviet jet fighter on September 1, 1983. The United States also condemned the continuing Soviet occupation of Afghanistan and provided aid to the mujahidin resistance there.

In Reagan's first term, his administration spent unprecedented sums for a massive defense buildup, including the placement of intermediate-range nuclear missiles in Europe to counter Soviet deployments of similar missiles. And on March 23, 1983, in one of the most hotly debated policy decisions of his presidency, Reagan announced the Strategic Defense Initiative (SDI) research program to explore advanced technologies, such as lasers and high-energy projectiles, to defend against intercontinental ballistic missiles. Although many scientists questioned the technological feasibility of SDI and economists pointed to the extraordinary sums of money involved, the administration pressed ahead with the project.

After reelection in 1984, Reagan softened his rigid position on arms control. For its part, Moscow was amenable to agreement, in part because the Soviet economy was incapable of sustaining the level of expenditures necessary to compete with the United States defense buildup. In November 1985, Reagan held a summit meeting with the new Soviet leader, Mikhail Gorbachev, in Geneva. They agreed in principle to seek 50% reductions in strategic offensive nuclear arms as well as an interim agreement on intermediate-range nuclear forces. In December 1987, President Reagan and General Secretary Gorbachev signed the Intermediate-Range Nuclear Forces (INF) Treaty, providing for the destruction of a whole category of nuclear weapons.

If the Strategic Defense Initiative was problematical for the Reagan administration, other efforts in space were more promising. In 1981 the United States launched the space shuttle *Columbia* – the first reusable manned spacecraft. Between 1981 and 1985, the shuttle demonstrated extraordinary versatility, with astronauts conducting experiments, taking photographs, and launching, retrieving and repairing satellites while in orbit. But in January 1986, tragedy struck: the space shuttle *Challenger* exploded 73 seconds after takeoff, instantly killing six astronauts and a schoolteacher who was to have been the first ordinary citizen in space. Space shuttle missions were postponed indefinitely while NASA set out to redesign the shuttle for safety. By the time the United States successfully launched the shuttle *Discovery* in late 1988, there had been over 300 changes in the shuttle's launch systems and computer software.

The United States suffered an economic setback on October 19, 1987, the so-called "Black Monday," when the value of stocks tumbled 22% – immediately bringing back memories of the fabled stock market crash of 1929, which had been followed by the Great Depression of the 1930s. The causes of the crash included anxiety about U.S. international trade and federal-budget deficits, concern about the high level of corporate and personal debt, and a new stock market innovation known as "program trading" in which computers automatically ordered the buying or selling of a large volume of shares when certain circumstances occurred. Nevertheless, the nation recovered in a remarkably short time.

President Reagan enjoyed unusually high popularity at the end of his second term in office, but under the terms of the U.S. Constitution he could not run again in 1988. His political heir, the vice president during all eight years of his presidency, George Bush, benefited greatly from Reagan's popularity and was elected the 41st president of the United States.

One of the last official military operations of the Cold War was the invasion of Panama. A historically on-again, off-again relationship with Panamanian dictator Manuel Noriega ended up in 1989 as an increasingly difficult problem for the United States. He increased drug trafficking while continually thwarting free elections. When Panamanian defense forces fatally shot a Marine and arrested a Navy officer and his wife in December of 1989, President Bush ordered an invasion dubbed JUST CAUSE. Within a few days the military arrested Noriega and installed a new government (Horne Engineering and Environmental Services 1996:64).

6.2 Fort Richardson's Missions in the 1980s

6.2.1 Training Activities and Support

In July of 1980, registration under the Selective Service System began. Activities of the 172nd Brigade were built around the phrase extolled by its commander, Maj. Gen. Theodore G. Jenes: "Training is our most important job during peacetime" (Woodman 1999:192). In 1981 a series of training exercises called BRIM FROST was developed for each odd-numbered year. These operations were directed by the Joint Chiefs of Staff (all military services) and sponsored by the U.S. Readiness Command headquartered at MacDill AFB, Florida (Woodman 1999:219). Each large field exercise proved the worth of the Alaska Railroad's defense value as it shipped tons of service members, equipment and supplies by rail.

Figure 6.2 "Ready to go anywhere in the world within 18 hours."

Command Post Exercises (CPX) were held several times each year, consisting of simulated battles and testing existing tactics and emergency procedures. The Battle Simulation Center at Fort Richardson used a Computer Assisted Map Maneuver Simulator (CAMMS) to simulate battles (Woodman 1999:226).

An advance in transportation aided troop transport in Alaska with the coming of the all-terrain Small Unit Support Vehicle (SUSV), a Swedish-built, tracked cargo and personnel carrier. Each cost $90,000 and weighed around seven tons fully loaded (Woodman 1999:234). Another latecomer to Alaska was the Stinger, a shoulder-fired air defense system used in Europe and by the British for several years. A technological advance was the Vinson security system that could scramble telephone and radio transmissions more effectively than in the past (Woodman 1999:235).

Joint CPX PORT CALL-86 was focused on a worldwide conventional war scenario, which caused mobilization of Reserves and simultaneous activation of war plans in a multi-theater environment. PRESENT ARMS-86 exercised policies, plans, and procedures applicable to

sequential periods of worldwide crisis, attack, and post-attack reconstitution. Other training exercises held that year concentrated on individual and unit combat training. Readiness was affected by shortages in infantrymen, aviation maintenance, and communication operators. Formation of the new light infantry units also caused equipment shortages and personnel management disruptions (Woodman 1999:251).

In 1986, the 172nd changed over to the 6th Infantry Division (Light) and the United States Army Alaska, a name it held for 16 years. This new mission for the Army in Alaska would be to defend the United States as a light, deployable force across the globe. In 1989 Fort Richardson began reporting to the U.S. Army Western Command in Hawaii (later redesignated United States Army Pacific). Fort Richardson added the 23rd Engineer Company (Combat heavy), the 176th Ordnance Detachment (Explosive Ordnance Disposal), and the 452nd Military Intelligence Detachment to its roster. The 33rd Signal Battalion functions were absorbed by the U.S Army Information Systems Command-Alaska (USAISC-AK), established in 1985 (Woodman 1999:247). Organizational adjustments made in conjunction with the activation of the 6th Infantry Division (Light) were, for the most part, paperwork operations.

Fort Richardson's cemetery became a National Cemetery in 1984. A special ceremony on the grounds transferred control of the 39-acre cemetery to the Veterans Administration (Woodman 1999:238). Also that year, Bryant Army Airfield became Bryant Army Heliport.

6.3 Fort Richardson, Anchorage, and Alaska in the 1980s

6.3.1 Oil Development

A growth spurt occurred for Anchorage in the 1980s. North Slope oil revenue brought nearly a billion dollars worth of capital projects to Anchorage between 1980 and 1987. These included a new library, civic center, sports arena and performing arts center. An aggressive beautification program and community planning gave the area over 180 parks. A system of trails called the Coastal Trail made the Anchorage coastline available to runners, skiers and bikers from Ship Creek to Point Campbell.

Figure 6.3 Alaska Railroad connects Fort Richardson to the Interior and the Kenai Peninsula.

6.3.2 National Guard

The National Guard had always played a significant role in the military and civic life of Alaska. Although the National Guard's real property does not belong to Fort Richardson and is not part of this study, its presence in the community cannot go without notice. In 1980 plans were in the works for a new Guard headquarters complex at Fort Richardson. The Guard's search and rescue missions were rendered to both military and the public. The Army Reserve's 813th Engineer Battalion was also located on Fort Richardson. The engineer organizations were ready for immediate mobilization and were the "strength in reserve" for the active Army (Woodman 1999:190).

The importance to the military of the Alaska Railroad, which Army and Air Force and government leaders had always proclaimed, was seen every time a large field exercise occurred.

6.3.3 Transportation

The Army was a great consumer of liquid fuel. In 1980 it received 154 million gallons of bulk petroleum products via tanker ships, barges, tank trucks, pipelines, and rail tank cars (Woodman 1999:189).

Flying clubs were popular on Fort Richardson, offering complete instruction for private, commercial, instrument, float plane, multi-engine, and instructor ratings. Members could park their own planes at Bryant Field (which is not part of the real property inventory of Fort Richardson, nor included in this study). With small plane travel being such an important form of transportation in Alaska, flying clubs such as these were very important to Alaskans.

CHAPTER 7
THE COLD WAR ENDS – 1990s

7.1 World Situation in the Early 1990s

Superpower relations in the late 1980s were driven by political turmoil in Eastern Europe. The United States and the world watched as popular uprisings for democratic reforms resulted in the fall of communist governments throughout the region. Despite a successful 1989 summit meeting between Bush and Gorbachev in Malta, few would have predicted the extraordinary achievements to be made in U.S.-Soviet relations in 1990. In his January State of the Union message, President Bush announced his intention to cut U.S. troops stationed in Europe to 195,000. In February, the Bush administration held discussions with the Soviets on arms control as well as the unification of East and West Germany.

President Bush and the heads of state of 21 other countries signed the Treaty on Conventional Armed Forces in Europe (CFE) on November 19, 1990, at a three-day summit meeting of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe (CSCE). The CFE Treaty was one of the most complex and ambitious arms agreements ever concluded, covering thousands of tanks, aircraft and artillery pieces deployed by NATO and the countries of the former Warsaw Pact from the Atlantic to the Ural Mountains.

Then, on July 31, 1991, the United States reached its last major arms agreement with the Soviet Union when Presidents Bush and Gorbachev signed the long-negotiated Strategic Arms Reduction Treaty (START) in Moscow, which mandated cuts of 30 to 40 percent in the nuclear arsenals of both sides. But even these cuts were dwarfed by President Bush's agreement with Boris Yeltsin, president of the new Russian Federation, to eliminate all multiple-warhead missiles completely by the year 2003. In combination, the two agreements would reduce the number of nuclear warheads by two-thirds, from approximately 21,000 to between 6,000 to 7,000. The disposal of nuclear materials and the ever-present concerns of nuclear proliferation superseded the threat of nuclear conflict between Washington and Moscow. These historic events marked the official end of the Cold War.

7.2 Fort Richardson's Missions in the Early 1990s

7.2.1 Ground Defense

The value of Alaska for Pacific military operations was clear when in 1990 the 6th Infantry Division (Light) was placed under U.S. Army Pacific (USARPAC). That same year headquarters for the 6th Infantry Division (Light) was moved from Fort Richardson to Fort Wainwright in Fairbanks as part of Army-wide downsizing. The primary military mission of USARAK during the close of the Cold War was peacetime deployment to support United States interests worldwide and the defense of Alaska (Center for the Environmental Management of Military Lands 1998a:2-6).

The 6th Infantry Division (Light) was the U.S. Army's only sub-arctic and mountain-trained unit. Its missions were to "Be prepared to deploy rapidly in the Pacific theatre and elsewhere as directed in support of contingency operations, PACOM's objectives and United States national interests, and to defend Alaska" (Higginbotham/ Briggs Associates 1991:3-2).

7.2.2 Training Activities and Support

Soldiers stationed at Fort Richardson continued to learn the skills of arctic survival and master over-snow travel, tundra crossing and glacier and riverine techniques, along with their standard military specialties. The command held extensive field training exercises in Alaska and participated in USARPAC exercises in the Pacific.

7.3 Fort Richardson, Anchorage, and Alaska in the Early 1990s

Economic recession affected Alaska and Anchorage just as it affected other areas around the country. However, Anchorage and the surrounding communities of Eagle River, Chugiak, and Birchwood continued to grow. Expansion of the city was restricted by Fort Richardson and Elmendorf AFB to the east and north, Knik Arm to the west, Turnagain Arm to the south, and Chugach State Park to the south and east (Center for the Environmental Management of Military Lands 1998b:2-2).

Figure 7.1 Downtown Anchorage.

By the beginning of the 1990s Anchorage could boast of 259 miles of maintained trails, ski areas and other recreational activities such as snowmachining. Tourism and recreational activities became an important part of the Anchorage economy. Fort Richardson traditionally interacted with the general public for outdoor recreation on its lands while maintaining the natural resources that made it so desirable for recreating. Activities such as skiing, hunting, fishing, boating, camping, picnicking, and a trail system for hiking, biking and cross-country skiing were available. These activities were always conducted with the stipulation that the Army mission came first.

CHAPTER 8
COLD WAR THEMES AND PROPERTY TYPES AT FORT RICHARDSON

8.1 Environmental Effects on Building Variables

The built environment at Fort Richardson has been tempered by its geographical location and climate. Fort Richardson is located at latitude 61 degrees 10 minutes North, with short winter days and long summer days. The Alaska Range acts as a buffer from the very cold air to the north. The Chugach Mountains to the east shade the installation and shorten the daylight hours even further. Fort Richardson can be pounded by Chinook winds of up to 90 miles per hour. The installation receives more precipitation than Fort Wainwright to the north and undergoes a lot of freeze and thaw conditions. Seismic activity in Alaska (Seismic Zone 4) is higher than in any other state. Two known faults actually cross Fort Richardson. Soils at the cantonment area are silt, loam, and peat on glacial deposits. Soils are generally free from permafrost.

As in civilian communities, the landscapes of military installations evolve over time through a combination of intentional design and organic growth. These landscapes are the cumulative result of changing military philosophy, goals, and objectives, and are the spatial representation of the Army "community" organization. As Goodwin et al. (1995:119) note:

> … military construction reflected simpler versions of contemporary architectural design, built and designed by talented military and civilian engineers and architects. Military installations were self-contained communities, thus their site designs frequently were the result of large-scale planning efforts that illustrate contemporary planning theories. Installations that developed over a comparatively short period often display unified overall planning and architecture. However, many military installations grew over time, and reflect the more diverse influences that would affect any community that evolved over an extended period of time.

In addition to overall layout, the landscapes of Army installations are also defined by the character of individual buildings. Individual building designs were based on standardized plans, but with modifications made to accommodate Alaska's arctic environment.

A design study initiated by the Alaska District Corps of Engineers states that "compared to Fort Wainwright, Fort Richardson's cantonment area is more orderly and compact and has considerably more natural vegetation left in the developed areas – probably due to the fact that after World War II the new post construction occurred under less urgent conditions allowing for more thoughtful work" (Higginbotham/Briggs & Associates 1991: 7-2). The curving street layout of the south post area, dramatic views, and natural vegetation add to the visual appearance of the post (see cantonment map, Figure B.2, in Appendix B – Maps.)

8.2 Construction Trends

A major organizational change in the Army occurred just prior to World War II. Up until early 1941, the Quartermaster General was responsible for Air Corps and cantonment construction, while the Chief of Engineers was responsible for fortifications and waterway projects (Kuranda et al. 1997). This system was tolerable in the relatively slow pace of peacetime construction, but the

frantic pace of wartime building overwhelmed the centralized Quartermaster Corps. The Corps of Engineers, on the other hand, was organized around district offices, which were better suited for the accelerated level of construction. In December 1941, President Roosevelt signed legislation that transferred all Army construction to the Corps of Engineers.

The decade of the 1950s set the stage for the entire 40-year period to come. The early 1950s witnessed the continuation of the mobilization tradition that had been effective during World War II. Cold War mobilization was heightened by the United States entering into war with Korea in June of 1950 and its escalation with the entry of Communist Chinese troops in November. In January 1950, President Harry Truman ordered the development of the hydrogen bomb and authorized an expansion of atomic bomb stockpiling in October.

Some properties built in the World War II era may have been given Cold War missions during that era. Two general sources for information on W.W.II buildings are Kuranda et al. (1997), which discusses permanent W.W.II construction, and Wasch et al. (1988), which is a history of mobilization series 700 and 800 cantonment construction. Some general plans in Alaska have been modified for the climate and terrain. Many properties have been modified over the years either for mission changes or demographic changes.

Throughout the military in the 1970s, a historic change took place in the look of archetypal barracks with rows of bunks and gang showers. These traditional structures became renovated or new construction built to look more like dormitories. A 1973 Anchorage newspaper headline read, "They're Not Really Palatial, But 'Prison' Look Is Gone" (*Anchorage Daily News*, March 24, 1973). The article described new ventilation systems and modernized latrines and a new look for the Army. Both the Army and the Air Force had discontinued the open bay type of housing, substituting rooms for two, three, or four persons.

This change came about for the most part as an effort to retain and attract troops to the military since the draft or selective service had ended in 1973. This change was not a function of the Cold War, but more a modernization to an all-volunteer Army. In the eyes and memories of old soldiers and Army retirees, the quality of living in the Army was a dramatic improvement over conditions they had experienced in earlier times (Woodman 1999:167). More sports and recreational facilities were also built.

In the 1990s another historic change in looks took place. The 6th Infantry Division (Light) proposed a unified theme for the built environment, emphasizing visual unity and promoting a clean, logical design in keeping with the Arctic Light spirit. According to planners at that time, orthogonal (right angle) geometric building designs were going to be used as a unifying element across the three posts (Blythe 2000:22). Fort Richardson's improvements were minor compared to Fort Greely and Fort Wainwright, which both received major construction programs. A new dental clinic was built and the Buckner Field House was renovated (Blythe 2000:22).

8.3 Themes and Related Property Types

The United States Army Environmental Center (n.d.b:92-105) identifies property types by Cold War theme, of which the following are relevant to Fort Richardson:

- Army Missile Defense
- Communications
- Operational Forces

The Alaska SHPO has identified five Cold War themes for the state of Alaska (Seidler 1996):

- Defense
- Detection and Monitoring
- Interception and Response
- Communication
- Research

The themes of Defense, Interception and Response, and Communication are the three themes applicable to Fort Richardson in the form of historic properties. Because this context will be used by the state of Alaska and by the Keeper of the National Register of Historic Places, the theme names used by the Alaska SHPO will be utilized for this study.

8.3.1 Defense

The main factor influencing the plans and operations of installations during the Cold War era was the capability to engage at all scales: limited, theater and global. This required a large standing force that could maintain 24-hour vigilance with rapid deployment and rapid resupply capabilities. A summary of major Cold War training exercises can be found in Appendix G (Major Cold War Exercises).

Protection of the United States and its territories from Soviet air or missile attack was one of the Army's main roles during the Cold War era. With the formation of ALCOM in 1947, USARAL's mission became the ground defense of Alaska and anti-aircraft defense in support of the Air Force.

During the Korean War, USARAL established Anti-Aircraft Artillery (AAA) batteries to protect Alaska's Air Force bases and commercial airports. Army National Guard facilities at Camp Carroll were expanded in the early 1970s from the core World War II era construction. However, because it is under the jurisdiction of the National Guard, Camp Carroll is not a part of this study.

In the Cold War era, Army aviation expanded to include helicopters as an effective means to move troops across battlefields, as well as for reconnaissance, artillery observation, and medical evacuations. The Army experimented with air mobile units that were transported by helicopters and with helicopter gunships in support of ground forces (United States Army Environmental Center: n.d.b). During the Cold War, Army aviation was revived in the form of troop tactical support, particularly using helicopters. Coordinated training with ground troops and support helicopters was carried out during training exercises.

The 120th Aviation Company (Assault Helicopter), a unit of the 222nd Aviation Battalion, was based at Bryant Army Airfield on Fort Richardson while the company's fixed wing operations were located at Elmendorf AFB (Dept. of the Army 1975:12). Because Bryant Army Airfield is under the jurisdiction of the Army National Guard, it is not a part of this study.

In addition to the training areas located on or adjacent to the installation, there were annual exercises requiring large land areas. Permits were usually obtained in order to carry out these exercises. No permanent construction was necessary and usually tent housing was all that was needed (Denfeld 1994:90). A personal account of training in the early 1950s from *The Foxhole*,

the official publication of the 196th regimental Combat Team Association, recalls "the five men arctic tents heated with a gas stove fed by a five gallon tank of gas" was the method of housing troops for these exercises (Feldman: April 2001:5).

The importance of training is stressed in this quote from an Army pamphlet: "In the north the human element is all-important. The effectiveness of equipment is greatly reduced. Specialized training and experience are essential. The climate does not allow a margin for error for the individual or the organization" (Woodman 1999:93).

Property Types

Property can be defined as buildings, structures, landscapes, sites, districts, and objects. Property types are not necessarily limited to exterior spaces. Interior features such as floor plans, equipment, and furnishings are included within the definition of the property types, as are objects such as rockets and computers, according to the *U.S. Army Cold War Historic Context* (Horne Engineering and Environmental Services 1996:95).

However, for the purposes of this study, the real property utilized from 1951-1991 will be the area of importance. Within this set are three sometimes intersecting subsets:

1. Those properties developed solely as a result of the Cold War and therefore directly related to the Cold War history of the Army.

2. Individual properties that would have been developed even if the Cold War had not occurred, but that nonetheless relate directly to the Cold War.

3. Those properties that may be eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places.

Those properties that were developed solely as a result of the Cold War and are directly related to the Cold War history of the Army are those that:

- Were specifically constructed or used prior to 1991 to:
  -Meet the perceived Soviet military threat,
  -Project a force designed to influence Soviet policy, and
  -Affect global opinion of the relationship between the superpowers.

- Through their architectural or engineering design, clearly reflect one of the primary Cold War themes.

- Are directly related to the United States/Soviet relationship through association with the life of a person during the Cold War period.

All property from the Cold War period that does not fit into the definition of a Cold War property was developed either within the context of standard Army development (which would have occurred whether or not the Cold War had taken place) or within another context and can be eligible for the National Register of Historic Places under a different context (Horne Engineering and Environmental Services 1996:95).

