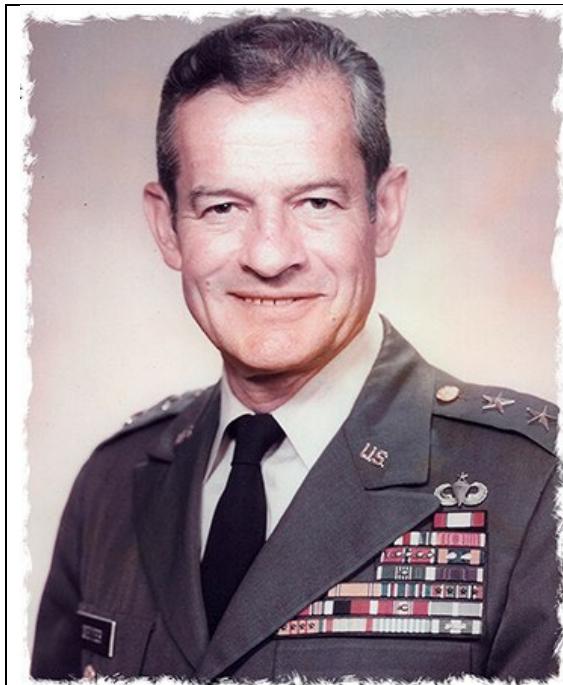


Maj. Gen. Stewart Canfield Meyer



Inducted September 12, 2013

April 14, 1921 - December 31, 2012

Test Officer
Fort Bragg, North Carolina, 1950

Director
Research, Development, and Engineering

U.S. Army Materiel Command
Washington, DC, 1971-1974

Commanding General
HQ MASSTER/TCATA
Fort Hood, Texas, 1974-1977

Commanding General
Ballistic Missiles Defense Systems
Redstone Arsenal, Alabama, 1977-1979

Maj. Gen. Stewart Canfield Meyer was the son of a brigadier general and a veteran of three wars on foreign soil. Wounded in action, he was the definitive American patriot, fully living the Army values of duty, honor, courage, loyalty, commitment, integrity, and selfless dedication for 36 and a half years.

A field artillery officer, Meyer briefly served as a test officer at Fort Bragg, North Carolina, for less than a year in 1950. It would be 21 years before he returned to the testing community in 1971 as the Director of Research, Development, and Engineering, Headquarters, U.S. Army Materiel Command, Washington, D.C., where he served until 1974. He was then assigned as commanding general, Headquarters MASSTER (Modern Army Selected Systems Test, Evaluation, and Review) at Fort Hood, Texas, where he led the command through a major transfer of authority, reduction in force, reorganization of mission, and a name change.

MASSTER was transferred from Forces Command to Training and Doctrine Command with the new mission emphasizing large-scale combined armed forces test and

experimentation. TRADOC Combined Arms Test Activity (TCATA), as MASSTER would now be called, would also be responsible for evaluation and analysis of training developments, support of command systems testing and cost, and operational effectiveness and analysis. The work performed by TCATA employees would help shape the Army's training, weaponry production, and tactics and instrumentation used on the modern battlefield.

Immediately, TCATA was directed to conduct a DRS (Division Restructuring Study) of the 1st Cavalry Division into an air mobile division to deal with the conflict in Vietnam. The operational test included a full division exercise of the First Team to test and validate fully the concepts that had been developed. Another operational test was conducted to determine if combat support hospitals could keep up with a fast-moving armored division. TCATA also conducted a stockpile reliability test on the Shillelagh missile and studied the use of motorcycles for tank platoon leaders.

Meyer left TCATA at the end of 1977 to take command of the Ballistic Missiles Defense Systems at Redstone Arsenal, Alabama. During his time there, Meyer took a program of relatively low visibility and enabled it to become widely recognized as a serious option for a long-term solution to the vulnerability of U.S. land-based strategic offensive forces. He retired in 1979 in Harker Heights, Texas.

Immersing himself in continued public service, Meyer served on the new Harker Heights library board of directors; as senior warden of the vestry of St. Christopher's Episcopal Church in Killeen; as chairman of the Fort Hood Retiree Council; as president of the local Kiwanis Club; on the board of the directors of the Killeen and Harker Heights Rotary clubs; and as vice president of the Central Texas College Foundation board of directors. He was elected mayor of Harker Heights in 1993, serving in that capacity until 1997. He is known today as the catalyst for the modernization of the City of Harker Heights.

For his military service, Meyer was awarded the Distinguished Service Medal, Silver Star, Legion of Merit, Bronze Star (5 oak leaf clusters) with "V" device, Air Medal (16 oak leaf clusters), Army Commendation Medal (1 oak leaf cluster), Purple Heart, EAME Campaign Medal (4 campaign stars), WWII Victory Medal, Army of Occupation Medal (Germany), National Defense Service Medal (1 oak leaf cluster), Korean Service Medal, United Nations Service Medal, and Vietnam Service Medal (4 campaign stars).