

Emil Schuerman



During WWII, Emil Schuerman and other Camp Evans engineers developed and improved the Army's long wavelength radars that protected the Panama Canal and Pearl Harbor. He was also heavily involved with running the testing chambers (freezing chamber, high temperature chamber, vibration chambers to develop special vibration tables etc.) to insure that the prototype equipment, produced by the defense contractors, insuring that they met the full details in the contract specifications. These radars were used extensively in the European and Pacific Theaters throughout the war. Schuerman also participated in the technical exchange meetings held with British counterparts that led to the development of U.S. Army Air Defense microwave radars and associated Identification Friend or Foe transceivers which saved many servicemen's lives during the conflict, and became the basis for the world-wide civilian aviation community today.

Schuerman's work in radar continued after the war, and he continued applying his skills to newer systems that used microwaves and other emerging technologies to detect and identify threats and protect U.S. troops on the battlefield.

Schuerman was also in the forefront of the development of Laser Rangefinders for the U.S. Army. All of the Army's preliminary work

in this highly classified area was done at Camp Evans. The engineering teams ultimately overcame many technical challenges to reduce the size of the equipment from around 100 pounds to 5 lbs. in a short period of time. His electronics expertise in radar and lasers helped Fort Monmouth design cutting edge electronics during the Korean Conflict, the Cold War, and Viet Nam.

He would meet Vivian Combs of the Evans Area Drafting Department and they married in 1951.

After a thirty-two year career Schuerman retired earning the Citation of Merit from the US Army Electronics Command.



INFOAGE: New Jersey's "WWII Living Memorial"