Property types evolve with the changing missions of the installation and their tenet activities. Appendix E (Building List) has categories or fields for the original or designed building use, the

current use, and the building type. This all relates to the property type and the activities that were carried out there over time.

Property types for this study are also defined by *Historic Context for Department of Defense Facilities World War II Permanent Construction* (Kuranda et al. 1997) and *World War II and the U.S. Army Mobilization Program: A History of 700 and 800 Series Cantonment Construction* (Wasch, Diane Shaw, Perry Bush, Keith Landreth, et al. n.d.). This is because properties built in the 1940s for World War II are often utilized for Cold War purposes. Real property related directly to the themes of combat operations, coastal defense, and air defense include batteries, coastal fortifications, bunkers, magazines, gun emplacements, command posts, and airfields.

Anti-Aircraft Artillery 1952-1959 - Operational, Ground, Air Defense
The Cold War era saw the development of air defense for military bases in the continental United States and overseas as a major Army mission. In July 1950, the Anti-Aircraft Command was formed "to coordinate the defense against Soviet bombers" (USAEC n.d.b:27). The Army became a leader in development of surface-to-surface and surface-to-air missiles.

During this period Anti-Aircraft Artillery (AAA) batteries and garrisons were constructed at both Fort Richardson and Ladd Air Force Base. The batteries employed a standardized design of Quonset huts, Army radars, and 90mm and 120mm guns. An AAA battery would include 12 Quonset huts for a garrison and administration area. Quonset huts were lined up in military fashion, creating a small camp. A splinter-proof radar shelter constructed of 55-gallon drums filled with earth would be nearby. Also in the camp would be three revetments with earth filled drum walls for the guns. Between the radar and gun emplacements stood a semi-underground ordnance shop. Two ammunition magazines and a fuse storage shelter completed the facility. The batteries were operational until they were made obsolete by surface-to-air missiles in 1958 (Denfield 1994:67).

No remnants of extant AAA batteries exist on Fort Richardson. They are either on Elmendorf AFB or lands that have passed into private ownership (Denfield 1994:77).

Building #61 – Air Raid Shelter – Air Defense
This air raid shelter (see Figure 8.1) was most likely constructed in 1955 to shelter residents of officers' family housing in the event of an attack on Fort Richardson. It was determined not eligible under Criterion Consideration G in 2000 (Blythe 2000). However, the building will need a determination of eligibility upon turning 50. According to old building inventories, this was the only air raid shelter built on the post (Kristy Hollinger 2002).

Training Activities and Support, Operational, Ground, Air Defense
The Cold War Army in Alaska also functioned under sub-themes of cold weather training and rapid deployment. These themes were indigenous to Fort Richardson's mission and would have been performed whether or not a Cold War had existed during 1951-1991. Special buildings were not constructed for training purposes because training was held off-base utilizing helicopters, tracked vehicles, tents, bivouac areas, and snow shoeing and skiing exercises. A complete table of Cold War training exercises is found in Appendix G (Major Cold War Exercises).

Property types associated with these sub-themes are training and maneuver areas, administration buildings, barracks, dining halls, shops and garages for tracked winter vehicles. (Denfield 1994:86).

Figure 8.1 Building 61, Air Raid Shelter, covered in snow (photo by Jeff Blythe).

8.3.2 Ammunition Storage and Defense

The Lake Denmark Disaster at the Naval Ammunition Depot in 1926, which killed 19 and injured at least 50, paved the way for reforms in new designs and policies on how ammunition was stored (Murphy et al. 2000:47). A result of this was the development of a standard ammunition magazine, commonly called an "igloo" because of its resemblance to the traditional Eskimo dwelling. The igloo magazine was a low, barrel-arched structure constructed of reinforced concrete and covered with earth. The design forces a potential explosion up instead of out, as in the tragic Lake Denmark Disaster.

To meet the escalating demand for ammunition and explosives storage structures after the United States declared war in 1941, temporary igloo magazines were authorized for use. They were adopted for emergency use and were predominately built on Army forts.

Property Types

Storage properties are associated with the storage of military materiel (Kuranda et al. 1997). Examples include warehouses, magazines, igloos, and a wide array of various types of storage buildings that can be associated with either the Defense theme or the Planning and Architecture theme.
At the onset of World War II, the Army was importing ammunition in huge quantities, requiring construction of ammunition storage facilities. In typical situations, small facilities were built above ground, but the bulk of the ammunition was stored in massive underground storage facilities. This was not always possible in Alaska because of the permafrost and climactic

conditions. The document, *Army Ammunition and Explosives Storage in the United States: 1775-1945* (Murphy et al 2000), provides a history of this property type.

Igloos
Fort Richardson has two areas of ammunition storage igloos. Area A was built in 1942 and utilized in World War II. It consists of five aboveground Type 49 Ammo Igloos (Building #35829, #35830, #35834, #35836, and #35838). It is found in the southeast of the center of the cantonment near the reservation boundary and shared with Elmendorf AFB. Under a study conducted by the National Park Service for Elmendorf AFB, these bunkers were determined eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) with concurrence by the SHPO, solely on their being constructed during World War II. USARAL provided an argument for why they were not eligible for inclusion since they were ancillary to the main mission of Fort Richardson during the World War II era and not in close association with the World War II historic districts on Elmendorf. The Keeper of the National Register of Historic Places concurred with USARAK's finding and they were ultimately determined not eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places.

The igloos are 60 ft. long and 26 ft. wide and constructed of concrete with an earth shell. Each provides approximately 1,600 square feet of storage space. All construction was done on site and all are identical. The concrete floor slabs were laid first. Then concrete was poured into curved forms, producing six panels, each 19 ft. long and 13 ft. wide. Each weighed 16 tons. The panels were tilted into an upright position with a crane, joined with bolts, and fit into guides in the floor slabs. Panels were supported temporarily with wood shoring while concrete columns were poured between them. Concrete was poured to form the roof section and end walls. The igloos were then covered with a layer of soil, which acted as a camouflage and would absorb most of the striking energy of any shells. A concrete apron was poured at each entrance (US. Dept. of the Interior 1999:73-74).

Area B was also built in 1942. It consists of four 1942 igloo storage units (Building #45990, #45992, #45996, and #45997) in the northeast corner of the cantonment. They are also Type 49 W.W.II ammunition igloos. The Keeper of the National Register of Historic Places determined that these igloos were not eligible for the National Register because the documentation failed to establish how these storage facilities "illustrate a significant element of the important World War II era military activities associated with the installation. The fact that a resource has survived, served as infrastructure for an installation's operations, and retains integrity is not sufficient to justify eligibility" (United States Department of the Interior National Park Service: 2001).

8.3.3 Interception and Response

The Cold War era marked the advent of the rocket age. Manned and unmanned aircraft with faster, higher, and farther capabilities became the goal of the race between the Soviets and the United States. Air defense consisted of detection, identification, interception and destruction. Radar and communications were necessary to accomplish the first three while destruction required interceptor aircraft, artillery, and missiles. Initially, air defense was not designed to shoot down Soviet bombers, but to allow the Strategic Air Command (SAC) time to respond. SAC possessed the nuclear arsenal and the Army defended the Air Force (Seidler1996:25).

Property Types

Nike Hercules Missile System 1959-1979
In the early 1950s, guided missiles were the crux of the Army arsenal of air defense. The first

guided missile was the Nike Ajax, which was deployed in 1953. Within a year's time, 224 Nike Ajax batteries had been developed throughout the United States. In 1958, the Nike Hercules improved the Ajax range of 25 miles to a 100-mile radius, and had the advantage of carrying a nuclear warhead. The Nike Hercules was deployed at Fort Richardson (see Figure 8.2).

From 1955-1956, the Alaska District, Army Corps of Engineers conducted land surveys for Nike emplacements and started to acquire the sites in 1956. The areas to be defended were the Fairbanks region (Ladd Field, now Fort Wainwright, and Eielson Air Force Base) and the Anchorage region (Elmendorf Air Force Base and Fort Richardson). The two missile battalions were under the command of the USSARL Air Defense Artillery Group, a major subordinate command of USARAL, with headquarters at Fort Richardson.

On April 5, 1957, Patti-McDonald and M-B Contracting Company were awarded the contract to built three sites in the Anchorage area, one of which, Site Point, near Anchorage International Airport, was to be a double firing battery. The Anchorage sites were under the control of the 4th Missile Battalion, 43rd Artillery (redesignated the 1st Battalion, 43rd in 1972) (Denfeld 1994:266-267). The Nike Hercules installations that guarded military installation in Anchorage were Site Bay, Site Point, and Site Summit (Denfeld 1994:81). Site Summit is the only extant Nike Hercules system in Anchorage, and it is a National Register of Historic Places District.

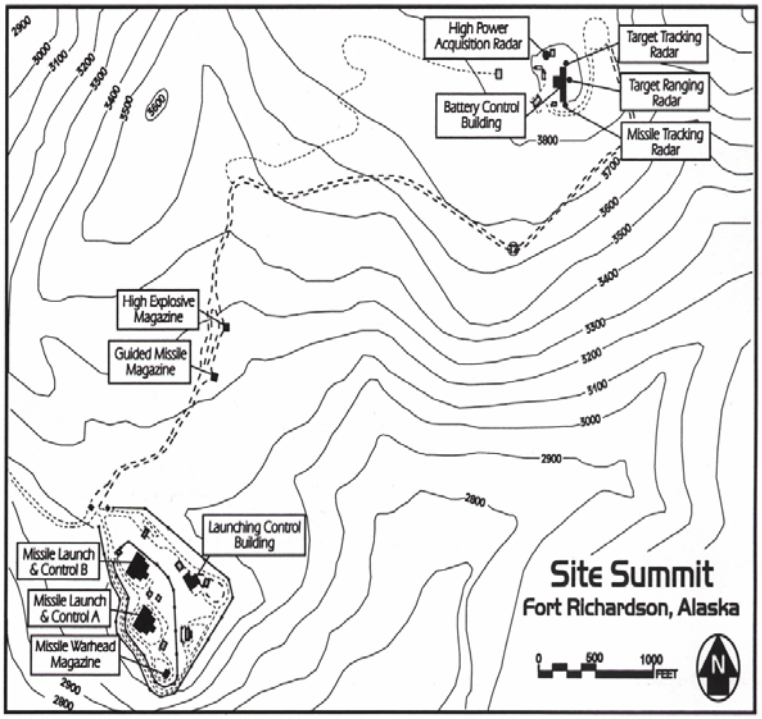

Figure 8.2 Site Summit, Fort Richardson, Alaska.

Each system had launch areas and control areas, which had to be in line of sight for the radar system to be operational. Key structures at the launch areas were facilities for the assembly, maintenance, and launching of the Nike Hercules. Structures included two missile launch and storage structures, launch control and general operations building, missile maintenance shop, motor repair shop, fuse and detonator magazine, warhead building and a dog kennel. This area was protected by a double fence, alarm intrusion system, two sentry stations two guard towers and dog patrols.

The missile launch area of Site Summit was constructed about one and one-half miles away from the guided missile maintenance facility (Building #39229), and munitions magazines.

The Operations General Purpose Building (Building #39600) was in the battery control area, which included a radar building (Building #39601) and an electrical substation (Building #39603). A Theater Maintenance Shop (Building #59000) supported Site Summit and other Anchorage-based Nike batteries. A sentry station (Building #59001) and inner and outer fencing

provided security. In the 1960s, six guided missile magazines (Buildings #59003-8) were constructed.

Figure 8.3 Pacific General Construction Company workmen are shown closing in the dome of a High-Power radar facility at Site Summit Nike Station near Anchorage.

The design of the Alaskan Nike installations was different than those in the lower 48 states due to the extreme weather conditions such as ice, wind, cold and snow build-up. CONUS Nike sites were divided into three areas of battery control, launch and housing. In Alaska, housing was part of battery control, along with the dining area, PX, barbershop, dispensary and tactical radar. Also, maintenance shops were located off-site at Fort Richardson. NCOs and officers lived in base housing and from time to time were helicoptered to work from Fort Richardson. Special protection from ice was required if the radars were to operate properly. Mechanical radar covers (radomes) were designed of welded steel-stressed skin construction that permitted periodic de-icing and sheltered maintenance (see Figure 8.3). Radars attached to the composite building were heated to de-ice the radars and operating mechanisms. Launch pads were built with heating elements in the concrete apron (Denfield 1994:270).

Another Nike situation unique to Alaska was the live firing of missiles. The first Hercules left the launch pad at B Battery, Site Summit on November 20, 1960. The missile, named "Celebrity," intercepted its target signal above Mt. Witherspoon, 72 miles from Site Summit (see Figure 8.4). The missile exploded at an elevation of 36,000 feet. General J.H. Michaelis, Commander of the U.S. Army Alaska, told the crowd that, "The live-fire exercises were invaluable training in firing from actual combat sites, and at the same time demonstrating to the citizens of Alaska and the nation the power of this modern weapon." Population growth in Eagle River brought Anchorage live firings to an end in 1964. The Site Point battery was closed following damage in the March 27, 1964, earthquake (Denfeld 1994:274).

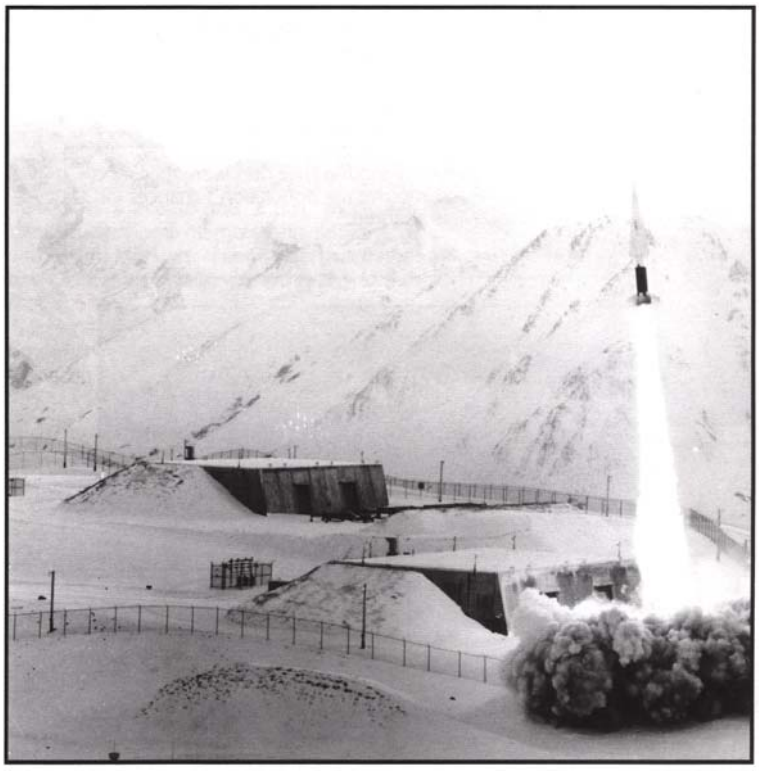

Figure 8.4 The Missile "Celebrity" (at Site Summit).

Site Point now belongs to the Municipality of Anchorage and is used as a recreational site. At Site Bay, located at Goose Bay, the state of Alaska converted the battery control building into a correctional center in 1985. It has since been abandoned. Other facilities at Site Bay are in advanced stages of deterioration.

8.3.4 Communications

During World War II, the Signal Corps was involved in both communications and intelligence activities. However, like the rest of the Army, it underwent significant reductions at the close of the war, and its strategic communications and intelligence functions were transferred to other agencies.

Beginning in 1953, Fort Richardson operated a communications station near Kenai called Wildwood Station (originally named Seward Station.) It was administered as a satellite station until December 1965 when it was transferred to the Air Force (Dept. of the Army 1976:103, 118).

In 1962, the Army underwent a major reorganization in which the technical services were abolished and their functions assigned to new agencies. The functions of the Signal Corps were replaced by the Army Materiel Command for logistics, Continental Army Command for schools, and the Army Strategic Communications Command for operating communications systems (USAEC n.d.b:79).

The Army built the Alaska Communication System (ACS) early in the 20th century to provide communications to both military and civilians in Alaska (Denfield 1994:58). World War II brought many upgrades to communications due to advances in technology. The Korean War caused a strain on existing communications systems. ACS spent $10 million dollars over six years expanding and modernizing the communications system. Typical ACS stations consisted of a transmitter with supporting facilities. ACS was the military's communication system for the first ten years of the Cold War. Auroral disturbances, better known as the Northern Lights, created havoc for early communications systems. Bell Systems developed a new technology that combined simultaneous voice telex and data transmission, a basis for the White Alice Communication System (WACS), which operated from 1957 to 1976 (Blythe 2000:9).

In 1958 the Army introduced a program that would privatize the ACS, removing purely military activities from the airwaves. At this time the Air Force became the dominant service handling communications in Alaska. It was responsible for the Distant Early Warning (DEW) Line (1953-1969) and the Ballistic Missile Early Warning System (BMEWS), which began operation in 1961. The Department of Defense decided to transfer ACS to the Air Force in 1962, thus consolidating most communications to the Air Force. In 1971 ACE was sold to RCA Global Communications Incorporated (Dept. of Defense 1976:99). WACS became obsolete with the launching of the communications satellite SATCOM in 1973 (Dept. of the Army 1999:99).

Its 272nd Signal Company (Combat Area) was stationed at Fort Wainwright in 1966. In 1967, the Army-wide Strategic Communications Command assumed control of signal services in Alaska, establishing Headquarters USASTRATCOM-Alaska at Fort Richardson.

The 33rd Signal Battalion and its three companies continued under STRATCOM. There was also the 60th Signal Detachment (Cryptographic). By 1974, STRATCOM in Alaska had become The U.S. Army Communications Command Agency, Alaska (USACCA-AK), with its subordinate

unit, the 33rd Signal Battalion, A, B, and C Companies, was headquartered at Fort Richardson. USACC headquarters was in Arizona (Woodman 1999:160).

Property Types

Properties that house communication technology or perform communication functions include radio towers, radio houses, and telephone exchanges (Kuranda et al. 1997). All installations possess communications facilities necessary to allow internal and external communication. Alaskan installations were part of a national as well as global strategic communications system, which includes facilities that served as the primary links between Headquarters and the Pacific theater of operations.

Figure 8.5 The former Roosevelt Road Transmitter Bunker, demolished in 2002 (photo by Jeff Blythe).

Roosevelt Road Transmitter Station
This high frequency transmitter communication bunker was constructed in the early 1940s as part of the ACS and was demolished in 2002 (see Figure 8.5). As a former link in ACS, the property is associated with a historically significant Cold War technology at Fort Richardson. The station was inventoried in 2000 and determined not eligible for the National Register of Historic Places because it no longer exhibited technological features that could illustrate its role in ACS and because of the lack of overall integrity of the site (Blythe 2000). In 2002 it was demolished and removed by the Alaska Railroad as part of the track realignment project (Russell Sackett 2002). No other properties under this property type are extant on Fort Richardson.

Figure 8.6 Building 934, General Purpose Warehouse, near the railroad tracks (photo by Jeff Blythe).

8.3.5 Warehousing and Utilities

Most cantonments had a warehouse and utility area, usually accompanied by a railroad access and yard. It was essential to the function of the posts as well as to the missions. Warehouses usually stored and disseminated equipment, materials, and supplies. Warehouses also served a transportation function, often evolving from rail support to truck support (see Figure 8.6). This property type is generally linked to the historic themes of Planning and Architecture and Defense.

Property Types

Properties that serve warehousing and utilities functions include warehouses and storehouses associated with quartermaster functions, repair buildings for equipment and vehicles, cold-storage facilities, carpenter shops, paint shops, electrical shops, and other sheds and structures. Utility buildings (see Figure 8.7) can also encompass water and sewerage treatment, power plants, and associated buildings related to the delivery of utilities to the installation.

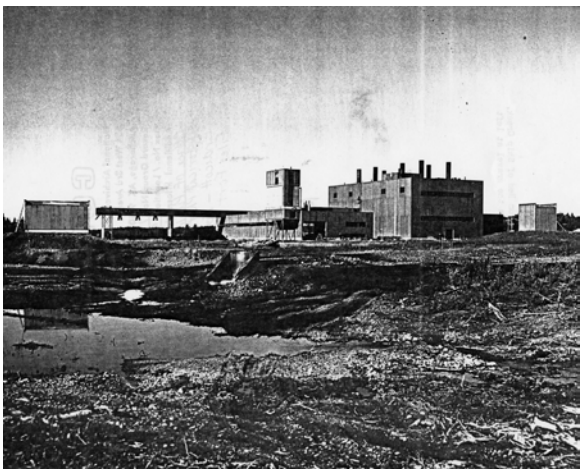

Figure 8.7 1952 photo of new power plant built during the 20 year era of defense construction supervised by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Alaska District. Photo was taken from bed of Ship Creek with intake pipes in the gravel at left foreground (Pending National Archives Copy, Anchorage, Alaska).

Figure 8.8 Building 1, Post Headquarters, constructed in 1952.

8.3.6 Administration

Properties related to administration include buildings such as administration buildings (see Figure 8.8), guard houses, gate houses or sentry boxes, fire stations, and post offices (Kuranda et al. 1997). At a national level, most installations had one or more buildings that housed the installation's administrative functions. Installations such as Fort Richardson also served as command headquarters and thus has buildings that housed the headquarters offices. Administration buildings are usually located in the cantonment areas of posts.

Property Types

This property type is generally linked to the historic themes of Planning and Architecture, Defense, and Communications.

Building 1, Post Headquarters

This administration building constructed in 1952 has been determined eligible for its role in relief and recovery during the 1964 earthquake in Alaska. The basement of Building 1 was directly linked to the 24-hour Army command post at the city of Anchorage's safety building. This is how all Army activities in supporting recovery were directed. Within two days after the quake, USARAL had almost 1,000 men actively engaged in disaster relief efforts in Anchorage, Valdez, Cordova, Kodiak, Seldovia, Seward, and Homer. The three weeks after the quake were mostly absorbed by civilian aide to stricken towns and villages. The basement of Building 1 was the site where communications for all the needs of disaster relief such as food, water, transportation, medical care, and shelter could be coordinated.

8.3.7 Recreation

This property type is generally linked to troop and employee support and is regarded as BASOPS (not Army Cold War Military-Industrial property) and can be evaluated under other themes.

Property Types

Properties associated with recreation include bowling alleys, craft shops, field houses, gyms, and outdoor facilities such as playing fields, swimming pools tennis courts and stadiums.

U.S. Modern Biathlon Training Center
From 1961 until 1973, Fort Richardson served as a training center for military and civilian athletes in the Winter Olympic event that combines cross-country skiing and rifle marksmanship (Higginbotham/Briggs & Associates: 1991:7-1).

Moose Run Golf Course
The Moose Run Golf Course is the oldest golf course in Anchorage, constructed by the 42nd Engineer Construction Company in 1951. It was open only to military personnel and their guests until 1983 when it was open to the general public. This property has been *determined not eligible* for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places, with SHPO concurrence because it has not achieved exceptional importance as required by properties less than 50 years old (Russell Sackett, personal communication 2002).

Arctic Valley Ski Lodge
Arctic Valley is the oldest existing alpine ski area in south-central Alaska. It was established in 1941 to provide outdoor recreation opportunities to soldiers during World War II. Originally known as Arctic Valley Ski Bowl, it was associated with the Anchorage Ski Club (ASC) that began in 1937. For the first ten years the Army and the ASC shared the Army's Quonset hut lodge. With increased use in the 1950s, Fort Richardson and ASC established separate facilities. Fort Richardson's ski facility saw continued use until the early 1990s when it no longer was economical to operate and was closed. This property has been determined not eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places, with SHPO concurrence. It was demolished in the summer of 2002 (Russell Sackett, personal communication 2002).

8.3.8 Housing

This property type is generally linked to the Planning and Architecture historic theme. A historic context and other information about W.W.II housing stock can be found in *World War II and the US Army Mobilization Program: A History of 700 and 800 Series Cantonment* Construction (Wasch et al. n.d.). A good context of the Cold War era housing is *For Want of a Home: A Historic Context for Wherry and Capehart Military Family Housing* (USAEC n.d.a.). Properties associated with installation housing include barracks, bachelor officers quarters, single family detached houses, and multi-family housing (Kuranda et al. 1997).

Wherry and Capehart housing was constructed from 1949 through 1962. Its purpose was to provide military housing that was equivalent to civilian housing. The Army had no standard plans as in the past; rather, local contractors built housing developments on military bases. Senator Wherry's program (1949-1955) allowed developers to construct and maintain family housing on Department of Defense (DOD) lands using FHA-insured mortgages. The DOD guaranteed occupancy, agreed to long-term leases, and discounted utility rates in exchange for preferential leases for military families. Senator Capehart's program (1955-1962) called for DOD to purchase housing constructed by developers. The DOD retained responsibility for operation, maintenance and repair of the housing. Of all the DOD services, the Army was the main beneficiary of these two housing programs.

Capehart and Wheery-era housing is considered historically significant because it represents the first widespread military family housing effort. Due to the increasing numbers of soldiers with families, the post-World War II period found the military in dire need of family housing. The two programs solved the problem and changed the face of the Army installation forever.

The most recent guidance on Wherry and Capehart housing comes from the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation (ACHP) in the form of a Program Comment that was signed by the chairman of the ACHP on May 31, 2002. The Program Comment includes not only the housing itself but associated structures such as detached garages, carports, storage buildings, and landscape features including playgrounds, parking areas, lighting, and other associated cultural landscape features. The NHPA Section 106 regulation (36 CFR Part 800) "Protecting Historic Properties," allows for such programmatic compliance actions.

The Program Comment streamlines treatment of these properties under an Army-wide programmatic agreement instead of a case-by case basis. This will allow the Army to proceed with housing upgrades while requiring that the Capehart and Wheery Era structures are treated in a manner that recognizes the importance of this period in the Army's history, documenting the Army's housing project and providing guidelines for preserving the historic character of Capehart and Wheery neighborhoods. Under the Program Comment, further consultation is required on undertakings that may affect Cold War era housing on Fort Richardson.

The U.S. Army Environmental Center is implementing a programmatic compliance action, based on the Program Comment, that covers maintenance and repair, rehabilitation, renovation, demolition, transfer, lease and sale for all Capehart-Wherry Era family housing (1949-1962). This single Army-wide compliance action will serve as one-time mitigation for this entire class of Army properties, relieving installations from any additional Section 106 compliance.

The document *For Want of a Home: A Historic Context for Wherry and Capehart Military Family Housing* (U.S. Army Environmental Center (USAEC) n.d.a.) is now partly conflicting with this Program Comment. The Program Comment clearly states that the Army will expand and revise the existing historic context to address the important issues brought up in the symposium on Capehart and Wheery Era Housing held by the Army in May 2001 and in the Program Comment. The historic information regarding the housing is still viable. The expanded version will address the following important issues:

- Explore changing Army family demographics following the end of the World War II and their impact on housing needs and responsive programs.
- Focus on post-World War II suburbanization, housing trends and affordable housing programs in the civilian sector.
- Identify those properties that may be of particular importance due to their association with historically important builders, developers and architects.
- Discuss associated structures and landscape features in addition to addressing the housing units.
- Describe the inventory of Cold War Era housing, providing information on the various types of buildings and architectural styles and the quantity of each. (ACHP 2002).

8.4 National Register of Historic Places

The National Register of Historic Places was created with the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966. Its purpose is to contribute to the identification, evaluation and preservation of important cultural resources in the United States. The National Register is the list of significant historic properties in the United States.

The criteria for the register are written broadly to allow incorporation of a wide variety of building and property types. The criteria are applied within a property's historic context is the time, place and theme during which a property/place was constructed or used. Four criteria may be used to determine a property's eligibility:

A. Associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.

B. Associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.

C. Embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or that represent the work of a master, or that possess high artistic values, or that represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction.

D. That have yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

To be eligible, a property must also retain its historical integrity. That means it must include most original aspects of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling and association (Hollinger 2002:44-45).

CHAPTER 9
CONCLUSION

9.1 National Significance of Fort Richardson in the Cold War Era

Figure 9.1 Training soldiers and testing materiel for cold weather deployment have always been key missions at Fort Richardson (Pending National Archives Copy, Anchorage, Alaska).

Fort Richardson did not play a significant national role in the Cold War. During the Cold, War Fort Richardson performed primarily a training and administrative support role for Army forces in Alaska. In 1947 Fort Richardson became headquarters for the newly established U.S. Army Alaska (USARAL). USARAL was superseded by the 172nd Infantry Brigade (Alaska) in 1974 and finally by the 6th Infantry Division (Light) in 1986. Following the Cold War, the 6th Infantry was deactivated, and Army forces were reorganized under U.S. Army Alaska (USARAL). Fort Richardson, with the exception of the limited Nike Hercules mission from 1959-1979, served as a ground component of the conventional force, and its role in training soldiers and testing materiel for cold weather deployment did not change throughout the Cold War.

The majority of buildings constructed by the Army during the Cold War period are related to base operations (BASOPS) and would have been built as part of the normal mission of Fort Richardson as an administrative center. The Army's *Thematic Study and Guidelines: Identification and Evaluation of U.S. Army Cold War Era Military-Industrial Historic Properties* (Horne Engineering and Environmental Services 1996) eliminates certain Army property from the Cold War period that does not fit into the definition of a Cold War Military-Industrial property:

- Within the context of standard Army development, which would have occurred whether or not the Cold War had taken place (for instance, the construction of administrative offices).
- Within another Army Cold War context, such as the increase in housing construction that occurred as a result of changing demographics of the Army.

During the Vietnam conflict, jungle warfare dominated the Army's research, materiel development and training (as noted in Chapter 4, which discusses the 1960s). Troop reductions after the close of the Vietnam conflict in the 1970s and other reductions in funds affected the missions at Fort Richardson. Joint field exercises were cancelled, and Fort Richardson's Nike Hercules batteries became obsolete. Fort Richardson lost its Arctic Rangers company and the biathlon training center closed. Changes in buildings resulted from an effort to retain and attract

troops to the military and modernization to an all-volunteer Army. Fort Richardson did not receive major construction programs in the 1980s while Fort Greely and Fort Wainwright both needed new construction to support their rapid deployment and light infantry missions.

Future surveys are recommended to evaluate Cold War era buildings as they turn 50 years old. In 1998 a limited inventory of Cold War resources was completed that focused on properties associated with USARAL's Cold War missions at Fort Greely, Fort Richardson and Fort Wainwright. Twenty-six properties on Fort Richardson were determined to have potential Cold War significance. The properties, all under 50 years of age, were considered under the National Register of Historic Places Criterion Consideration G for resources of exceptional significance (Section 5.3). All properties were determined to be ineligible for the National Register of Historic Places. Archival evidence, such as training manuals, photographs, brigade organization newspapers, seem to be some of the best material for interpretation and preservation of knowledge of the Cold War era at Fort Richardson.

9.2 State and Local Significance of Fort Richardson in the Cold War Era

Based on this Cold War context (1951-1991), Fort Richardson is eligible for the National Register of Historic Places for its state and local socioeconomic impact from 1951- 1958. Although Anchorage has a historic role as a transportation and economic center, the Cold War missions of Fort Richardson did not have a significant effect in these themes for Anchorage or the state that can be singled out. This is especially true because of the larger and more crucial role of the Air Force missions at Elmendorf throughout the Cold War era. However, the overall buildup after World War II affected the local and state economy in a significant way during the 1950s.

9.2.1 Socioeconomic Effects

The defense role of Alaska during the development of Fort Richardson was initially the catalyst for the growth of Anchorage, but by the time statehood was attained in 1959, federal spending changed to more non-military activities and expansion was taken over by natural resources, tourism, aviation and other economic development.

In the early years between 1940 and 1951, Anchorage's population expanded exponentially from 3,000 to 47,000, and so did the cost of living. The "Boom Town" of Anchorage also experienced a rise in the crime rate during this growth period. Anchorage and vicinity was designed as "critical" in housing needs and rents were frozen due to national attention thrown at the tar-paper shacks, chicken coops, garages, and other sub-standards structures that people were calling home (Atwood n.d.:44).

This boom town effect was finally broken in the 1960s when other industries were developed enough to take over the initial jolt of suddenly bringing military installations to Anchorage without other infrastructure and economies to take up the slack.

9.2.2 Transportation

Anchorage has always been important as a transfer point for water, air, and land transportation. Three major highways converge on Anchorage: the Parks and Glenn Highways from the north, and the Seward Highway from the south. The Alaska Railroad links Anchorage and Fort Richardson with several locations throughout Alaska including Whittier, Seward, Denali National Park, Fairbanks, and Fort Wainwright. Air travel is probably the most popular means of

transportation in Alaska, with Lake Hood in Anchorage being the largest and busiest seaplane base in the world. Merrill Field in Anchorage records more than 375,000 takeoffs and landings a year, making it one of the nation's busiest general aviation airports. Anchorage International Airport services both interstate and international carriers (Higginbotham/ Briggs & Associates 1991:7-6). Anchorage's transportation hub has been what has kept Anchorage healthy and growing. It's accessibility was one the reasons the military was interested in locating in Anchorage in the first place.

9.3 Site Summit

The main mission that stands out as important to the protection of Elmendorf AFB, as well as the northern border of the United States, is the Nike Hercules mission, which has been very well documented. In 1995, Site Summit was inventoried and 26 properties were determined eligible for the National Register of Historic Places as contributing resources of Nike Site Summit Historic District (CEMML 2001:29).

The buildings have not been maintained since the 1970s and have been removed from Fort Richardson's Real Property inventory. Range Control schedules training on the land nearly 20 times a year. It is used for mountain dog and critical assault training. Federal agencies, as well as one civilian entity, lease the site for placement of microwave dishes and antennas (Sackett, Clemens, and Norell 1977:8).

Many tangible and intangible reasons to preserve this site were found to exist in the conclusions by the task force organized to make recommendations for the site. The repairs and maintenance to the site are extremely expensive. Five management options for Site Summit were examined in depth in a feasibility study (Sackett, Clemens and Norell 1997:39).

The most recent and thorough information on Site Summit is found in the Integrated Cultural Resources Management Plan 2002-2006 (Blythe 2001). The ICRMP states that per Section 106 of the NRHP, USARAK is required to take into account effects of undertakings on Nike Site Summit Historic District, which includes adverse effects of deterioration from neglect. The document states that USARAK will stabilize, repair, and maintain Nike Site Summit Historic District and schedule routine maintenance as needed (Blythe 2001:84).

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APPENDIX B – MAPS

Source: Goode's World Atlas, 18th Edition

Figure B.1 Map of Alaska showing U.S.S.R. and Aleutians.

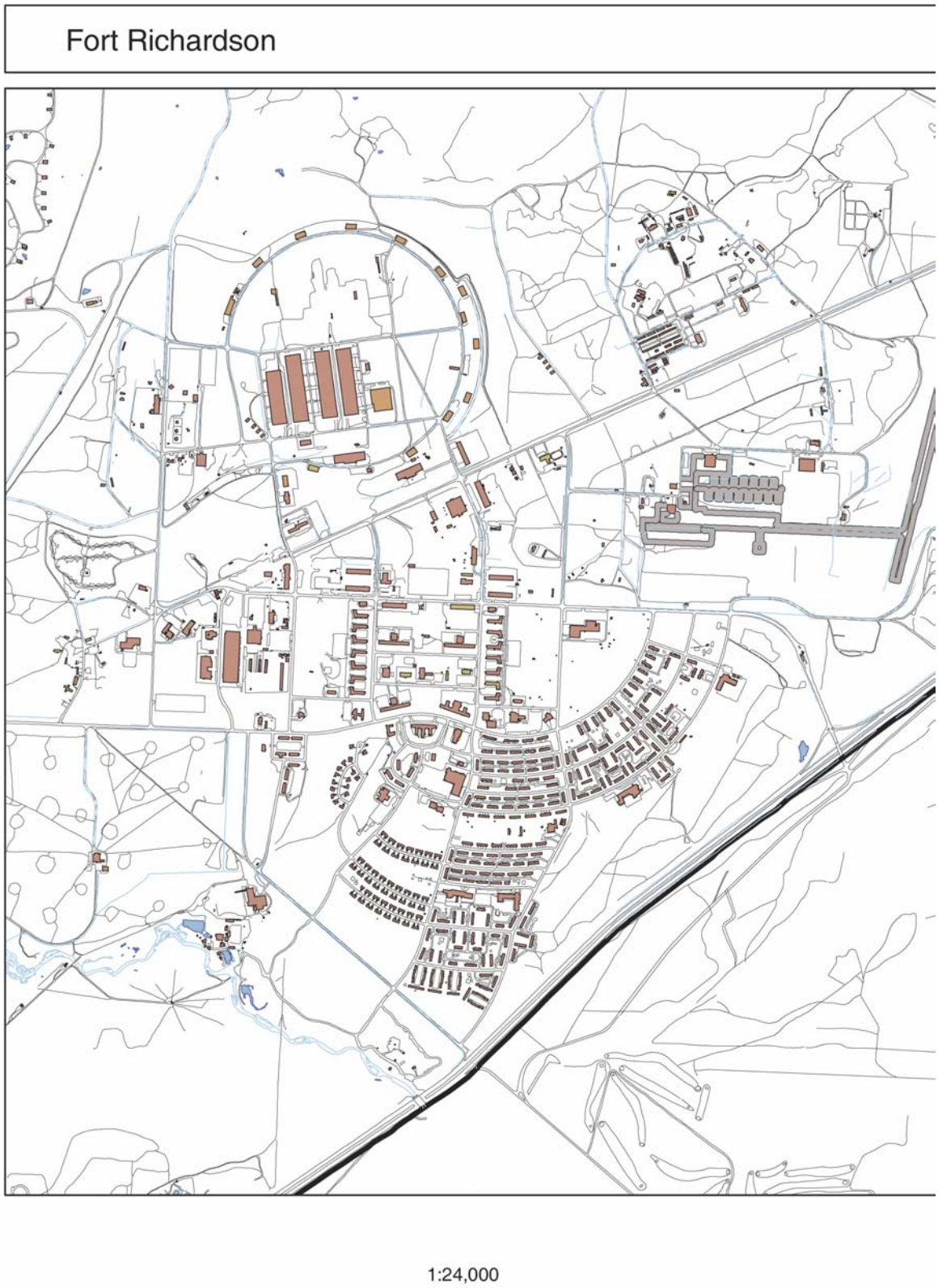

Figure B.2 Fort Richardson cantonment areas.

Ammo Supply Area A Inset

45992 45997 45990 45996

45727 45752

45727 45752

968

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53

35829 35838 35836 35832 35830 35834

ARMY NATIONAL GUARD

Davis Highway

D Street

Richardson Drive

Ship Creek

Arctic Valley Road

Glenn Highway

PRE - 1950
FORT RICHARDSON, AK

Legend

- Previously Built
- Built During Period
- Not Yet Built

Scale 1:12500

0 100 200 300 400 500 Meters

0 700 1,400 2,100 Feet

USARAK GIS
Fort Richardson, AK

DATE: 20 February, 2003
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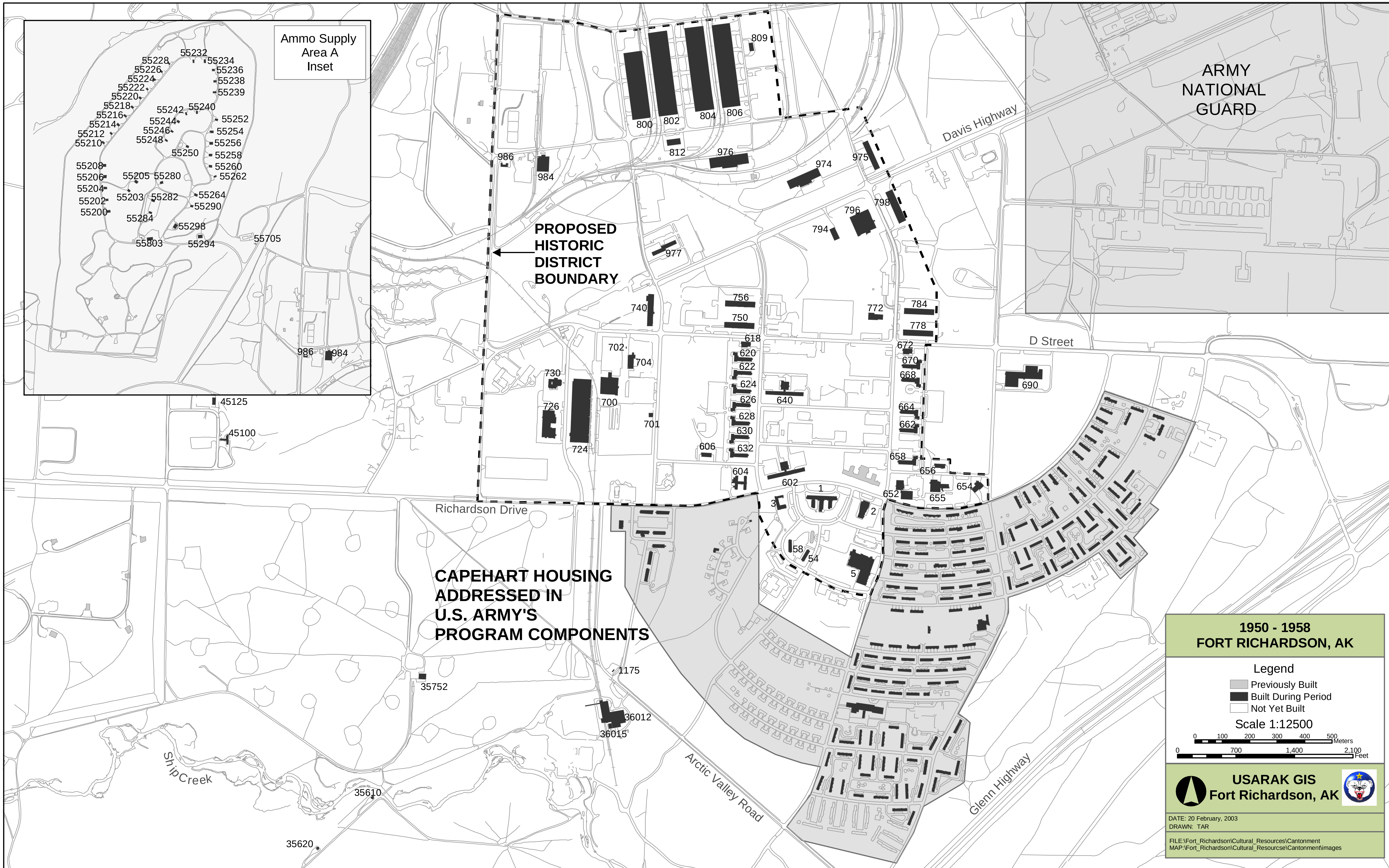

Ammo Supply Area A Inset
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55298
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PROPOSED HISTORIC DISTRICT BOUNDARY
ARMY NATIONAL GUARD
Davis Highway
D Street
Richardson Drive
Arctic Valley Road
Glenn Highway
Ship Creek
CAPEHART HOUSING ADDRESSED IN U.S. ARMY'S PROGRAM COMPONENTS
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800
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804
806
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1950 - 1958
FORT RICHARDSON, AK
Legend
Previously Built
Built During Period
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Scale 1:12500
0 100 200 300 400 500 Meters
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Ammo Supply Area A Inset

55285

ARMY NATIONAL GUARD

Davis Highway

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790

D Street

733

732

Richardson Drive

CAPEHART HOUSING ADDRESSED IN U.S. ARMY'S PROGRAM COMPONENTS

61

57

55

56

6

36013

Ship Creek

Arctic Valley Road

Glenn Highway

1959 - 1969
FORT RICHARDSON, AK

Legend

- Previously Built
- Built During Period
- Not Yet Built

Scale 1:12500

0 100 200 300 400 500 Meters

0 700 1,400 2,100 Feet

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Ammo Supply Area A Inset

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ARMY NATIONAL GUARD

Davis Highway

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D Street

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Richardson Drive

CAPEHART HOUSING ADDRESSED IN U.S. ARMY'S PROGRAM COMPONENTS

36014

Ship Creek

Arctic Valley Road

Glenn Highway

1970 - 1979
FORT RICHARDSON, AK

Legend

- Previously Built
- Built During Period
- Not Yet Built

Scale 1:12500

0 100 200 300 400 500 Meters

0 700 1,400 2,100 Feet

USARAK GIS
Fort Richardson, AK

DATE: 20 February, 2003
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Ammo Supply Area A Inset

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970

47812

Davis Highway

ARMY NATIONAL GUARD

D Street

680

550

714

Richardson Drive

CAPEHART HOUSING ADDRESSED IN U.S. ARMY'S PROGRAM COMPONENTS

Ship Creek

Arctic Valley Road

Glenn Highway

1980 - 1989
FORT RICHARDSON, AK

Legend

- Previously Built
- Built During Period
- Not Yet Built

Scale 1:12500

0 100 200 300 400 500 Meters

0 700 1,400 2,100 Feet

USARAK GIS
Fort Richardson, AK

DATE: 20 February, 2003
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APPENDIX C – PERSONS CONTACTED

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APPENDIX D – GLOSSARY OF ACRONYMS

AAA	Anti-Aircraft Artillery
ACS	Alaska Communication System
ADC	Alaskan Defense Command
ADF	Alaskan Defense Force
ACE	Atomic Energy Commission
AFB	Air Force Base
ALCOM	Alaskan Command
ANZUS	Australia, New Zealand, and United States Pact
BLM	Bureau of Land Management
BMEWS	Ballistic Missile Early Warning System
BOQ	Bachelor Officer Quarters
CAMMS	Computer Assisted Map Maneuver Simulator
CONARC	Continental Army Command
CONUS	Continental United States
CENTCOM	United States Central Command
CFE	Treaty on Conventional Armed Forces in Europe
CPX	Command Post Exercises
CR	Cultural Resources
CSCE	Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe
DEW	Distant Early Warning
DMZ	De-Militarized Zone
DoD	Department of Defense
DPW	Directorate of Public Works
FORSCOM	Forces Command
FRA	Federal Records Act
HHC	Headquarters and Headquarters Company
HSC	U.S. Army Medical Department Activity, Alaska
ICBMs	Intercontinental Ballistic Missiles
INF	Intermediate Range Nuclear Forces
MCA	Military Construction, Army
NATO	North Atlantic Treaty Organization
NCO(s)	Non-Commissioned Officer(s)
NHPA	National Historic Preservation Act
NPS	National Park Service
NRC	Nuclear Regulatory Commission
NRHP	National Register of Historic Places
NSC	National Security Council
PX	Post Exchange
RDJTF	Rapid Deployment Joint Task Force
ROAD	Reorganization Objective Army Division
ROTC	Reserve Officer Training Corps
SAC	Strategic Air Command
SEATO	Southeast Asia Treaty Organization
SDI	Strategic Defense Initiative (Star Wars)
SHPO	State Historic Preservation Office/Officer
SLVM	Submarine Launched Ballistic Missile
START	Strategic Arms Reduction Treaty
SUSV	Small Unit Support Vehicle

TAPS	Trans-Alaskan Pipeline System
TECOM	U.S Army Arctic Test Center
TRADOC	NCO Academy
TRADOC	U.S. Army Combat Developments Activity, Alaska
U of AA	University of Alaska, Anchorage
U.S.	United States
UN	United Nations
UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization
USACERL	United States Army Construction and Engineering Research
USAF	U.S. Air Force
USAISC-AK	U.S Army Information Systems Command-Alaska
USAR	United States Army Reserve
USARAK	U.S. Army, Alaska
USARPAC	U.S. Army Pacific
USASMCA	United States Army Supply and Maintenance Center, Alaska
USIA	United States Information Agency
U.S.S.R.	Union of Soviet Socialist Republics
WAC	Women's Army Corps
WACS	White Alice Communication System

APPENDIX E – BUILDING LIST

15.1 List of Historic Buildings and Structures

The first column in the following list depicts the building/structure number followed by the AHRS Number if there is one. This number identifies properties that have been inventoried and have been incorporated into the Alaska Heritage Resources Survey (AHRS) maintained by the Alaska SHPO. The next column lists a Designation or Designed Building Use and then the Current Use. The date it was constructed is very important because any building 45+ years old (to fit in with the Integrated Cultural Resources Management Plan which is a five-year plan) must be treated as eligible for the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) until it is evaluated for significance. Usually these buildings have fallen between World War I and World War II eras. However, now that buildings are being evaluated for Cold War status, these buildings (built from 1946-1991) could be eligible for the NRHP. The next column denotes the era of each building for example, WWII or Cold War. Following the era, there is a column concerning the historic context and theme. This column is provided to give a sense of how the building/structure obtains its significance.

The most important column is the status of the building/structure. If a building/structure's status is National Register of Historic Places Listed (NRHP Listed), National Historic Landmarks (NHL), Eligible, or Needs Determination of Eligibility (Needs DOE), cultural resources consultation must be conducted before an undertaking can take place. An undertaking is defined as follows: a project, activity, or program funded in whole or in part under the direct or indirect jurisdiction of a federal agency, including those carried out by or on behalf of a federal agency; those carried out with federal financial assistance; those requiring a federal permit, license or approval; and those subject to state or local regulation administered pursuant to a delegation or approval by a federal agency. Status terminology is defined as:

- NRHP Listed – listed on the National Register of Historic Places
- NHL – listed as a National Historic Landmark
- Eligible – evaluated as eligible for the National Register of Historic Places (treated as NRHP Listed)
- Not Eligible – evaluated as not eligible for the National Register of Historic Places
- Needs DOE – needs to be evaluated for National Register of Historic Places significance
- ACHP – Under ACHP Program Comment for Wherry/Capehart Housing
- Bldg < 45 Yrs – no consultation necessary
- Bldg > 45 Yrs – will be turning 50 within the next five years and need evaluation at that time

The criteria column, which is the last column, also tells what National Register of Historic Places criteria were used to give the building/structure it's significance: Criterion A, association with historic events or activities; Criterion B, association with important persons; Criterion C, distinctive design or physical characteristics; or Criterion D, potential to provide important information about prehistory or history. Criterion G is used for buildings that are not yet 50 years old but have exceptional significance. A property must meet at least one of the criteria to be eligible for the NRHP.

Buildings whose main function is for troop and employee support are considered not Army Cold War military-industrial property (Horne Engineering and Environmental Services 1996:111) The acronym for this group of properties is BASOPS. These are the support buildings that would be

necessary to support the troops and employees no matter what the mission or the era of the installation. These buildings may or may not be eligible for the National Register under other themes such as architecture and planning, but would not necessarily be eligible under the themes of the Cold War.

BLDG #	AHRS #	DESIGNATION OR DESIGNED BUILDING USE	CURRENT USE	YEAR BUILT	ERA	THEME	BLDG TYPE	STATUS	NRHP CRIT
1	ANC-O1088	Post Hq Bldg	Post Hq Bldg	1952	Cold War	Defense	Administration	Needs DOE	
2	ANC-01243	Th w/o Dress Rm	Th w/o Dress Rm	1953	Cold War			Bldg > 45 yrs	
3	ANC-01244	Chapel Ctr Fac	Chapel Ctr Fac	1954			BASOPS	Bldg > 45 yrs	
5	ANC-01245	Commissary	Commissary	1956			BASOPS	Bldg > 45 yrs	
6		Child Supp Ctr	Child Supp Ctr	1965			BASOPS	Bldg < 45 yrs	
53		Off Qtrs Tran	Off Qtrs Tran	1949	Cold War		Housing	Needs DOE	
54	ANC-01246	Off Qtrs Mil	Off Qtrs Mil	1951	Cold War		Housing	Needs DOE	
55		Trp Hsg w/Lat	Trp Hsg w/Lat	1966			Housing	Bldg < 45 yrs	
56		Trp Hsg w/Lat	Trp Hsg w/Lat	1966			Housing	Bldg < 45 yrs	
57		Trp Hsg w/Lat	Trp Hsg w/Lat	1966			Housing	Bldg < 45 yrs	
58	ANC-01247	Off Qtrs Mil	Off Qtrs Tran	1952	Cold War		Housing	Needs DOE	
61	ANC-01089	Air Raid Shltr	Air Raid Shltr	1955	Cold War	Defense		Not Eligible	G
64		FH Col	FH Col	1959	Cold War	Wherry/Capehart	Housing	ACHP	
65		Public Toilet	Public Toilet	1966	Cold War	Wherry/Capehart	Housing	ACHP	
66		Public Toilet	Public Toilet	1966	Cold War	Wherry/Capehart	Housing	ACHP	
67		Detach Garages	Detach Garages	1955	Cold War	Wherry/Capehart	Housing	ACHP	
68		FH Col	FH Col	1959	Cold War	Wherry/Capehart	Housing	ACHP	
69		FH Col	FH Col	1959	Cold War	Wherry/Capehart	Housing	ACHP	
70		Guest House	Guest House	1966	Cold War	Wherry/Capehart	Housing	ACHP	
71		Guest House	Guest House	1966	Cold War	Wherry/Capehart	Housing	ACHP	
72		Guest House	Guest House	1966	Cold War	Wherry/Capehart	Housing	ACHP	
73		Guest House	Guest House	1966	Cold War	Wherry/Capehart	Housing	ACHP	
74		Guest House	Guest House	1966	Cold War	Wherry/Capehart	Housing	ACHP	
75		Guest House	Guest House	1966	Cold War	Wherry/Capehart	Housing	ACHP	
76		Guest House	Guest House	1966	Cold War	Wherry/Capehart	Housing	ACHP	
82		FH Col	FH Col	1959	Cold War	Wherry/Capehart	Housing	ACHP	
85		Guest House	Guest House	1966			Housing	Bldg < 45 yrs	
86		Guest House	Guest House	1966			Housing	Bldg < 45 yrs	
87		Guest House	Guest House	1966			Housing	Bldg < 45 yrs	
88		Guest House	Guest House	1966			Housing	Bldg < 45 yrs	

BLDG #	AHRS #	DESIGNATION OR DESIGNED BUILDING USE	CURRENT USE	YEAR BUILT	ERA	THEME	BLDG TYPE	STATUS	NRHP CRIT
89		Guest House	Guest House	1966			Housing	Bldg < 45 yrs	
102		FH LC & Mj	FH LC & Mj	1959	Cold War	Wherry/Capehart	Housing	ACHP	
103		FH LC & Mj	FH LC & Mj	1959	Cold War	Wherry/Capehart	Housing	ACHP	
104		FH LC & Mj	FH LC & Mj	1959	Cold War	Wherry/Capehart	Housing	ACHP	
105		FH LC & Mj	FH LC & Mj	1959	Cold War	Wherry/Capehart	Housing	ACHP	
106		FH LC & Mj	FH LC & Mj	1959	Cold War	Wherry/Capehart	Housing	ACHP	
107		FH LC & Mj	FH LC & Mj	1959	Cold War	Wherry/Capehart	Housing	ACHP	
108		FH LC & Mj	FH LC & Mj	1959	Cold War	Wherry/Capehart	Housing	ACHP	
109		FH LC & Mj	FH LC & Mj	1959	Cold War	Wherry/Capehart	Housing	ACHP	
110		FH LC & Mj	FH LC & Mj	1959	Cold War	Wherry/Capehart	Housing	ACHP	
111		FH LC & Mj	FH LC & Mj	1959	Cold War	Wherry/Capehart	Housing	ACHP	
112		FH LC & Mj	FH LC & Mj	1959	Cold War	Wherry/Capehart	Housing	ACHP	
113		FH LC & Mj	FH LC & Mj	1959	Cold War	Wherry/Capehart	Housing	ACHP	
114		FH LC & Mj	FH LC & Mj	1959	Cold War	Wherry/Capehart	Housing	ACHP	
115		FH LC & Mj	FH LC & Mj	1959	Cold War	Wherry/Capehart	Housing	ACHP	
116		FH CG & WO	FH LC & Mj	1960	Cold War	Wherry/Capehart	Housing	ACHP	
117		FH CG & WO	FH LC & Mj	1960	Cold War	Wherry/Capehart	Housing	ACHP	
118		FH CG & WO	FH LC & Mj	1960	Cold War	Wherry/Capehart	Housing	ACHP	
119		FH CG & WO	FH LC & Mj	1960	Cold War	Wherry/Capehart	Housing	ACHP	
120		FH CG & WO	FH LC & Mj	1960	Cold War	Wherry/Capehart	Housing	ACHP	
121		FH CG & WO	FH LC & Mj	1960	Cold War	Wherry/Capehart	Housing	ACHP	
122		FH CG & WO	FH LC & Mj	1960	Cold War	Wherry/Capehart	Housing	ACHP	
123		FH CG & WO	FH LC & Mj	1960	Cold War	Wherry/Capehart	Housing	ACHP	
124		FH CG & WO	FH LC & Mj	1960	Cold War	Wherry/Capehart	Housing	ACHP	
125		FH CG & WO	FH LC & Mj	1960	Cold War	Wherry/Capehart	Housing	ACHP	
126		FH CG & WO	FH LC & Mj	1960	Cold War	Wherry/Capehart	Housing	ACHP	
127		FH CG & WO	FH LC & Mj	1960	Cold War	Wherry/Capehart	Housing	ACHP	
128		FH CG & WO	FH LC & Mj	1960	Cold War	Wherry/Capehart	Housing	ACHP	
129		FH CG & WO	FH LC & Mj	1960	Cold War	Wherry/Capehart	Housing	ACHP	
130		FH CG & WO	FH LC & Mj	1960	Cold War	Wherry/Capehart	Housing	ACHP	

BLDG #	AHRS #	DESIGNATION OR DESIGNED BUILDING USE	CURRENT USE	YEAR BUILT	ERA	THEME	BLDG TYPE	STATUS	NRHP CRIT
131		FH CG & WO	FH LC & Mj	1960	Cold War	Wherry/Capehart	Housing	ACHP	
132		FH CG & WO	FH LC & Mj	1960	Cold War	Wherry/Capehart	Housing	ACHP	
133		FH CG & WO	FH LC & Mj	1960	Cold War	Wherry/Capehart	Housing	ACHP	
136		FH CG & WO	FH NCO & ENL	1960	Cold War	Wherry/Capehart	Housing	ACHP	
137		FH CG & WO	FH LC & Mj	1960	Cold War	Wherry/Capehart	Housing	ACHP	
138		FH CG & WO	FH LC & Mj	1960	Cold War	Wherry/Capehart	Housing	ACHP	
139		FH CG & WO	FH LC & Mj	1960	Cold War	Wherry/Capehart	Housing	ACHP	
140		FH CG & WO	FH LC & Mj	1960	Cold War	Wherry/Capehart	Housing	ACHP	
141		FH CG & WO	FH LC & Mj	1960	Cold War	Wherry/Capehart	Housing	ACHP	
142		FH CG & WO	FH LC & Mj	1960	Cold War	Wherry/Capehart	Housing	ACHP	
143		FH CG & WO	FH LC & Mj	1960	Cold War	Wherry/Capehart	Housing	ACHP	
144		FH CG & WO	FH LC & Mj	1960	Cold War	Wherry/Capehart	Housing	ACHP	
145		FH CG & WO	FH LC & Mj	1960	Cold War	Wherry/Capehart	Housing	ACHP	
146		FH CG & WO	FH LC & Mj	1960	Cold War	Wherry/Capehart	Housing	ACHP	
147		FH CG & WO	FH LC & Mj	1960	Cold War	Wherry/Capehart	Housing	ACHP	
148		FH CG & WO	FH LC & Mj	1960	Cold War	Wherry/Capehart	Housing	ACHP	
149		FH CG & WO	FH LC & Mj	1960	Cold War	Wherry/Capehart	Housing	ACHP	
150		FH CG & WO	FH LC & Mj	1960	Cold War	Wherry/Capehart	Housing	ACHP	
151		FH CG & WO	FH LC & Mj	1960	Cold War	Wherry/Capehart	Housing	ACHP	
201		FH NCO & ENL	FH NCO & ENL	1951	Cold War	Wherry/Capehart	Housing	ACHP	
202		FH NCO & ENL	FH NCO & ENL	1951	Cold War	Wherry/Capehart	Housing	ACHP	
203		FH NCO & ENL	FH NCO & ENL	1951	Cold War	Wherry/Capehart	Housing	ACHP	
204		FH NCO & ENL	FH NCO & ENL	1951	Cold War	Wherry/Capehart	Housing	ACHP	
206		FH NCO & ENL	FH NCO & ENL	1951	Cold War	Wherry/Capehart	Housing	ACHP	
207		FH NCO & ENL	FH NCO & ENL	1951	Cold War	Wherry/Capehart	Housing	ACHP	
208		FH NCO & ENL	FH NCO & ENL	1951	Cold War	Wherry/Capehart	Housing	ACHP	
209		FH NCO & ENL	FH NCO & ENL	1951	Cold War	Wherry/Capehart	Housing	ACHP	
210		FH NCO & ENL	FH NCO & ENL	1951	Cold War	Wherry/Capehart	Housing	ACHP	
221		FH NCO & ENL	FH NCO & ENL	1951	Cold War	Wherry/Capehart	Housing	ACHP	
222		FH NCO & ENL	FH NCO & ENL	1951	Cold War	Wherry/Capehart	Housing	ACHP	

BLDG #	AHRS #	DESIGNATION OR DESIGNED BUILDING USE	CURRENT USE	YEAR BUILT	ERA	THEME	BLDG TYPE	STATUS	NRHP CRIT
223		FH NCO & ENL	FH NCO & ENL	1951	Cold War	Wherry/Capehart	Housing	ACHP	
224		FH NCO & ENL	FH NCO & ENL	1951	Cold War	Wherry/Capehart	Housing	ACHP	
225		FH NCO & ENL	FH NCO & ENL	1951	Cold War	Wherry/Capehart	Housing	ACHP	
227		FH NCO & ENL	FH NCO & ENL	1951	Cold War	Wherry/Capehart	Housing	ACHP	
228		FH NCO & ENL	FH NCO & ENL	1951	Cold War	Wherry/Capehart	Housing	ACHP	
230		FH NCO & ENL	FH NCO & ENL	1951	Cold War	Wherry/Capehart	Housing	ACHP	
231		FH NCO & ENL	FH NCO & ENL	1951	Cold War	Wherry/Capehart	Housing	ACHP	
241		FH NCO & ENL	FH NCO & ENL	1951	Cold War	Wherry/Capehart	Housing	ACHP	
243		FH NCO & ENL	FH NCO & ENL	1951	Cold War	Wherry/Capehart	Housing	ACHP	
244		FH NCO & ENL	FH NCO & ENL	1951	Cold War	Wherry/Capehart	Housing	ACHP	
245		FH NCO & ENL	FH NCO & ENL	1951	Cold War	Wherry/Capehart	Housing	ACHP	
247		FH NCO & ENL	FH NCO & ENL	1951	Cold War	Wherry/Capehart	Housing	ACHP	
249		FH NCO & ENL	FH NCO & ENL	1951	Cold War	Wherry/Capehart	Housing	ACHP	
250		FH NCO & ENL	FH NCO & ENL	1951	Cold War	Wherry/Capehart	Housing	ACHP	
252		FH NCO & ENL	FH NCO & ENL	1951	Cold War	Wherry/Capehart	Housing	ACHP	
261		FH NCO & ENL	FH NCO & ENL	1951	Cold War	Wherry/Capehart	Housing	Needs DOE	
262		FH NCO & ENL	FH NCO & ENL	1951	Cold War	Wherry/Capehart	Housing	ACHP	
264		FH NCO & ENL	FH NCO & ENL	1951	Cold War	Wherry/Capehart	Housing	ACHP	
265		FH NCO & ENL	FH NCO & ENL	1951	Cold War	Wherry/Capehart	Housing	ACHP	
266		FH NCO & ENL	FH NCO & ENL	1951	Cold War	Wherry/Capehart	Housing	ACHP	
268		FH NCO & ENL	FH NCO & ENL	1951	Cold War	Wherry/Capehart	Housing	ACHP	
269		FH NCO & ENL	FH NCO & ENL	1951	Cold War	Wherry/Capehart	Housing	ACHP	
270		FH NCO & ENL	FH NCO & ENL	1951	Cold War	Wherry/Capehart	Housing	ACHP	
272		FH NCO & ENL	FH NCO & ENL	1951	Cold War	Wherry/Capehart	Housing	ACHP	
273		FH NCO & ENL	FH NCO & ENL	1951	Cold War	Wherry/Capehart	Housing	ACHP	
281		FH NCO & ENL	FH NCO & ENL	1951	Cold War	Wherry/Capehart	Housing	ACHP	
282		FH NCO & ENL	FH NCO & ENL	1951	Cold War	Wherry/Capehart	Housing	ACHP	
284		FH NCO & ENL	FH NCO & ENL	1951	Cold War	Wherry/Capehart	Housing	ACHP	
285		FH NCO & ENL	FH NCO & ENL	1951	Cold War	Wherry/Capehart	Housing	ACHP	
287		FH NCO & ENL	FH NCO & ENL	1951	Cold War	Wherry/Capehart	Housing	ACHP	

BLDG #	AHRS #	DESIGNATION OR DESIGNED BUILDING USE	CURRENT USE	YEAR BUILT	ERA	THEME	BLDG TYPE	STATUS	NRHP CRIT
288		FH NCO & ENL	FH NCO & ENL	1951	Cold War	Wherry/Capehart	Housing	ACHP	
289		FH NCO & ENL	FH NCO & ENL	1951	Cold War	Wherry/Capehart	Housing	ACHP	
290		FH NCO & ENL	FH NCO & ENL	1951	Cold War	Wherry/Capehart	Housing	ACHP	
291		FH NCO & ENL	FH NCO & ENL	1951	Cold War	Wherry/Capehart	Housing	ACHP	
292		FH NCO & ENL	FH NCO & ENL	1951	Cold War	Wherry/Capehart	Housing	ACHP	
293		Scout Bldg	Scout Bldg	1955				Bldg > 45 yrs	
297		Youth Center	Scout Bldg	1954				Bldg > 45 yrs	
300		FH NCO & ENL	FH NCO & ENL	1951	Cold War	Wherry/Capehart	Housing	ACHP	
301		FH NCO & ENL	FH NCO & ENL	1951	Cold War	Wherry/Capehart	Housing	ACHP	
302		FH NCO & ENL	FH NCO & ENL	1951	Cold War	Wherry/Capehart	Housing	ACHP	
303		FH NCO & ENL	FH NCO & ENL	1951	Cold War	Wherry/Capehart	Housing	ACHP	
304		FH NCO & ENL	FH NCO & ENL	1951	Cold War	Wherry/Capehart	Housing	ACHP	
305		FH NCO & ENL	FH NCO & ENL	1951	Cold War	Wherry/Capehart	Housing	ACHP	
306		FH NCO & ENL	FH NCO & ENL	1951	Cold War	Wherry/Capehart	Housing	ACHP	
310		FH NCO & ENL	FH NCO & ENL	1951	Cold War	Wherry/Capehart	Housing	ACHP	
311		FH NCO & ENL	FH NCO & ENL	1951	Cold War	Wherry/Capehart	Housing	ACHP	
312		FH NCO & ENL	FH NCO & ENL	1951	Cold War	Wherry/Capehart	Housing	ACHP	
313		FH NCO & ENL	FH NCO & ENL	1951	Cold War	Wherry/Capehart	Housing	ACHP	
314		FH NCO & ENL	FH NCO & ENL	1951	Cold War	Wherry/Capehart	Housing	ACHP	
315		FH NCO & ENL	FH NCO & ENL	1951	Cold War	Wherry/Capehart	Housing	ACHP	
320		FH NCO & ENL	FH NCO & ENL	1951	Cold War	Wherry/Capehart	Housing	ACHP	
321		FH NCO & ENL	FH NCO & ENL	1951	Cold War	Wherry/Capehart	Housing	ACHP	
322		FH NCO & ENL	FH NCO & ENL	1951	Cold War	Wherry/Capehart	Housing	ACHP	
323		FH NCO & ENL	FH NCO & ENL	1951	Cold War	Wherry/Capehart	Housing	ACHP	
324		FH NCO & ENL	FH NCO & ENL	1951	Cold War	Wherry/Capehart	Housing	ACHP	
325		FH NCO & ENL	FH NCO & ENL	1951	Cold War	Wherry/Capehart	Housing	ACHP	
326		FH NCO & ENL	FH NCO & ENL	1951	Cold War	Wherry/Capehart	Housing	ACHP	
331		FH NCO & ENL	FH NCO & ENL	1951	Cold War	Wherry/Capehart	Housing	ACHP	
332		FH NCO & ENL	FH NCO & ENL	1951	Cold War	Wherry/Capehart	Housing	ACHP	
333		FH NCO & ENL	FH NCO & ENL	1951	Cold War	Wherry/Capehart	Housing	ACHP	

BLDG #	AHRS #	DESIGNATION OR DESIGNED BUILDING USE	CURRENT USE	YEAR BUILT	ERA	THEME	BLDG TYPE	STATUS	NRHP CRIT
334		FH NCO & ENL	FH NCO & ENL	1951	Cold War	Wherry/Capehart	Housing	ACHP	
335		FH NCO & ENL	FH NCO & ENL	1951	Cold War	Wherry/Capehart	Housing	ACHP	
337		Community Ctr	Community Ctr	1959				Bldg < 45 yrs	
340		FH NCO & ENL	FH NCO & ENL	1954	Cold War	Wherry/Capehart	Housing	ACHP	
341		FH NCO & ENL	FH NCO & ENL	1954	Cold War	Wherry/Capehart	Housing	ACHP	
342		FH NCO & ENL	FH NCO & ENL	1954	Cold War	Wherry/Capehart	Housing	ACHP	
343		FH NCO & ENL	FH NCO & ENL	1954	Cold War	Wherry/Capehart	Housing	ACHP	
344		FH NCO & ENL	FH NCO & ENL	1954	Cold War	Wherry/Capehart	Housing	ACHP	
345		FH NCO & ENL	FH NCO & ENL	1955	Cold War	Wherry/Capehart	Housing	ACHP	
346		FH NCO & ENL	FH NCO & ENL	1954	Cold War	Wherry/Capehart	Housing	ACHP	
347		FH NCO & ENL	Off Qtrs Mil	1955	Cold War	Wherry/Capehart	Housing	ACHP	
348		FH NCO & ENL	FH NCO & ENL	1954	Cold War	Wherry/Capehart	Housing	ACHP	
349		FH NCO & ENL	FH NCO & ENL	1954	Cold War	Wherry/Capehart	Housing	ACHP	
350		FH NCO & ENL	FH NCO & ENL	1954	Cold War	Wherry/Capehart	Housing	ACHP	
351		FH NCO & ENL	FH NCO & ENL	1954	Cold War	Wherry/Capehart	Housing	ACHP	
352		FH NCO & ENL	FH NCO & ENL	1954	Cold War	Wherry/Capehart	Housing	ACHP	
353		FH NCO & ENL	FH NCO & ENL	1954	Cold War		Housing	ACHP	
354		FH NCO & ENL	FH NCO & ENL	1954	Cold War	Wherry/Capehart	Housing	ACHP	
355		FH NCO & ENL	FH NCO & ENL	1954	Cold War	Wherry/Capehart	Housing	ACHP	
356		FH NCO & ENL	FH NCO & ENL	1954	Cold War	Wherry/Capehart	Housing	ACHP	
357		FH NCO & ENL	FH NCO & ENL	1954	Cold War	Wherry/Capehart	Housing	ACHP	
358		FH NCO & ENL	FH NCO & ENL	1954	Cold War	Wherry/Capehart	Housing	ACHP	
359		FH NCO & ENL	FH NCO & ENL	1954	Cold War	Wherry/Capehart	Housing	ACHP	
360		FH NCO & ENL	FH NCO & ENL	1954	Cold War	Wherry/Capehart	Housing	ACHP	
361		FH NCO & ENL	FH NCO & ENL	1954	Cold War	Wherry/Capehart	Housing	ACHP	
362		FH NCO & ENL	FH NCO & ENL	1954	Cold War	Wherry/Capehart	Housing	ACHP	
363		FH NCO & ENL	FH NCO & ENL	1954	Cold War	Wherry/Capehart	Housing	ACHP	
364		FH NCO & ENL	FH NCO & ENL	1954	Cold War	Wherry/Capehart	Housing	ACHP	
366		FH NCO & ENL	FH NCO & ENL	1954	Cold War	Wherry/Capehart	Housing	ACHP	
367		FH NCO & ENL	FH NCO & ENL	1954	Cold War	Wherry/Capehart	Housing	ACHP	

BLDG #	AHRS #	DESIGNATION OR DESIGNED BUILDING USE	CURRENT USE	YEAR BUILT	ERA	THEME	BLDG TYPE	STATUS	NRHP CRIT
368		FH NCO & ENL	FH NCO & ENL	1954	Cold War	Wherry/Capehart	Housing	ACHP	
369		FH NCO & ENL	FH NCO & ENL	1954	Cold War	Wherry/Capehart	Housing	ACHP	
370		FH NCO & ENL	FH NCO & ENL	1955	Cold War	Wherry/Capehart	Housing	ACHP	
371		FH NCO & ENL	FH NCO & ENL	1955	Cold War	Wherry/Capehart	Housing	ACHP	
372		FH NCO & ENL	FH NCO & ENL	1955	Cold War	Wherry/Capehart	Housing	ACHP	
373		FH NCO & ENL	FH NCO & ENL	1955	Cold War	Wherry/Capehart	Housing	ACHP	
380		FH NCO & ENL	FH NCO & ENL	1954	Cold War	Wherry/Capehart	Housing	ACHP	
381		FH NCO & ENL	FH NCO & ENL	1954	Cold War	Wherry/Capehart	Housing	ACHP	
382		CG & WO	FH NCO & ENL	1966	Cold War	Wherry/Capehart	Housing	ACHP	
383		CG & WO	FH NCO & ENL	1968	Cold War	Wherry/Capehart	Housing	ACHP	
384		CG & WO	FH NCO & ENL	1968	Cold War	Wherry/Capehart	Housing	ACHP	
385		CG & WO	FH NCO & ENL	1968	Cold War	Wherry/Capehart	Housing	ACHP	
386		CG & WO	FH NCO & ENL	1968	Cold War	Wherry/Capehart	Housing	ACHP	
387		CG & WO	FH NCO & ENL	1968	Cold War	Wherry/Capehart	Housing	ACHP	
388		CG & WO	FH NCO & ENL	1968	Cold War	Wherry/Capehart	Housing	ACHP	
389		CG & WO	FH NCO & ENL	1968	Cold War	Wherry/Capehart	Housing	ACHP	
390		CG & WO	FH NCO & ENL	1968	Cold War	Wherry/Capehart	Housing	ACHP	
391		CG & WO	FH NCO & ENL	1968	Cold War	Wherry/Capehart	Housing	ACHP	
392		CG & WO	FH NCO & ENL	1968	Cold War	Wherry/Capehart	Housing	ACHP	
393		CG & WO	FH NCO & ENL	1968	Cold War	Wherry/Capehart	Housing	ACHP	
394		CG & WO	FH NCO & ENL	1968	Cold War	Wherry/Capehart	Housing	ACHP	
403		FH NCO & ENL	FH NCO & ENL	1952	Cold War	Wherry/Capehart	Housing	ACHP	
404		FH NCO & ENL	FH NCO & ENL	1952	Cold War	Wherry/Capehart	Housing	ACHP	
405		FH NCO & ENL	FH NCO & ENL	1952	Cold War	Wherry/Capehart	Housing	ACHP	
406		FH NCO & ENL	FH NCO & ENL	1952	Cold War	Wherry/Capehart	Housing	ACHP	
408		FH NCO & ENL	FH NCO & ENL	1952	Cold War	Wherry/Capehart	Housing	ACHP	
409		FH NCO & ENL	FH NCO & ENL	1952	Cold War	Wherry/Capehart	Housing	ACHP	
410		FH NCO & ENL	FH NCO & ENL	1952	Cold War	Wherry/Capehart	Housing	ACHP	
411		FH NCO & ENL	FH NCO & ENL	1952	Cold War	Wherry/Capehart	Housing	ACHP	
413		FH NCO & ENL	FH NCO & ENL	1952	Cold War	Wherry/Capehart	Housing	ACHP	

BLDG #	AHRS #	DESIGNATION OR DESIGNED BUILDING USE	CURRENT USE	YEAR BUILT	ERA	THEME	BLDG TYPE	STATUS	NRHP CRIT
414		FH NCO & ENL	FH NCO & ENL	1952	Cold War	Wherry/Capehart	Housing	ACHP	
415		FH NCO & ENL	FH NCO & ENL	1952	Cold War	Wherry/Capehart	Housing	ACHP	
416		FH NCO & ENL	FH NCO & ENL	1952	Cold War	Wherry/Capehart	Housing	ACHP	
417		FH NCO & ENL	FH NCO & ENL	1952	Cold War	Wherry/Capehart	Housing	ACHP	
418		FH NCO & ENL	FH NCO & ENL	1952	Cold War	Wherry/Capehart	Housing	ACHP	
421		FH NCO & ENL	FH NCO & ENL	1952	Cold War	Wherry/Capehart	Housing	ACHP	
422		FH NCO & ENL	FH NCO & ENL	1952	Cold War	Wherry/Capehart	Housing	ACHP	
423		FH NCO & ENL	FH NCO & ENL	1952	Cold War	Wherry/Capehart	Housing	ACHP	
424		FH NCO & ENL	FH NCO & ENL	1952	Cold War	Wherry/Capehart	Housing	ACHP	
425		FH NCO & ENL	FH NCO & ENL	1952	Cold War	Wherry/Capehart	Housing	ACHP	
426		FH NCO & ENL	FH NCO & ENL	1952	Cold War	Wherry/Capehart	Housing	ACHP	
427		FH NCO & ENL	FH NCO & ENL	1952	Cold War	Wherry/Capehart	Housing	ACHP	
428		FH NCO & ENL	FH NCO & ENL	1952	Cold War	Wherry/Capehart	Housing	ACHP	
429		FH NCO & ENL	FH NCO & ENL	1953	Cold War	Wherry/Capehart	Housing	ACHP	
430		FH NCO & ENL	FH CG & WO	1953	Cold War	Wherry/Capehart	Housing	ACHP	
431		FH NCO & ENL	FH CG & WO	1953	Cold War	Wherry/Capehart	Housing	ACHP	
432		FH NCO & ENL	FH CG & WO	1954	Cold War	Wherry/Capehart	Housing	ACHP	
433		FH NCO & ENL	FH CG & WO	1953	Cold War	Wherry/Capehart	Housing	ACHP	
434		FH NCO & ENL	FH CG & WO	1952	Cold War	Wherry/Capehart	Housing	ACHP	
435		FH NCO & ENL	FH CG & WO	1952	Cold War	Wherry/Capehart	Housing	ACHP	
436		FH NCO & ENL	FH NCO & ENL	1952	Cold War	Wherry/Capehart	Housing	ACHP	
437		FH NCO & ENL	FH NCO & ENL	1952	Cold War	Wherry/Capehart	Housing	ACHP	
438		FH NCO & ENL	FH NCO & ENL	1952	Cold War	Wherry/Capehart	Housing	ACHP	
439		FH NCO & ENL	FH NCO & ENL	1952	Cold War	Wherry/Capehart	Housing	ACHP	
440		FH NCO & ENL	FH NCO & ENL	1952	Cold War	Wherry/Capehart	Housing	ACHP	
441		FH NCO & ENL	FH NCO & ENL	1952	Cold War	Wherry/Capehart	Housing	ACHP	
442		FH NCO & ENL	FH NCO & ENL	1952	Cold War	Wherry/Capehart	Housing	ACHP	
443		FH NCO & ENL	FH NCO & ENL	1952	Cold War	Wherry/Capehart	Housing	ACHP	
455		FH NCO & ENL	FH CG & WO	1954	Cold War	Wherry/Capehart	Housing	ACHP	
456		FH NCO & ENL	FH CG & WO	1954	Cold War	Wherry/Capehart	Housing	ACHP	

BLDG #	AHRS #	DESIGNATION OR DESIGNED BUILDING USE	CURRENT USE	YEAR BUILT	ERA	THEME	BLDG TYPE	STATUS	NRHP CRIT
457		FH NCO & ENL	FH CG & WO	1954	Cold War	Wherry/Capehart	Housing	ACHP	
458		FH NCO & ENL	FH CG & WO	1954	Cold War	Wherry/Capehart	Housing	ACHP	
470		Ski Rent/Warm	Ski Rent/Warm	1968					
501		FH NCO & ENL	FH NCO & ENL	1953	Cold War	Wherry/Capehart	Housing	ACHP	
503		FH NCO & ENL	FH NCO & ENL	1953	Cold War	Wherry/Capehart	Housing	ACHP	
504		FH NCO & ENL	FH NCO & ENL	1953	Cold War	Wherry/Capehart	Housing	ACHP	
505		FH NCO & ENL	FH NCO & ENL	1953	Cold War	Wherry/Capehart	Housing	ACHP	
506		FH NCO & ENL	FH NCO & ENL	1953	Cold War	Wherry/Capehart	Housing	ACHP	
508		FH NCO & ENL	FH NCO & ENL	1953	Cold War	Wherry/Capehart	Housing	ACHP	
509		FH NCO & ENL	FH NCO & ENL	1953	Cold War	Wherry/Capehart	Housing	ACHP	
510		FH NCO & ENL	FH NCO & ENL	1953	Cold War	Wherry/Capehart	Housing	ACHP	
511		FH NCO & ENL	FH NCO & ENL	1953	Cold War	Wherry/Capehart	Housing	ACHP	
514		FH NCO & ENL	FH CG & WO	1953	Cold War	Wherry/Capehart	Housing	ACHP	
515		FH NCO & ENL	FH CG & WO	1953	Cold War	Wherry/Capehart	Housing	ACHP	
516		FH NCO & ENL	FH CG & WO	1953	Cold War	Wherry/Capehart	Housing	ACHP	
517		FH NCO & ENL	FH CG & WO	1953	Cold War	Wherry/Capehart	Housing	ACHP	
520		FH CG & WO	FH CG & WO	1954	Cold War	Wherry/Capehart	Housing	ACHP	
521		FH CG & WO	FH CG & WO	1954	Cold War	Wherry/Capehart	Housing	ACHP	
522		FH CG & WO	FH CG & WO	1954	Cold War	Wherry/Capehart	Housing	ACHP	
523		FH CG & WO	FH CG & WO	1954	Cold War	Wherry/Capehart	Housing	ACHP	
524		FH CG & WO	FH CG & WO	1954	Cold War	Wherry/Capehart	Housing	ACHP	
529		FH NCO & ENL	FH CG & WO	1960	Cold War	Wherry/Capehart	Housing	ACHP	
530		FH NCO & ENL	FH CG & WO	1960	Cold War	Wherry/Capehart	Housing	ACHP	
531		FH NCO & ENL	FH CG & WO	1960	Cold War	Wherry/Capehart	Housing	ACHP	
533		FH NCO & ENL	FH CG & WO	1960	Cold War	Wherry/Capehart	Housing	ACHP	
536		Detach Garages	Detach Garages	1955	Cold War	Wherry/Capehart	Housing	ACHP	
537		FH NCO & ENL	FH CG & WO	1954	Cold War	Wherry/Capehart	Housing	ACHP	
538		FH CG & WO	FH CG & WO	1954	Cold War	Wherry/Capehart	Housing	ACHP	
550		Recreation Bldg	Recreation Bldg	1982			Recreation	Bldg < 45 yrs	
600		Admin Gen Purp	Admin Gen Purp	1949	Cold War		Administration	Needs DOE	

BLDG #	AHRS #	DESIGNATION OR DESIGNED BUILDING USE	CURRENT USE	YEAR BUILT	ERA	THEME	BLDG TYPE	STATUS	NRHP CRIT
602	ANC-01248	Enl Bk W/AS	Enl Bk W/AS	1951				Needs DOE	
604	ANC-01249	Clinic W/O Beds	Clinic W/O Beds	1955					
606	ANC-01250	Bn Hq Bldg	Bn Hq Bldg	1952	Cold War		Administration	Needs DOE	
618	ANC-01251	Bn Hq Bldg	Bn Hq Bldg	1955	Cold War		Administration	Bldg < 45 yrs	
620	ANC-01252	Enl Bk W/AS	Enl Bk W/AS	1952	Cold War		Housing	Needs DOE	
622	ANC-01253	Enl Bk W/AS	Enl Bk W/AS	1952	Cold War		Housing	Needs DOE	
624	ANC-01254	Enl Bk W/AS	Enl Bk W/AS	1952	Cold War		Housing	Needs DOE	
626	ANC-01255	Enl Bk W/AS	Enl Bk W/AS	1952	Cold War		Housing	Needs DOE	
628	ANC-01256	Enl Bk W/AS	Enl Bk W/AS	1952	Cold War		Housing	Needs DOE	
630	ANC-01257	Enl Bk W/AS	Enl Bk W/AS	1952	Cold War		Housing	Needs DOE	
632	ANC-01258	Enl Bk W/AS	Enl Bk W/AS	1952	Cold War		Housing	Needs DOE	
634		Dental Clinic	Dental Clinic	1976				Bldg < 45 yrs	
640	ANC-01259	Enl Bk W/AS	Enl Bk W/AS	1951	Cold War		Housing	Needs DOE	
651		Enl Bk W/AS	Enl Bk W/AS	2002	Cold War		Housing	Needs DOE	
652	ANC-01260	Tel Exch Bldg	Tel Exch Bldg	1951	Cold War		Utilities	Needs DOE	
654	ANC-01261	Fire Station	Fire Station	1951	Cold War		BASOPS	Needs DOE	
655	ANC-01262	Open Din NCO	Open Din NCO	1957			Mess Hall	Bldg > 45 yrs	
656	ANC-01263	PM Admin Bldg	PM Admin Bldg	1952	Cold War		Administration	Needs DOE	
658	ANC-01264	ACES Facility	ACES Facility	1951	Cold War			Needs DOE	
662	ANC-01265	Enl Bk W/AS	Enl Bk W/AS	1951	Cold War		Housing	Needs DOE	
664	ANC-01266	Enl Bk W/AS	Enl Bk W/AS	1951	Cold War		Housing	Needs DOE	
667		Enl Bk W/AS	Enl Bk W/AS	1951	Cold War		Housing	Needs DOE	
668	ANC-01267	Enl Bk W/AS	Enl Bk W/AS	1951	Cold War		Housing	Needs DOE	
670	ANC-01268	Enl Bk W/AS	Enl Bk W/AS	1951	Cold War		Housing	Needs DOE	
672	ANC-01269	Bn Hq Bldg	Bn Hq Bldg	1955				Bldg < 45 yrs	
680		Press Box	Press Box	1980				Bldg < 45 yrs	
690		Phys Fit Center	Phys Fit Center	1951	Cold War		Recreation	Needs DOE	
700	ANC-01270	FE Facility	FE Facility	1952	Cold War			Needs DOE	
701	ANC-01271	Inflam Mat Sths	Inflam Mat Sths	1955				Bldg < 45 yrs	
702	ANC-01272	Gas Sta Bldg	Gas Sta Bldg	1951	Cold War		BASOPS	Needs DOE	

BLDG #	AHRS #	DESIGNATION OR DESIGNED BUILDING USE	CURRENT USE	YEAR BUILT	ERA	THEME	BLDG TYPE	STATUS	NRHP CRIT
704	ANC-01273	Vehicle Storage	Vehicle Storage	1952	Cold War			Needs DOE	
710		Exch Svc Sta	Exch Sp Spt Fac	1975				Bldg < 45 yrs	
714		Credit Union	Owned Ak USA	1980				Bldg < 45 yrs	
724	ANC-01274	Gen Purpse Whse	Gen Purpse Whse	1955				Bldg > 45 yrs	
726	ANC-01275	Fixed Laundry	Fixed Laundry	1953				Bldg > 45 yrs	
730	ANC-01276	Engr Adm Bldg	Engr Adm Bldg	1952	Cold War		Administration	Needs DOE	
732		AR Veh Mnt Shop	AR Veh Mnt Shop	1966				Bldg < 45 yrs	
733		Army Res Center	Army Res Center	1966				Bldg < 45 yrs	
736		Admin Gen Purp	Owned COE	1977				Bldg < 45 yrs	
740	ANC-01277	FE Maint Shop	FE Maint Shop	1953					
750	ANC-01278	Veh Mnt Sh Org	Veh Mnt Sh Org	1952	Cold War			Needs DOE	
755	ANC-01279	Skill Ctr/Auto	Skill Ctr/Auto	1974					
756	ANC-01280	Veh Mnt Sh Org	Veh Mnt Sh Org	1952	Cold War		Warehouse	Needs DOE	
772	ANC-01281	Standby Generat	Standby Generat	1952	Cold War			Needs DOE	
778	ANC-01282	Veh Mnt Sh Org	Veh Mnt Sh Org	1952	Cold War		Warehouse	Needs DOE	
784	ANC-01283	Veh Mnt Sh Org	Veh Mnt Sh Org	1952	Cold War		Warehouse	Needs DOE	
789		GM Maint Fac	Med Supply Whs	1959					
790		Inflam Mat Sths	Inflam Mat Sths	1964					
794	ANC-01284	Veh Mnt Sh Org	Gen Storehouse	1951	Cold War		Warehouse	Needs DOE	
796	ANC-01285	Veh Mnt Sh GS	Veh Mnt Sh GS	1952	Cold War		Warehouse	Needs DOE	
798	ANC-01286	Veh Mnt Sh GS	Veh Mnt Sh GS	1952	Cold War			Needs DOE	
800	ANC-01287	Gen Purpse Whse	Gen Purpse Whse	1951	Cold War		Warehouse	Needs DOE	
802	ANC-01288	Gen Purpse Whse	Gen Purpse Whse	1951	Cold War		Warehouse	Needs DOE	
804	ANC-01289	Gen Purpse Whse	Gen Purpse Whse	1951	Cold War		Warehouse	Needs DOE	
806	ANC-01290	Gen Purpse Whse	Gen Purpse Whse	1955			Warehouse		
809	ANC-01291	Cold Stor Whse	Cold Stor Whse	1952	Cold War		Warehouse	Needs DOE	
812		Veh Mnt Sh Org	Veh Mnt Sh Org	1952	Cold War		Warehouse	Needs DOE	
819		Gen Storehouse	Gen Storehouse	1943			Warehouse	Needs DOE	
865		Stg Shed G Purp	Oxy Storage Fac	1953			Warehouse		
869		Stg Shed G Purp	Stg Shed G Purp	1963			Warehouse		

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962		Gen Purpse Whse	Ac Pts Str Bldg	1941			Warehouse	Needs DOE	
968		Gen Purpse Whse	Gen Storehouse	1941			Warehouse	Needs DOE	
970		Inflam Mat Sths	Inflam Mat Sths	1981			Warehouse		
974	ANC-01292	Ntoe Sup Mnt Sh	Ntoe Sup Mnt Sh	1952	Cold War			Needs DOE	
975	ANC-01293	Veh Mnt Sh Org	Veh Mnt Sh Org	1953					
976	ANC-01294	QM Repair Shop	QM Repair Shop	1952	Cold War			Needs DOE	
977	ANC-01295	Admin Gen Purp	Admin Gen Purp	1954			Administration		
984	ANC-01296	Gen Purpse Whse	Gen Purpse Whse	1955			Warehouse		
986	ANC-01297	Sampling Fac	Sampling Fac	1954					
1101		ENL Bk w/o Din	ENL Bk w/o Din	1952	Cold War		Housing	Needs DOE	
1102		ENL Bk w/o Din	ENL Bk w/o Din	1952	Cold War		Housing	Needs DOE	
1104		ENL Bk w/o Din	ENL Bk w/o Din	1952	Cold War		Housing	Needs DOE	
1106		Off Qtrs Tran	Off Qtrs Tran	1954			Housing		
1107		Off Qtrs Tran	Off Qtrs Tran	1952	Cold War		Housing	Needs DOE	
1108		Sen ENL Qtrs	721 80 Sen ENL Qtrs	1952	Cold War		Housing	Needs DOE	
1113		Off Qtrs Mil	721 80 Sen ENL Qtrs	1954	Cold War		Housing		
1114		Off Qtrs Mil	721 80 Sen ENL Qtrs	1954	Cold War		Housing		
1175		Sew Pump Sta Bd	Gen Storehouse	1952	Cold War		Utilities	Needs DOE	
1735		Pump Sta Bldg Ag	Pump Sta Bldg Ag	1967			Utilities		
15117		FE Maint Shop	Ops Gen Purp	1954					
15182		Pump Sta Ag	Pump Sta Ag	1955			Utilities		
15183		Pump Sta Ag	Pump Sta Ag	1955			Utilities		
15185		Pump Sta Ag	Pump Sta Ag	1971			Utilities		
15189		Gen Purpse Whse	Gen Storehouse	1958			Warehouse		
17012		FE Maint Shop	FE Maint Shop	1954					
17112		Water Pump NP	Water Pump NP	1954			Utilities		
17302		Ops Gen Purp	Ops Gen Purp	1950	Cold War			Needs DOE	
17303		Heat Pl Bldg	Heat Pl Bldg	1950	Cold War		Utilities	Needs DOE	
17304		Water Pump NP	Water Pump NP	1966			Utilities		
17314		Pump Sta Bldg Ag	Pump Sta Bldg Ag	1967			Utilities		

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18101		Pump Sta Bldg Ag	Pump Sta Bldg Ag	1970			Utilities		
18102		Fire Alarm Bldg	Fire Alarm Bldg	1971			BASOPS		
19101		Pump Sta Bld Ag	Pump Sta Bld Ag	1967			Utilities		
20501		Pump Sta Bld Ag	Pump Sta Bld Ag	1966			Utilities		
20502		Meter Fac	Meter Fac	1967			Utilities		
20503		FE Maint Shop	FE Maint Shop	1973					
20504		FE Facility	Gen Storehouse	1973			Warehouse		
20505		Inflam Mat Sths	Inflam Mat Sths	1973					
20506		Inflam Mat Sths	Inflam Mat Sths	1973					
20516		Ops Gen Purp	Ops Gen Purp	1952	Cold War			Needs DOE	
20517		Pump Sta Bld Ag	Pump Sta Bld Ag	1947			Utilities	Needs DOE	
20616		Pump Sta Bld Ag	Pump Sta Bld Ag	1957			Utilities		
20617		Pump Sta Bld Ag	Pump Sta Bld Ag	1957			Utilities		
20618		Pump Sta Bld Ag	Pump Sta Bld Ag	1957			Utilities		
20619		Pump Sta Bld Ag	Pump Sta Bld Ag	1957			Utilities		
27000		Golf Club House	Golf Club House	1961			Recreation	Needs DOE	
27001		Golf Course Mnt	Golf Course Mnt	1961			Recreation		
27003		Water Pump P	Water Pump P	1977			Utilities		
27004		Vehicle Storage	Golf Course Mnt	1971			Recreation		
27005		Public Toilet	Public Toilet	1973			BASOPS		
27054		Gen Storehouse	Gen Storehouse	1942			Warehouse	Needs DOE	
28003		Chlorinator Bdg	Chlorinator Bdg	1944			Utilities	Needs DOE	
28004		Chlorinator Bdg	Chlorinator Bdg	1951	Cold War		Utilities	Needs DOE	
28008		Water Trmt Bldg	Water Trmt Bldg	1952	Cold War		Utilities	Needs DOE	
28050		Gen Storehouse	Gen Storehouse	1951	Cold War		Warehouse		
28051		Golf Course Mnt	Golf Course Mnt	1952	Cold War		Recreation	Not Eligible	
35610		Wtr Well&P Bld	Wtr Well&P Bld	1958			Utilities		
35620		Wtr Well&P Bld	Wtr Well&P Bld	1957			Utilities		
35630		Wtr Well&P Bld	Wtr Well&P Bld	1957			Utilities		
35752		Standby Generat	Standby Generat	1953					

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35829		Igloo Storage	Vehicle Storage	1942	WWII		Ammo Storage	Not Eligible	
35830		Igloo Storage	Vehicle Storage	1942	WWII		Ammo Storage	Not Eligible	
35832		Igloo Storage	Vehicle Storage	1942	WWII		Ammo Storage	Not Eligible	
35834		Igloo Storage	Vehicle Storage	1942	WWII		Ammo Storage	Not Eligible	
35836		Igloo Storage	Vehicle Storage	1942	WWII		Ammo Storage	Not Eligible	
35838		Igloo Storage	Vehicle Storage	1942	WWII		Ammo Storage	Not Eligible	
36012		Heat Pl Bldg	Heat Pl Bldg	1953			Utilities		
36013		Incinerator Bld	Incinerator Bld	1969			Utilities		
36014		Pump Sta Bld Ag	Pump Sta Bld Ag	1972			Utilities		
36015		Gen Purpse Whse	Gen Storehouse	1954			Warehouse		
36110		Public Toilet	Public Toilet	1978			BASOPS		
36111		Public Toilet	Public Toilet	1978			BASOPS		
36210		Recreation Bldg	Recreation Bldg	1982			Recreation		
36400		Waiting Shelter	POV Inspection	1971					
39002		Water Pump P	Bldg Abandoned	1958			Utilities		
39199		Kennel	Bldg Abandoned	1969					
39209		Kennel	Bldg Abandoned	1969					
39221		Sentry Station	Bldg Abandoned	1958					
39223		Substation Bldg	Bldg Abandoned	1959					
39225		Msl Lch & Str	Bldg Abandoned	1958					
39228		Veh Mnt Sh Org	Bldg Abandoned	1958					
39229		GM Maint Fac	Bldg Abandoned	1958					
39230		Msl Lch & Str	Bldg Abandoned	1958					
39231		Sentry Station	Bldg Abandoned	1958					
39240		Msl Lch & Str	Bldg Abandoned	1958					
39243		Substation Bldg	Bldg Abandoned	1958					
39249		Msl Warhd Bldg	Bldg Abandoned	1958					
39415		High Explo Mag	Bldg Abandoned	1958					
39419		GM Magazine	Bldg Abandoned	1958					
39600		Ops Gen Purp	Bldg Abandoned	1958					

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39603		Substation Bldg	Bldg Abandoned	1958					
39604		Sew/w Tr Pl Bldg	Bldg Abandoned	1975					
39606		Veh Mnt Sh Org	Bldg Abandoned	1966					
45005		Sew Pump Sta Bd	FE Storehouse	1953					
45100		Rod Gun Club	Rod Gun Club	1951	Cold War		Recreation	Needs DOE	
45125		Veh Mnt Sh Org	Gen Storehouse	1951	Cold War		Warehouse	Needs DOE	
45727		Veh Mnt Sh Org	Veh Mnt Sh Org	1942			BASOPS	Needs DOE	
45736		Gen Storehouse	Gen Storehouse	1942			Warehouse	Needs DOE	
45990		Igloo Storage	Igloo Storage	1942			Ammo Storage	Not Eligible	
45992		Igloo Storage	Igloo Storage	1942			Ammo Storage	Not Eligible	
45996		Igloo Storage	Igloo Storage	1942			Ammo Storage	Not Eligible	
45997		Igloo Storage	Igloo Storage	1942			Ammo Storage		
47018		Fld Rg Latrines	Fld Rg Latrines	1982			Training		
47203		Veh Mnt Sh Org	Veh Mnt Sh Org	1951	Cold War		BASOPS	Needs DOE	
47303		Sentry Station	Sentry Station	1978					
47305		Sentry Station	Sentry Station	1978					
49400		Target Storage	Target Storage	1960			Training		
49401		Fld Rg Latrines	Fld Rg Latrines	1960			Training		
49403		Range House	Range House	1960			Training		
49501		Fld Rg Latrines	Fld Rg Latrines	1960			Training		
49503		Range House	Range House	1960			Training		
49505		Range House	Range House	1960			Training		
55200		Igloo Storage	Igloo Storage	1954		Defense	Ammo Storage		
55202		Igloo Storage	Igloo Storage	1954		Defense	Ammo Storage		
55203		Igloo Storage	Igloo Storage	1954		Defense	Ammo Storage		
55204		Igloo Storage	Igloo Storage	1954		Defense	Ammo Storage		
55205		Igloo Storage	Igloo Storage	1954		Defense	Ammo Storage		
55206		Igloo Storage	Igloo Storage	1954		Defense	Ammo Storage		
55208		Igloo Storage	Igloo Storage	1954		Defense	Ammo Storage		
55210		Igloo Storage	Igloo Storage	1954		Defense	Ammo Storage		

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55212		Igloo Storage	Igloo Storage	1954		Defense	Ammo Storage		
55214		Igloo Storage	Igloo Storage	1954		Defense	Ammo Storage		
55216		Igloo Storage	Igloo Storage	1954		Defense	Ammo Storage		
55218		Igloo Storage	Igloo Storage	1954		Defense	Ammo Storage		
55220		Igloo Storage	Igloo Storage	1954		Defense	Ammo Storage		
55222		Igloo Storage	Igloo Storage	1954		Defense	Ammo Storage		
55224		Igloo Storage	Igloo Storage	1954		Defense	Ammo Storage		
55226		Igloo Storage	Igloo Storage	1954		Defense	Ammo Storage		
55228		Igloo Storage	Igloo Storage	1954		Defense	Ammo Storage		
55232		Igloo Storage	Igloo Storage	1954		Defense	Ammo Storage		
55234		Igloo Storage	Igloo Storage	1954		Defense	Ammo Storage		
55236		Igloo Storage	Igloo Storage	1954		Defense	Ammo Storage		
55238		Igloo Storage	Igloo Storage	1954		Defense	Ammo Storage		
55239		Igloo Storage	Igloo Storage	1954		Defense	Ammo Storage		
55240		Igloo Storage	Igloo Storage	1954		Defense	Ammo Storage		
55242		Igloo Storage	Igloo Storage	1954		Defense	Ammo Storage		
55244		Igloo Storage	Igloo Storage	1954		Defense	Ammo Storage		
55246		Igloo Storage	Igloo Storage	1954		Defense	Ammo Storage		
55248		Igloo Storage	Igloo Storage	1954		Defense	Ammo Storage		
55250		Igloo Storage	Igloo Storage	1954		Defense	Ammo Storage		
55252		Igloo Storage	Igloo Storage	1954		Defense	Ammo Storage		
55254		Igloo Storage	Igloo Storage	1954		Defense	Ammo Storage		
55256		Igloo Storage	Igloo Storage	1954		Defense	Ammo Storage		
55258		Igloo Storage	Igloo Storage	1954		Defense	Ammo Storage		
55260		Igloo Storage	Igloo Storage	1954		Defense	Ammo Storage		
55262		Igloo Storage	Igloo Storage	1954		Defense	Ammo Storage		
55264		Igloo Storage	Igloo Storage	1954		Defense	Ammo Storage		
55280		Igloo Storage	Igloo Storage	1954		Defense	Ammo Storage		
55282		Igloo Storage	Igloo Storage	1954		Defense	Ammo Storage		
55284		Igloo Storage	Igloo Storage	1954		Defense	Ammo Storage		

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55290		Igloo Storage	Igloo Storage	1954		Defense	Ammo Storage		
55294		Igloo Storage	Igloo Storage	1954		Defense	Ammo Storage		
55295		Ammo Demol Fac	Ammo Demol Fac	1978		Defense	Ammo Storage		
55298		Igloo Storage	Igloo Storage	1954		Defense	Ammo Storage		
55705		Water Pump P	Water Pump P	1954			Utilities		
55802		Sentry Station	Sentry Station	1981		Defense			
55803		Ammo Renv Shop	Ammo Renv Shop	1954		Defense	Ammo Storage		
55804		Heat Pl Bldg	Heat Pl Bldg	1954			Utilities		
55805		Admin Gen Purp	Admin Gen Purp	1971			Administration		
59000	ANC-01096	Sp Wpns Shop	Appl Inst Bldg	1959	Cold War			Not Eligible	G
59001	ANC-01097	Sentry Station	Sentry Station	1959	Cold War			Not Eligible	G
59003	ANC-01098	GM Magazine	Mnt Sh Gen Purp	1964	Cold War			Not Eligible	G
59004	ANC-01099	GM Magazine	Gen Storehouse	1967	Cold War		Warehouse	Not Eligible	G
59005	ANC-01100	GM Magazine	Inflam Mat Sths	1967	Cold War		Warehouse	Not Eligible	G
59006	ANC-01101	GM Magazine	Gen Storehouse	1967	Cold War		Warehouse	Not Eligible	G
59007	ANC-01102	GM Magazine	Gen Storehouse	1967	Cold War		Warehouse	Not Eligible	G
59008	ANC-01103	GM Magazine	Gen Storehouse	1967	Cold War		Warehouse	Not Eligible	G
59009		Admin Gen Purp	Admin Gen Purp	1967			Administration		
59033		Public Toilet	Public Toilet	1980			BASOPS		
59207		Gen Storehouse	Target Storage	1951	Cold War		Warehouse	Needs DOE	
59459		Gen Storehouse	Target Storage	1954			Warehouse		
59499		Gen Storehouse	Target Storage	1954			Warehouse		

APPENDIX F – COLD WAR TIMELINE

Cold War Timeline

1945

May 7: German military leaders surrender to Eisenhower at Rheims, France.
July 3: Berlin: Allied troops complete occupation of Berlin.
July 16: Atomic bomb: United States explodes first atomic bomb at Alamogordo, New Mexico, in a test code-named TRINITY.
August 6: Atomic bomb: United States drops atomic bomb on Hiroshima.
August 9: Atomic bomb: United States drops second atomic bomb on Nagasaki.
August 14: Japan surrenders. **At the end of WWII the population of Anchorage had more than tripled to 12,000 since the war's beginning. Aviation had become Anchorage's chief industry.**
August 26: Korea: United States announces its intention to occupy Japanese-held Korea south of the 38th parallel; Soviet Union to occupy the north.
September 2: Vietnam: Ho Chi Minh's troops seize power in Hanoi and proclaim an independent Vietnam.
September 22: Vietnam: French forces return to Vietnam.
November 5: Hungarian election: Communist party wins only 17 percent of the vote. Stalin moves to eradicate opposition and to consolidate the Soviet position in Hungary.
November 29: Yugoslavia becomes a federated republic under Marshal Tito.
1945-1946 Iran: America and Great Britain withdraw their troops from Iran; the Soviet Union does not.
December: By the end of the year 60,000 people in Alaska were military employees.

1946

February 28: Russia policy: Secretary of State James F. Byrnes introduces new "get tough with Russia" policy at Overseas Press Club, New York.
March 5: Iron curtain: Winston Churchill, in a speech at Westminster College, Fulton, Missouri, says an "iron curtain" has come down across Europe.
March 21: SAC: Strategic Air Command, Tactical Air Command, and Air Defense Command are created within the Army Air Forces.
June 14: Baruch Plan: Bernard Baruch presents Truman's international atomic energy control plan to U.N. Plan would place fissionable materials under control of a U.N. agency equipped with inspection powers and exempt from the great-power (Security Council) veto. Soviet Union objects to American domination of any U.N. agency and is unwilling to surrender their veto or accept inspection within the Soviet Union.
July 1: Bikini Tests: Atomic bomb tests, using the Nagasaki-type implosion bomb, held at Bikini Atoll, Republic of the Marshall Islands.
August 1: Atomic Energy Act enacted.
October 1: **Alaskan Air Command relocates from Davis Air Force Base, Adak to Elmendorf Air Force Base, Anchorage.**
Joint Chiefs of Staff develops the polar concept.
Hoge Board recommends 36 AC&W sites in Alaska.
December 20: Vietnam: Viet Minh forces clash with French forces in beginning of 8-year French Indochina war.

1947

The Alaskan Department was redesignated the U.S. Army Alaska (USARAL).
January 1: Joint Chiefs of Staff establishes Alaskan Command (ALCOM), the first unified command.
March 12: Truman Doctrine: Truman asks Congress to support "free peoples who are resisting attempted subjugation by armed minorities or outside pressures." Congress grants $400 million in aid to Greece and Turkey to defend against Communist guerrillas.
May 31: Hungary is taken over by Communist government.
June 5: Marshall Plan: Secretary of State George C. Marshall calls on European nations to draft plan for European economic recovery, offering aid in planning and "later support." Eastern Europe walks out of initial Paris meeting at Soviet behest. The following March, Congress votes to fund the Marshall Plan to aid 16 European nations.
July: Containment Policy: George F. Kennan, writing anonymously in *Foreign Affairs*, articulates America's policy to block peacefully the expansion of Soviet political and economic influence into vulnerable areas around the world.
July 26: National Security Act creates DoD, and several new agencies, including the National Military Establishment with three separate departments of the Army, the Navy and the new U.S. Air Force, National Security Council (NSC), CIA, and the Joint Chiefs of Staff. **Ladd Field becomes Ladd Air Force Base.**
October 29: Israel: The U.N. authorizes the creation of the State of Israel.
December 30: Eastern Europe: Rumania's monarchy is replaced by a Communist regime.

1948

February 25: Czechoslovakia: Communist Coup.
March 17: Brussels Treaty signed by Belgium, Britain, France, Holland, and Luxembourg created a Atlantic regional mutual-defense treaty, in part a response to the Czechoslovakian crisis.
April 1: Berlin Blockade: The Soviet Union blockades all highway, river, and rail traffic into Western-controlled West Berlin to force the Western powers out of Berlin. The West responds to the Berlin blockade by airlifting supplies to West Berlin beginning June 21 and counter-blockading East Germany. The Soviet blockade ends after 321 days.
May 14: Israel declares independence. Five Arab states invade Israel, marking the start of the first Arab-Israeli war.
July 26: Truman issues executive order, desegregating the armed forces.
August 3: Whitaker Chambers accuses Alger Hiss of having been a key member of the Communist underground in Washington.
August 15: Republic of South Korea is founded.
September 9: The Korean People's Democratic Republic is founded.

1949

January 29: Foreign aid policy announced by Truman.
April 4: NATO established: Belgium, Canada, Denmark, France, Great Britain, Iceland, Italy, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, and the United States. Later joined by Greece, Spain, Turkey, and West Germany. In 1955 Soviet Union forms competing Warsaw Pact.
May 12: Berlin blockade ends.
September 3: Air Force RB-20 on patrol off Siberia detected proof of a Soviet nuclear test during a Japan-to-Alaska reconnaissance flight.
September 21: German Federal Republic, established as Allied High Commission relinquishes, control of the administration of the American, British, and French occupation zones.
September 23: Truman announces that the Soviet Union exploded an atomic bomb sometime

during the latter half of August.
October 1: People's Republic of China is established.
December 7: The Chinese Nationalist government retires to Taipei, Taiwan.

1950

January 21: Alger Hiss convicted of perjury.
January 31: Truman approves the development of the hydrogen bomb.
February 7: The State of Vietnam and the Kingdoms of Laos and Cambodia are formally recognized by United States.
February 9: McCarthyism: Senator Joseph P. McCarthy delivers speech to Republican Women's Club of Ohio County, Wheeling, West Virginia, in which he claims to have a list of "known" Communists "making policy" in the Department of State.
February 15: Sino-Soviet Pact creates a bilateral defense commitment, settles historic territorial issues between China and the Soviet Union, and initiates modest program of Soviet aid to China.
April: National Security Council (NCS) 68 Reappraisal of America's strategic position by the NSC. The definition for the Cold War shifted from political to military, postulating a Soviet "design for world domination." NSC 68 called for both a buildup of nuclear weapons and for enlarged capacity to fight conventional wars whenever the Russians threatened "piecemeal aggression." It also called for a reduction of social welfare programs and other services not related to military needs and for tighter internal security programs.
May 9: Indochina: Truman announces U.S. military aid to French in Indochina.
June 25: Korean War: North Korean troops cross the 38th parallel in a surprise invasion of South Korea.
September 23: Congress passes McCarran Internal Security Act to monitor domestic Communist activities.
October 10: Department of the Army General Order Number 33 transferred the real property of Elmendorf Air Force Base and its auxiliaries to the Air Force, and effective 15 Oct. 1950, re-established the remaining property as the Fort Richardson Military Reservation. The construction program ran from 1950-1953.
October 19: Korea: Chinese units cross the Yalu River into Korea.
December 23: Vietnam: United States signs a Mutual Defense Assistance Agreement with Vietnam.

1951

Moose Run Golf Course at Fort Richardson opens for military personnel. Doesn't open for the general public until 1983.
May 27: Tibet ends resistance to Chinese takeover.
September 8: Peace treaty with Japan is signed. United States retains military presence for defense of Japan. United States also negotiates mutual security agreement with Philippines, Australia, New Zealand (ANZUS Pact).

1952

January 31: Truman denounces McCarthy for "anti-Communist tactics."
June 14: Truman lays keel of *U.S.S. Nautilus*, first nuclear submarine.
November 1: the Atomic Energy Commission (AEC) at Enewetok explodes Hydrogen bomb, Marshall Islands.
November 4: Eisenhower elected president.

1953

March 15: Soviet MIG-15 fighters fire on U.S. WB-50 weather plane near the Kamchatka Peninsula.
July 27: Armistice is signed ending the Korean War. Korea remains divided at the 38th parallel, creating the DMZ (De-Militarized Zone).
August 1: U.S. Information Agency (USIA) is established.
August 14: Soviet Union explodes a hydrogen bomb.
August 16: Shah of Iran flees Iran**.**
August 22: U.S.-backed coup d'etat overthrows Mossadegh and restores Shah of Iran.

1954

May 1: Soviet Union unveils M-4 its first jet-engine propelled long-range bomber.
May 8: Fall of Dienbienphu: The French army is defeated in Vietnam.
May 30: First operational NIKE Ajax missiles deployed at Fort Meade, Maryland.
July 17-28: Geneva Accords end French colonialism in Indochina; Vietnam divided at the 17th parallel.
August 24: Communist Party outlawed in United States as Eisenhower signs Communist Control Act.
September 7: SEATO: Australia, Britain, France, Pakistan, the Philippines, Thailand, New Zealand, and the United States form an anti-communist alliance against "massive military aggression."
October 23: West Germany is invited to join NATO and becomes a member on May 5, 1955.
November: The 71st Infantry Division was activated and headquartered at Fort Richardson, with one of its three elements, the 53rd Infantry, also at Fort Richardson.
December 2: Senate condemns McCarthy, ending the McCarthy era.

1955

May 14: Warsaw Pact signed, calling for the mutual defense of Albania, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, East Germany, Hungary, Poland, Rumania, and the Soviet Union.
June 15: Civil Defense: United States stages first nationwide civil defense exercise.
June 29: B-52 intercontinental bomber deployment begins in the United States.
July: Fear of a "Bomber Gap" ensues after Soviets fly Bear and Bison long-range bombers multiple times past American visitors at an air show, causing an exaggerated assessment of Soviet inventories.
July 18: Geneva Summit Conference: Eisenhower, Khrushchev, and Eden discuss disarmament and European security. Eisenhower proposes "Open Skies," which would allow aerial reconnaissance of each other's territories.
July 31: DEW Line starts operating.
November 19: Baghdad Pact signed by Great Britain, Iran, Iraq, and Turkey. The United States pledges military and political liaison.

1956

October 29-31: Britain, France, and Israel attack Egypt.
October 23-November 4: Hungarians revolt against Communist rule and make futile pleas for U.S. assistance as Soviet forces crush the resistance.
November 6: Eisenhower reelected.
November 17: "We will bury you" statement made by Khrushchev to Western diplomats.

December: USARAL commands at Fort Richardson were the 23rd Infantry Regiment 68th AAA Group, U.S. Army General Depot, Alaska, and 2nd Engineer Battalion (Combat).

1957

January 5: Eisenhower Doctrine presented to Congress, allowing the President to commit troops to the Middle East to prevent Communist aggression there.
March 25: Common Market: Belgium, France, Italy, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, and West Germany agree to form the European Economic Community (EEC).
August 26: ICBM: Moscow announces its first successful ICBM test.
September 19: First underground nuclear test takes place in a mountain tunnel near Las Vegas.
October 4: Soviet Union launches Sputnik, first satellite to orbit Earth.
November 3: Soviet Union launches Sputnik 2, which carries the first living creature (a dog) into space.
December 17: ICBM: First successful test of Atlas ICBM.
December: Gaither Report to the NSC states Soviet Union has achieved superiority in long-range ballistic missiles leading to fears of a "missile gap."
December: The 2nd Infantry Division was deactivated with divisional units remaining in Alaska becoming the 1st Battle Group, 9th Infantry and the 23rd Infantry Regiment becoming the 1st Battle Group, 23rd Infantry.

1958

January 31: the Army launches First U.S. satellite, Explorer I, into orbit.
March 5: Radar tracks first known Soviet long-range bombers flying a reconnaissance mission over Alaska.
March 27: Khrushchev becomes Soviet Premier in addition to being First Secretary of the Communist Party.
March 30: Soviet Union suspends atmospheric nuclear testing.
June 30: First Nike-Hercules missile, with increased range capabilities, declared operational in United States.
October 1: NASA is formally established.
October: United States and Britain suspend atmospheric testing.
November: Khrushchev delivers ultimatum: Begin East-West talks over the future of Germany (a reunified, neutral, de-nuclearized Germany) or face the permanent division of Germany; Khrushchev soon backs down.

1959

January 1: Cuban Revolution; Fidel Castro becomes premier of Cuba on January 6.
January 3: Alaska became the 49th State of the Union. William A. Egan was elected governor.
March: Nike Hercules Batteries at Fort Richardson become operational.
April: Aleutian DEW Line stations start operating.
July 24: Nixon visits the Soviet Union, takes on Khrushchev in the "kitchen debate" on the merits of capitalism vs. communism.
September 9: Atlas ICBM becomes operational.
September 13: Soviet spacecraft reaches the moon and crashes there.
September 15: Khrushchev visits United States, meets Eisenhower at Camp David, agrees to summit meeting in Paris, May 16, 1960.
December 1: Antarctica Treaty signed in Washington; 12 nations agree to reserve Antarctica for scientific research, free from political and military uses.

1960

January 1: Reserve affair reorganized and the Alaska Military District activated.
March: Cuban exiles: Eisenhower agrees to CIA proposal to train Cuban exiles to subvert Castro regime.
April 1: Activation of USARAL Support Command which combined the functions of the post of Fort Richardson and the United States Army Supply and Maintenance Center, Alaska.
May 1: U-2 reconnaissance plane shot down over central U.S.S.R. Pilot Gary Powers is held by the Soviet Union. Khrushchev announces incident on May 5.
May 16: East-West summit conference in Paris collapses over U-2 incident.
May 24: United States launches *Midas II* satellite for military reconnaissance purposes.
July 20: United States fires first ballistic missile from a submerged submarine off Cape Canaveral.
August 1: The 64th Field Hospital was activated at Fort Richardson.
August 19: U-2 pilot Gary Powers sentenced by the U.S.S.R. to ten years in prison; he is exchanged for a Soviet spy in 1961.
November 8: Kennedy elected president.
November 20: The missile "Celebrity" is the first Nike Hercules to leave the launch pad at B Battery, Site Summit, Fort Richardson.
December 1: Port of Whittier closed and placed in caretaker status.
December 20: Ho Chi Minh, leader of the Republic of Vietnam, organizes the National Liberation Front of South Vietnam (NLF).

1961

U.S. Modern Biathlon Training Center opens at Fort Richardson.
Ladd Air Force Base becomes Fort Wainwright, Fairbanks, AK.
January 3: Cuba: Eisenhower Administration breaks diplomatic relations with Cuba.
January 17: Eisenhower's farewell address warns of potential "unwarranted influence ... by the military-industrial complex."
January 20: John F. Kennedy inaugurated.
February 1: BMEWS: Ballistic missile early warning system becomes operational.
March 13: Alliance for Progress, a 10-year plan of economic aid to Latin American is proposed by Kennedy.
April 3: USARAL Aviation Battalion activated.
April 12: Soviet astronaut Yuri Gagarin is the first man to orbit the Earth.
April 17: Bay of Pigs landing by more than 1,000 CIA-trained Cuban refugees fails in its attempt to "liberate" Cuba.
May 5: First American in space, Alan B. Shepard, makes suborbital flight aboard a Mercury capsule.
May 11: Kennedy authorizes American advisors to aid South Vietnam, against the forces of North Vietnam.
May 25: Kennedy pledges to put man on the moon before decade ends.
June 3: Vienna Summit: Khrushchev reissues ultimatum to begin talks on Germany within 6 months or face a permanent the division of Germany. Kennedy responds with call for military build-up, beginning of civil defense program.
August 13: East Germany closes the Brandenburg Gate, sealing the border between East and West Berlin in preparation for building the Berlin Wall.
September 1: Soviet Union resumes atmospheric testing of nuclear weapons.
September 15: United States resumes underground testing of nuclear weapons**.**

November: Two Women's Army Corps (WAC) officers were assigned to Headquarters at Fort Richardson, the first since 1945.
November: Exercise GREAT BEAR marked the first time in 13 years that Canadian troops had maneuvered in Alaska as part of Friendly Forces.

1962

January 29: East-West Conference on Banning Nuclear Weapons Tests, begun in October 1958, collapses in deadlock at Geneva.
February 20: John Glenn is first American to orbit the Earth.
March: The first combat parachute company assigned to Alaska was organized within the 1st Battle Group, 23rd Infantry.
April 25: United States resumes atmospheric testing of nuclear weapons.
September: Men from the 548th Engineer Battalion at Fort Richardson were flown to Galena to assist the Air Force in building a dike to restrain waters of the Yukon from flooding the airstrip.
October: Minuteman I became operational; ICBMs deployed in silos for blast protection.
October 23: Cuban Missile Crisis United States establishes air and sea blockade of Cuba in response to photographs of Soviet missile bases under construction in Cuba. United States threatens to invade Cuba if the bases are not dismantled and warns that a nuclear attack launched from Cuba would be considered a Soviet attack requiring full retaliation**.**
October 28: Khrushchev agrees to remove offensive weapons from Cuba and the United States agrees to remove missiles from Turkey and end Cuban-exile incursions.
November 21: United States ends Cuban blockade, satisfied that all bases are removed and Soviet jets will leave the island by December 20.

1963

June 26: Kennedy visits Berlin, declares "Ich bin ein Berliner."
June 10: Kennedy, in speech at American University, calls for reconsideration of Cold War as "holy war."
June 20: "Hot Line" established, a direct teletype link between the White House and the Kremlin, to start service August 30.
July 1: The Department of the Army adopted the Reorganization Objective Army Division (Road) concept and the new structure was designed to increase combat unit strength and effectiveness without increasing the size of the Army. The 172nd Infantry Brigade (Mechanized) was formed at Fort Richardson.
July 24: Cuba seizes the U.S. embassy in Havana.
October 7: Kennedy signs Limited Test Ban Treaty Britain, Soviet Union, and United States agree to outlaw tests in the atmosphere, under water, and in outer space.
October 11: Kennedy endorses his Commission on the Status of Women's report on gender discrimination.
November 1: South Vietnamese President Ngo Dinh Diem is assassinated.
November 22: President Kennedy is assassinated.

1964

January 8: Lyndon Johnson calls for war on poverty and greater efforts on civil rights in his first State of the Union Address.
February 2: U.S. *Ranger VI* lands on the Moon.
March 27: Good Friday Earthquake in Alaska, measuring 8.6 on the Richter scale.

July 1: Three new units were officially activated and the old USARAL Aviation Battalion was deactivated, forming the 19th Aviation Battalion, equipped with the CH-21 helicopeters and the U-1a (Otter) aircraft.
July 2: Johnson signs Civil Rights Act of 1964.
July 18: Riots break out in urban ghettoes of New York City and Rochester, the first of the series of African-American riots.
August 2: Johnson orders immediate retaliation for the attack on U.S. destroyers *Maddox* and *Turner Joy* in the Gulf of Tonkin, allegedly by the North Vietnamese.
August 7: Congress approves Gulf of Tonkin Resolution giving the President power to take "all necessary measures to repel any armed attack against the forces of the United States, and to prevent further aggression."
September 27: Warren Commission report is released.
October 15: Khrushchev is ousted, replaced by Brezhnev and Kosygin.
October 16: China detonates its first atomic bomb.
November 3: Lyndon B. Johnson elected President.

1965

March 8: Vietnam: First U.S. Marines in Vietnam wade ashore at Da Nang.
May: Initial firing of the new M-109 self-propelled 155mm howitzer in Alaska was conducted on Fort Richardson By Battery C, 1st Battalion, 37th Artillery, 172nd Infantry Brigade (Mechanized).
May 2: Johnson sends troops to the Dominican Republic to "prevent another Communist state in this hemisphere."
November: Battle of the Ia Drang Valley, the first major clash between the United States and North Vietnamese Army.
November 29: Atomic Energy Commission conducts 80 kiloton underground nuclear test, Long Shot, the first of three on Amchitka Island.
December 24: Vietnam: U.S. forces number 184,300 in Vietnam.

1966

January: ICBM, Minuteman II, with improved accuracy, enters service.
January: 4th Battalion, 23rd Infantry removed from Fort Richardson to serve in Vietnam.
February: Vietnam: Senate hearings on the Vietnam War chaired by Senator Fulbright begin.
March 25: Anti-Vietnam War rallies staged in seven United States and European cities.
April 30: Chinese Cultural Revolution begins with Chou En-lai's call for anti-bourgeois struggle.
June 2: *Surveyor I* makes perfect soft landing on moon.
December: Vietnam: U.S. forces number 362,000 in Vietnam.

1967

January 27: Outer Space Treaty limits military uses of space, signed by the United States, U.S.S.R. and 60 other nations.
February 14: Treaty of Tlatelolco, signed in Mexico by all Latin American states except Cuba, prohibits the introduction or manufacture of nuclear weapons.
June 17: China explodes its first hydrogen bomb.
October 18: Soviet *Venus IV* probe lands on Venus.
December: Vietnam: U.S. forces number 485,000 in Vietnam.

1968

January: Prague Spring reforms led by Alexander Dubcek in Czechoslovakia to bring about "socialism with a human face."

January 30: Tet Offensive, attacks on South Vietnamese cities by North Vietnamese and NLF troops.
March 16: My Lai massacre in Vietnam.
April 4: Martin Luther King, Jr. assassinated.
June 5: Robert F. Kennedy assassinated.
July 1: Nuclear Arms Nonproliferation Treaty signed by the United States, U.S.S.R. and 58 other nations.
August 20: Soviet invasion of Czechoslovakia ends Dubcek experiment.
October 31: Johnson halts bombing of North Vietnam, invites South Vietnam and the Viet Cong to Paris peace talks.
November 5: Nixon elected president.
December: Vietnam: U.S. forces number 535,000 in Vietnam.

1969

March: United States bombing of Cambodia begins.
June 8: Nixon Doctrine and " Vietnamization " begins. Nixon orders first troops out of Vietnam. U.S. forces number 475,200.
July: Nixon Doctrine: Nixon reaffirms U.S. commitment to defend its allies, but calls on Third World nations to assume primary responsibility for their security.
July 20: Neil Armstrong and Edwin Aldrin land on the Moon.
September 1: Muammar Khadaffi comes to power after coup in Libya.
September 3: Ho Chi Minh, Communist leader of North Vietnam, dies.
November 15: March on Washington draws record 250,000 anti-war protesters.
November 17: Strategic Arms Limitation Talks (SALT) begin between the United States and U.S.S.R..
October: The main ground tactical units, the 171st and 172nd Infantry Brigades (Mechanized), were reorganized into light infantry brigades.

1970

February: Paris Peace Talks begin between Kissinger and Le Duc Tho.
March 5: Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons between the United States and the Soviet Union, goes into effect, preventing transfer of nuclear weapons to non- nuclear nations or production of nuclear weapons in those nations.
April 29: U.S. troops invade Cambodia.
May: 64th Field Hospital inactivated.
May 4: Four Kent State University students killed by National Guardsmen while protesting Vietnam War.
May 15: Two Jackson State College students killed by police while protesting Vietnam War.
June: Inactivation of the 56th Engineer Company (Construction) ended over 12 years of construction and rehabilitation of buildings, roads and other projects that benefited both military and civilian communities.
August: Minuteman III ICBM with multiple warhead capacity enters service in United States.
August: Company O (Arctic Rangers) 75th Infantry, stationed at Fort Richardson, was activated.
September 15: Nixon authorizes U.S.-backed coup in Chile, according to a 1975 Senate Intelligence Committee report.
October: Closures, reductions, realignments and consolidations announced by the Department of Defense were having an effect on Fort Richardson.
December: Vietnam: U.S. forces number 334,600 in Vietnam.

1971

February 15: Pentagon Papers: *New York Times* begins serial publication of the Pentagon Papers.
March: Nike Hercules bases in Fairbanks were deactivated.
November 15: The People's Republic of China joins the U.N.

1972

February 17-27: Nixon visits China, pledges to withdraw U.S. forces from Taiwan.
May 8: Vietnam: Nixon orders the mining of Haiphong Harbor and intensive bombing of all military targets in North Vietnam.
May 26: SALT I agreement signed restricting development of ABMs and freezing numbers of ICBMs and submarine-launched ballistic missiles (SLBMs) in place for 5 years.
May 29: Nixon and Brezhnev sign agreement on the "basic principles of detente" which produces a relaxation on the tensions, recognizes the Soviet Union as the military-political policeman of Eastern Europe, and opens economic markets between the two countries.
June 17: Watergate burglary.
August 12: U.S. bombers deliver largest 24-hour bombing of the Vietnam War on North Vietnam.
October: Moscow Summit between Nixon and Brezhnev.
November 7: Nixon reelected.
December7: *Apollo 17* makes final manned lunar landing.
December 13: Paris Peace Talks break down.
December 17-30: Linebacker II bombing of Hanoi and North Vietnam.
December: Nixon orders renewed bombing of Hanoi and Haiphong, North Vietnam.

1973

January 23: Nixon announces Vietnam War will end on January 28 and troops will be removed within 60 days.
January 27: Paris Accords establish cease-fire and political settlement of Vietnam War.
March 29: Military Assistance Command Vietnam closes, last U.S. soldiers leave.
May 11: East and West Germany establish formal diplomatic relations.
August 15: U.S. bombing of Cambodia ends.
September 11: Chilean Government of Salvador Allende overthrown in a violent coup d'etat. Allende dies.
October 6: Yom Kippur War begins between Egypt, Israel, and Syria.
October 17: Arab oil producers begin embargo against the United States.
November 6: War Powers Act passed by Congress limits power of President to wage undeclared wars.

1974

March 1: Indictment returned against seven former presidential aides in the Watergate conspiracy. Nixon named as unindicted co-conspirator.
March 18: Arab oil embargo ends.
May 9: Impeachment: House Judiciary Committee opens Presidential impeachment hearings.
May 18: Nuclear test: India announces it has set off an underground nuclear test.
July 27: House Judiciary Committee votes to recommend Nixon's impeachment.
August 8: Nixon announces his resignation.
August 9: Gerald Ford sworn in as 38th President.

December 31: USARAL (USARAL) was discontinued as a major subordinate Army Command. Headquarters, 172nd Infantry Brigade (Alaska) assumed command in Alaska, reporting directly to FORSCOM at Fort McPherson, Georgia.

1975

April: ABM: United States deploys Safeguard, an ABM system at Grand Forks Air Force Base, North Dakota.
April 12: United States ends official presence in Cambodia as Marines evacuate diplomats in wake of Khmer Rouge victory.
April 30: Saigon falls to North Vietnamese troops as Americans evacuate.
May 14: *Mayaguez* incident: Ford orders rescue of cargo ship captured by Cambodian Khmer Rouge.
July 17: U.S.-Soviet astronauts in *Apollo and Soyuz* spacecraft link up in space.
July: CSCE Helsinki Accords signed, pledging the United States and Soviet Union to accept European borders, protect human rights, and promote freer transnational trade and cultural exchanges.
December 21: Palestinian terrorists raid OPEC meeting in Vienna, killing three.

1976

May 28: United States and Soviet Union sign peaceful nuclear explosions treaty limiting size and nature of underground nuclear tests.
July 2: Socialist Republic of Vietnam is proclaimed.
July 20: *Viking I* robot spacecraft lands successfully on Mars.
September 9: Mao Tse-tung dies, setting off succession struggle in China.
November 2: Jimmy Carter elected President.

1977

February 24: Human rights: Carter announces linkage of foreign aid to human rights.
July 18: Vietnam admitted to U.N.
August 10: United States and Panama agree to transfer Panama Canal to Panamanian control by year 2000.

1978

May 30: Carter recommends to NATO to modernize and increase alliance's military forces. Signals end of detente.
September 17: Camp David Accords signed between Egypt and Israel, with Carter's assistance, detailing a framework for ending 30 years of war between Israel and Egypt in exchange for Israel's return of Sinai to Egypt.
December 15: United States and China announce restoration of full diplomatic relations on January 1, 1979.

1979

January 16: Shah of Iran flees Iran and Ayatollah Khomeini returns from exile to establish fundamentalist Shiite government in Iran on February 26.
March 25: Menachem Begin of Israel and Anwar Sadat of Egypt sign Camp David Peace Treaty in White House ceremony.
June 18: Salt II agreement to limit long-range missiles and bombers signed by Carter and Brezhnev.
July: Nicaraguan Revolution, leftist Sandinista forces overthrow Somoza dictatorship.

October 15: Civil war breaks out in El Salvador.
November 4: Iranian militants seize U.S. Embassy in Teheran, take 63 Americans hostage, demanding return of Shah of Iran, then in United States for medical treatment.
December 4: Military build-up: Carter calls for a major military build-up to counter Soviet military power.
December 20: Red Army enters Afghanistan and U.S. sanctions against the U.S.S.R., in reaction to its invasion of Afghanistan, include a grain embargo, decreased scientific and cultural exchanges, boycotted 1980 Moscow Olympic Games, and failure to ratify SALT II.
December: NATO announces "Dual-Track" deployment of intermediate-range nuclear forces (INF) in Europe to counter Warsaw Pact SS-20 missiles.

1980

January: Carter Doctrine calls Persian Gulf a U.S. "vital interest."
April 24: U.S. military fails in attempt to rescue Iranian hostages, eight servicemen die in crash.
July: Carter signs Presidential Directive 59 calling for capacity to wage limited and protracted nuclear war.
September 22: Solidarity union formed in Poland under leadership of Lech Walesa.
November 4: Ronald Reagan elected President.

1981

January 20: Reagan inaugurated as Iranians release hostages.
January 26: Walesa leads Polish workers in illegal strike for 5-day workweek**.**
April 12: Space shuttle *Columbia* makes maiden voyage, landing with wheels rather than splashing down.
October 6: Egyptian President Anwar Sadat assassinated.
November: Protest over NATO INF deployment draws 400,000 in Amsterdam.
November 18: Diplomacy: Reagan proposes significant reductions in strategic forces, called the "zero option," which would eliminate an entire class of nuclear missiles.
December 13: Martial law imposed in Poland.

1982

April 2: Falkland War: Britain begins 74-day battle with Argentina for control of Falkland Islands.
May 9: Reagan outlines U.S. Strategic Arms Reduction Treaty (START) proposal, to reduce ICBMs and arrive at verifiable agreement to reduce risk of war and number of strategic nuclear weapons on both sides.
June 12: New York march against nuclear arms attracts 800,000 protestors.
June 29: START negotiations open in Geneva.

1983

March 23: Reagan proposes SDI (Strategic Defense Initiative, popularly known as Star Wars) to develop technology to intercept enemy missiles.
April 6: Scowcroft Commission Report calls for modernizing U.S. strategic weapons, undertaking negotiations leading to balanced arms control agreements with meaningful, verifiable reductions.
May 24: Congress authorizes MX missile procurement and development.
July 21: Poland lifts martial law.
August 21: Philippine opposition leader Benigno Aquino is assassinated as he returns to Manila from self-imposed exile.

September 1: Korean Air Flight 007 shot down by Soviet jet fighter in Soviet airspace. All 269 aboard are killed.
October 23: Terrorist attack on U.S. Marine headquarters in Beirut, Lebanon, kills 241.
October 25: United States invades Grenada.
November 22: INF: United States begins deployment of INF missiles (Pershing II) in West Germany after protracted political fight.
December 28: United States withdraws from UNESCO (United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization), charging mismanagement and political bias.
December: Soviet Union suspends START talks.

1984

February 7: American Marines withdraw from Lebanon.
May 28: Fort Richardson's cemetery becomes a National Veteran's Administration Cemetery.
September 20: U.S. Embassy in Beirut bombed, killing 12.
September 24: Reagan proposes to U.N. General Assembly a broad "umbrella" framework for U.S.-U.S.S.R. arms talks.
November 6: Reagan reelected in greatest Republican landslide (49 states) ever.
November 22: United States, U.S.S.R. agree to new negotiations on nuclear and space issues.

1985

March 13: Mikhail Gorbachev succeeds Chernenko as Soviet General Secretary.
March 12: Nuclear and Space Talks (NST) open in Geneva, based on START proposals of 1983.
September 9: Reagan announces economic sanctions against South Africa.
September 30: Soviet Union presents START proposal, which accepts for the first time the principle of deep reductions in strategic offensive forces.
November 1: United States counters with new START proposal.
November 21: Geneva Summit: Reagan and Gorbachev issue joint statement on cooperation in arms reductions with goal of 50 percent reductions of nuclear arms.

1986

January 15: Gorbachev proposes eliminating all nuclear weapons over next 15 years, contingent on United States backing off SDI. Reagan applauds proposal, but won't change position on SDI and supports principle of 50 percent reduction as agreed to in 1985.
January 28: Space shuttle *Challenger* accident kills all aboard**.**
March 23: The 172nd changed over to the 6th Infantry Division (Light) and the United States Army Garrison, Alaska, a name they held for 16 years.
April 11: United States launches air strike against Libya in retaliation for Libyan terrorist acts.
April 26: Explosion and fire at Chernobyl nuclear power plant in the Soviet Union spreads radiation over large area.
October 11-12: Reykjavik Summit: Gorbachev-Reagan arms talks stall over Reagan's refusal to limit SDI research and testing to the laboratory although agreement is reached on other details.
November 4: First press revelations of the Iran-Contra scandal, in which Reagan Administration sold arms to Iran and used the proceeds to finance Nicaraguan Contra rebels.
December 22: Peacekeeper ICBM becomes operational.

1987

January 1: Gorbachev addresses Soviet citizens on arms race and threat of war. Reagan addresses the Soviet people via Voice of America saying that the United States and Soviet Union

are "closer now than ever before ... to agreement to reduce nuclear arsenals and have taken major steps toward permanent peace."
May 5: Last Titan ICBM Wing removed from alert status as the MX Peacekeeper enters operation.
August 26: West German Chancellor Helmut Kohl states Germany will destroy its Pershing missiles if United States and U.S.S.R. agree to destroy intermediate-range nuclear missiles.
September 15: Nuclear Risk Reduction Center Agreement signed by the United States and the Soviet Union to promote communication and confidence building measures.
December 7-10: Washington Summit Meeting Reagan and Gorbachev sign a treaty eliminating INF and agree to work toward completing START agreement, if possible for Moscow meeting in first half of 1988.

1988

January 14: NST resumes in Geneva with the United States and U.S.S.R. working on a joint draft START treaty.
March 15: Oliver North, former National Security Advisor John M. Poindexter, and Iranian-American arms dealer Albert Hakim are indicted on charges of diverting Iranian arms sales proceeds to Nicaraguan Contras.
April 15: Soviet Union agrees to withdraw its forces from Afghanistan by February 15, 1989, after seven years of peace talks.
May 29-June 1: Moscow Summit: Reagan and Gorbachev reiterate their commitment to concluding the START treaty.
June 28: Gorbachev tells Communist Party leaders that key elements of Communist doctrine are outdated; defends his proposals for change. Party attempts to relax its grip on Soviet society in order to advance Gorbachev's *Glasnost policies.*
July 3: U.S.S. *Vincennes* shoots down Iran Air commercial flight, killing 290, after mistaking plane for Iranian F-14 fighter.
August 16: Pro-Solidarity strikes take place in Poland. Demonstrators demand that government grant legal status to the union.
August: War in Angola ends, Cubans withdraw from Angola, South Africa from Namibia.
September 29: Shuttle *Discovery* launched successfully, the first shuttle flight since the *Challenger* disaster.
November 8: George Bush elected President.

1989

April 5: Poland agrees to legalize Solidarity union.
April 17: "Pro-democracy" demonstrations begin in Beijing.
May: Gorbachev visits Beijing to normalize relations with China.
June 3-4: Chinese army assaults students in Tienanmen Square. Many hundreds of students are killed.
September 22-23: Reciprocal Advance Notice of Major Strategic Exercises Agreement signed as part of the Wyoming Ministerial by the United States and U.S.S.R. to prevent inadvertent conflict arising from provocative military exercises.
September-December: Eastern European nations leave Soviet Bloc, renounce ties to Moscow.
November 9: Berlin Wall is opened as hundreds of thousands of East Germans stream into West Berlin to visit without restrictions.
November 10: Bulgarian President Todor Zhikov resigns after 35 years of hard-line Communist power.
December 2-3: Malta Summit: Bush proposes an acceleration in START negotiations.
December 20: United States invades Panama.

December 22: The army overthrows Romanian President Ceausescu; three days later he and his wife are executed.

1990

The 6th Infantry Division (Light) placed under U.S. Army Pacific (USARPAC).
Headquarters for the 6th Division (Light) moved from Fort Richardson to Fort Wainwright as part of Army-wide down-sizing.
February 26: Nicaraguan President Daniel Ortega concedes defeat for his Sandinista Front in popular elections, ending one-party Marxist rule of Nicaragua.
March 18: East German voters opt for German reunification and market-based economy.
May 2: South African Government and African National Congress hold first talks in Cape Town on ending white minority rule.
May 30-June 3: Washington**,** DC, Summit between Bush and Gorbachev.
July 24: SAC takes National Emergency Airborne Command Post ("Looking Glass") aircraft off continuous alert duty.
August 2: Iraq invades Kuwait.
September 3: United States sends combat aircraft to the Middle East to help defend Saudi Arabian allies from Iraq.
October 3: Two Germanys reunify into one nation.
October 15: South Africa bans racial discrimination in public accommodations only.
November: Treaty of Conventional Armed Forces in Europe cuts East-West land armies.
December 12: Lech Walesa elected President of Poland.

January 16: United States and international coalition attack Iraq in Gulf War.
March 3: Iraq accepts cease-fire terms.
July 31: Bush and Gorbachev sign START treaty, pledging to destroy thousands of strategic nuclear weapons.
August: Coup d'etat attempt against Gorbachev fails, but power shifts to Russian President Boris Yeltsin.
September 1: Clark Air Force Base closes in the Philippines due to a volcanic eruption.
September 18: All SAC bombers, tankers, and Minuteman II ICMSs removed from alert. Minuteman III, Peacekeeper, and Navy SSBNs remain on alert.
October: Gorbachev and Bush agree to major unilateral cuts in nuclear arms.
December: Commonwealth of Independent States created in the former Soviet Union.
December 25: Gorbachev resigns as Soviet President, transfers control of nuclear arsenal to Russian President Boris Yeltsin, as the United States recognizes six independent republics: Armenia, Belorussia, Kazakhstan, Kirghizia, Russia, Ukraine.

SOURCES:
Coming in From the Cold: Military Heritage in the Cold War
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APPENDIX G – MAJOR COLD WAR EXERCISES

YEAR	EXERCISE	LOCATION	COMMAND
1947	Yukon	Big Delta/Fort Greely	War Department
1950	Sweetbriar	Yukon/Alaska Border	ALCOM
1950	Dutch Door	Ladd AFB Eielson AFB, Elmendorf AFB, Fort Richardson	ALCOM
1951	Firestep	Nome, Bethel, Nanek, Cold Bay, Kodiak	No Information Available
1952	War Wind	Big Delta	ALCOM, Exercise controlled by Commander in Chief, AK
1953	Snowshoe	Tanacross, Galena, Fort Wainwright, Eielson AFB	Stated by USARAL
1954	Webfoot	Kenai Peninsula	No Information Available
1955	North Star	CLASSIFIED	CLASSIFIED
1956	Moosehorn	No Information Available	No Information Available
1957	Northern Lights	No Information Available	No Information Available
1958	Cold Bay	Cold Bay	No Information Available
1959	Caribou Creek	No Information Available	No Information Available
1959	Little Bear	No Information Available	No Information Available
1960	Arctic Shore II	Point Barrow	No Information Available
1961	King Crab	Elmendorf AFB, Bethel, Fort Richardson, Kodiak	USARAL
1961	Willow Freeze	Willow	Dept. of Army
1962	Great Bear	Nome	Dept. of Army
1963	Timber Line	Tanacross	Commander in Chief Alaska directed, exercise directed by Commanding General U.S. Army Alaska
1964	Tanana Flats	No Information Available	No Information Available
1964	Polar Siege	350 miles NE of Anchorage	Hosted by ALCOM, exercise directed by Commanding General U.S. Army Alaska
1964	King Crab V	No Information Available	No Information Available
1964	Midnight Sun	King Salmon AF Station	ALCOM
1965	Polar Strike	Fort Wainwright down Tanana River Valley almost to Canadian Border	Joint Chief of Staff directed along with Commander in Chief Alaska
1965	Northern Hills	Central AK, Eielson AFB	Commander in Chief Alaska, set up by Joint Task Force as subordinate command of ALCOM for the maneuver. This was first time a Joint Task Force was used within ALCOM for command and control of joint forces
1966	Dall Sheep	No Information Available	Joint Army Air Force exercise
1967	Big Bear II	Nome	No Information Available

YEAR	EXERCISE	LOCATION	COMMAND
1967	Frontier Assault	No Information Available	ALCOM
1969	Acid Test I	Fort Wainwright	Planned and controlled by USARAL
1970	Acid Test III	South of Fort Greely	Directed by Commanding General U.S. Army Alaska and hosted by Commander in Chief Alaska
1971	Ace Ban Barrow	Barrow	No Information Available
1971	Ace Card Bethel	Bethel	Directed by Commander in Chief Alaska w/exercise directed by Commanding General U.S. Army Alaska.
1971	Ace Band Polar Cap	Barrow	Directed by Commander in Chief Alaska, coordinated by ALCOM and exercise directed by Commanding General U.S. Army Alaska
1971	Ember Dawn II Punch Card VX	Forces air lifted form Fort Richardson and Fort Wainwright to Kodiak and Galena	Directed by ALCOM w/exercise directed by Alaska Air Command Commander.
1972	Ace Card Punch Canrd	Galena and Bering Sea Coast	Directed by ALCOM w/exercise directed by Commanding General U.S. Army Alaska.
1972	Ace Card V	Fort Waiwnright, Eielson AFB, and Fairbanks	Sponsored by Commander in Chief Alaska, exercise directed by Commander General U.S. Army Alaska with Alaska Air Command Vice Commander as director.
1973	Ace Card VI	Seward Peninsula and Nome	Directed by Commander Alaska Air Command and Commanding General U.S. Army Alaska ALCOM
1974	Ace Card VII	Eielson AFB, Fort Wainwright and Fort Greely	Coordinated by Joint Chief of Staff and sponsored by Commander in Chief Alaska
1975	Jack Frost	Tanana Basin, Fairbanks, Eielson AFB and Fort Wainwright	Coordinated by Joint Chief of Staff, sponsored by Commander in Chief Alaska and directed by U.S. Army Commander, Alaska.
1976	Jack Frost 76	Yuion and Tanana Rivers from Galena to Nenana	U.S. Readiness Command exercise directed by U.S. Air Force Commander, Alaska
1977	Jack Frost 77	South of Fairbanks	No Information Available
1978	Jack Frost 79	No Information Available	No Information Available
1980	Arctic Circle	Seward Peninsula	No Information Available
1981	Brim frost 81	Interior, Fort Wainwright	Directed by Joint Chiefs of Staff and sponsored by U.S. Readiness

YEAR	EXERCISE	LOCATION	COMMAND
			Command (HQ MacDill AFB Florida).
1982	No Information Available	No Information Available	No Information Available
1983	Brim Frost 83	Fort Wainwright to Fort Greely	Directed by Joint Shiefs of Staff and sponsored by U.S. Readiness Command (HQ MacDill AFB, Forida)
1984	No Information Available	No Information Available	No Information Available
1985	Brim Frost 85	Fort Wainwright, Fort Greely, Galbraith Lake, "Valdez, Kodiak and Whittier	Directed by Joint Chiefs of Staff and sponsored by U.S. Readiness Command (HQ MacDill AFB, Florida)
1986	Port Call	No Information Available	Sponsored by Joint Chiefs of Staff
1986	Present Arms	No Information Available	Sponsored by Joint Chiefs of Staff
1987	Brim Frost 87	Kodiak and Fort Greely	Directed by Joint Chiefs of Staff and sponsored by U.S. Readiness Command (HQ MacDill AFB Florida)
1988	CLASSIFIED	CLASSIFIED	CLASSIFIED
1989	CLASSIFIED	CLASSIFIED	CLASSIFIED